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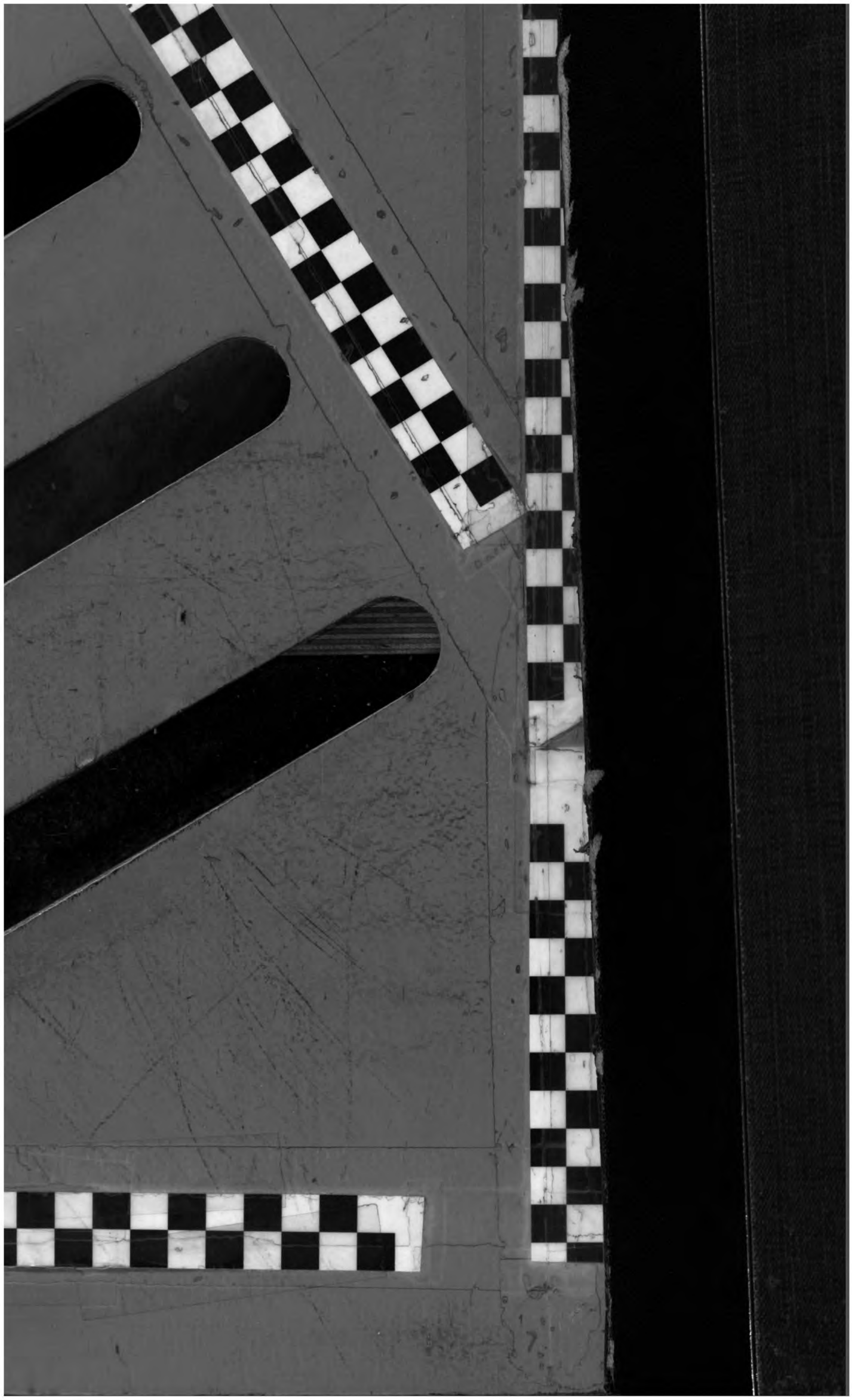
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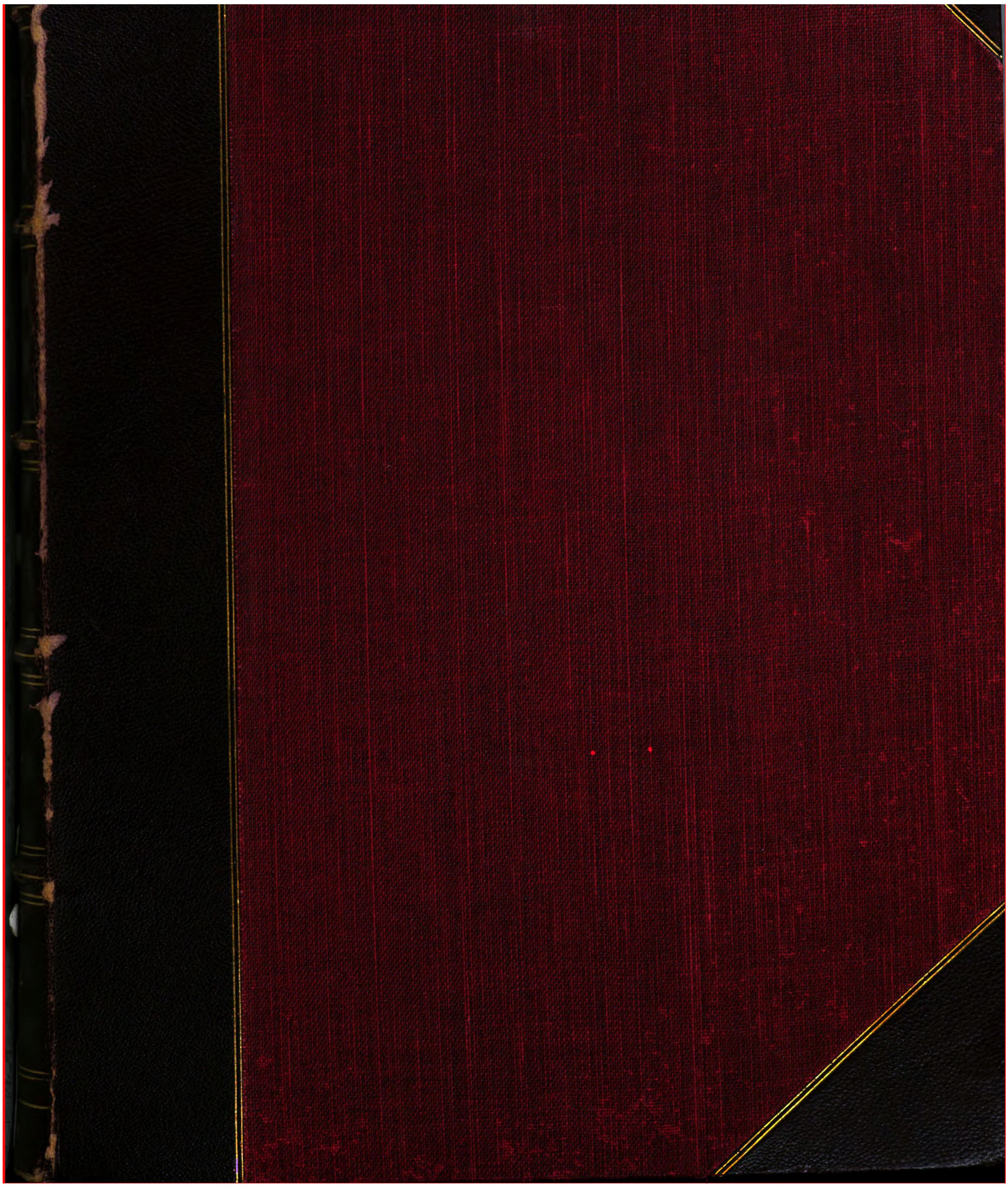
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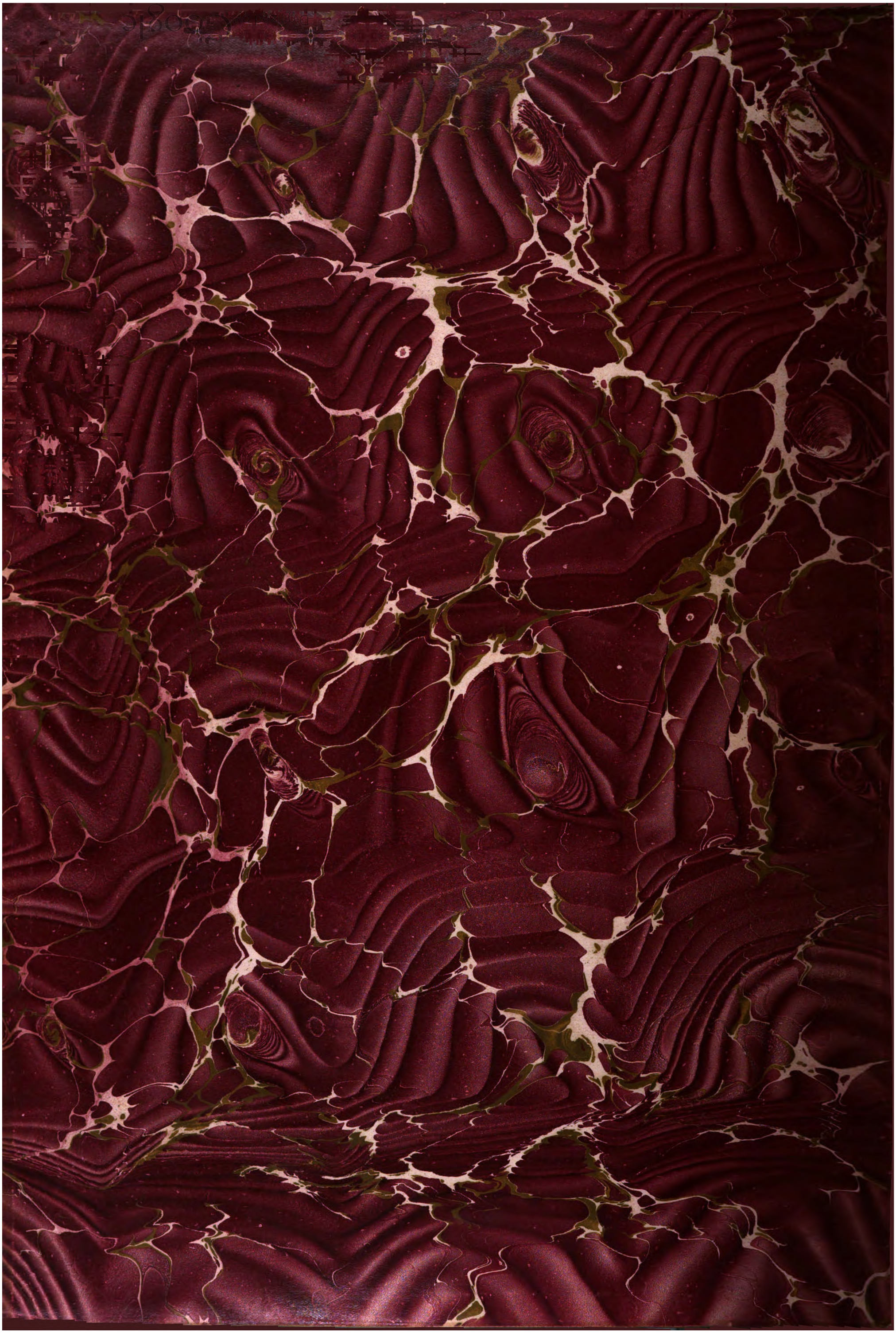
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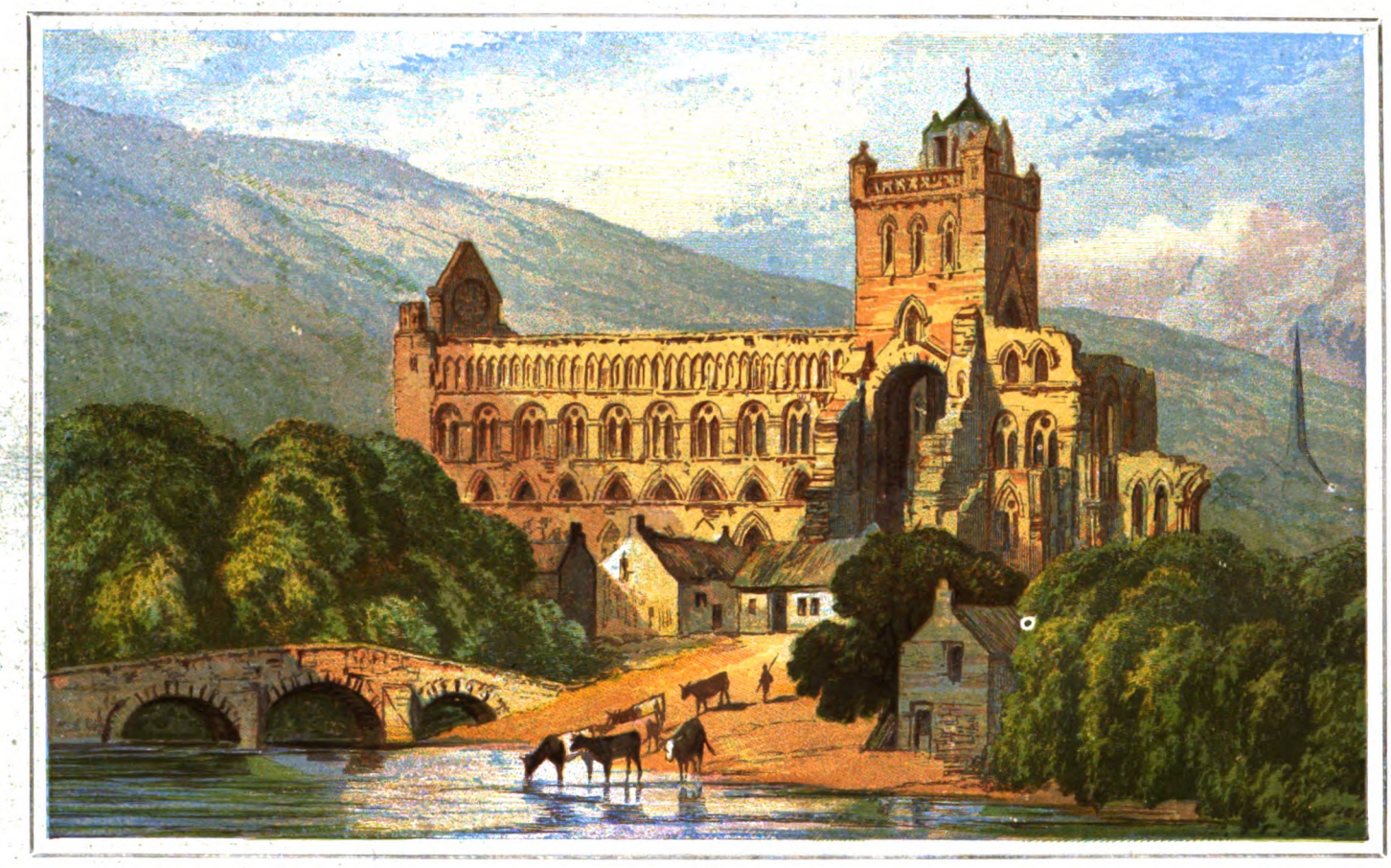
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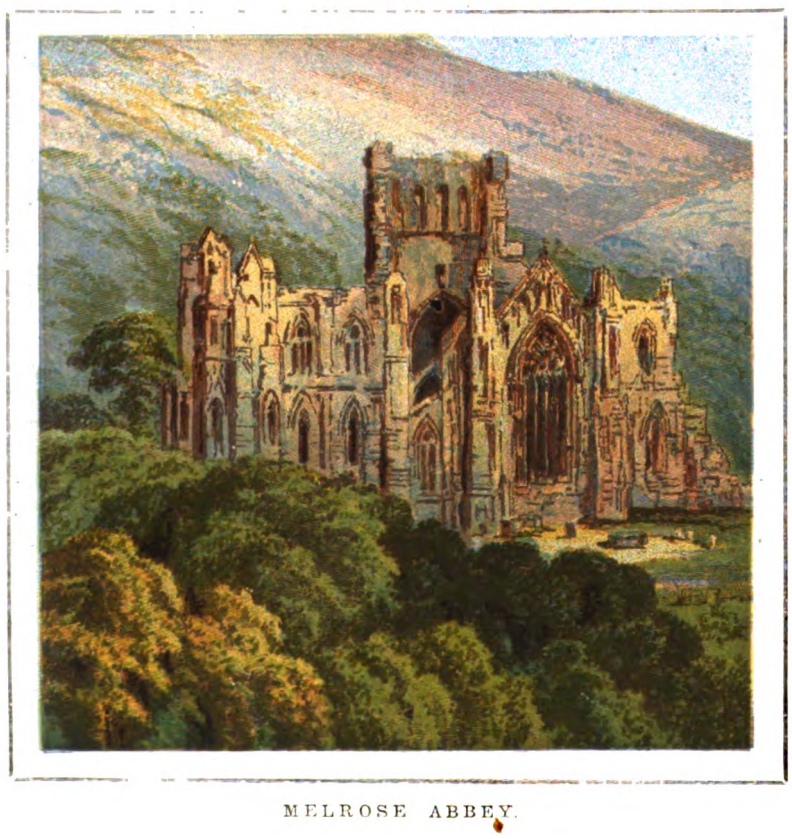
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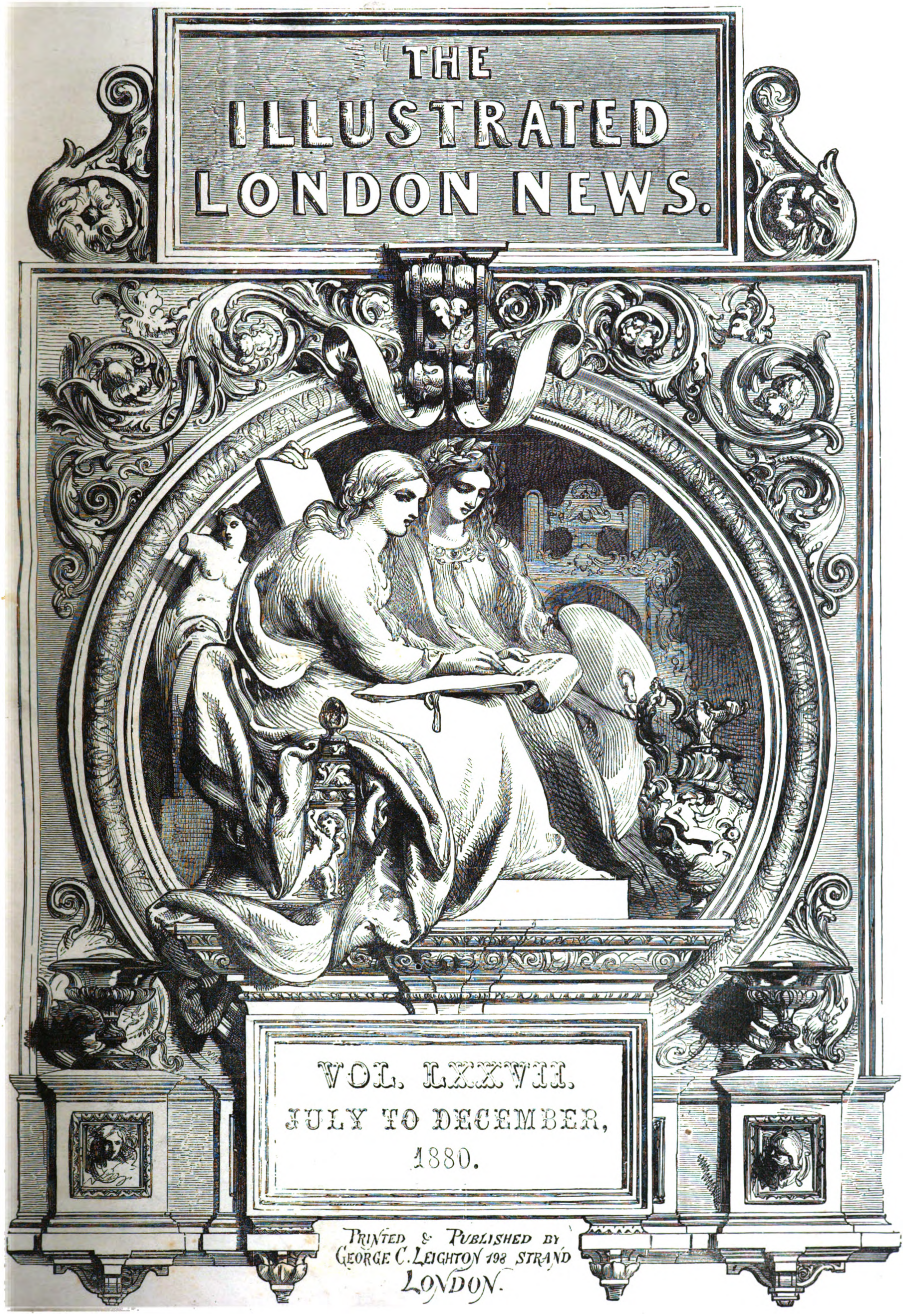


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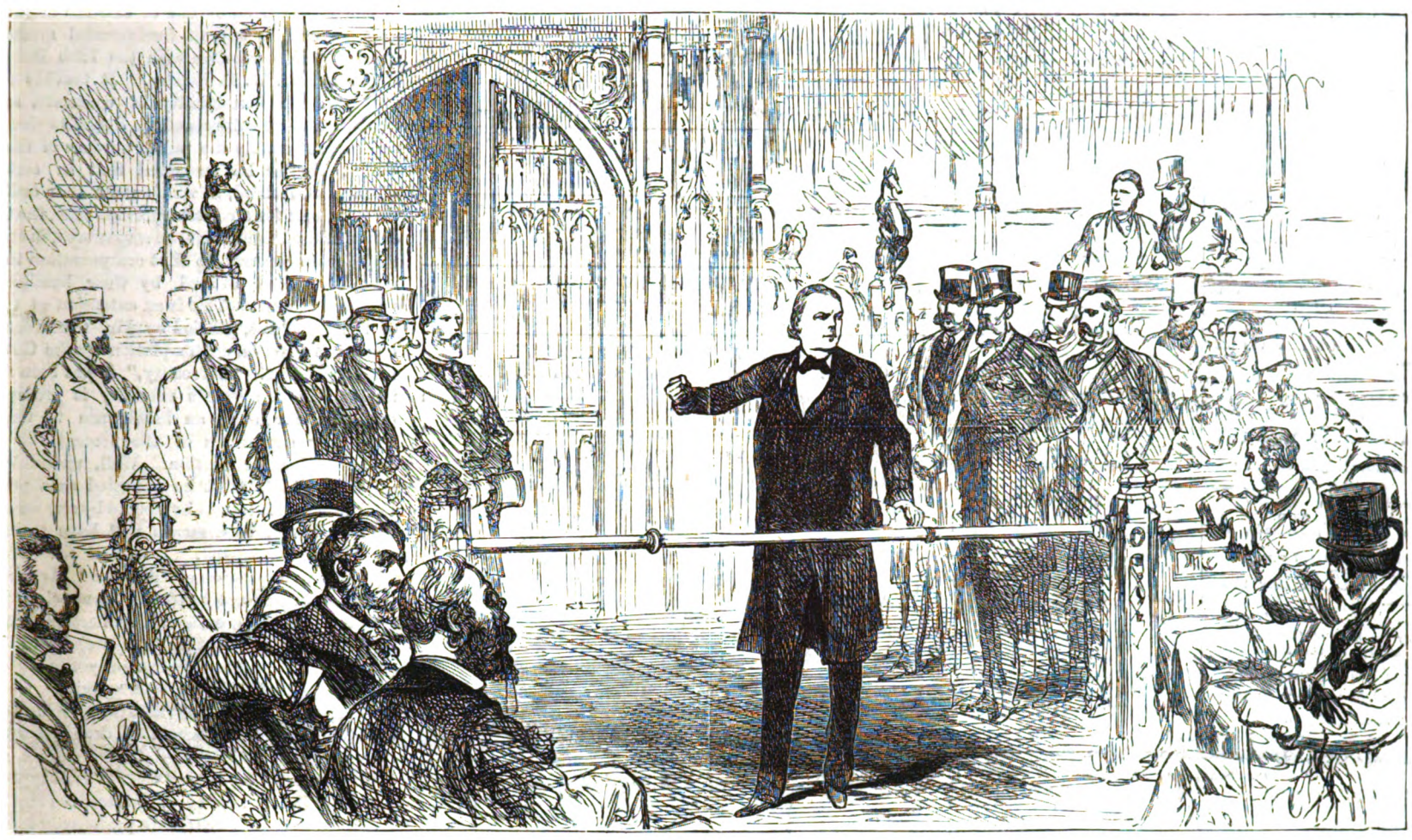
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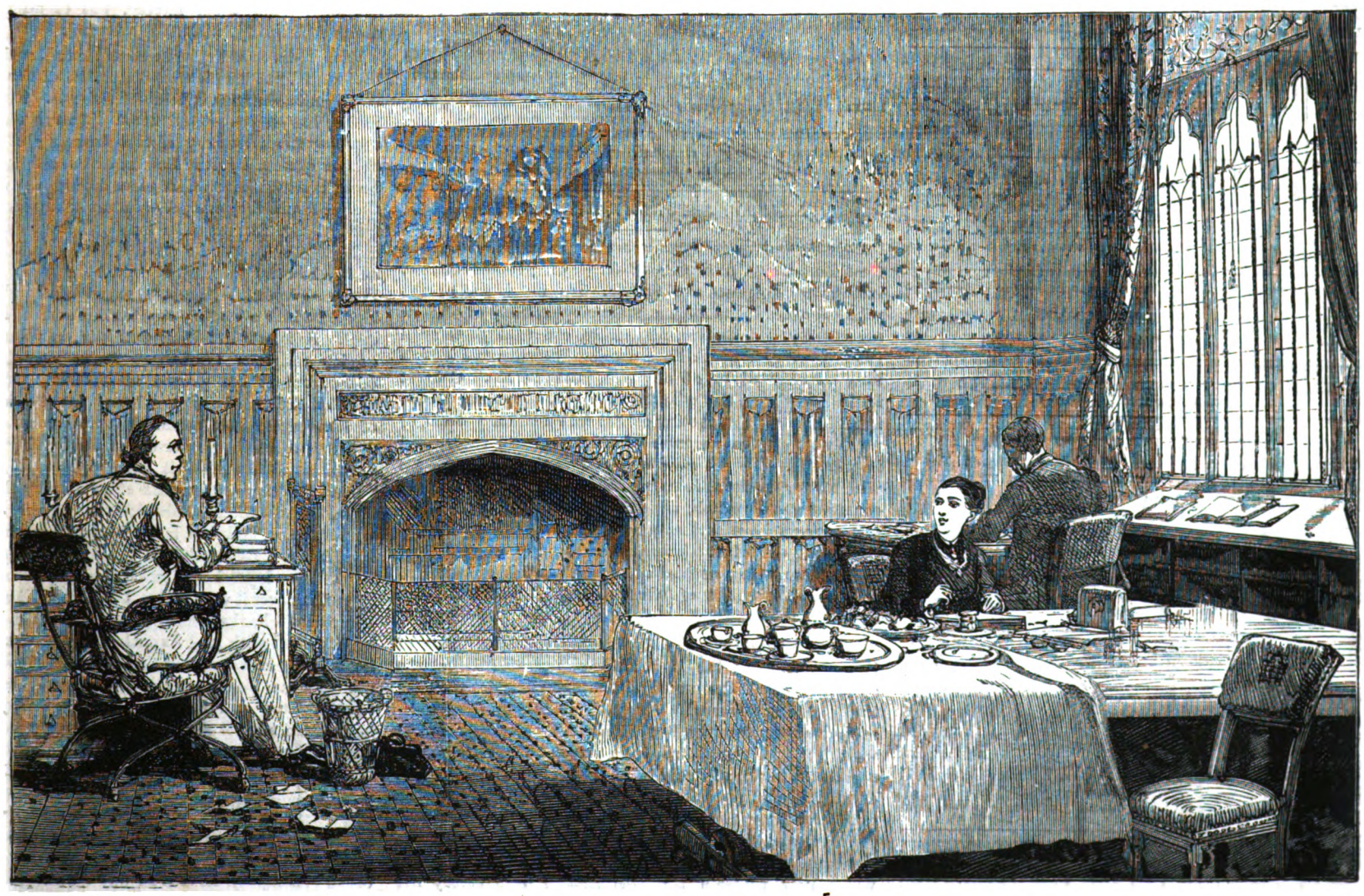
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2144.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MR. BRADLAUGH AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE PRISON IN THE CLOCK-TOWER OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—SEE PAGE 6.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at 68, Ufton-road, N., the wife of Mr. Edward Plant Elliott, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Nether Whitacre Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. B. W. J. Trevaldwyn, of a son.

On the 24th ult., the wife of Lieutenant Charles W. Herbert, R.N., Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at 51, Upper Brook-street, the Countess Bentinck, of a son and heir.

On the 25th ult., at Montagu-place, Montagu-square, W., Countess Waldegrave, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at the British Consulate, and on the 29th ult., at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, Egypt, by the Rev. E. J. Davis, B.A., Incumbent, R. P. Heilgers, Esq., second son of F. W. Heilgers, Esq., London, to Louise, eldest daughter of Camille Bertraud, Esq., of Alexandria.

On the 26th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, the Marquis of Anglesey to the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wodehouse.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart., in Paris, aged 40.

On the 26th ult., at Woking, after a long illness, Amy Yates Titcomb, fourth daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon, deeply lamented.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Sam. i.; Acts xi. Evening Lessons: 2 Sam. xii. 1—24, or xviii., 3 John.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. R. W. Bush, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Phillips Brooke, of Boston.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham; 7 p.m., Rev. Andrew Johnson, Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Christian Evidence Society, All Souls', Langham-place, 4 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Reichel.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Marriage of Princess Helena to Prince Christian, 1866.
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. L. Brandreth on the Gaurian compared with the Romance. Part II).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting for All England, Wimbledon (four days).
Rowing: Bridgnorth Regatta.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Old Midsummer Day.
Sun annularly eclipsed; invisible in Britain.
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.
Boston Agricultural Show.
Races: Carlisle, Newmarket.
Mansion House: dinner to Metropolitan Board of Works.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

New moon, 1.21 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Herts Agricultural Society Show, Hatfield.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, the Albion (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
Hospital for Incurables, Surrey, concert at Steinway Hall, 3 p.m.
Kingsbridge (Devon) Dog and Poultry Show (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, anniversary, at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Sclater on Waterfowl).
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta, Rothesay (and on Saturday).
Sanitary Institute, annual dinner at St. James's Hall Restaurant, Piccadilly (Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., in the chair).

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Maidstone, Cannon-street, 10.8 a.m.
National Volunteer Rifle Meeting: camp opened.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Scottish Games at Lillie-bridge Grounds, 2 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Twickenham, Erith, Beckenham, Leeds.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June	20	29·587	61·2	54·6	·60	9	69·0	56·5	E. S.	292	0·000
	21	29·646	60·1	50·9	·71	6	70·8	52·7	S.	213	0·060
	22	29·732	56·7	53·3	·89	9	63·4	51·5	S. W.	126	0·015
	23	29·710	60·0	51·4	·75	8	68·1	53·8	W. SW.	180	0·000
	24	30·732	60·2	50·4	·71	7	70·7	54·3	SW. W. N.	169	0·100
	25	29·783	59·3	50·9	·75	7	73·5	52·6	W. SW. NE.	179	0·015
	26	29·904	58·3	53·8	·86	8	70·0	52·3	NE. NW.	98	0·200

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·580	29·672	29·713	29·740	29·721	29·811	29·850
Temperature of Air	64·3°	62·7°	58·1°	61·1°	63·9°	62·4°	63·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	61·0°	57·1°	56·8°	58·2°	56·9°	57·2°	59·0°
Direction of Wind	SSE.	S.	S.	SW.	W.	SW.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 47	—	0 15	0 43	1 5	1 28	1 48	2 8	2 25	2 42	3 0	3 17	3 35	3 53

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING for 1880 will be HELD on the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club Ground at Wimbledon on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, JULY 5, 6, 7, and 8. The remaining Matches will be played on MONDAY, JULY 12, and following days. N.B.—No spikes longer or larger than running spikes may be used.
Play will begin each day at Four p.m. Admission each day 1s. Tickets admitting to the whole Tournament, 5s.; Family Tickets, admitting five persons, £1; Reserved Numbered Seats on Grand Stands, 1s. each day of first week; 2s. 6d. each day of second week; and 7s. 6d. for the whole Tournament, to be had of the Hon. Sec. A Programme with full particulars will be sent only on receipt of 1d. stamp.
1, Belsize Avenue, N.W. JULIAN MARSHALL, Hon. Sec., A.E.C. and L.T.C.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Dusseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annexe. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'Clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna cafe, confiterei, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Mindea and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Dusseldorf.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Molloy; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—Commencing on THURSDAY, JULY 1, the SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND will come into operation.

		WEEK DAYS.						
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) ..	dep.	5.15 ..	7.15 ..	10. 0 ..	11. 0 ..	8. 0 ..	8.50 ..	9. 0
Edinburgh	arr.	4.30 ..	5.50 ..	8. 6 ..	9.45 ..	6.45 ..	6.45 ..	7.50
Glasgow	,,	4.44 ..	6. 0 ..	8. 0 ..	10. 0 ..	6.40 ..	6.55 ..	8. 0
Greenock	,,	6.20 ..	7.15 ..	9. 5 ..	11.42 ..	7.50 ..	7.50 ..	9.48
Perth	,,	6.50 ..	— ..	9.25 ..	11.40 ..	8. 5 ..	8.15 ..	9.55
Dundee	,,	7.30 ..	— ..	10.30 ..	12.30 ..	9.45 ..	9.45 ..	12. 0
Aberdeen	,,	10.12 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3.20 ..	12.40 ..	2.15
Inverness	,,	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	8.50 ..	2.45 ..	6.25

The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.
The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) will leave Euston every night, Sundays included, and will be due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columba, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers for the Highlands of Scotland. It will also arrive at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.
From July 10 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.
Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.
Sleeping accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.
For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Bills.
June, 1880. G. FINDLAY. J. SMITHELLS.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT TRAIN ALTERATIONS.
From July 1 there will be important additions to, and accelerations of, the Express Trains between London, Nottingham, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Harrogate, Scarborough, Whitby, the North of England, and Scotland:—
London and Nottingham, 2 hours 40 minutes.
,, Leeds .. .. 3¼ ,,
,, Bradford .. 4 ,,
,, Scarboro' .. 5¼ ,,
,, Edinburgh .. 9 ,,
,, Glasgow .. 10 ,,
20 minutes.
King's-cross, June, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

PICCADILLY GALLERY (next door to St. James's Hall).—The Great Picture, AT THE FRONT—PLEVNA, EARLY MORNING, by IRVING MONTAGU, from Sketches taken by him in the Russian Camp, ON VIEW DAILY, Ten to Six. Admission to the Gallery, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs Moore and Burgess have the honour to announce to their patrons and friends that, taking advantage of the annual summer vacation of the far-famed SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, of New York, they have, at an enormous expense, secured the services of those great American Artists,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER,
MR. F. M. HALL,
MR. JOHNSON, and MR. H. POWERS,
all of whom will make their First Appearance in this Country ON MONDAY, JULY 5, in conjunction with a NEW AND MAGNIFICENT COMPANY. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; and for the Evening ditto at Seven.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (226th time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening (July 3, 10, 17, and 24), at 8.30, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, every Saturday, at Two. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, 10 to 5.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artistes. EVERY EVENING at Eight, Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms, Troubadour Quartette, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. . . . It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY will be given by PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, on JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at Ten a.m.
A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, so adapted as to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY and of the MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in the ARTS, on JULY 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. To be followed by SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, on JULY 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.
Terms, 10s. 6d. for each Course, or One Guinea for the Three Courses.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION on the above Subjects is also given at 149, STRAND, W.C., by PROFESSOR TENNANT. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

Politically and socially, we seem to be entering upon a fresh era both of trial and of development. The latter, indeed, presupposes the former. No unfolding of the principles of human action, more emphatically of such as are sound and, therefore, reasonable, can take place until the impediments which have previously obstructed it have been surmounted, or, at any rate, pushed aside. Conflict is, in every age, the pioneer of right. It clears away, imperfectly at first, the difficulties which either prevent or unduly retard the progress of truth, both in theory and in practice. We are now engaged in solving problems with a view to immediate practical results, the remoter consequences of which, upon what is called civilisation, few persons have seriously considered. Both in Parliament and out of it decisions enwrapping a germinant potency are being arrived at, not blindly it is true, but with scant foresight of what, in natural and inevitable sequence, they will ultimately grow to.

Take, for instance, the Bradlaugh case in the House of Commons. Drop the Hon. Member's name; forget the antecedents and the associations which it carries with it; forgive the mistakes which have been made by the Representative Branch of the Legislature in its attempts to deal with it; and accept, as far as may be necessary, the superior wisdom of many who have been wise after the event; Say, if you will, that the House of Commons has got itself into an undignified as well as a perplexing position, and that the way out of it suggested by the Government—although, perhaps, the only outlet from it which now presents itself—is neither satisfactory nor permanently adequate. We will not discuss these points. To our mind, the main question at issue is one of almost inconceivable importance. In essence, it is this—whether at all, or, if at all, how far, political authority should lay its hand of repression upon speculative opinion, or upon the free expression thereof. It is an old topic, a worn-out controversy, but under several guises, and we may say disguises, this is the question which has been hotly debated in the House of Commons of late. The issue is, happily, predestined. It may not take its perfect shape this Session, or next. It may exhibit, for some time to come, scars of the conflict through which it has passed. But, spite of all controvening circumstances, the principle of uniform and universal tolerance in reference to speculative conclusions, is making visible headway, and promises, like an incoming tide, notwithstanding all temporary fluctuations, to reach the measure of its capacity, not in this country only, but in all the civilised States of the World.

There is another matter which is now attracting notice in the Lower House—one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, as well as one of fundamental moment. It has sprung up in connection with the Irish Relief Bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster. It touches the rights of property, the inviolability of contracts, and the equal obligation of all subjects of the Realm to share impartially and proportionably the public burdens of the State. Mr. W. E. Forster has proposed that in certain specified districts of Ireland, in which more than ordinary distress prevails, and for a certain specified time, the County Court Judge of the District shall be empowered, in such cases as he may deem necessary, to allot compensation to tenants who may have been evicted by their landlords for non-payment of rent. This is an extension of the provisions of the Land Act, carried by Mr. Gladstone in 1870, to cases not then in contemplation by the Government, or the Legislature. "Necessity," it has been said, "knows no law," and absolute necessity is presupposed as the condition for such an indulgence to tenants as the temporary suspension of the present law dealing with compensation for eviction. Well, undoubtedly, the preservation of life must be regarded as a permanent consideration. If it cannot be secured by any other means than that proposed, such means will have to be sanctioned, and rightly sanctioned. But is it so? Are there not two sides to a question of this order? Are there not other creditors in Ireland besides those who let land? Might not the burden occasioned by necessity be more fairly adjusted by distributing the weight of it more impartially? We confess we are not yet in a position to give any categorical reply to such queries. They belong to that larger question of Land Tenure with which the present Government is pledged to deal hereafter. We note only how it has been forced to the surface, and, perhaps, it may be fairly contended that it is inexpedient, if it be not immediately necessary, to introduce any branch of the larger subject into a measure professedly intended to cope only with passing, even though with very pressing, difficulties. But, be this as it may, it is clear from what has already occurred that we are advancing towards the practical settlement of principles on which the well-being, not of agriculturists merely, but of all other classes of the community, will mainly depend.

Ten years ago, it will be remembered, society was rent in twain by a passionate discussion of the question of religious teaching in rate-aided Schools. Practically, the matter has all but settled itself. We are reminded of it now by the centenary of the founding of the Sunday School system by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester. The celebrations which have taken place during the week look to the past, and they compel observant and reflecting men to forecast the future. The Sunday School system, whilst, as a grain of mustard seed, the least of all seeds, is now as a tree in the branches of which the birds take shelter. It sprang up with almost unexampled rapidity. Within less than half a century it prevailed over the whole kingdom. It is, as has been well said, a voluntary system of lay religious teaching. It is very imperfect, no doubt, but it has proved marvellously potential. One of the fruits of it has been the National System of Elementary Education. But the week-day school has not superseded the proper use of the Sunday School. We may almost affirm that it has suggested it. The secular part of teaching is now done effectually by Board Schools and Denominational Schools—the former supported in part by rates, and the latter in part by grants from the Exchequer. But religious teaching is the appropriate work in Sunday Schools, and it may now be more efficiently given than ever it was before. Until lately, it was subsidiary only; now it has become of main importance, it cannot well be dispensed with, and its outlook reaches forward into the far future. It was fitting that the modest founding of the system a hundred years ago should receive a hearty commemoration; and such, we think we may say, it has had. Into what it may hereafter develop we refrain from speculating. Its bicentenary will, doubtless, witness important modifications both in the structure and in the uses of Sunday Schools. They cannot, however, but be beneficial; and if, during the coming century, they achieve results at all proportionate to those which they have effected in that which is gone by, the name of Raikes will evoke blessings as fervent as any which philanthropy has earned for itself in other walks of life.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

What a delightful thing it is not to be compelled—in this place at least—to write about politics! What an infinitely more delightful thing it would be to have no politics at all. At all events, under the last-named blissful dispensation, one could go out to dinner in peace. As things move, at present party politics altogether poison prandial enjoyment. I tried to be as Conservative as I could last Saturday; and I found myself sitting between a stout old gentleman who looked a Tory to his very eyebrows, but who turned out to be a vehement advocate of the Extension of the County Franchise, Church Disestablishment, and the Hare and Rabbits Bill; while my next neighbour on the other side was a charming young lady who was a thoroughgoing Bradlaughite, and, moreover, passionately protested against the erection of the Prince Imperial monument in the Abbey. On the following Monday, at an Advanced Liberal dinner party, I thought that, politically, I was quite safe; but, alas! the gentleman on my left was a Protectionist, a Game Preserver, and an Anti-Educationalist; and the lady on my right was a Jingo.

On the whole, I scarcely think that I can recall a time when political exacerbation in polite society had reached so intense a degree as it has done to-day. You are not allowed to be neutral. You are forced to take sides. It has come to the complexion of "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or die." "And what do *you* call yourself, Sir?" asked the other day an austere dame as she surveyed me through her gold-rimmed double eye-glasses. I answered humbly that I was content to be called a Miserable Wretch. But the austere dame was not satisfied. She wanted a more definite expression of opinion, touching, we will say, the Berlin Conference, the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, or the Albanian League.

No political issues are, it is to be hoped, involved in an avowal of sorrow that the French Carthusians are, as well as the Jesuits, threatened with expulsion from France. Who that has visited the "Escorial of Dauphiné," and has been a guest of the good Fathers of La Grande Chartreuse by Grenoble, will refrain from mildly lamenting the hard fate which may soon drive the not only harmless, but useful followers of San Bruno from their historic domicile? What does the Protestant Gray say of them in his "Letters:"—"There are certain scenes that would awe an atheist into belief without the help of other arguments. I am well persuaded that San Bruno was a man of no common genius to choose such a place for his retirement."

And then, think of that inestimable *liqueur*, that unsurpassed cordial, Chartreuse! Forty years ago the Monks of St. Bruno, who had been ruined root and branch at the First Revolution, were miserably poor. Even so late as 1858 the Editor of *Murray* considered the "Elixir des Chartreux" to be so great a rarity in London as to warrant his mentioning in a foot-note to his account of the monastery a single shop in Piccadilly where the cordial could be obtained. At present the worthy Fathers are deriving a very handsome revenue from the *liqueur* which they manufacture. They might come to England and set up their oratory and their distillery in our midst, you may say. But I have heard that perfection in the concoction of Chartreuse—the green variety, at least—is attained by the admixture of a certain secret ingredient, a herb which is only known to grow on the mountains which dominate Grenoble.

Advocates of the cause of total abstinence will be highly interested, and as highly edified, by the perusal of a bright little volume called "Illustrious Abstainers," written by Mr. Frederick Sherlock. The book (Hodder and Stoughton) is now in its third thousand. It is refreshing to find enumerated among the Illustrious abstainers such famous personages as Sir Garnet Wolseley, President Hayes, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Benjamin Richardson, Sir Henry Havelock, Elihu Burritt, and John Howard. In two or three instances, Mr. Frederick Sherlock proves too much. Was John Milton a total abstainer? In the matter of strong drink he was certainly temperate; but he was addicted to the pleasures of the table; and a short time before his death he explicitly told the last Mrs. Milton that he intended to make his will in her favour because she cooked such very nice dinners for him.

Dr. Johnson is also claimed as a total abstainer. This is altogether a mistake. The Doctor seldom drank wine; but when he did he drank it greedily. He was a punch-drinker, too, upon occasion. What reader of Boswell or Macaulay does not remember the Doctor's jovial inquiry, "Who's for poonch?" Finally, Mr. Sherlock seems to think that Benjamin Franklin was throughout his life a total abstainer because that eminent natural philosopher and teacher of "mean morals" used, when he was a journeyman printer in England, to drink water-gruel instead of beer, in order to save a little money out of his wages. When he grew rich, he became remarkably fond of good living; and some interesting information on this head will be found in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. All the three "Illustrious Abstainers," not very felicitously cited by Mr. Sherlock, were, occasionally, heavy feeders; and among the total abstainers—I do not say the abstinent persons—whom I have known, I have found many who, while they drank nothing stronger than water, were addicted to the selfish, sensual, and heart-hardening vice of gluttony.

In re "the Sweet, Shady side of Pall-mall," I am enabled, for the further information of "Upper Gloucester-place," and through the kindness of my correspondent "E. W.," Worcester, to state that a book which should certainly be in print, entitled "Two Centuries of Song," compiled by the late Walter Thornbury (London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), contains two pieces by Captain Morris, one of them being the sweet, shady side of Pall-mall lyric.

It is well known that American schoolboys and schoolgirls are, as a rule, treated with extreme tenderness by their teachers, and that corporal punishment of any kind is almost non-existent in the schools of the United States. From time to time, however, one does hear of some freak of correctional eccentricity on the part of an American schoolmistress. Mr. Wendell Phillips once related a story of a Spartan-like "school-marm" who used to administer the bastinado *à la Turque* on the soles of her pupils' feet; another was wont to hold refractory boys in an inverted position and pour cold water down the legs of their pantaloons; and one positively cruel instructress of youth was prosecuted, to my own knowledge, in a town in one of the Eastern States, for forcing a talkative girl to chew bitter aloes.

But for an eccentric, bizarre, and (as a magistrate has lately decided) illegal punishment, commend me to the case of an assistant teacher at a Board School in Bermondsey, who was summoned to Southwark Police Court for assaulting a very little girl by strapping up her mouth with adhesive plaster. The offence of the tiny culprit was analogous to that committed by her small fellow-sufferer on the other side of the Atlantic. The defence was that it was only a small strip of plaster which was placed on the child's lips; that she was not hurt, and played about afterwards as if nothing had happened; but her father stated before the magistrate that the child came home crying, and was very sick. It is not at all unlikely that a nervous child might have been frightened into a fit by such a strange infliction. I dare say that the school teacher meant no harm; and the magistrate seems to have thought as much when he bound her over to keep the peace for twelve months instead of fining her for her thoughtless and manifestly illegal conduct. For you will remember that the Bill of Rights deprecates not only cruel but "unusual" punishments.

Mem.: The adhesive plaster case, its illegality excepted, was but a bagatelle. It is, nevertheless, undeniable that during the last week or ten days the newspapers have teemed with reports of the most revolting acts of barbarity committed on small children. Not all these cases were scholastic ones; some of the instances of cruelty were of a domestic nature; but it is additionally unpleasant to notice that in almost every case of child-torturing the torturer was—in sex, at least—a woman. It would seem that the evil spirits of Elizabeth Brownrigge and Esther Hibner are not yet laid; indeed, to judge from the sickening details of the atrocities wreaked on the puny inmates of more than one so-called "orphanage," Brownriggism would appear to have been revived—and with a vengeance.

Whether corporal punishment will ever altogether be abandoned in schools, and whether parents will ever be persuaded that about the worst way in which they can correct their children is to beat them, I am sure that I don't know. I do know that I (with inestimably kind help, many years ago) brought up a little boy from the age of eighteen months to the age of seventeen without ever spoiling or ever laying a finger upon him; but some guardians of youth may not have had such good fortune as I experienced. But I also know that I should be ashamed now, when my grown-up little boy comes to dinner, to sit opposite to him if I had to remember that, when he was a weak young child and I a hale strong man, I had abused my strength by beating him. It is impossible to predict what may be the eventual solution of a most perplexing social dilemma: the more perplexing when it is remembered that many good and wise people are in favour of the bodily chastisement of children. Yet thus much might be done, perhaps, to simplify the problem. No one, surely, will maintain that it can be justifiable to hit a child on the head—before, perhaps, the very sutures of its skull are completely joined; and blows on the head are one of the commonest forms of school barbarity. I would make such blows an aggravated assault, and punish it accordingly.

"Atlas" of the *World* has pained and shocked me by an announcement that the pressure on his space is so great, and so continually increasing, that he is regretfully compelled to restrict his French Editor to the propounding of his French Puzzles once a fortnight instead of once a week. *Hélas!* "Atlas" avails himself of the opportunity to thank his distinguished French colleague for the untiring zeal with which he has discharged his duties. "Of his brilliance and learning," adds "Atlas," enthusiastically, "there is no occasion to speak: they are self evident." Yes; they are self evident. Yet it was scarcely kind, my "Atlas," thus rudely to cut down our hebdomadal pabulum of brilliancy and learning to a a fortnightly one. The Terrible Man was to me meat and drink—board, lodging, and washing. He was my stay, my holdfast, "my hope, my joy, my Geneviève." Stop, stop! I must not "gush." I am speaking of the truncated French editor, and not of Miss Geneviève Ward in "Forget-me-Not." I can assure the erudite gentleman that I am one of his humblest and sincerest admirers; although I was about to ask him what astounding misapprehension of the idomatic capacity of the English language gave him lately the hardihood to ask his disciples to translate "donneur d'eau bénite" into English. He himself translates this phrase as "a giver of blank promises" which is not idiomatic English at all. "Man in the Moon" or "Clerk of the Cheque" would have done quite as well.

"C. E. T.," writing from Stratford-upon-Avon, observes that he is sorry to see that I have joined the "parrot cry" against Lord Elgin, as a "ruthless devastator," and that his Lordship is the rather entitled to universal gratitude, seeing that he was the means of rescuing the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon from contingent destruction. Canova declared that Lord Elgin deserved to have an altar erected to him as a saviour of the arts. But Parliament hesitated for a long time before granting the funds to purchase the spoils which, by virtue of a Turkish firman, Lord Elgin had collected at Athens. The fact is that, between 1802 and 1816, in which last-named year the booty torn from the Acropolis reached this country, very few people dreamed that Greece would ever be free from Ottoman rule; and as for the Turks of that epoch, I only wonder that they did not make the British Ambassador at the Sublime Porte a present of the Temple of Theseus and the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, as well of as much of the Parthenon bas-reliefs as he could carry off.

Mem.: It is strange that a plea for desecration should come from Stratford-upon-Avon. Is there not a Tomb in the collegiate church there of which the occupant invokes a Curse on him who moves his bones? The Acropolis of Athens is, so to speak, the Sepulchre of Phidias, and the stones of the Parthenon are his bones.

The controversy respecting artists' colours and artists' colourmen, of which brief mention has been made in former "Echoes," seems to have flown off at a tangent and to have assumed something of the guise of a personal passage at arms between Mr. Holman Hunt and Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A. Admiring the genius of both artists, and specially revering as I do the character of Mr. Herbert, I hope that they have by this time cleared up their little misunderstanding, and that they will continue to be as good friends as ever.

Meanwhile, to young artists who may be liable through the too amply supplied palettes of Long-acre and Rathbone-place to be induced to use a superfluity of "flaming colours" in their pictures, I would respectfully commend the perusal of old Gerard de Lairesse's "Art of Painting in all its Branches," published in 1738. I have Gerard, in a fat little quarto, embellished with scores of quaint plates. His directions for flesh-painting are sweetly simple. Says Gerard, through his translator into English, John Frederick Fritsch,

> Now, in order to strike the right colour for each, take these:—For a Child, White and Vermilion, it being pretty Ruddy; for a Man, the same, with the addition of a little Yellow Oker, which makes it more Warm, and also more Fiery; for a Woman, take White, a little Vermilion, and Yellow Oker. And to know perfectly the proper Tint of the Tenderness of these Three Persons, you must, in Finishing, take your Smalt or Ultramarine, alone, and with soft Fitch scumble your Blue over the most Tender parts of your Figure, so that it lie Soft and Transparent.

Mr. Thackeray was very fond of what he used to term "painters' cookery books," and would gravely describe some exquisitely beautiful bit of natural scenery from the purely technical or artists' colourman's point of view. "Too much of the palette knife in that sky," he would say. "Very poor glazing of that foliage in the foreground," "middle-distance wants scumbling down," and so forth.

Mem.: Whence "Scumble"? It is not in Worcester's Webster. I find it in the "Library Dictionary" defined as "the art of glazing or covering with a semi-opaque colour on neutral tint portions of a painting so as to soften and subdue the original colour." The definition is inaccurate, to begin with. Glazing is one process, and scumbling another. The "Library Dictionary" (without, it would appear, the etymologist giving himself much trouble) says that "scumble" is the diminutive of "scum." In that case, whence the "b"? Do we "skimble" milk or "trimble" sails or "jamble" our fingers in doors? Perhaps our ancestors used to do so, four hundred years ago; and to be enlightened on this point I humbly look to the philologers. Still, considering the fact that "scumble" is, to all appearance, a purely studio term, and that much of the technology of the theatrical painting-room is the legacy of the Italian decorative artists who so abounded in England during the eighteenth century, it is just possible that "scumble" may have something to do with the Italian "scombavare" to rub over with saliva, or "scombujare" to disperse, scatter, or loosen. But I wait, with fear and trembling, for the philologers.

There was a Lord Mayor's chaplain who, some fifty years ago—rather more than less I opine—wrote a wonderfully although involuntarily diverting book describing the progress of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London to Oxford. It is one of the cheeriest and most innocent pieces of bombast that I ever read: but there are some things which you can never remember at the exact moment of your wanting them; and I cannot recollect either the name of the author or the Mayoralty during which the visit to Oxford took place. Still I can distinctly recall an inimitably ludicrous account of the brave appearance of the Lord Mayor's carriage at the door of the Mansion House on the morning of the beginning of the expedition, and how the horses pawed and snorted and champed the bit as though proudly conscious of the august load which they were destined to draw.

I happened to be passing through Garrick-street, Covent-garden, at about half-past one last Sunday afternoon. A handsome four-in-hand was standing in front of the Garrick Club; and the long-forgotten narrative of the Lord Mayor's chaplain rose up before me, clear and palpable, as I watched the four noble steeds—"prads" they used to be called in the old coaching days—pawing and snorting and champing the bit, precisely as their ancestors did at the Mansion House half a century since. Was the coach that I saw at the Garrick also destined to carry Cæsar and his fortunes? After a while I saw about a dozen gentlemen emerge from the club and clamber to the summit of the drag; and among them, with dilated pupils, hair on end, and knees shaking under me, I recognised Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John L. Toole, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. S. Bancroft, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Hare, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. John M'Culloch, the renowned American tragedian. The others were, in all probability, Dukes—they looked so awe-inspiring, and yet so affable. The coachman mounted his box, and gathered up his "ribbons." The guard forbore to wind his horn—was it not Sunday?—and away went these salt ones of the earth into the *ewigkeit*.

No; scarcely so far as that. I took some lessons in the art of "interviewing" lately, in the United States; and, late that Sunday night, I crept round to Garrick-street again, and "interviewed"—never mind whom. But I learned from "an unimpeachable authority," as our own Correspondent at Berlin is wont to say when he wires home to his paper some *canard* which was printed in the *Doppeldummerkopfer Zeitung* seven days before, that the handsome four-in-hand was the Dorking coach, which had been specially chartered for the day to convey Mr. Irving and his friends to the pleasant country town where, at the sign of the "Marquis of Granby," the elder Mr. Weller so satisfactorily settled his long-standing account with the Rev. Mr. Stiggins, and where the famous Battle, which was never fought, took place.

I was told, also, that these august personages dined in great state at the White Horse Hotel, Dorking, and that their conversation (this I had the next day from the head waiter, whom I sought by early train) was superb. Mr. Irving was great on the Eastern Question; but seemed slightly to deprecate the cession of so large a part of Thessaly and Epirus to the Greeks. Mr. Dion Boucicault took up finance, and had some sharp things to say concerning Mr. Gladstone's budget. Mr. Bancroft minutely analysed the phenomena of Russian Nihilism, and eventually came to the conclusion (similar to his well-known expression of opinion in "Caste") that Nihilism amounted to Nothing; and, in a few curt but incisive sentences, Mr. Toole disposed of the Bradlaugh case. Beshrew the Bradlaugh case! G. A. S.

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IN THE LOBBY: "SELF-CONSTITUTED LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION."



"THE PRISONER AND HIS GAOLER."—SEE PAGE 6.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



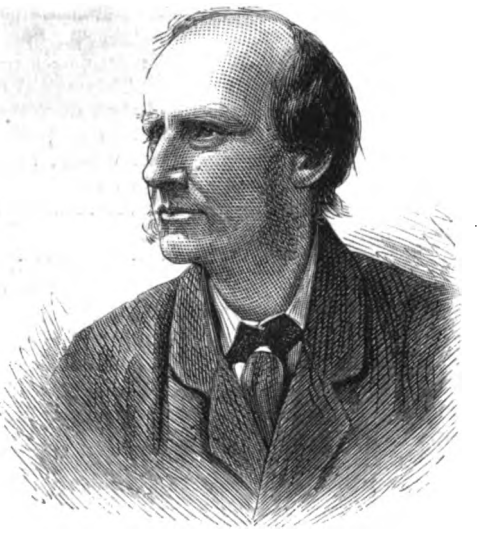
MR. H. G. ALLEN (PEMBROKE BOROUGHS).

Mr. Henry George Allen, second son of Mr. John Hensleigh Allen, late of Cresselly, who was formerly M.P. for Pembroke. Born in 1815, educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841. Recorder of Andover, 1857 to 1872.



MR. A. ILLINGWORTH (BRADFORD).

Mr. Alfred Illingworth, eldest son of Mr. Daniel Illingworth, of Bradford, worsted spinner. Born 1826, educated at Huddersfield College. In business as a manufacturer. Was M.P. for Knaresborough, 1868 to 1874. Married daughter of Mr. Isaac Holden, sometime M.P. for Knaresborough.



MR. HORACE DAVEY, Q.C. (CHRISTCHURCH).

Son of Mr. Peter Davey, of Horton, Bucks. Born 1833. Educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford. Was Scholar and Fellow of that College, and won double first-class honours, being also senior mathematical and Eldon law scholar. Called to Bar, 1861; Q.C. 1875. Married daughter of Rev. W. Pace.



MR. J. F. SMITHWICK (KILKENNY CITY).

Mr. John Francis Smithwick, son of Mr. Daniel Smithwick, of Kilkenny. Born there, 1844; educated at the Kilkenny College. Married a daughter of Mr. James Power, of Tramore, Waterford. Is a magistrate, and has been High Sheriff, of Kilkenny City. Is in favour of Home Rule.



MR. J. H. TILLETT (NORWICH).

Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett, born at Norwich 1818, grandson of Mr. William Tillett, schoolmaster, a noted mathematician. Educated at Norwich Grammar School. Practised as solicitor at Norwich, 1839 to 1868. Established *Norfolk News*, 1845, and *Eastern Daily Press*. Thrice Mayor of Norwich. Twice elected M.P., and unseated on petition.



MR. JAMES RANKIN (LEOMINSTER).

Son of late Mr. Robert Rankin, Liverpool merchant. Born 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1873. Has written several papers on subjects of natural science. Married daughter of Mr. Christopher Bushell, of Hinderton, Cheshire.

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SKETCH PORTRAIT OF MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P. FOR NORTHAMPTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. W. N. MOLESWORTH ST. AUBYN (HELSTON).

Youngest son of the late Rev. Ilender Molesworth-St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Cornwall (name of St. Aubyn assumed in 1844). Born 1838. Educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863, and joined the Western Circuit, but practises chiefly as a special pleader.



MR. JAMES HOWARD (BEDFORDSHIRE).

Eldest son of Mr. John Howard, of Cauldwell, Bedfordshire. Born 1821. Educated at Bedford public school. Is a manufacturer of agricultural implements, at Britannia Ironworks, Bedford. Was High Sheriff of county 1878. President of Agricultural Engineers' Association; author of practical treatises; M.P. Bedford, 1868 to 1874.



MR. W. J. STANTON (STROUD).

Mr. Walter John Stanton, son of Mr. Charles Stanton, of Stroud. Born in 1838. Educated at Warminster School. Was civil engineer, pupil of Mr. Joseph Locke. Now in business as woollen manufacturer at Stroud. Chairman of Local Board of Health, county magistrate, Captain of Rifle Volunteers.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 29.

The other day the Municipal Council of Paris gravely discussed the question of the advisability of engraving in the stone the words "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," which are now inscribed in black paint on the walls of the public buildings. It has been suggested that, before arriving at a decision, the worthy councillors would do well to give to the Third Republic some motto more in harmony with its actual tendencies, such, for instance, as "*Nopces et Festins*." It is, indeed, a fact that never, even in the palmiest days of the Empire, were there more festivals and junketings than there are at present. In fact, the Third Republic, before arriving at its apotheosis which will take place on the occasion of the grand National Fete on July 14, has passed through several stages. It began in strife and bloodshed, the last traces of which will be cleared away by the Amnesty; then came the Republic of pure politics, the Republic of *ennui*, which tried to introduce an austerity of manners and bearing little in harmony with the French, and especially with the Parisian character. M. Gambetta, with his usual perspicacity, invented a mixed kind of Republic, which he dubbed with the name of Athenian, and, finally, we have arrived at the period of the Republic *qui s'amuse*. From the highest to the lowest ranks of society there is nothing but rejoicings and fêtes, *nopces et festins*. One of the strangest manifestations of this spirit of what Rabelais would call *haute liesse*—as we might say, "high jinks"—is the space given by the Republican and Radical press to the doings of the aristocracy. A Duchess or a Countess cannot buy a new dress without the workingmen of Paris and the *bourgeois* of the Marais being informed of the fact through the medium of the newspapers, and never have Princes been more esteemed than under the Republic of 1880. There is a perfect rage for society news, and when the fiddles are silent at Paris the reporters telegraph their echoes from Vichy and Deauville. It is thus that we learn that marriages in the world of high life are still frequent, and that Mdlle. Marie Blanc, the daughter of the famous Blanc of Monaco and Monte-Carlo, is shortly to be married to Prince Roland Bonaparte, a young Lieutenant in the French army, who has only his sword, while his future bride has an income of £30,000 a year, the proceeds of *rouge et noir* and *trente et quarante*. Prince Roland is a very estimable young man who, in his tastes, is said to take after his grandfather, Prince Canino. Another item of society news is that Lady Caithness and her son, the Duke de Pomar, of "Passion and Fashion" celebrity, intend to take up their abode in Paris, at the Hôtel Pozzo di Borgo, which the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo rendered famous by her fêtes twenty years ago. Lady Caithness promises wonderful fêtes for next winter. *Nopces et Festins.*

The transition from the Republic *qui s'amuse* to the Republic of politics is easy. The great questions of the hour are that of the Amnesty and that of the Expulsion of the Jesuits. The Senate met in its bureaux yesterday to nominate a commission to report on the Amnesty bill, and if the Senate voted in conformity with its bureaux the Amnesty bill would certainly be rejected, for only three out of the nine members of the commission are favourable to the bill. In the voting yesterday, however, there were fifty-three members absent, so that no certain prevision can be formed. Should the Senate, however, reject the bill and repeat the manœuvre which it made on the occasion of the famous Article 7, its existence would be menaced. Upper Chambers have never been popular in France, and if the present Senate becomes a mere instrument of obstruction it will certainly be abolished.

The Amnesty commission met this afternoon for the first time under the presidency of M. Jules Simon, and separated after an animated discussion without arriving at any conclusion. M. Jules Simon is strongly opposed to the Amnesty, and the commission is amenable to his influence. The report will probably be laid on the table of the House in time for the discussion to begin next week.

As regards the Jesuits, not much can be said at the time that I am now writing. To-night, at midnight, expires the delay of three months granted by the decrees of March 29 to non-authorised congregations to present their demands for legalisation, and to the Jesuits for the dissolution of their society in France. To-morrow, at noon, all the establishments of the Jesuits in France will be closed, except the schools, which will be allowed to remain open until Aug. 31. It appears that the Jesuits will allow themselves to be expelled only after having protested by all legal means, but nothing is known as to the exact intentions of the Government in putting its decrees into execution. Some few Jesuits have assumed the simple priest's robe and taken private apartments, some few have already left the country. The order has further bought the Hôtel Impérial, at Saint-Heliers, Jersey, and an adjoining property, for the whole of which 700,000f. have been paid. After having dissolved the Jesuit societies, the Government will have to expel the 383 remaining congregations of monks and nuns. A remarkable proof of the ascendancy of the Jesuits, who are directing the entire religious struggle against the Republic, is the fact that not one of these congregations has answered the appeal of the Government and asked to be authorised. Some few of these societies have already left the country; others are waiting, like the Jesuits, to see what will be done to them. Another proof of Jesuit influence is the resignation of some fifteen or twenty high magistrates and law officers of the Republic on the eve of the execution of the decrees. These gentlemen, who have waited three months before protesting against decrees which were passed on March 29, have certainly patient consciences. In short, feeling in the matter runs high, and all are looking forward with anxiety to what to-morrow will bring forth.

I find in a French paper that up to the present day the Jesuits have been expelled forty-two times. They were driven from Saragossa in 1555, La Valteline 1566, Vienna 1563, Avignon 1570, Antwerp 1578, Segovia 1578, Portugal 1578, England 1579 and again in 1581 and 1586, Japan 1587, Hungary 1588, Transylvania 1588, Bordeaux 1589, France 1594, Holland 1596, Tournon 1597, Bearn 1597, England 1601 and 1604, Dantzick 1606, Thorn 1606, Venice 1606 and 1612, Japan 1613, Bohemia 1618, Moravia 1619, Naples 1622, Low Countries 1622, China 1622, Indies 1622, Malta 1634, Russia 1676, Savoy 1729, Spain 1759, Portugal 1767, Two Sicilies 1768, Duchy of Parma and Malta 1768, Rome 1773, all Christendom 1773, Russia 1823. From the above statement it would appear that they have a faculty of coming back, like Marlbrook, *à Pâques ou à la Trinité*.

The return of the Communist leaders will be celebrated by the founding of more new newspapers. Henri Rochefort will publish the *Intransigeant*, Jules Vallès the *Cri du Peuple*, and Felix Pyat will revive *Le Combat*.

Prince Orloff arrived in Paris last night.

On Friday last the Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment in the case of the Comédie-Française v. Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. The recalcitrant actress was condemned to the loss of all her rights and privileges as a Sociétaire of the Comédie-Française; to pay damages to the amount of 100,000f.; and to pay the expenses of the lawsuit. Amongst the "rights" which she loses must be reckoned the contributions to the pension fund, *fonds des pensions*, amounting to not far short of 50,000f.

On Monday next a new piece by M. Paul Delair, entitled "Garin," will be played at the Théâtre Français. The plot of the piece is laid in the old feudal times, and reminds one very strongly of "Macbeth." The author even has frequent recourse to Banquo's ghost. The piece, which is in verse, will be played by MM. Maubant, Mounet-Sully, Volny, Mesdames Favart, Reichemberg, and others.

The novel of the week is "Inès Parker," in which Mario Uchard, the author of "Fiammina," gives a study of an American "flirt" from a French point of view. It is a clever and interesting novel. Apropos of books, I may announce that the widow of Michelet will shortly publish two important fragments of her late husband, "Les Grandes Journées" and "La Fédération."

Sarah Bernhardt is irrepressible; her name will persist in coming under my pen. They were gossiping at the Comédie-Française the other night, and somebody, referring to the eccentric villa which she has had built at Sainte-Adresse on the Normandy coast, called her "Doña Sol Normande." *Et cependant elle n'est pas faite aux moules*," added Thiron, who has a cruel wit.

T. C.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The extraordinary scene in the House on Wednesday of last week affords the subject of more than one Illustration in our present Number. The attitude of the inconvenient member for Northampton, as he stood at the Bar, pleading for his right to be allowed to perform the legal ceremony required in order to taking his seat, is portrayed in one of the Sketches presented on the front page. The "bar" is a sliding horizontal rod of brass, which upon such rare occasions is drawn across the entrance to the privileged floor. His subsequent arrest by the Serjeant-at-Arms, for disobedience to the order of the House which had enjoined him to withdraw, is represented in the larger Engraving, which occupies two pages of this sheet. To the left-hand side of this Engraving appears the Treasury Bench, with Mr. Gladstone and other Ministers seated in their places there. The room in the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster, where prisoners in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms are confined, and which Mr. Bradlaugh occupied till his liberation next day, accompanied by one or both his two daughters, is also shown among these sketches. The room is one of the ordinary upper chambers of that Gothic edifice, plainly but commodiously furnished; only the window is barred. Mr. Bradlaugh is seen writing at a desk, while Miss Bradlaugh is at the tea-table, preparing to give him a cup of tea; his private secretary or literary assistant is at another desk working. Portraits of the hon. member himself, of Major Gosset, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. H. Chaplin, who took leading parts in the Parliamentary resistance to his admission to the ordinary privileges of membership, will be found in this publication. Our readers will be aware, probably, of the course of events since the period of last week to which our former notice extended.

At the sitting of the House on the Thursday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, having first asked Mr. Gladstone whether the Government had any motion to make concerning Mr. Bradlaugh, which was answered in the negative, moved the discharge of Mr. Bradlaugh from custody. Mr. Labouchere thought it right to state that he understood it was Mr. Bradlaugh's intention, if he were released, at once to return to the House, and to do what he had a legal right to do—what it was his duty to do. Mr. Labouchere added that the Prime Minister and his colleagues and the present and late Attorney-General considered this to be Mr. Bradlaugh's legal right. An appeal was therefore made by Mr. Gorst to the Prime Minister, to say whether such was indeed his opinion. Mr. Gladstone replied that he should draw a distinction between those proceedings of Mr. Bradlaugh which were necessary to establish his legal rights, as he judged them to be, and his later proceedings, which were unconnected with those rights. By declining to withdraw, in the first instance, at the Speaker's order, so that physical force, by a gentle manual pressure, had to be applied to secure his removal, Mr. Bradlaugh did all that was necessary towards the assertion of his legal right. But the action of insisting, again and again, upon presenting himself and pressing his entrance into the House, seemed to stand in a different category. With this answer from Mr. Gladstone, the discussion ended; the motion for Mr. Bradlaugh's release was agreed to, and he was immediately set at liberty. Mr. Ashton Dilke was the first person to enter his prison-chamber and convey to him the intelligence that he was set free. Mr. Bradlaugh went to the House of Commons shortly afterwards, but contented himself with a seat under the Peers' Gallery for a quarter of an hour that evening.

The arrest of Mr. Bradlaugh excited great indignation in the town which had elected him. An outdoor meeting of six thousand persons was held on the Thursday evening in the Market-square, three of the town councillors taking part in it, and decided resolutions were passed. The Birmingham Liberal Association prepared at once to take up the question. Meetings were held on Saturday or Monday in several of the great provincial towns of England. In London also a committee had been formed to demand the immediate release of Mr. Bradlaugh, and, further, to demand that he should be allowed to take his seat. Mr. Bradlaugh showed himself on Monday evening to a large assemblage in Trafalgar-square, and said a few words, in which he warmly commended Mr. Gladstone for his disposition to do justice in this case.

As the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, Mr. H. D. Labouchere had given notice that he would, on Tuesday of this week, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law with respect to the affirmations or the oath to be taken by members of the House of Commons. But Mr. Gladstone on Monday gave notice of his own intention to propose a resolution, for a standing order of the House, permitting any member who claims it to make an affirmation, instead of taking an oath, notwithstanding the resolution lately passed that Mr. Bradlaugh shall not be so permitted. The resolution proposed by Mr. Gladstone has a retrospective effect, and virtually rescinds, to that extent, so far as concerns the affirmation, the unfortunate and unjustifiable resolution that was passed on the 22nd ult. It still remains possible that the legality of Mr. Bradlaugh, not being a Quaker, making an affirmation instead of the oath of allegiance, might be tried in a court of law, by some common informer suing for the penalty of £500 imposed by statute upon every person who votes or speaks in Parliament without taking the oath.

Natural caverns of enormous size—one being 600 ft. long—have been discovered within the last few days in the neighbourhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

I happened to mention quite incidentally, "in another place," a week or two since, that I had never seen Mr. Henry Irving in Shylock. I have never willingly missed the first night of the appearance of this admirable artist in a fresh character; but at the time when his Shylock was the talk of the town I was some thousands of miles away, and more intent on studying the merchandise of the Mississippi than the Merchant of Venice. Not until the beginning of this week did I atone for my involuntary sin of omission. Seeing that it was the two hundred and twenty-fourth representation of the Lyceum Shylock which I witnessed, it may appear not only audacious but ridiculous that I should set down here what I thought of the acting of Mr. Irving as Shylock and of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. I am, however, emboldened to undertake such a task by the remembrance that Leigh Hunt (pardon me for innocently and momentarily coupling so distinguished a dramatic critic as my humble self) when he emerged from his two years' imprisonment for libelling the Prince Regent, calmly began to make up for lost time by criticising all the plays and all the players that had become noteworthy during his twenty-four months' incarceration in Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

The first question I apprehend which a dramatic student has to ask himself when he sees a new Shylock is that which, if I remember aright, Macklin asked when first he saw Garrick in the part named—

> Is this the Jew
> That Shakspeare drew?

Although no trustworthy tradition has been handed down to us of the manner of Jew depicted in Shakspeare's Shylock, it is tolerably certain that in the claimant to the pound of flesh he did not draw that highly risible personage popularly known as "the comic Sheeny." Shakspeare wrote long before the days when pickled cucumbers, fried fish, "stuffed monkey," and old clothes were dear to the Hebrew heart in Petticoat-lane, Bevis Marks, and Goodman's-fields. The Elizabethan London had no Ghetto. For nearly three centuries the Jews had been banished from England. The abject, squalid, illiterate Jew, with his imperfect pronunciation of English and his antic gestures—the "Fagin" Jew, in short—was thus wholly unknown to the poet; yet I may say that I have seen at least a score of Shylocks represented by English actors of repute, who, so far as their aspect, gestures, and diction went, might have walked bodily out of George Cruikshank's etching, in which Fagin is embodied frying sausages, while his juvenile pupils are engaged in picking the marks out of the stolen pocket-handkerchiefs; and the equally well-known portrait of Fagin in the condemned cell has often been taken as a model for a host of Shylocks, as the Jew appears after the collapse in the trial scene. If Shakspeare never came in contact with the Continental Jew, and especially with the Italian Jew of his time, he must have drawn him only as an insatiably rapacious and merciless usurer, and as one, moreover, who retaliated by deep malignity and vindictiveness for the loathing and contempt with which he was systematically regarded by the Christians, among whom he was a Pariah and an outcast.

But if Shakespeare was ever in Italy, and if he ever sojourned at Venice—and who shall say with certainty that he never made such a pilgrimage?—he might have drawn such a Jew as Mr. Irving presents us with at the Lyceum: not a squalid, fawning, servile Israelite, but a Venetian Jew—a Jew of the stock of which the illustrious Venetian patriot Daniel Manin came—proud of his lineage, well read in the learning of his tribe, reserved, dignified, passionate in his domestic affections, a fast friend to the people of his race—witness his evident fondness for Tubal—but who is imbued with a fixed and mortal hatred towards Christians, fostered by the systematic scorn and contumely with which he and his brethren are treated by the dominant caste. But, *homo duplex*. There are two Shylocks. He is the greediest of money-grubbers. His daughter and his ducats (as Mr. Irving expresses with inimitable force, eloquence, and pathos) divide his love; and his aversion for the Nazarites, on religious and social grounds, is rendered more intense by his strictly business-like enmity to a merchant who, like Antonio, lends out money without interest. All these mingled feelings are merged into one absorbing and predominant passion of monstrous and bloodthirsty Revenge when both his ducats and his daughter have been stolen from him. But mark the exquisite subtlety, and at the same time the consistency, of the character as it is portrayed by Mr. Irving. When the cup of revenge has been dashed from his lips, and he finds himself a baffled and beggared defendant, in peril of his life, instead of a triumphant plaintiff, with his suit gained and his knife at Antonio's heart, he becomes once more the self-contained and composed Jewish merchant. The Court may frown, the spectators may howl and spit at him; but he has not lost one iota of his self-respect and the knowledge that he has been cleverly juggled out of his horrible rights. In the whole range of dramatic action there is perhaps no more difficult exit than that of Shylock after he has declared that he is content to sign a deed, in which he renounces his faith and agrees to give his riches at his death to his ungrateful daughter and her husband. He is too physically overwhelmed to sign the document then and there; he prays that it may be sent after him for signature; but, as he is shown to us by Mr. Irving, he does not crawl, or slink, or shuffle out of court. He gathers up his gaberdine, and departs in impassible dignity, withering, with a look of silent scorn, the ribald Gratiano. You hear the mob without yelling at him as he crosses the Ponte della Paglia and makes his way towards the Ghetto; but you have no idea that he will falter or sue for the forbearance of the rabble. He is vanquished, but not cowed. If this be the kind of Jew that Shakspeare drew, Mr. Henry Irving has drawn him to the life.

It is quite beyond my purpose here to describe the frame of the picture so wonderfully presented at the Lyceum, or to criticise the attendant and subordinate characters which surround the central figures; yet, in common justice, I must take brief note of the great improvement which has taken place in the Portia of Miss Ellen Terry since I saw that accomplished young lady play the part at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It was then, as it is now, a most delicate and delightful performance; nor could even hypercriticism demand anything better than Miss Terry's acting in the scenes of the caskets. The silent agony—the agony too great for tears—which she suffers during the dreadful moments of suspense, her fears lest the only man she has ever loved should not choose the right casket, and her radiant and exultant joy when she finds that he *has* chosen it, were and are a triumph of intense artistic study and appreciativeness; but it was in the Trial Scene at the Prince of Wales's that I thought Miss Terry left just a little to be desired—that her elocution lacked the necessary firmness and *aplomb*, and that she reminded the spectator too frequently of the graceful, tender lady of Belmont, who had just, like Coleridge's heroine, "told her love with virgin pride," and too rarely of the learned young Doctor Balthazar of Rome, the protégé of the most eminent jurisconsult in Padua. These

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shortcomings at the Prince of Wales's have wholly disappeared at the Lyceum. Miss Terry's Portia disguised as Balthazar is irreproachably forensic; her elocution is matured and enriched by study and practice; her enunciation is distinct; and her delivery of the famous speech on "Mercy" is simply superb.

The midsummer holidays are not yet over, so I should very strongly counsel Paterfamilias and Materfamilias to take Miss Ethel and Miss Edith, Master Tommy and Master Jackey, and, indeed, all their olive-branches and all their pretty cousins, to see the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Theatre Royal, New Sadler's Wells. I saw the immortal *féerie* last Tuesday, and I intend to see it again shortly. Fathers and mothers were present in large numbers; and, in addition to them and the olive-branches, I was glad to see a strong contingent of clergymen in the stalls and the dress circle. The whole "plant," *dramatis personæ*, dresses, and decorations of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as originally produced by Mr. Edward Saker at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, has been transferred from the shores of the Mersey to the neighbourhood of the New River, and I should say with prospects of brilliant success in the metropolis. The poem is magnificently and tastefully put on the stage, and it is enough to say that the music comprises the whole of Mendelssohn's beautiful compositions as written for the "Dream," together with selections from Henry Bishop, Charles Horne, and other classic lyrists who have illustrated the poem, which above all other works of Shakspeare lends itself in the highest degree to musical interpretation. Mr. Brunton's scenery is very splendid, and the dances, arranged by Miss Sarah Gunniss, are effectively participated in by that talented artiste and her sisters.

Oberon and Titania, Puck and all the fairy train are capitally played and sung, by children instead of adults. Little Miss Addie Blanche's Puck is one of the most graceful, intelligent, and humorous performances that I have seen for a long time. Miss Rosa Kenney is the Hermia, and sustains the part with sweetness and grace *a rivederla!* But I am going to the "Wells" again, and shall have more to say about a most intellectual, innocent, and rational entertainment.

Mr. Joseph Hatton made a bold and novel experiment—and, as it proved, a brilliantly successful one—in reciting at Steinway Hall a dramatic version of his deservedly popular novel, "The Queen of Bohemia." A numerous and fashionable audience testified by frequent and cordial applause their appreciation of a most vivacious and picturesque reading, to which additional interest was lent by that charming vocalist, Mrs. Osgood, who, in the reception scene in the third act, sang with great effect Mr. Cowen's "The Better Land" and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "My dearest Heart." G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The production of an Italian version of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs" took place on Saturday last. The opera was originally brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique, in December, 1832, a year and a half after "Zampa," these being the best known and most popular of all the works of the composer, who died about a year and a half after the success of the opera now referred to had seemed to open for him a long career of prosperity. The music of "Le Pré aux Clercs," if never very powerful or strongly individual, is full of bright melody, always lively and piquant in its rhythm, and invariably refined and graceful in style, while being thoroughly French in manner. The character of Isabella was sustained with great success on Saturday by Madame Albani, who gave the Romance, "Souvenirs du jeune age" with charming grace, and the grand air "Jours de mon enfance" with brilliant vocalisation; the violin obbligato accompanying the latter having been finely played by Mr. Carrodus. In other instances—including the Trio "Vous me disiez," for Isabella, the Queen, and Cantarelli, and that in the third act, "C'en est fait" for Isabella, the Queen, and Mergy—Madame Albani sang with great effect. The music belonging to the character of Nicette was very brightly rendered by Mdlle. Valleria, who was thoroughly efficient in the effective duet with Girot, "Les rendezvous;" and other concerted pieces—having given the pretty rondo "A la fleur du bel âge," with much grace. Mdlle. Pasqua, as the Queen, also sang well, both in the concerted music and in the air "Je suis prisonnière." Hérold's bright and florid music is scarcely suited to M. Engel, who, however, gained much applause for his delivery of Mergy's air "O ma tendre amie." M. Gailhard, as Girot, acted and sang like a true artist; the co-operation of Signor Cotogni as Cantarelli, and of Signor I. Corsi as Cominge, having been of value to the general effect. Subordinate characters were filled by Signori Scolara, Ughetti, Manfredi, and others.

The stage effects—costumes, scenery, and ballet-action—were splendid. The Masquerade scene was a special feature, and included the clever dancing of the three Mdlles. Reuters. The charming dance music of Hérold in this situation has been supplemented by some commonplace interpolations that are very antagonistic to the general effect.

Madame Sembrich achieved another great success on Thursday week by her brilliant singing as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" a result that was repeated on Tuesday. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions referred to.

This (Saturday) evening M. Jules Cohen's "Estella" is to be produced, with Madame Patti in the principal character. The season is to end on July 17.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

There is nothing fresh to record of this establishment. "La Forza del Destino" was given for the second time on Thursday week, and Madame Swift was again favourably received in her performance as Leonora de Vargas.

On Thursday last Madame Gerster was to appear, for the first time this season, as Amina in "La Sonnambula"—and this (Saturday) evening Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" is to be produced, for the first time in England.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

But little remains to be added to our last week's notice of this great celebration, which closed on the Friday with the usual climax, "Israel in Egypt," the grand series of choruses in which—for single and double choir—are peculiarly suited for performances on so vast a scale and in so enormous a space. The occasion again exemplified the rare excellence of the chorus-singing at this festival, which has scarcely been equalled at any of the previous celebrations. In several instances the effect was of the most stupendous and sublime kind. Among the specially impressive choruses were the opening lament, "And the children of Israel," "He spake the word," "He gave them hailstones" (encored), "He sent a thick darkness," "But the waters overwhelmed," "Thy right hand, O Lord," and the triumphant climax, "The horse and his rider." The solo music of "Israel" is comparatively unimportant. The principal soprano music was brightly rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams having been a good second in the duet, "The Lord is my strength," besides giving the solo passage leading to the final chorus. The contralto music was expressively sung by Madame Patey, that for tenor having been assigned to Mr. E. Lloyd, who produced a marked impression by his fine delivery of the declamatory air, "The enemy said," which was enthusiastically applauded and encored. The duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was well sung by Messrs. Bridson and F. King. The festival ended, as it began, with the National Anthem.

Sir M. Costa directed the performances throughout, with an energy, precision, and untiring zeal, such as have never been exceeded, even by him. Mr. Willing presided at the organ, of which he discreetly made less prominent use on the last day than previously.

The festival is understood to have been financially—as it certainly was in its choral results—a success.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

This year's series of these concerts ended well on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was strong in interest and variety. One of Berlioz's finest works, his symphony entitled "Harold en Italie," was well rendered—the viola obbligato by M. Hollander. M. Duvernoy played Mendelssohn's first Pianoforte Concerto with brilliant execution; and a graceful Prelude from M. Saint-Saëns's "Le Déluge" was performed for the first time, the incidental violin obbligato having been well played by M. Musin.

Mr. Sims Reeves sang, in his own incomparable style, Mendelssohn's "If with all your hearts" and Beethoven's "Adelaide;" and Miss Carlotta Elliot gained great and deserved applause for her effective delivery of Rossini's "Bel raggio" and three German lieder by Franz and Rubinstein. M. de Saint-Saëns was to have conducted his prelude, but was unable, in consequence of having slightly injured himself by a fall. The concert was therefore entirely directed by Mr. Ganz, as usual. The programme opened with Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymph," and closed with that to Wagner's "Tannhäuser." The performances are to be resumed next year, beginning on April 30.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

This event—always an interesting feature of our musical season—took place on Wednesday afternoon, for the forty-fifth time. St. James's Hall was crowded in every part by a fashionable audience, and the reception of Sir Julius was such as to prove how highly esteemed is the veteran composer and pianist, whose long and honourable career has been pursued among us. Not only by his numerous works in every branch of composition, but also as a brilliant solo pianist and an admirable accompanist has he gained distinction. That his hands have not lost their cunning was proved by his performance of two graceful pianoforte pieces of his own—a "Nocturne" and a "Gavotte."

The extracts from Sir J. Benedict's works were comparatively few in yesterday's programme, having consisted, besides those just specified, of the romance, "Ange adoré," sung by M. J. Diaz de Soria, and "The Rose of Erin," rendered by Mdlle. Thalberg.

Special features in the programme were the admirable vocal performances of Mesdames Albani and Sembrich, the former of whom sang "Casta Diva" and "Angels ever bright and fair," and the latter the Queen of Night's song from "Il Flauto Magico" (encored), and three lieder by Taubert, Hartmann, and Förster.

Other vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Mdlles. Thalberg and Isidor, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Trebelli and Scalchi, Signor Gayarré, MM. Gailhard and Lassalle, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, and Señor Pagans. A new song, "My Land," composed by M. Saint-Saëns for the occasion, and sung by Mr. Santley, was encored; another specialty having been the first performance, by Mr. Gailhard, of "La Kermesse," a characteristic "Air Populaire" by Weber.

Several part-songs were well sung by the Swedish vocal quartet, and instrumental solo performances were contributed by Herr Agghazy, Madame Montigny Rémaury, Miss Zimmermann, M. Wieniawski, and M. Saint-Saëns (pianoforte). M. Musin, and Herr Hubay (violin), Mdlle. Sacconi, and Mr. J. Thomas (harp), and M. L. Engel (harmonium). During the day Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt gave an admirable recitation of the poem, Béruria, by Porto-Riche.

Madame Edith Wynne's evening concert took place at Steinway Hall on Monday, when a long and varied programme included her own effective singing in several pieces, among which were Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Tell ye the daughter of Zion," Bishop's "Tell me, my heart," and, with Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mrs. Meadows White's pretty duet, "O that we two were maying." Several other eminent artists contributed vocal performances, which were interspersed with some instrumental solos by Mr. J. Thomas (harp), Madame Liebe (violin), and Madame Kate Roberts, Miss B. Waugh, and Miss Agabeg (pianoforte).

The seventh and last matinée of the thirty-sixth season of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Beethoven's septet (for string and wind instruments), and Hummel's pianoforte septet, were included in the programme. M. Duvernoy was the pianist, and Herr Auer the leading violinist.

The sixty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society closed this week with the eighth concert of the series. The programme included a new overture composed by Sir J. Benedict expressly for the society; and a new pianoforte concerto by Mr. A. Jackson, with Miss Agnes Zimmermann as pianist. Of the performances we must speak next week.

A concert, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy for Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, took place at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, under Royal patronage.

A grand evening concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, when a long and varied programme included the names of Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Trebelli, Marie Roze, Gerster, and Swift; Miss Minnie Hauk, Mdlle. Tremelli, Mr. Mass, Signori Campanini, Galassi, Del Puente, and Foli, and Herr Behrens. The orchestra and chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre co-operated, reinforced by the military band of the Scots Guards. Signor Arditi was the conductor.

Mrs. Gould's concert took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Female School of Art, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in aid of the fund for permanently increasing the Queen's Scholarship from £30 to one of £60 annually.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered—in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music—on an ingenious invention by Signor A. B. Bach, for increasing the power of the voice. The instrument, which is called a "Resonator," is constructed of thin plate-gold, and is easily applied to the roof of the mouth. The inventor himself gave practical illustration of the effect by singing pieces with and without the Resonator, which appeared to answer the intended purpose of augmenting the volume of tone without altering its character. The lecture was followed by a concert to which Fraulein E. Fröbel and Mr. G. Magrath (pianoforte), and Signor Papini (violin) contributed.

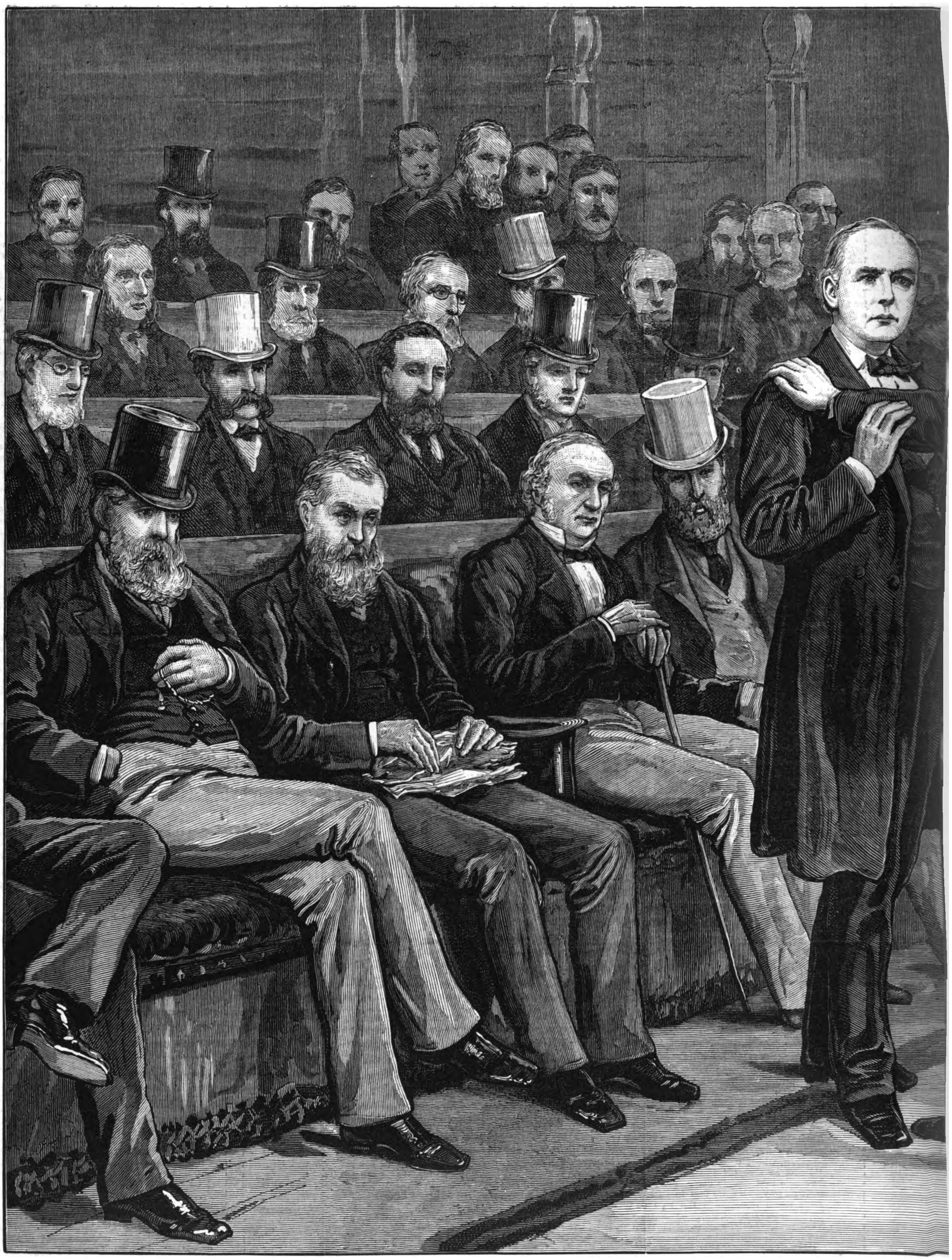
NEW BOOKS.

That "Napoleon was a knave" is the very strong opinion expressed in some remarks considered to be excellent preparatory reading before entering upon the second volume of the *Mémoirs of Madame de Rémusat*, 1802—1808, published by her grandson, M. Paul de Rémusat; translated from the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie (Sampson Low and Co.); and that is the opinion of Madame de Rémusat's son. As Napoleon the Great had already been represented in the first volume of the memoirs, on the not altogether unimpeachable authority of the injured and possibly hysterically reckless Josephine, as a wretch steeped in abominations, he must have been, on the whole, a monster wicked enough to give points to some of the most infamous among the Roman Emperors. Perhaps it was so. Yet, even if it was so, the horror and disgust with which a reader contemplates the portrait of the Corsican "ogre" are likely to be mingled with a sort of astonishment and contempt at the weakness of mankind, of whom so many are willing to be the tools and playthings of a man of whose character, as it afterwards turns out, they all the while have the lowest possible opinion. Probably this will always be the case; but, so long as it is the case, readers of history and of memoirs may be excused if they attribute the misery inflicted upon the world by an odious tyrant rather to the creatures who with their eyes open and through sheer self-seeking consented to serve his purposes than to the monster himself. Madame de Rémusat's son has written that, in his opinion, "that which degraded the Emperor, and, unfortunately, his Empire with him, most deeply was his knavery;" and, if that be so, nobody will dispute that "because of this it is humiliating for France that she ever yielded obedience to him; to individuals, that they ever served him—whatever glory the nation may have gained, whatever probity and ability individuals may have displayed. To have been the dupe or the accomplice—in any case, the instrument—of a system in which cunning held as much place as wisdom, and violence as genius—a system which led, by cunning and violence, to the extremes of an insensate policy—is a misfortune never to be effaced." And yet it cannot have been by his knavery alone, or chiefly, that the hero of Austerlitz bewitched the French nation. "Not content with deserving power," we are told, "he consented to extort or to steal it, when he could not merit it." But surely, on his escape from Elba, he was not in a position to extort or to steal it, save in a figurative and honourable sense. It was, no doubt, through the men of the sword that he triumphed on that occasion; but his influence over them was not obtained by any sort of political knavery. Yet even then his character had been painted to the public in the most unfavourable colours; and one cannot help smiling still at the remembrance of the well-known satirical summary of the graduated announcements made in the newspapers of the day, from "The Corsican ogre has escaped from Elba," to "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has returned to his faithful people," or words to that effect. There is no desire here to vindicate the character of Napoleon I.; but, on the other hand, there is every wish to point out that memoirs, written after what may be regarded as a declaration of enmity against him, and provided with a preface in which his political knavery is chiefly insisted upon, are not likely to contain the most satisfactory portrait of the man himself or the most trustworthy explanation of the spell whereby he bound the majority not only of the French army but of all Frenchmen. That the memoirs are deeply interesting is unquestionable; but the interest, so far as the central figure is concerned, suffers a little from apprehensions which cannot fail to arise of a memory affected by a change of circumstances, and of an estimate reconsidered after a lapse of years spent partly in attendance upon an injured, angry, divorced wife. There were numerous smaller stars, however, revolving about the chief luminary; and the details concerning them and the Court where they shone with more or less brilliancy will be perused with an eagerness unchecked by so much need of caution.

Students and ordinary readers in America, whither so many of the emigrants who left France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made their way, might well expect to have works "of their own," as it were, concerning the events which had more or less to do with that emigration, and their expectations are likely to be fulfilled to their satisfaction by the two large and full volumes entitled *History of the Rise of the Huguenots*: by Henry M. Baird, Professor in the University of the city of New York (Hodder and Stoughton); and at the same time the great body of serious readers on this side of the Atlantic will no doubt show a proper appreciation of the service which the publishers have done in making so elaborate and intensely interesting a work accessible to the English public. It may seem, just at first, as if the last word had already been said about the Huguenots and their history, and as if there were already an abundance of works relating to them and their affairs; but, not to mention that there have been for many years past new rays of light thrown from different quarters upon various portions of the historical materials, and that it was quite worth while, and something more than worth while, to set forth the results of this illumination, the two volumes testify of so much patient research, such exhaustive investigation, so earnest a desire to be complete and thorough, that one is almost inclined to doubt, upon reflection, whether the history of the Huguenots had ever really been written until now. Let it be added that the style of writing is simple, plain, lucid; and that the narrative is put together with due regard for usefulness of form. This usefulness is further promoted by an index, a map, and numerous highly interesting and instructive notes. The first volume begins with a sketch of France in the sixteenth century, and ends with an exposition of the famous "edict of January," 1562, by the promulgation whereof "the Huguenots ceased to be outlaws." The second comprises the events of the interval between the promulgation of the edict and the death of Charles IX. in 1574. The whole contents of the two volumes are the history of about half a century, such a half century as cannot be surpassed even in the history of France for portraits and spectacles calculated to make every one who has eyes to read thrill with admiration, gape with astonishment and incredulity, flush with anger and shame, and tingle with horror and indignation. As for the Huguenots' now honoured and honourable appellation, the author very reasonably considers that he would simply waste time if he sought to know how they came by it, though he mentions some of the derivations which have found more or less favour. To take up this work and not read it through must require a strong effort, and such an assertion is no slight commendation.

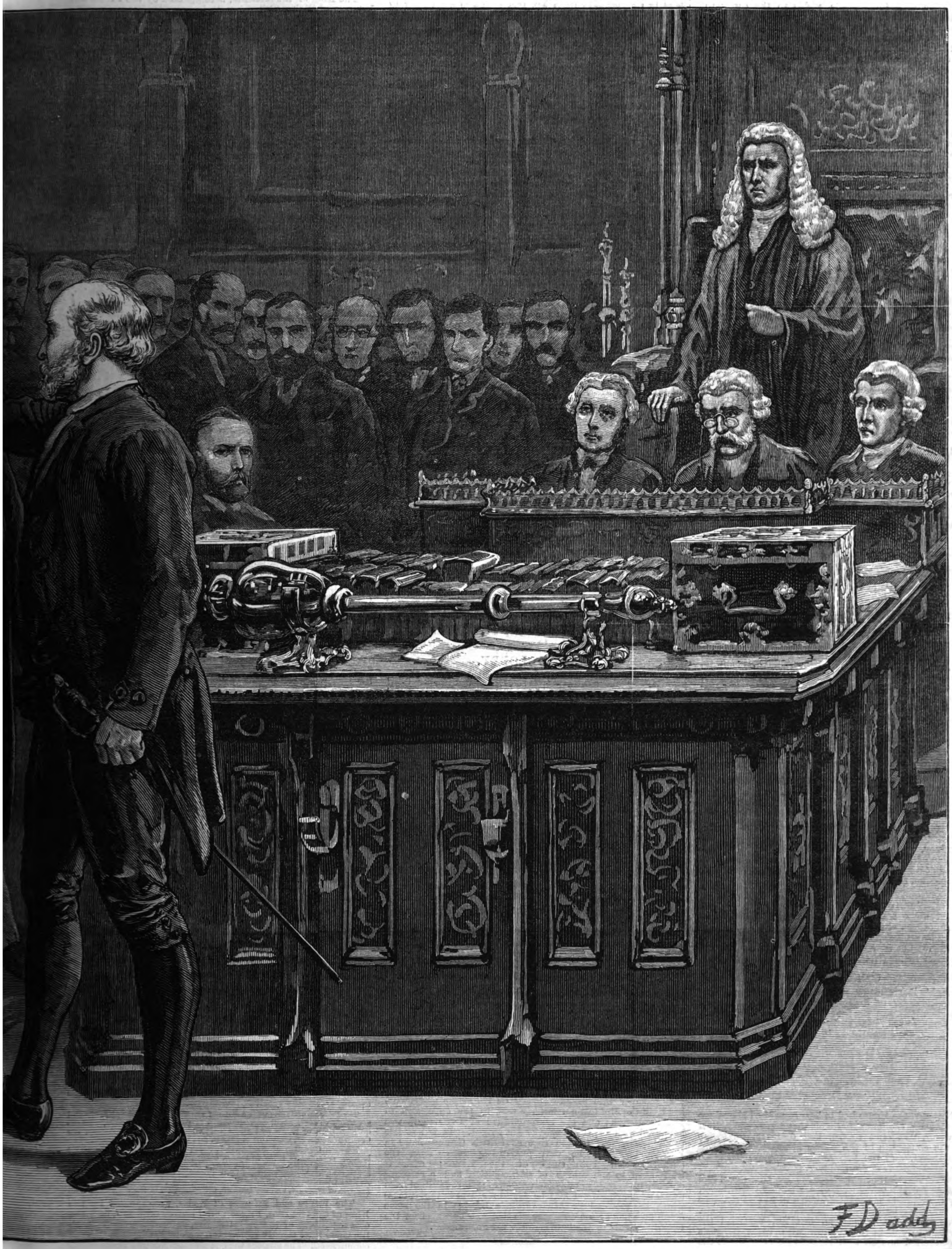
The elections for Bandon and Dungannon took place yesterday week. For the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain Bernard, the Conservative member for Bandon, Mr. Allman, the Liberal candidate, was elected by 216 votes, 172 being given to Mr. Payne, who came forward in the Conservative interest. At Dungannon, Mr. Dickson, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of four votes over Colonel Stuart Knox.

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ARREST OF MR. BRADLAUGH IN

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HE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 6.

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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

An observer of the exciting scenes that have lately happened in the Lower House may, upon seeking the tranquil atmosphere of the Chamber of Peers, have been excused for experiencing something of that sense of relief which the hushed seclusion of a forest glade yields to the careworn citizen. Characteristic of the readiness their Lordships have shown to march with the times is it that whilst the Government have practically turned a deaf ear in the House of Commons to the complaints made as to the manifest insufficiency of the accommodation for reporters, noble Lords have promptly resolved to act on the reasonable recommendations of their zealous Committee on the same subject. Earl Beauchamp, as mouthpiece of this considerate Select Committee, could not on Tuesday prevail upon the House to sanction each of the suggested experiments. The noble Earl rendered appreciable service, however, in eliciting remonstrances against the free-and-easy custom of carrying on private conversations while speeches are being made; in calling forth a remark which should disabuse Earl Granville of the notion, on which he prided himself, that it is an easy task to report many of his frequently inaudible sentences; and in affording the Duke of Argyll an opportunity of airing what was possibly intended for Caledonian "wut." Was it because of the saying that "walls have ears" that his Grace threw out the suggestion that the reporters should be placed within the walls of the House and the division-lobbies? Be that as it may, Earl Beauchamp succeeded in getting noble Lords to agree to the temporary placing of a few additional seats for reporters in front of the existing gallery, and to the erection of a platform "on either (? each) side of the House below the bar," although the proposal to remove the Lord Chancellor and the woolsack to the place occupied by the cross-benches facing the throne did not find favour.

The Burials Bill was not read the third time and passed on June 24 without an expression of opinion on the part of the two foremost orators of the Upper Chamber. With accustomed clearness of thought and delivery, the Bishop of Peterborough took exception to the introduction of "second and third class burial services," and devoted some trenchant criticism to the clause for the provision of "Christian services," which, he complained, the clergy might be liable to read over "the greatest reprobate in the parish." This reference to "Christian services" drew an animated rebuke from the Archbishop of Canterbury. That the ecclesiastical benches are not a bed of roses received further exemplification when the Right Rev. Dr. Magee asserted that "the most reverend prelate did him the most cruel injustice." The one rival to the Bishop of Peterborough in oratorical ability, Lord Beaconsfield, seized this opening to put in the pungent remark that "it would have been very desirable if the most reverend prelate and the right reverend prelate had arranged to have been of the same opinion on the bill." The noble Earl thought "it an unjust and an unwise bill," and feared that the arguments used to open the churchyards would be applied to churches. As a sanitary measure, he would advise the closing of "all the 'God's acres' throughout the country," and the opening of fresh cemeteries, placed where they would not be prejudicial to the public health. Earl Granville having quietly given Dr. Magee a rhetorical dig in the ribs by alluding to his eloquence as being "sometimes not of an episcopal character," and the Lord Chancellor having added a few words in the same vein, the bill was passed, with some verbal amendments.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister may be almost regarded as within the region of "practical politics" when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the second year running, has presented a weighty petition in favour of the measure, and has, in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, voted for the bill; and when, moreover, a majority of eleven only pronounced against this change in the marriage laws on June 25. To the lot of Lord Houghton did it fall to reintroduce the measure to their Lordships' notice. Why quips should be generally introduced into the discussion of this ticklish question is not obvious. The quip which elicited laughter on this occasion was furnished by Earl Granville, who solemnly declared that, on his part, he had no desire to marry one of his wife's sisters, but added that that was no reason why he should debar those who had excellent reasons for wishing to contract a marriage of that sort. The Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, however, opposed the bill, which was rejected by 101 to 90 votes, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Argyll, Lords Hatherley, Salisbury, Cranbrook, and Coleridge being in the majority.

Earl Sydney, as Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, on Monday brought up the Queen's gracious reply to their Lordships' address, praying that the fourth schedule of the new Education Code regulations should be omitted.

As likewise representing her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Monson braved the heat of Tuesday and donned their Peers' robes as Royal Commissioners, in order to lend accustomed pomp to the ceremony of signifying Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and other measures.

COMMONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh's incarceration in the clock-tower for formal resistance to the orders of the Speaker was of short duration. Only a single night had the excluded member for Northampton to compose himself to sleep as well as he could within something more than earshot of "Big Ben." When the Thursday afternoon came, Sir Stafford Northcote, still with unruffled suavity, secured the adoption of this motion—

That this House, having committed Mr. Bradlaugh to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms on account of his disobedience of the orders of the House and of his resistance to its authority, and having thereby supported its order and asserted its authority, Mr. Bradlaugh be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

First, however, the House had to hear from Mr. Labouchere a characteristically cool announcement that Mr. Bradlaugh, if released, would "at once return, and do what the Prime Minister, the colleagues of the Prime Minister, the present Attorney-General, and the late Attorney-General say is his absolutely legal right to do;" and hon. members had furthermore to endure Mr. Gorst's catechising of Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. O'Connor Power's catechising of Sir Stafford Northcote, and manly deprecation of the introduction of heated religious sentiment into the question. No voice was raised against Mr. Bradlaugh's release; and the hon. member, who had the discretion not to act in accordance with his colleague's warning, contented himself with resuming his seat under the Peers' Gallery.

The Government appear to have decided at Saturday's Cabinet Council on actively intervening to extricate the House from the Bradlaugh dilemma. Mr. Labouchere had on the Friday given notice of a motion to rescind Sir Hardinge Giffard's resolution; but on Monday readily withdrew it directly he heard Mr. Gladstone give notice of the following motion for Thursday:—

That every person returned as a member to this House who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration in place of an oath, shall henceforth, notwithstanding so much of the resolution of this House passed on June 22 as relates to affirmation, be permitted without question to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute; and, secondly, that this resolution be made a standing order of this House.

On Tuesday Sir Stafford Northcote, as Leader of the Opposition, took up the gauntlet, and flung down *his* glove, saying, amid encouraging cheers from his supporters, that he would meet the Prime Minister's motion with this amendment—

That this House cannot adopt a resolution which virtually rescinds a resolution passed by it on June 22 last.

On these issues the rival parties elected to do battle; but the upshot of the contest must be left to be dealt with in our next issue.

The new Budget of Mr. Gladstone will not affect that immediate change in the French wine duties that was anticipated. On June 24 Mr. Gladstone confessed that it was now probable the negotiations with France would not be brought to a close before January. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was thereafter read the second time, but not before Sir Stafford Northcote had lightly criticised the Budget and Mr. Anderson had moved and withdrawn an amendment to the effect that the loss through the abolition of the malt duty should be supplied by an increased beer tax in lieu of an addition to the Income Tax.

The sweeping nature of a majority of hon. members' views on the liquor trade received further illustration yesterday week, when, despite the opposition of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Richard Cross, the House agreed with Mr. Stevenson, and virtually decided by 153 to 117 votes that "it is expedient that the law which limits the hours of sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday in England and Wales should be amended so as to apply to the whole of that day."

Liverpool can hardly have failed to read with satisfaction Lord Ramsay's speech on Monday in Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. It was an able appeal for an improved system of professional education for officers of the Navy, to put them, at least, on a footing in this respect with the officers of the French, Russian, and American services. What was the use of voting large sums of money for powerful ironclads if our officers were not the most highly trained in the world? These and other pungent questions drew sympathetic cheers from the House, and a promise from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that the attention of the Admiralty should be drawn to the matter. On the plea that Ireland did not get her fair share of the £1,027,689 for dockyards, Mr. Arthur O'Connor moved that the vote be reduced by £125,000; but his amendment was rejected by 219 to 17 votes.

The Ministerial measure for granting compensation to evicted tenants suffering from distress in Ireland was on Tuesday subjected to much adverse criticism from Mr. Tottenham, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others, who were replied to by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

On Wednesday, after Mr. Allman had taken his seat for Bandon, and a new writ had been issued for the vacant seat for Plymouth. Mr. John Roberts triumphed over Mr. Warton's opposition, and secured the second reading of the measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Wales on Sunday. Mr. Litton's Irish Fixity of Tenure Bill was afterwards defeated by 187 votes to 45.

IN THE LOBBY.

In his purgatorial position on the threshold of the House, Mr. Bradlaugh has not been utterly without friends. Reconnoitring the House through the folding glass doors, he has now been cheerily encouraged by a chance greeting from Mr. Labouchere, and at other times consoled with a shake-hands from Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Peter Taylor, or Mr. Ashton Dilke. But most gratifying of all, perhaps, to the hon. and prohibited member for Northampton has been the affable demeanour of the gallant Serjeant-at-Arms, Major Gosset. Never can there have been a courtlier gaoler, never a more comfortable prisoner, than Major Gosset and Mr. Bradlaugh! Report had it that the Serjeant-at-Arms, solicitous for the wellbeing of his charge, hospitably entertained him on the evening of his so-called imprisonment. To have watched them before or since in the Lobby would have suggested that the tall and large-framed man with the shaven face and long hair, politely doffing his hat, was a favoured guest of the white-headed Serjeant in knee-breeches, silk stockings covering Malvolio limbs, sword at belt, and tail-coat. Does not a meeting like this make amends for the cold-shoulder shown to Mr. Bradlaugh in the Lobby by one or more members of both Houses?

Who is the leader of the Opposition? Mr. O'Connor Power propounded this question rather pertinently in the House on Monday, when Mr. Gorst, for about the hundredth time, more or less, rose seemingly to show his ability to fill that important post with self-possession. Of the other candidates for the office which Sir Stafford Northcote, as a matter of fact, has evinced no desire to relinquish yet, the "self-constituted Leaders of the Opposition" in one of Mr. Wallis Mackay's Lobby sketches are among the most prominent. One of the tallest men in the House, Mr. Henry Chaplin (the hon. member to the right with the cleanly-cut features) is a model of erect deportment. If Mr. Chaplin entertains serious notions of running for the Opposition leadership, the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln has certainly this strong point in his favour, that he was the direct cause of Mr. Forster's withdrawal from the first Irish Ministerial measure of the clause which had to be re-introduced in the shape of a separate bill. Sir Drummond Wolff (the member who plumes himself on his ample moustache) has from the first taken a leading part in the opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh; and the representative of Portsmouth was honoured with a special reply by Mr. Bright. It is but fair to Sir Drummond to add that as British Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia he won golden opinions from the authorities on both sides of the House; and, if he is open to the charge of self-assertion and a constant endeavour, in season and out of season, to remove his light from under a bushel, excuse may be found for him in the success which has crowned Sir Charles Dilke's labours in the same direction when he sat very near the seat now occupied on the Opposition side by the hon. member for Portsmouth.

A public meeting will be held by the Society of Arts in their rooms in the Adelphi, on Wednesday, July 14, at which a lecture on the subject of "National Insurance" will be given by the Rev. W. L. Blackley, M.A. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. The Earl of Shaftesbury will take the chair at three p.m.

THE COURT.

The Queen, upon her return to Windsor Castle from the Highlands, gave an audience to Earl Sydney, who presented an address from the House of Lords. Earl Granville also had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Christian came from Cumberland Lodge to visit the Queen upon her arrival.

The King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited her Majesty yesterday week. The King and their Royal Highnesses were met at the Windsor railway station by Major-General Du Plat, Equerry in Waiting, who attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received his Majesty and the Prince and Princess at the entrance of the castle. The King presented his Gentlemen in Attendance, Colonel Hadji Patros, Colonel Kolocotronis, and M. Kalinski, to her Majesty. After lunching with the Queen, his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses returned to London. Lady Frances Baillie and the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty.

The Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Colour-Sergeant Anthony Booth, 80th Regiment, on Saturday, for gallant conduct when in command of a party of the 80th Regiment on the Intombi river resisting the Zulus, March 12, 1879.

Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse came to London and were present in the afternoon at Baronne de Caters-Lablache's concert, which took place at the Countess of Airlie's residence in Chesham-place, returning afterwards to Windsor. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Churchill, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Kenmare, and Viscount Torrington.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. J. Teignmouth Shore officiating. The Duke of Edinburgh returned to town after the service.

Monday was the forty-second anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which was celebrated with the customary observances; and her Majesty, although in residence at Windsor, permitted the members of the Rochester Sunday School Union to visit the state apartments.

The Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kenmare, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Premier and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. After the Council the Bishop of Liverpool did homage on his appointment. The French Ambassador (M. Léon Say) presented his letter of recall; the Danish Minister (General Bülow) took leave of her Majesty, after which M. de Fulbe was received by the Queen and presented his credentials as Danish Minister; and M. Contostavlos was afterwards introduced and presented his credentials as Greek Minister. The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry Layard had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Constantinople, and Major George Cumine Strahan, Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was knighted by the Queen, and invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Misses Frere had an interview with the Queen. Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse paid a visit to the Duchess of Connaught at Buckingham Palace, and also to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Miss Alice Corry (Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Edinburgh) and his Excellency R. B. D. Morier (her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon), arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Miss Alice Corry, Mr. R. B. D. Morier, the Earl of Fife, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

Princess Beatrice came to London on Tuesday to be present at the state concert. Baron Von Riedesel arrived at the castle.

Yesterday (Friday) was the day appointed for the investiture of her Majesty with the order of the White Elephant, of which the Ambassador of the King of Siam is the bearer. A lesser decoration of the same order is also to be conferred upon the Prince of Wales.

STATE FESTIVITIES.

At the state ball held last week at Buckingham Palace the Princess of Wales wore a dress of white poult de soie, veiled in silver tissue, with broad ruches of silver; corsage of white and silver brocade with deep silver fringe. Head-dress, a tiara of diamond stars; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied into the saloon at the opening of the ball by Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The King of the Hellenes and the Duke of Edinburgh were prevented from attending the ball owing to their mourning for the late Empress of Russia. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, and Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Countess Feodora Gleichen were among the invited guests.

By command of the Queen, a State Concert was given on Tuesday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry. The King of the Hellenes, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the concert. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Countess Feodora Gleichen were among those who received invitations.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of myrtle green velvet and satin and a corsage to correspond, with stomacher of pearls and diamonds. Head-dress, a tiara of pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of rich violet brocade and mauve satin de Lyons, draped with Brussels lace, the front being covered with a network of violets. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, the Saxe-Colurg and Gotha family order, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded, 1870.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, Prince and Princess Christian, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the saloon with the usual state shortly before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The artistes were Mesdames Adelina Patti, Marie Roze, Trebelli, Etelka Gerster, Signor Nicolini, and Messrs. Santley, Maas, John Thomas, and Horton. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 in number, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, with her Majesty's private band. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted.

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A Levée was held on Wednesday by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The Prince and Princess, with their usual interest in charitable proceedings, were present at the Grand Military Tournament last week at the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. They were accompanied by the King of the Hellenes and their children. The Duke of Cambridge was present.

The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and her sons, performed the ceremony of opening the new recreation ground, Thomas-street and Baker's-row, Whitechapel, on Thursday week. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers was in attendance. The Royal visitors were received by Lord Monteagle, Lord Dunsany, Mr. Loder, M.P., the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Whitechapel, the Rev. S. A. Barnett, Rector of St. Jude's, and others interested in the work. The Princess accepted a bouquet from the hands of Miss Burrell, granddaughter of Mr. Robert Loder, the contributor to the charity completed by the Princess in opening the grounds, the key of which, with the deed of gift, was presented to the Chairman of the Board of Works for the Whitechapel district. Three thousand children from the schools of the district were interested spectators of the ceremony, and received especial notice from the Royal party.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, performed the ceremony of opening the bridges of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith free of toll to the public.

Their Royal Highnesses, with their sons, went on Monday to a meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at St. James's Hall, where the Princess distributed the prizes that are annually given by the society to the successful essayists. In replying to the vote of thanks tendered to the Princess on behalf of the meeting by Lord Aberdare, the Prince spoke of the good effect of the society's work, and especially upon the excellent result of the competition, which had brought 10,000 essayists into the field from 500 different schools in the metropolis.

The Prince and Princess, with the King of the Hellenes, have participated in various festivities. Their Royal Highnesses and the King, after their visit to the Queen at Windsor yesterday week, dined with Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their residence in Queen Anne-street, the Prince afterwards going to Mrs. Naylor's ball in Belgrave-square.

The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louisa, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the King of the Hellenes were present at the garden party at Kensington House, given on Saturday by the officers of the Grenadier Guards. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were also present, the general company numbering 2000 persons. The Grenadier Guards' band attended, as also the drums, buglers, and fifes, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. The members of the committee of officers received the illustrious guests on alighting, a number of non-commissioned officers of the regiment lining the passage, and the band playing the National Anthem as the members of the Royal family entered. In the course of the afternoon a troupe of trained dogs went through their performances on the lawn in front of the terrace, and afforded considerable amusement by their cleverness. The Spanish students were engaged, and in the spacious concert-room played some admirable national music. Refreshments were served during the afternoon in the large saloons right and left of the bow window looking upon the terrace. The Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening.

Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived arrived at Marlborough House from Germany on Sunday night on a visit.

Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Monday at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at Earl and Countess Cadogan's ball at Chelsea in the evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses and the King of the Hellenes at Marlborough House on Tuesday, previous to his departure for Portland, and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at the state concert.

The Prince held a Levée on Wednesday, and in the evening was present with the Princess at his Excellency Count Munster's ball at the German Embassy.

Their Royal Highnesses have dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square, and the King of the Hellenes has dined with Earl Granville at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace.

The Duchess of Bedford issued invitations for a garden party for yesterday (Friday) at Woburn Abbey to meet the Prince and Princess.

The Duke of Connaught, the Ranger of Epping Forest, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries, visited Epping Forest last week. His Royal Highness drove from town to Chingford, where he lunched at the Royal Forest Hotel, and, after visiting the forest, returned, viâ Loughton, by special train to Liverpool-street station. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught (as the representatives of her Majesty) formally opened the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks on Thursday week. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the chairman and members of the St. Katharine's Docks Company, 4000 guests being present. The Duke and Duchess were at the Countess of Lovelace's ball, and at Lady Molesworth's "at home" on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses have also dined with Lord and Lady Harlech.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual Staff College dinner at the Pall Mall Restaurant, and has dined with the Earl and Countess of Sefton.

Owing to the pressure on our space this week, we have been obliged to postpone an Illustration of the opening of the Belgian Exhibition building at Brussels, as well as other Illustrations.

The portraits of some of the new Members of the House of Commons, which appear this week, are copied from photographs by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Maull and Co., and Williams and Mayland, of London; H. J. Whitlock, Birmingham; Chancellor, Dublin; Sawyer and Bird, of Norwich; and Debenham, of Bournemouth.

The National Life-Boat Institution continue to use every effort to distribute instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned. The instructions are now in use in her Majesty's Fleet, in Coastguard service, at all the stations of the British Army at home and abroad, in the lighthouses and and vessels belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House, the Metropolitan and Provincial Police forces, the London Board Schools, and the St. John Ambulance Association. They have also been translated into all the European languages, and have appeared even in the Chinese language.

HOME NEWS.

Her Majesty's Ministers will dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday, Aug. 7.

The governors of Guy's Hospital have chosen Mr. Henry H. Gibbs President, in place of Lord Cardwell, resigned.

The Guards' Home was reopened last Saturday evening, at 170, Buckingham Palace-road, and was well attended.

Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., of Preston Hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone, has, in consideration of the present position of agriculturists, remitted a half-year's rent to his farm tenants.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Merchant Shipping (Grain Cargoes) Bill have resumed their inquiry—Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., in the chair.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that there is to be no training and exercising of the King's County Regiment of Militia during the present year.

What is known as the Audley Line on the North Staffordshire Railway, and has been in use for mineral traffic for several years, was opened on Monday for passenger traffic.

On Wednesday the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition at Bow was opened by the Lord Mayor and Lrdy Mayoress, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Wolloton and his wife.

A special fête was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday in aid of the fund for the relief of the relatives of those who were lost on board H.M.S. Atalanta. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended in state.

M. Challemel-Lacour, the new French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has arrived in London. On Tuesday he visited the Foreign Office and had an audience with Earl Granville.

Mr. William Cotton, manager of the Exeter branch of the National Provincial Bank, was elected at the Devon Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, out of twenty candidates, as county treasurer.

The Board of Health for Croydon have bought seven acres of land in Park-lane, Croydon, for conversion into an ornamental park for the public. The cost of the land and laying out is £14,000.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year; and Mr. Benjamin Scott has been re-elected to the office of City Chamberlain.

The Mayor of Southampton, at the Hartley Institution, has presented two silver medals awarded by the French Government to W. Blaker and B. Chalk, seamen of the steam-ship Itchen, for saving the life of a woman at Dunkirk.

The first annual dinner of the Yorkshire Militia took place on Thursday week at the Grosvenor Gallery. Most of the nine regiments in the county were represented, but some being out for training their officers were unable to attend.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, on Saturday last received a deputation from the various vestries and district boards of the metropolis, and from other representative bodies, on the subject of trading by Crown servants.

The officers and staff of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway have presented to Mrs. Laing, wife of Mr. S. Laing, M.P., chairman of the company, a full-sized portrait of her husband, exhibited at the Royal Academy last year.

Last Saturday the Coffee Tavern Company's new coffee palace, called the Dick Whittington Tavern, situated at Highgate-hill, was opened. There was a large gathering of the working classes. Mr. Holland took the chair, and Mr. Justice Fry spoke in favour of coffee taverns.

Approval of the Government Ground Game Bill has been signified by the Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, North Yorkshire, South Durham, and other Chambers of Agriculture. The Leicestershire Chamber warmly approves the repeal of the malt tax.

The Kent county magistrates have decided to pay £250 to the representatives of the late Coroner, Mr. C. J. Carttar, for special services in conducting the inquests in connection with the Princess Alice steam-boat disaster. The inquests lasted over thirty-seven days, and £40 of the amount awarded was spent in respect of documents required by the Government.

The Metropolitan Inner Circle Completion Railway Company have obtained judgment in the Exchequer against the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies, for £52,490, for the costs incurred by the plaintiffs in obtaining a bill empowering the completion of the Inner Circle Railway.

The Americans in London intend to celebrate the 4th of July in grand style next Monday evening at the Criterion. The leading American Ministers and Consuls, with many others of mark in politics, literature, and science, have been invited to the dinner, so that there will be no lack of brilliant speeches; while songs from the lips of some of its fairest and best interpreters will add greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the past week was in excess of the previous week, and quite up to the average of recent weeks. As regards fresh meat, there has been a very large quantity landed during the present summer. The totals are as follow:—2170 cattle, 393 sheep, 7256 quarters of beef, 1821 carcases of mutton, and 222 pigs.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have contributed £100 to the fund being raised by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the 280 men lost in her Majesty's ship Atalanta, and the Governor (Mr. Birch) has joined the Mansion House Committee. The Cunard Steam-Ship Company have subscribed £100, and Mrs. Philpott, of Ilford, £100.

Major Bromhead was yesterday week presented at Lincoln, by the Mayor of that city, with a sword subscribed for by the citizens in recognition of his services at Rorke's Drift, in the Zulu campaign. The presentation took place in the Masonic Hall in the presence of a large assemblage. A dinner was subsequently given to the gallant Major, who is a native of Lincolnshire.

The Duke of Bedford has been appointed chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the City guilds. Lord Coleridge will be a member of the commission.—The following are, it is stated, the gentlemen delegated to inquire into City parochial charities:—The Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. Canon Gregory, the Rev. W. Rogers, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. Pell, M.P.

There were 2492 births and 1273 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 101, whereas the deaths were 109 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 14 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 32 from diarrhœa. In Greater London 3091 births and 1524 deaths were registered.

Alderman Evans, Deputy Mayor of Cardiff, acting on behalf of the King of Spain, has presented a gold medal to Captain Gyles, and a silver medal to Nathaniel Paynter, steward of the Newport steam-ship, in recognition of their bravery. In November, 1878, the Spanish brigantine San Juan was observed off the mouth of the river Douro in a sinking state. The sea was very high, and the British steam-ship approached with the greatest difficulty. A small boat put off with the steward and mate (who is also to receive a medal), and succeeded in rescuing one by one the crew of nine men.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in June was 84,521, of whom 46,567 were in workhouses and 37,954 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3226, 7063, and 6785 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 807, of whom 619 were men, 158 women and 30 children under sixteen.

With promptness well worthy of imitation in other cases, the Court of Appeal has disposed of the writ of error in "The Queen v. Orton." It has decided adversely to the prisoner on all points. The three Judges forming the Court delivered their opinions without hesitation or reserve. Lord Justice James was of opinion that the writ of error had been improperly issued, and that it was monstrous to suppose that the law would allow any number of perjuries to pass with but one punishment because they all formed part of one scheme. Lord Justice Bramwell, in concurring, pointed out that if a man could not be punished on more than one count for two distinct offences the Crown would have to wait until the first sentence had expired before prosecuting for the second offence; it was consequently thoroughly unreasonable to urge such an argument.

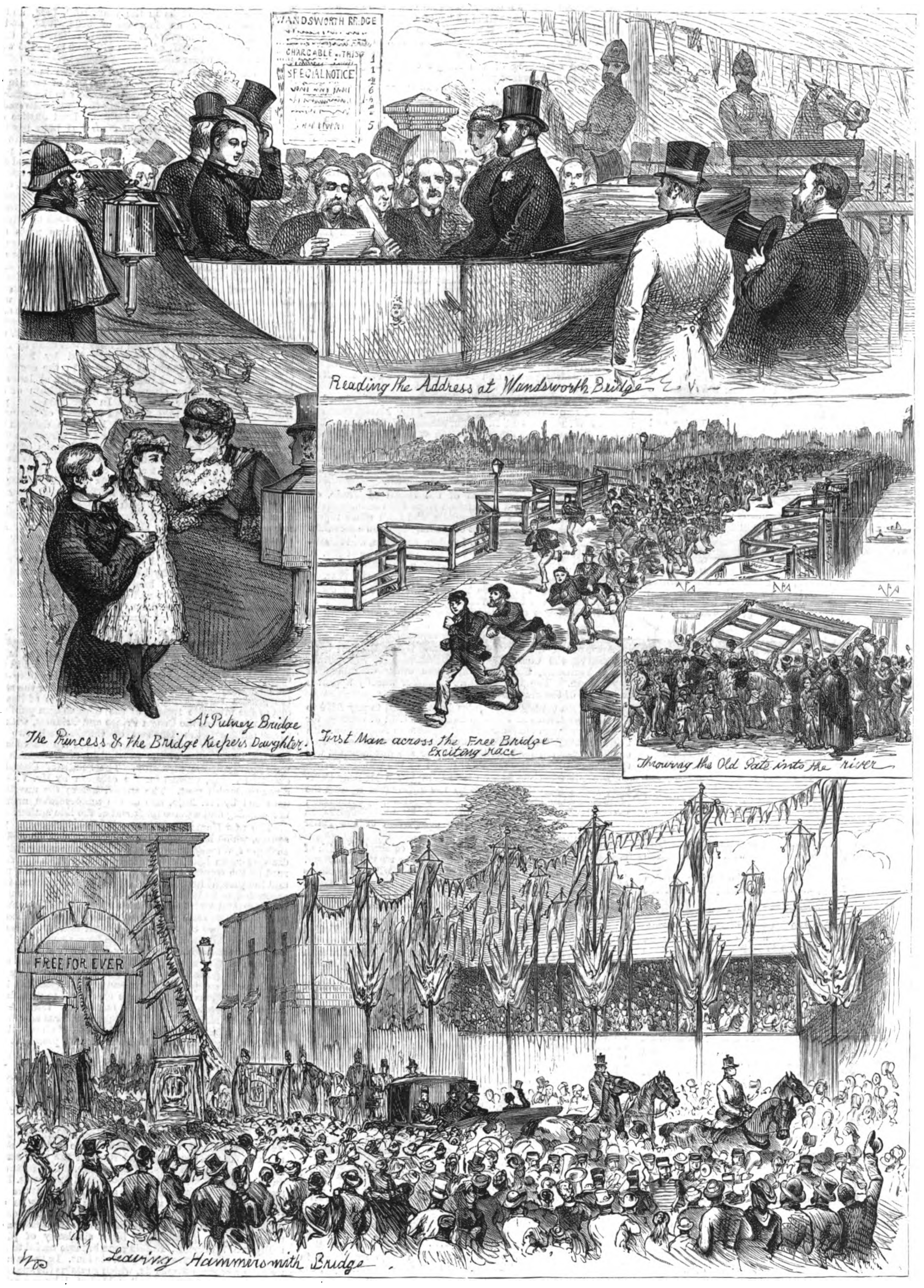
Thunderstorms again prevailed in various parts of the country yesterday week. In London the rain was heavy, and floods were caused at Hackney, Kingsland, and Clapton. The main street of Hackney, near the North London Railway Station, was for a long time impassable for pedestrians, and the cellars of many of the houses and shops were some feet deep in water. The North London Railwway line was for some distance covered with water to the depth of two or three feet, and presented the appearance of a turbulent stream. At Banbury the lightning struck a house in High-street, setting fire to the thatched roof. Much damage was done by the rain at Chatham. A thunderstorm, attended by heavy rain, visited the neighbourhood of Dingwall in the evening, and lasted for about two hours, the streets and lanes being flooded.—On Saturday afternoon a thunderstorm of a local character broke over London. In Peckham and part of Dulwich scarcely any rain fell, and in some of the northern and north-eastern suburbs, which had been deluged on the previous night, the storm was hardly felt; whereas in the City and the west of London there were loud peals of thunder, vivid lightning flashes, and torrents of rain. At Wandworth two policemen, a sergeant and a constable, were struck by lightning while on duty and severely injured. Other places were visited by thunderstorms. At Trent a labourer named Brooks was killed; and at Wilton Towers, Durham, Mr. Henry Smith Stobart, a local magistrate, was struck dead while walking on a railway close to his house with a friend. A most destructive thunderstorm is reported from the upper part of Banffshire. On Monday the rain fell in such torrents that the streams rose so rapidly that several persons narrowly escaped. At the farm of Inverlochy 400 sheep and lambs were carried off and stranded on the banks of the river Avon. Several bridges were swept away, and damage to the extent of many thousands of pounds was done.

A monument to the poet and fairy-tale teller, Hans Christian Andersen, was unveiled at Copenhagen last Saturday. The bronze statue, somewhat over lifesize, is due to the sculptor Mr. Saabye. The poet is represented in modern dress, sitting in a chair and reading one of his fairy-tales to an imaginary audience. The place chosen for the statue is the garden surrounding the venerable Castle of Rosenborg, one of the favourite resorts of the Copenhagen public. The King, the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess, with two of their children, the Duchess of Cumberland, two of the children of King George of Greece, and a numerous assembly, including most of the notabilities of the Danish capital, were present at the ceremony. The Students' Choral Union executed a song, written for the occasion by Mr. V. Bergsoe, a young Danish poet. The speech before the unveiling was delivered by Mr. Bille, one of the metropolitan members of the Rigsdag and a personal friend of the late author.

The new Home Hospital for paying-patients in Fitzroy-square, which has already been described, was opened by the Bishop of Winchester on Monday. At a meeting held in the drawing-room Earl Percy presided. The report having been read by the secretary, Earl Percy, in addressing the meeting, said the present hospital was but a tentative scheme, for, if it succeeded, as he believed it would, the association would establish a hospital for infectious diseases and a third for convalescent patients. The scale of charges to be made would secure the association 5 per cent upon the capital laid out. The present hospital would give accommodation for sixteen patients, and at the present time they had forty applications for admission. The sum of £10,000 was now required, and when that had been secured the governors would be able to carry out what they considered a complete scheme—namely, to establish hospitals for non-infectious and infectious cases, and to provide a home for convalescents. Upon the motion of Lord Aberdeen, seconded by Mr. Walter, M.P., the report was adopted. The Bishop of Winchester afterwards declared the hospital opened. The Duke of Northumberland was elected president and the officers were appointed.

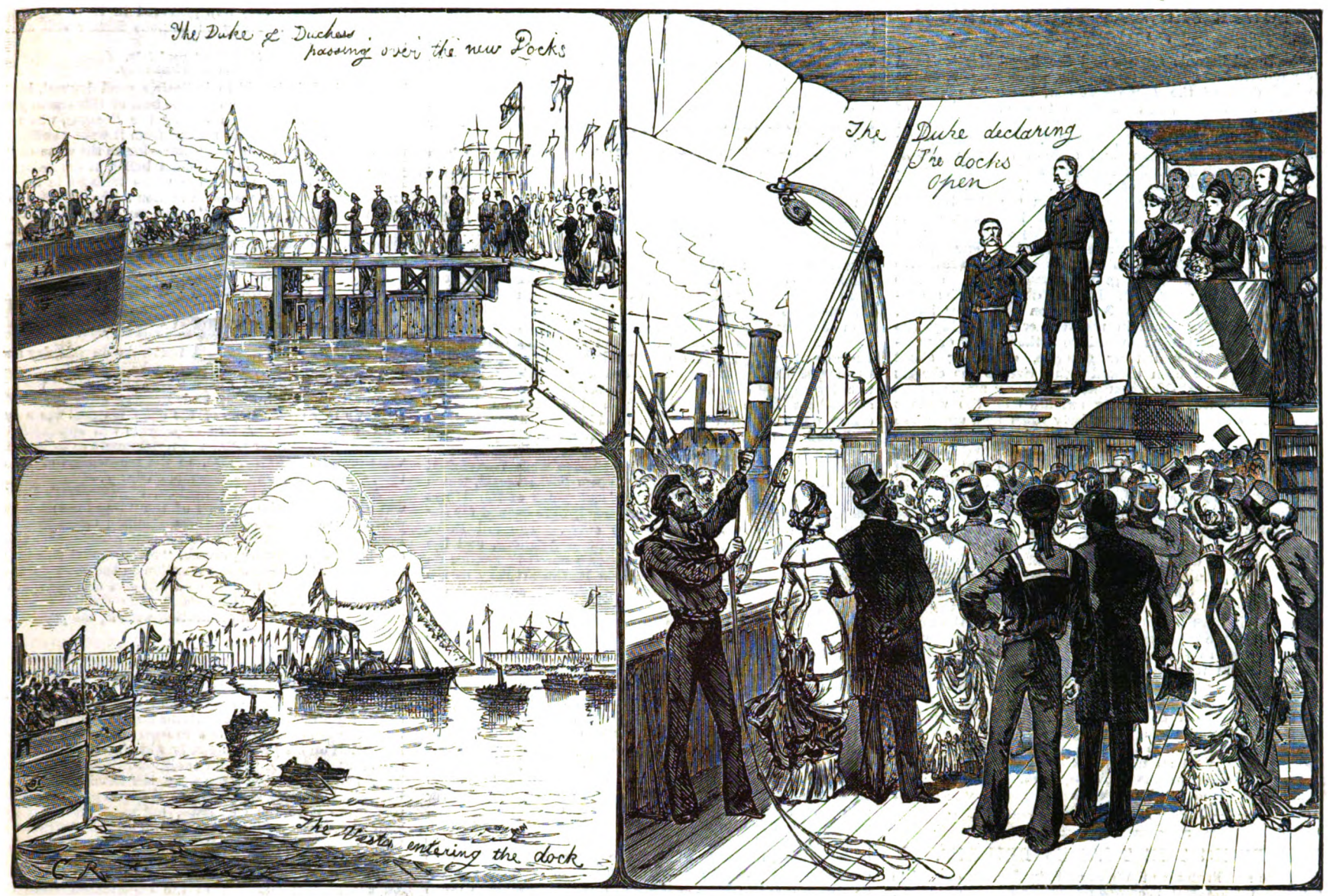
In this week of the Sunday Schools centenary, we have much pleasure in recommending an important publication by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, which will render valuable service to all engaged in religious instruction. It is a volume bound in flexible black leather, and very clearly and beautifully printed on thin but fine paper. The "Sunday School Centenary Bible," or "Teachers' Variorum Bible," as the latter name implies, shows all the various readings and renderings of the text, set forth in foot-notes at the bottom of each page. This feature of the work is taken from the edition published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode about four years ago; but with the addition of references, in the margin of the page, as in ordinary "Reference Bibles," to other passages of Scripture containing allusions to the subject mentioned in the sentence before the reader, or characterised by a similarity of phrase, of thought or sentiment. Nothing can be more useful to a clergyman, or to any private theological student. In the same volume we have a copious Appendix, which contains the special "Aids to the Study of the Bible," contributed by several learned and authoritative writers upon Biblical criticism, history, geography, chronology, archæology, and other scientific researches concerning the times, the countries, and the nations and families, spoken of in the Old and New Testaments. This portion of the work can also be had separately for one shilling. A very complete Index to the whole Bible, and a Concordance of words, have been added to the volume with several excellent maps.

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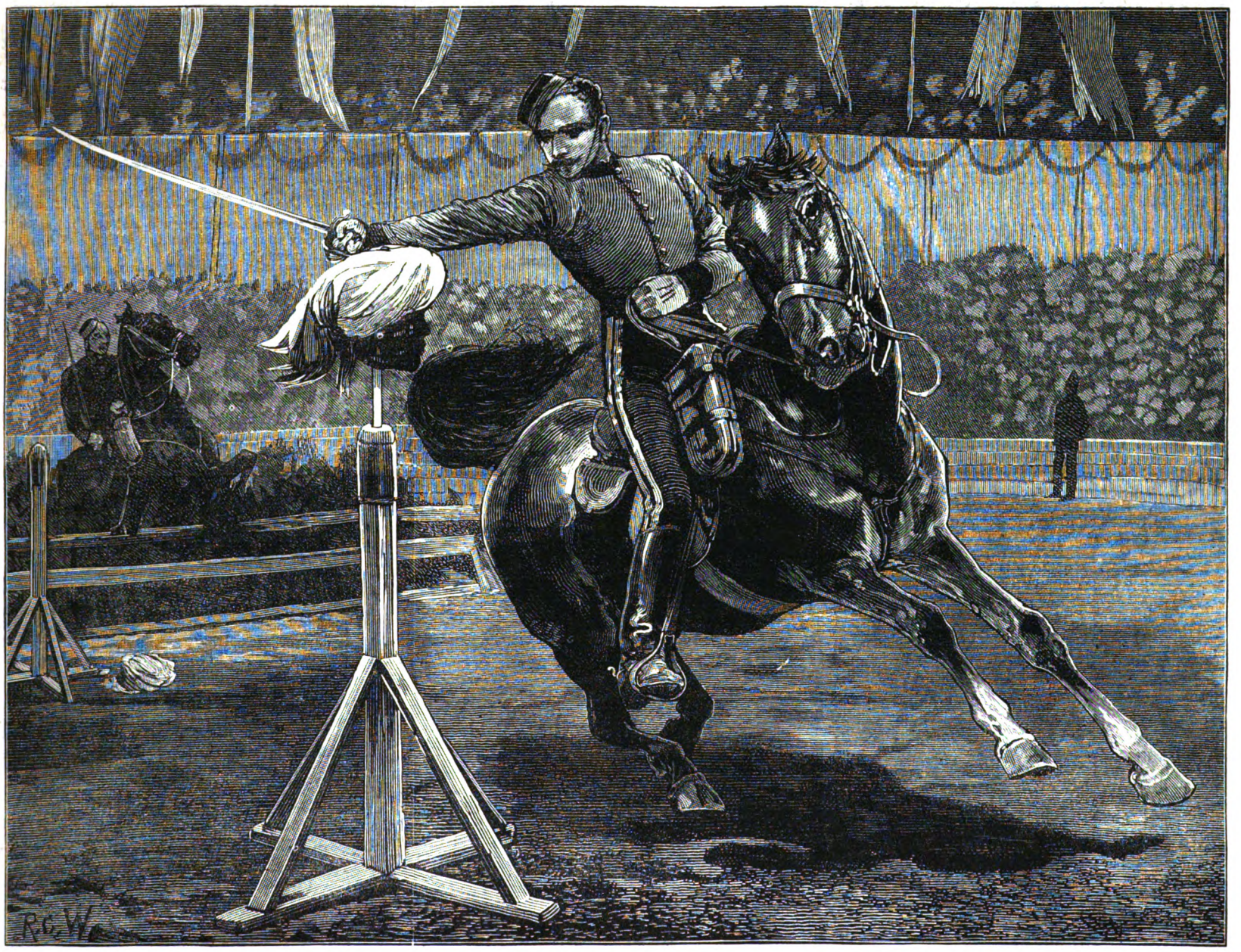


OPENING OF WANDSWORTH, PUTNEY, AND HAMMERSMITH BRIDGES, FREE OF TOLL, BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 14.

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THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT OPENING THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ASSAULT OF ARMS AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL: CLEAVING THE TURK'S HEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

A FLOWER SHOW AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Both the Royal Botanic Society and the Royal Horticultural Society possess fine ornamental gardens, which become, on the appointed days of the London season, favourite places of fashionable assemblage, and are pleasant alike to the lovers of society and to those with a taste for natural productions of the rarest beauty. There is, however, great dissimilarity between the situation, plan, and style of the two gardens belonging respectively to those distinct societies for the promotion of the same class of pursuits. The Horticultural Society's grounds at Kensington, between the Royal Albert Hall and the site of the Exhibition of 1862, part of the galleries of which are standing, is entirely surrounded with buildings. It is a regular quadrangle, and is formally laid out in the Italian style, with terraces at three successive levels, ascending to the grand conservatory, and is encompassed with arcades of Italian design. The gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, on the other hand, occupying a circular space in the very centre of Regent's Park, are most agreeably removed from the vicinity or prospect of buildings; and their grounds, extending about eighteen acres, have been treated with a view to the charms of landscape, in a park-like manner, displaying ample lawns and shrubberies and mounds or swellings of the verdant surface. This was done thirty or forty years ago, under the direction of Mr. Robert Marnock, but some of the trees are older, having been planted in a nursery garden that formerly existed there. We do not know a more delightful place of retreat, open to the general public on all summer week days, and on Sundays to Fellows of the Society and their friends. The students of botanical science, moreover, are here provided with abundant materials and facilities for gaining the instruction they desire. The conservatory, the plant-houses, and the special gardens for different classes of plants, including one of those used for medical purposes, are very complete in their arrangements, and deserving of a careful inspection. The periodical Flower Shows, which are held under the vast awning that is stretched for such occasions upon the woodwork in rear of the Conservatory, have during many past years been recognised as the most agreeable promenade to be so easily reached in town. We present an Illustration of this well-known scene of public enjoyment, with the various attitudes and inclinations of its frequenters, some of them being true amateurs of floral perfection, while others have no aim but to pass an idle hour in lounging or social amusement. There are, besides, at the Regent's Park Gardens, brilliant evening parties, with an artificial illumination of the conservatory and other premises of the Royal Botanic Society. An entertainment of this kind, which was patronised by some of the Royal family, took place last Wednesday night.

FREEING THE THAMES BRIDGES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last opened to free traffic, without toll, the three remaining toll-gate bridges, those of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith, within the metropolitan district. In May last year, it will be remembered, their Royal Highnesses opened five of these bridges—namely, those of Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, the Albert Suspension Bridge at Cheyne Row, and Battersea Bridge. The arrangements for abolishing the tolls upon these, and likewise at Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges, have been carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Ten bridges in all have been thrown open to the public, at a cost of £1,377,325. The original claim amounted to £2,338,095. For Waterloo Bridge, £750,000 was claimed and £474,200 paid; for Charing-cross—claim, £150,000; paid, £98,540; Lambeth—claim, £100,000; paid, £35,974; Vauxhall—claim, £395,460; paid, £255,000; Chelsea—claim, £120,000; paid, £75,000; Albert and Battersea—claim, £300,000; paid £170,000; Wandsworth—claim, £152,000; paid, £53,311; Putney (or Fulham)—claim, £100,000; paid, £58,000; Hammersmith—claim, £200,000; paid, £112,500; Deptford Creek—claim, £70,635; paid, £11,800.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, came from Marlborough House, between three and four o'clock, in an open carriage, though it was raining heavily all the time. At the north end of Wandsworth Bridge, they were received by Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Bart., chairman, and other members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. There was a guard of honour of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers. The gate of the bridge was opened, and the carriage in which their Royal Highnesses sat advanced upon it. Sir J. M. Hogg read an address, to which the Prince of Wales replied. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board then presented his Royal Highness with the key of the toll-gate, together with a handsomely bound copy of the address. The Prince declared Wandsworth Bridge free for ever, and this announcement was hailed with cheers by the people assembled.

The Royal carriage drove over the bridge to the Surrey side, and made its way along York-road and through Wandsworth to Putney. Here the crowd was greatest, and there were most ample tokens of festive welcome. Putney Bridge, which is called Fulham Bridge, we observe, by the local authorities on the opposite Middlesex shore, was decorated with much artistic taste. On the river above and below this bridge were many steam-boats and rowing-boats; and the banks were thronged with spectators. The guard of honour here was furnished by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers and South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. The Prince and Princess, with their escort of fourteen or fifteen carriages in procession, went across the bridge to Fulham. His Royal Highness, here as at Wandsworth Bridge, formally declared the bridge henceforth open free of toll.

The procession advanced from Putney Bridge, through Fulham High-street and London-road, northward to Walham-green; thence it turned westward, and soon entered North-end-road, Hammersmith. Turning again southward, and passing through the main street of Hammersmith, it reached Hammersmith Bridge. The bridge was crossed to the Barnes or Castelnau side, and the carriages stopped there at the corner of Lonsdale-road, where a tall flagstaff with banner was erected. Here the procession turned back, and presently recrossed the Thames. The carriage of their Royal Highnesses, being the last, was left standing upon the bridge at the Middlesex end, where the Prince stood up and declared Hammersmith Bridge freely opened to public traffic.

A pamphlet written by Mr. T. E. Jones, clerk to the Local Board of Works for the Fulham District, giving an historical account of the three bridges, had been printed by order of the Board. His daughter, Miss Edith Charlotte Jones, presented a copy of this to the Prince of Wales, while another young lady, Miss Edith Alice Bean, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to Marlborough House.

OPENING VICTORIA AND ALBERT DOCKS.

The completion of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, belonging to the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company, was noticed in our last. The new Albert Dock, situated eastward of the Victoria Dock, both extending across the Plaistow and East Ham Marshes, adjacent to Silvertown and North Woolwich, was more particularly described. The formal opening, by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, took place on Thursday of last week. Some Illustrations of the ceremony appear in this Number of our Journal.

Their Royal Highness, with the Duke of Teck and Duchess (Princess Mary of Cambridge) were conveyed down the river from Westminster Bridge by the Victoria saloon steam-boat. On board that vessel they were received by Mr. G. H. Chambers, chairman of the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company; Mr. James Brand, deputy-chairman; Mr. W. Hamilton Crake, treasurer; Lieut.-Colonel Martindale, C.B., general manager; and Mr. Rendel, C.E., the engineer. Among the company of invited passengers in the same boat were the German Ambassador, Count Munster, and Countess Munster, the Duke of Sutherland, and many ladies and gentlemen of the nobility. Another steam-boat, the Princess Mary, accommodated one hundred members of the two Houses of Parliament, with ladies accompanying them. The band of the Royal Engineers played on board the Victoria. These two leading vessels were joined lower down by the saloon steam-boat Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards by ten others, one of which conveyed the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

There was a shower of rain as the aquatic procession moved on, but the weather cleared before arriving opposite Woolwich. Here their Royal Highnesses were transferred from the Victoria to the Trinity steam-yacht Vestal, which was prettily decorated. The outer lock-gates of the Albert Dock, nearly opposite Woolwich Arsenal, were opened for the Vestal and the other steamers to enter. The 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers, the City of London Artillery, and the 26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour on the quays. A Royal salute was fired by the artillery as the steam-boat carrying the Princes and Princesses came into the dock; the National Anthem was played, and there was a burst of cheering from several thousand assembled spectators.

At the centre quay of the new Albert Dock, in front of the large shed, lay two fine ships, the City of Agra, belonging to Messrs. G. Smith and Sons, and the Dorunda, belonging to the British India Company. As the Vestal, passing half-way up the dock, approached the Dorunda, the latter had her yards smartly manned by her own crew, under command of Captain Templeton. This example was followed by another vessel of the same company. The Vestal made fast to the north quay, opposite the two steamers just named. A brief ceremony took place on board the Vestal. The Chairman of the Dock Company read and presented an address, to which the Duke of Connaught replied, speaking of the completion of this magnificent public work, and expressing his gratification at witnessing it. The Bishop of St. Albans, in whose diocese the place is situated, then offered a prayer. The Duke of Connaught, standing at the side of the steam-boat, exclaimed, in a clear and loud voice, "In her Majesty's name, I declare these docks open; and, with her Majesty's gracious permission, I declare that they are to be called the Royal Victoria Dock, the Royal Albert Dock, and, as a whole, the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks." There was another burst of cheering and another Royal salute from the guns.

The London and St. Katharine's Docks Company provided luncheon for a company of four thousand guests, including their Royal Highnesses and the other distinguished persons. This repast was laid out upon vast lengths of tables in an enormous shed, 750 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, decorated with garlands, shields, and trophies of banners, and the Royal dais in rich satin and gold cloth. Mr. G. H. Chambers, the chairman, presided, with the Duke of Connaught and Duke of Teck at his right hand, and the Duchess of Connaught and Duchess of Teck at his left. Their Royal Highnesses had their health drunk, and the compliment was suitably acknowledged by the two Princes. The German Ambassador also made a speech.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, before departing, visited the British Indian steamer Dorunda, and were much pleased with her appointments.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

To aid the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, a series of daily performances of soldierly feats of personal strength and skill took place every day last week at the Islington Agricultural Hall. It was styled a Grand Military Tournament, and was patronised by the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and many general officers, Colonels of the Guards, and colonels commanding other regiments. The performances included tilting at the ring on horseback; fencing with sword and bayonet, with lance and sword, and with bayonet and sword against each other; as well as single-stick, equestrian tent-pegging, and sabre practice. There was also slicing the lemon and "cutting off the Turk's head," of which we give an Illustration; besides gymnastic exercises of the horizontal bar, the vaulting horse, and other exhibitions of athletic prowess. The "Turk's head," it will be observed, is stuck on the top of a post; and the mounted soldier, leaping his horse over a barrier, rides past at full speed, and cuts at the turbaned pate, if he can hit it, with a sharp horizontal cleavage.

Professor Liston has resigned the chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the Edinburgh University, which he has held for thirty-two years.

The new Holyhead steam-boats, the Lily and Violet, constructed of steel by Messrs. Laird for the London and North-Western Railway Company, were noticed in our last. They are to be employed on the service between Holyhead and Company's station at North Wall, Dublin, where the different lines of railway converge from the south, west, and north of Ireland. It is the City of Dublin Company's boats that ply from Holyhead to Kingstown.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-seven, of the Danish Arctic explorer, Carl Petersen. In 1850-1 he took part in the English Expedition under Captain Parry to try to discover the survivors of the Franklin Expedition. From 1853-5 he was engaged with Dr. Kane's American Expedition, of which he was one of the few survivors. From 1857-9 he took part in the Fox Expedition under Sir Leopold M'Clintock, which brought back relics of the Franklin Expedition; and finally he took part in the Forell Expedition to Spitzberg, in which he was accompanied by Professor Nordenskjöld. Mr. Petersen had received the decoration of the Dannebrog, the English Arctic Medal, and the Swedish Gold Medal "Pour le Mérite."

FOLKLORE OF JULY.

This month, popularly called by our Saxon ancestors "Heymonath," because they now gathered in their hay, is rich in weather proverbs. Many an anxious farmer still utters the old saying:—

> No tempest, good July,
> Lest the corn look ruely.

Thunder in July is said to indicate a good harvest, but to be injurious to cattle. The extreme heat of this season gave rise to a curious superstition among the Romans, who believed that the various disorders arising from it were associated with the appearance of the Dog-Star—hence the name of "Dog Days." According to the Roman belief, at the rising of the Dog-Star, "the seas boil, the wines ferment in the cellars, and standing waters are set in motion; the dogs also go mad, and the sturgeon is blasted." The exaggerated effects, however, of the rising of this star are now known to be groundless; although it is still a common notion that dogs at this time are subject to madness. The Translation of St. Martin (4th), generally known as "Bullion's Day," and in Scotland as "St. Martin of Bullion's Day" is supposed to be a critical day, for—

> Bullion's day, if ye be fair,
> For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

Whereas in France it is said that rain on this day foretells wet weather for the ensuing six weeks.

Formerly a festival called "Bodmin Riding" was kept in Cornwall on the Sunday and Monday after St. Thomas à Becket's Day (7th). One of the chief features was a curious kind of mock trial. A lord of misrule was appointed, before whom any unpopular person so unfortunate as to be captured was promptly dragged, and, to the amusement of the spectators, made to answer some mock charge.

According to the old calendars, St. Margaret's Day (13th) was considered to be the first of the "Dog Days;" hence the proverb, "Margaris os Canis est, Caudam Laurentius." The Bohemians say that the harvest should commence on this day, and have the following proverb, "St. Margaret puts the sickle to the corn." There is also a notion on the Continent that "if St. Margaret's Day be fine, God will give us a dry autumn."

St. Swithin's Day (15th) is in this country chiefly noted for the weather-lore in connection with it, the popular superstition being:—

> St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
> 'Twill rain for forty days nae mair.
> St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,
> For forty days it will remain.

The origin of this notion has been variously explained. When St. Swithin died he left directions that his body should not be buried in the cathedral, but in such a situation that the rain might fall on his grave, hence he was buried in the churchyard at Winchester. A popular tradition informs us that after his body had been buried some time, the monks, thinking it dishonourable that it should lie in the open ground, determined to remove it to the cathedral, but were prevented by rain, which prevailed until they had given up their intention, or for forty days. This story, however, is without foundation, in so far from rain happening on that occasion, the weather seems to have been most propitious. A writer in the "Book of Days" (ii. 63) thinks that the superstition "was derived from some primeval pagan belief regarding the meteorologically prophetic character of some day about the same period of the year as St. Swithin's." It has been pointed out that the same belief exists in most parts of the country, though the particular day in question varies. In France, St. Medard (June 8), and SS. Gervase and Protasius (June 19) have, says Mr. Swainson ("Weather-Lore," 115), a similar character assigned to them. In Belgium, St. Godelieve (July 6) is the rainy saint; whilst in Germany it is the day of the Seven Sleepers (June 27). In some parts of England, when it rains on this day, the peasantry say that "St. Swithin is christening the apples." Churchill, alluding to this day, tells us—

> July, to whom the Dog-Star in her train,
> St. James gives oysters, and St. Swithin rain.

St. James's Day (25th) is considered another critical day; and the peasantry, when speaking of the hops, are in the habit of saying—

> Till St. James's Day is past and gone,
> There may be hops or there may be none.

The Germans have a curious notion that as the weather is on this day so it will be on the festival of Christmas; a belief which seems to have been shared by our forefathers. An old work, entitled "The Husbandman's Practice," informs us that "St. James's Day before noon betokeneth the wintertime before Christmas; and after noon it betokeneth the time after Christmas. If the sun shine on St. James his day, it is a token of cold weather—if it rain, it is a token of moist and moist weather; but if it be between the two, that is a token of neither too cold nor yet too warm." Apples were formerly blessed on this day, and sprinkled with holy water; and in the manual of the Church of Sarum there is a special form for this purpose. It is customary to commence eating oysters on St. James's Day; and, according to a popular fancy, "whoever eats oysters on St. James's Day will never want money." This, however, does not agree with another old conceit, more than two centuries and a half old:—"It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an 'r' in their name to eat an oyster." At this season, in many places, it is customary for children to collect together the oyster-shells which have been thrown away from the fish shops and to build with them grottoes. As each person passes by he is assailed by a crowd of little children asking him to "Pray, remember the grotto!" Mr. Thoms considers that this custom may be a memorial of the world-renowned shrine of St. James at Compostella, which may have been formerly erected on the anniversary of St. James, as on invitation to those who could not visit Compostella to show their reverence to the saint by almsgiving to their needy brethren.

The 25th of July is also dedicated to St. Christopher, the patron of field sports. His picture was supposed to have the power of preserving its owner from a violent death. A magic power has also been attributed to his staff in the following lines from the "British Apollo"—

> Alas! there's no need
> Of wings or of steed,
> St. Christopher's staff 'tis but mounting,
> You'll fly like a witch
> With broom at her breech,
> Nor fear any tempests encountering.

St. Anne's Day (26th) is not without its weather-lore. Thus, at Milan, it is said that "if it rain on St. Anne's Day, it will rain for a month and a week." And in Italy rain on this day is called "St. Anne's dower." At Venice, the peasantry say that on "St. Anne's Day the July grape is ripe."

Among the admonitions with respect to the harvest, we may mention the following: "In July shear your rye;" and another still common in many localities—

> In July
> Some reap rye;
> In August
> If one will not, the other must.

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THOSE TERRIBLE TRACTION-ENGINES.

The normal quiet of the country—that "easy quiet" with which Dryden couples "rural pleasures"—is occasionally disturbed by sounds less agreeable to the listening ear than are the ravishing notes of the nightingale or the joyous song of the thrush. For example, there are the sounds that proceed from those terrible Traction-Engines.

I say "those" because they often travel in couples, like two behemoths on their honeymoon tour. Their roar at a mile's distance is great, more especially if the wind lies in that quarter. It comes with a mysterious throbbing sound, suggestive of thunder and earthquake combined. Your first impression is that some convulsion of nature has occurred; and that your rural rumble or ride is stopped for that day. Then there comes a shrill and prolonged whistle, that gives you the key-note to the solution of the mystery, and you are aware that the unseen thing is a something in the engine line. It comes as an impertinent intrusion, upsetting the country quiet with its

> Stir of commerce, driving slow
> And thundering loud, with his ten thousand wheels.

Perhaps you are driving a young and spirited horse, and the action of his ears and the way in which he lifts his head and distends his nostrils, has already telegraphed to you the information that he also has heard those horrific sounds. You think of Cowper's lines—

> Not rural sights alone, but rural sounds
> Exhilarate the spirits;

but you would have preferred that the spirits of your steed should not be exhilarated in this untimely manner by these unwished-for noises. They get louder and louder as you advance; until a turn in the road brings you in sight of those terrible Traction-Engines; and the uncomfortable conviction is forced upon you that, as you cannot turn back, and there is no lane either to the right or the left, to receive you in its harbour of refuge, you have nothing else to do than to screw up your courage to face the enemy and advance to meet the dual demon. If you were on foot you would be equal to the emergency; but, as you happen to be driving a horse whose ordinarily youthful spirits are greatly exhilarated by those rural sounds, you are somewhat dubious as to the result.

It is all very well to say that a man, bearing a red flag, walks in front of the first engine, and waves a signal that it is to be stopped, until your carriage has passed it. Yes; but he is only about thirty or forty yards from the Traction-Engine; and even the aspect of a man, standing in the middle of the country road, and brandishing a red flag, is of itself sufficient to cause terror in the mind of a horse who has not had the doubtful advantage of going into training for the accompaniments of a Spanish bull-fight. Supposing that you have steered your gallant steed in safety past the man with the flag, then you have to pass the dreadful-looking Traction-Engine, which has come to a standstill in the very centre of the road, and is shutting off its steam, and making that mysterious noise known as "spluthering." Three or four men are probably mounted upon it; and the smell of the whole machine is fearfully greasy and oily, distinguishable, with an unfavourable wind, at the distance of half a mile. As Lord Chesterfield said of certain things, in his "Letters," "this is beastly and horrid." Your exhilarated steed gaily capricoles round the snorting and spluthering monster, apparently undetermined whether to capsize you under its broad wheels, that have so deeply indented their pattern into the muddy road, or to make a bolt, and carry you over hedge and ditch, after the fashion of one of the steeplechases on wheels of the late Mr. Mytton.

It is borne in upon you that you may have seen a Traction-Engine for the last time, and you are glad that you made a certain codicil to your will only a fortnight ago. You have no desire to emulate the erratic performances of the late Mr. Mytton, feeling assured that if you do so your achievement will be doomed to be talked about as having been performed by the late Mr. So-and-So. But, while these thoughts flash like lightning through your brain, your exhilarated steed, in a sort of forked-lightning way, has bolted on to the turf and taken your off-wheel over a heap of stones and nearly flung you out of your carriage into the ditch before you can pull the right rein that shall steer you into comparative safety. It is a near touch, and the very narrowest of shaves. Immediately behind the first Traction-Engine there is a lengthening chain—"long drawn out," yet decidedly not "of linked sweetness"—of carriages, ploughs, cultivators, trucks, or what not, that are dragged by it. With a rush, you are carried past them—swerve again on the turf—jolt over another heap of stones—threaten the ditch—and nearly break an axle by a sudden bump on a drain. This carries you on a level with Traction demon the second; and you have the same difficulty in steering by its formidable mechanical shape, and its offensive oily, greasy smell, that you had in passing by the first. Nay, still more! for the driver of Number One has now turned on his steam, and has whistled, and spluthered, and throbbed, and roared, and rattled, and pounded, and made all the horrible noises that he is able to produce from his steam steed; and is going ahead, after that man with the red flag, persistently oblivious of the startling fact that you are going to the rear, propelled thereto with a velocity that is not agreeable, and may be dangerous.

Your performance is *da capo*. It is as vain to attempt to stop a repetition before demon Number Two, of all that you have gone through before demon Number One, as it would be to prohibit an encore when Sims Reeves sings a popular song. Therefore, all your powers of driving are put to the severest test; and your exhilarated steed caracoles, shies, snorts, and jumps, and takes you with flying bounds over the stone-heaps, until he has carried you past a house upon wheels that is dragged in the wake of the second Traction-Engine. Behind it, probably, a water-cart is being tugged, like a boat in tow of some larger vessel. The oily-looking men, whom you saw travelling on the first Traction-Engine, sleep in that wooden house, while it, and the mechanical behemoths of which they are in charge, are drawn up for the night by the side of the road or field in which their next day's work is to be taken. And you remember that, on one bitterly cold and snowy night during the past winter, three men who had gone to sleep in a similar caravan—attached to two Traction-Engines that were at work on a farm not far from your own house—had made themselves comfortable with the warmth derived from a charcoal stove, and were all three found dead the next morning when the early labourers trudged through the snow to their work.

With which tragic memory in your mind, your horse carries you with a rush past the wooden house upon wheels and its attendant water-cart—the Traction-Engine dragging "its slow length along," like Pope's "needless Alexandrine";—and, when you have succeeded in reducing his gallop to a canter, and then to the orthodox trot, you hear the rattling and roaring and whistling growing fainter in the distance, and thank your stars that you have safely passed by those terrible Traction-Engines.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. The Ramsgate Harbour life-boat Bradford had assisted to rescue the schooner Isabella, of Beaumaris, having a crew of four men, which had gone on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy sea. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2800 were made on some of the two hundred and seventy life-boat establishments of the institution.

The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £500 from Miss Da Costa, who had previously sent the same amount; £20 from T. J. M., "In Memoriam;" £15 from Morris Carswell, Esq., in memory of his late wife; and £5 5s. from the Amalgamated Fête Committee of the Ipswich Odd Fellows and Foresters. The late Mrs. Eliza Wright, of Southport, had bequeathed £700, free of duty, for a life-boat in memory of her late son, Charles Henry Wright.

The meeting expressed regret at the death of the Right Hon. Sir Steven Cave, G.C.B., who had been a member of the committee of management and a trustee of the institution for many years.

New life-boats were ordered to be placed at Hastings, and Kingsgate, near Margate. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON:
The Violin Player. A Novel. By Bertha Thomas. 3 vols.

BLACKIE AND SON:
Blackie's Comprehensive School Series—
London, Past and Present. A Reading Book for Elementary Schools. With numerous authentic Illustrations.
Fifth Reader.
Animal Physiology. Book I. First Year's Course.
Elementary Geography. Standard II. By W. G. Baker.
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DUFFY AND SONS:
The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. By W. J. Fitz-Patrick. New Edition. Greatly Enlarged and Enriched. 2 vols.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE:
The Sunday School Centenary Bible. With Various Renderings and Readings from the best authorities. With which is incorporated the Aids to the Student of the Holy Bible.

ISBISTER:
Hartleigh Towers. A Story of English Life. By Mrs. Milne Rae. 3 vols.
Strangers Yet. A Story. By Sarah Doudney.

LOW AND CO.:
Art Text Books. Edited by E. J. Poynter.
Architecture, Gothic and Renaissance. By T. Roger Smith.
Classic and Italian Painting. By Edward J. Poynter and Percy R. Head.
The Story of an Honest Man. By Edmond About. Translated from the French by Bertha Ness. 3 vols.

MACMILLAN AND CO.:
Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. Rendered into English Prose, with an Introductory Essay, by A. Lang.

PAUL AND CO.:
The Princess. By Alfred Tennyson. New Edition, bound in parchment.

REMINGTON AND CO:
Rendelsholme. A Novel. By Annie M. Rowan. 2 vols.

ROUTLEDGE AND SONS:
Glimpses Through the Cannon-Smoke. Sketches. By Archibald Forbes.

STANFORD:
Domestic Economy and Household Science. By Robert James Mann Second Edition.
Mathematical Examination Papers, set for Entrance to R.M.A., Woolwich. With Answers. By W. F. Austin.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.:
Dramatic Idyls. Second Series. By Robert Browning.
Passages from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold.

STOCK:
The Antiquary: A Magazine Devoted to the Study of the Past. Edited by Edward Walford. Vol. I. January to June.

STRAHAN AND CO.:
Reed Farm. By Mrs. Robert O'Reilly. With Illustrations by Townley Green.
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THE CENTENARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The hundredth year since the first commencement of Sunday Schools in this country has been commemorated with a prolonged festival in London during the past week. It was in 1780, in the provincial cathedral city of Gloucester, that a very worthy man, Mr. Robert Raikes, pitying the neglected children he saw about the streets on Sunday morning, resolved to begin gathering them into a school of Christian instruction. There had been Sunday Schools, about two centuries before, established by the Roman Catholic clergy at Milan, in the grand Cathedral and other churches there, under the excellent Cardinal Archbishop Carlo Borromeo. But no institutions of precisely the same kind existed here till Robert Raikes thought of it at Gloucester. He was proprietor and editor of a local newspaper, the *Gloucester Journal*, and a man of substance and good connections. His great-grandson is Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, late M.P. for Chester. The history of this good work is agreeably told by Mrs. H. B. Paull in a little book called "Robert Raikes and his Scholars," just published by the Sunday School Union; and in another of the Union's publications, "The Day, the Book, and the Teacher," by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood. Mr. Raikes was assisted by a young clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Stock, Rector of St. John's and Perpetual Curate of St. Aldate's Church, Gloucester. One Sunday school was opened in a house at the corner of Grey Friars, near the Church of St. Mary-le-Crypt, under Mr. Raikes's personal superintendence. The teachers were women, paid by Mr. Raikes for their services. Mrs. King was the first, and the children first met in July, 1780, at her own house, in Catherine-street. Those next employed were Mrs. Sarah Critchley and Mrs. Brabant, and there was another school at the house of the sexton of St. Aldate's, Mr. Trickey. But the example was very soon followed in other parts of the city and in the neighbouring villages, Painswick and Micheldean. The movement quickly spread, and was taken up in London.

Surrey Chapel, the well-known circular building in Blackfriars-road, belonging to the Independents, was built in those days for the Rev. Rowland Hill. A Sunday-school in connection with this chapel was opened in 1784. Its superintendent and chief teacher was Thomas Cranfield, who had already set up Sunday classes of religious teaching for children at Hoxton, Kingsland, Tottenham, and Rotherhithe. Mrs. Hannah More, who lived at Bristol in 1788, established a village Sunday school at Cheddar, in the Mendip Hills; while Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, another lady of some note in English literature, exerted herself greatly in this cause at Brentford, Richmond, and Windsor. In August, 1785, a committee was formed in London, at the suggestion of Mr. William Fox, a City merchant and deacon of an Independent Church at Islington, assisted by Jonas Hanway, the well-known philanthropist, Mr. Samuel Hoare, the banker, and Mr. Henry Thornton, also a banker, and M.P. for Southwark, who were evangelical members of the Established Church. They originated a society for the promotion of Sunday schools throughout the kingdom. It became "the Sunday School Union," established by that name in 1803, under whose auspices the present centenary festival is held. Among its founders or early members were Mr. W. Brodie Gurney, the parliamentary short-hand writer; Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Poundsworth Park, Bath; Mr. James Nisbet, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, M.P.; the Rev. Leigh Richmond, the Rev. Hartwell Horne, and Mr. Richard Watson, a leading Methodist.

The beginning of local efforts, from 1780 to 1790, was favoured with the Royal approval. King George III. and Queen Charlotte took much interest in them, and the Queen had more than one interview with Mrs. Trimmer and with Mr. Raikes upon this subject. Their Majesties visited Cheltenham and Gloucester in 1788. It does not appear that any jealousy arose between the Church of England friends of Sunday schools, or their supporters among the clergy, and the Dis-

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senters engaged in this work. It was early taken up in Wales; first by Thomas Charles, of Bala, an active travelling evangelist. It is said that his proposal to the Religious Tract Society for the printing of a Welsh Bible was the hint which led to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There was more backwardness in Scotland to adopt the institution of Sunday schools; a notion prevailed that the Sabbath should be spent entirely in direct religious worship, preaching and prayer. The United States of America, but first Virginia and other Southern States, began their Sunday schools in 1786. Before the end of the last century, the aggregate number of pupils, in charge of schools connected with different Protestant churches or societies, must have been reckoned by several hundreds of thousands.

It is calculated by Mr. Fountain Hartley, one of the honorary secretaries of the Sunday-School Union, that the present number of Sunday scholars in England and Wales is 3,800,000, about 15 per cent of the population; and the number of Sunday-school teachers, 422,000. In Scotland there are, it is estimated, 494,500 scholars and 47,972 teachers. This calculation includes the several Presbyterian churches, the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans, as well as the Episcopalians. In Ireland, reckoning Protestants alone, the numbers are stated at 345,920 scholars and 32,548 teachers. This makes a total exceeding four and a half million scholars and half a million teachers in the United Kingdom. The British Colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have 387,800 scholars and 46,764 teachers. In the United States of America there are six and a half millions of scholars, with 853,000 teachers of Sunday schools. The Protestant churches on the Continent of Europe which have been influenced by British example should also be reckoned. The Sunday-School Union, which has its offices at 56, Old Bailey, is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen. Its president for this year is Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Recorder of the City of London; and Lord Kinnaird, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., and Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., are vice-presidents.

The proceedings of the centenary festival, in London, were preceded last Sunday with special prayers and sermons in many of the churches and chapels. On Monday the Lord Mayor presided over a joint meeting at Guildhall of the Sunday-School Union and the Church of England Sunday-School Institute. The Archbishop of Canterbury took part in this meeting. The conferences were opened at the Old Bailey. The Church of England Institute attended a special evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York; while there was a meeting of the Sunday-School Union at the Congregational Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. On Tuesday, besides the morning and afternoon conference at the Old Bailey, there was an evening meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel in City-road. On Wednesday there was a grand gathering of many thousands of London Sunday-school children and their teachers at the Crystal Palace, with singing of hymns by the children in the Handel orchestra, and on the terraces. There would be a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday; also, the unveiling of the statue of Robert Raikes, on the Thames Embankment; and the assemblage of a multitude of children, by the invitation of the Archbishop, in the gardens of Lambeth Palace.

A monument has been erected in front of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street, Strand, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Sunday schools in this country. It is to exhibit the statue of a Sunday scholar, designed by Mr. Hugh Stannus. On the pedestal are the names of Cardinal Borromeo, Mr. Robert Raikes, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, an esteemed Unitarian minister of the last century, and others, with the principal dates of their work. The model of the statue, a seated figure reading the Bible, was unveiled on Saturday by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., with Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., and other gentlemen assisting.

At Gloucester, the native city of Robert Raikes and scene of his benevolent labours, this festival has been celebrated with peculiar interest. The model of a statue of Robert Raikes, which is to be erected in Gloucester Cathedral, was unveiled by the Earl of Shaftesbury at the Shirehall on Tuesday. There was a Sunday-School Conference next day, and a procession on Thursday; and the foundation-stone of a Raikes Memorial Hall is to be laid. We give some Illustrations of the scenes associated with this subject in the city of Gloucester; the house in which Raikes was born and that in which he opened his first Sunday school, and the design for the Raikes monument, the sculptors of which are Messrs. Wills Brothers, 168, Euston-road, London.

There have been Centenary Festival proceedings at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and in most of the large towns of England this week.

Several convenient Handbooks to the New Parliament, and statistical records of the late General Election, have been issued by different publishers. A special edition of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" is published by Messrs. Whitaker and Co. The merits of that work have been approved by forty-eight years' experience, and its complete revision, which was made necessary by the great amount of change in the composition of the new Parliament, has been effected with the utmost diligence and correctness. We are informed that in the new House of Commons there are not less than 236 members who did not sit in the last House, and 201 of them were never before in Parliament. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin publish a volume compiled by Mr. William Saunders, author of two approved books of political discussions and American travel. It is entitled "The New Parliament, 1880;" and about half of its contents have the character of historical narrative, or collected newspaper reports and public documents, showing the immediate occasions, the progress, and the result, of the late General Election and of the change of Government. The remainder of the volume presents a very complete and accurate record of all the constituencies, the electoral returns, comparing those of 1874 with 1880, and the personal connections and antecedents of the new Members of Parliament, as well as of the new Ministry and subordinate offices. Messrs. Ward and Lock's "Guide to the House of Commons, 1880," is equally to be commended. "Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" hardly requires a word of praise, its merits are so well known. It is compiled and edited by Mr. Mair, and the edition for 1880 is marked by his wonted accuracy. Messrs. Dean and Son publish it. A supplement to that most useful work, "Who's Who in 1880" (published by Bailey and Co.), contains lists of the New Ministry, the new Peers, and the new House of Commons, with the names of ex-Members; also the new Privy Councillors, the new Baronets, and the new Knights, corrected to May 19. Bacon's "Parliamentary Map of the British Isles;" and likewise the "Political Maps" of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland, published by Mr. E. Stanford (which latter are compiled by Mr. E. Shaw Lefevre), exhibit at a glance the topographical situation of affairs in the present condition of party politics.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert on Monday received Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, in private audience.

Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Rome on Monday.

In the Chamber yesterday week a man in the gallery threw two large stones into the hall below. No one was hurt. When arrested, the man, who is a tailor of Viterbo, named Gordigliani, said that he had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy or committing suicide, but being in a desperate and starving condition he had done something to cause himself to be arrested. According to one statement, he also alleged that some time ago he had received a commission to come to Rome to assassinate the King. When he was seized his pockets were found to be full of stones. It is believed that the man is mad.

The official reports furnished to the Minister of War show that on April 1 this year the Italian army consisted of 218,210 men, of whom 103,210 were infantry of the line, 39,290 mountain corps and Bersaglieri, 22,177 cavalry, and 22,530 infantry.

SPAIN.

On Sunday morning the King and Royal family were present in the Atocha Cathedral at a splendid religious and military ceremony to inaugurate the monument of Marshal Concha. Near the spot where he fell mortally wounded on June 27, 1874, close to the sierras of Monte Muro, near Estella, Marshal Quesada, with military pomp, inaugurated last Saturday another marble monument in a vineyard of Navarre, to the memory of Manuel Concha, Marquis del Duero.

The Court has left for the Summer Palace of San Ildefonso, Valencia, and will probably return at the end of August for the accouchement of the Queen.

After some stormy proceedings the Cortes was last week suspended by a Royal decree, the announcement being received with cries of "Long live the King!"

The Morocco Conference has concluded its labours. Its last act was to place in the hands of the Envoy of Morocco a memorandum, signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, claiming liberty of conscience and equality of rights for the Christian and Hebrew subjects of the Sultan.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and his son, Count William, left Berlin on Tuesday afternoon for Friedrichsruhe.

The bill for the discretionary amendment of the Falk laws was passed on Monday in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by a majority of four, after the first clause regulating the education and official relations of the clergy had been rejected by one vote. The numbers at the final vote were 206 for the bill and 202 against it. The majority included the united Conservatives and the fifty National Liberals; and the minority was composed of the Centre, the Poles, the Progressists, and about forty National Liberals.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The reconstruction of the Austrian Ministry, which has been some time in progress, is announced to be completed. The Emperor has appointed Dr. Dunajewsky to be Minister of Finance, Baron von Kremer to be Minister of Commerce, Baron Streit to be Minister of Justice, Major-General Count Welserheim to be Minister of the National Defence.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Bohemian Diet the proposal of the Committee rejecting the Electoral Reform Bill by passing to the order of the day was adopted by 135 votes against 79.

RUSSIA.

By an Imperial ukase the number of men to be enrolled during the present year for completing the army and navy has been fixed at 235,000.

News received at St. Petersburg from Tiflis states that General Scobeleff started from Tchikishlar on June 2 with a detachment of the Red Cross and about 2500 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, not including reserves. When Kizil Arvat is occupied, the railroad will be commenced to the Gulf of Michail or Krasnovodsk for the transport of stores.

Severe injury has been sustained by the Russian floating battery Kremel by collision with a Danish steamer in the Gulf of Finland, and she has put into Helsingfors for repairs.

TURKEY.

At a meeting of the Berlin Conference on Monday a vote was unanimously passed and signed by the Plenipotentiaries settling the frontier line of Greece proposed by France and amended by Great Britain. Professor Kiepert, who drew the Conference map, estimated the territory added to Greece at 390 geographical square miles.

A scheme of reforms for Armenia, proposed by Abeddin Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is under consideration of the Council of Ministers.

Replying to representations made by Mr. Goschen, the Porte hasdenied having sent any warlike supplies to the Albanians.

Midhat Pasha has sent to Constantinople, by the hands of the Governor of Beyrouth, a despatch, in which he proposes important reforms in Asia Minor, and promises payment to the Porte of a fixed annual revenue, asking on his own part, for enlarged powers of administration.

EGYPT.

The anniversary of Prince Tewfik's accession to the throne was celebrated at Cairo last Saturday. A reception was held at the Palace, which was attended by the Patriarchs of the different religious creeds, the members of the diplomatic body, the state officials, and the leading Europeans resident there. The Sultan has raised Riaz Pasha, the President of the Egyptian Ministry, to the rank of Muchir.

The Khédive has left for Alexandria, where his Highness will pass the summer months.

The British Government has notified its acquiescence in the appointment of Mr. Alonzo Money as English member of the Caisse of the Public Debt, in succession to Mr. Auckland Colvin, who replaces Major Baring as English Comptroller-General.

AMERICA.

General Hancock's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that of Mr. English for the Vice-Presidency, have been enthusiastically received by the Democratic press throughout the country.

General Winfield Scott Hancock has held a prominent position in American politics for many years. He is between fifty-six and fifty-seven years of age. His parents were in good circumstances, and he was entered as a student at West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1844. He served during the Mexican War in 1846, and was promoted for gallantry. In the great Secession War he accompanied General M'Clellan's army on the Potomac, distinguishing himself at the battle of Williamsburg. He was also engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, where General Burnside was defeated, and took part in the campaign of General Hooker on the Rappahannock, ending in the disaster of Chancellorsville, where the celebrated Stonewall Jackson received his death wound. He subsequently took a prominent part in the great battle at Gettysburg, which ended in the frustration of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Still later, he commanded a body of troops in the series of actions which were fought during the Wilderness campaign and the advance of General Grant upon Richmond. General Hancock has since the war held important political positions, and was a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1868.

A convention, composed of fifty delegates, is sitting under the title of the "United Irishmen of America," at Philadelphia, their avowed object being to devise measures for the liberation of the Irish.

Telegrams of Tuesday's date from New York state that the excursion steam-boat Seawanhaka, with 300 passengers on board, has been burned off College Point, Long Island Sound, near New York. Fifty persons are believed to have lost their lives.

CANADA.

Mr. John Beverley Robinson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, vice the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, whose term of office has expired.

A grand Catholic celebration, in honour of the festival of St. John the Baptist, was held at Quebec on Thursday week. The chief features of the day's proceedings were religious and civic ceremonies and a large procession.

SOUTH AFRICA.

After three days' debate in the House of Assembly at Cape Town, on the motion for a Conference of Representatives of the South African colonies, the previous question was yesterday week moved and accepted by the Ministry, the Premier stating that, looking to the evenly divided feeling of the House upon the subject, the Government would not feel justified in advising the Governor to convene a conference.

A motion expressing confidence in the Ministry has been carried in the Cape House of Assembly. The Government have brought forward a bill in the House asking for powers to extend the railway system of the colony at a cost of £6,250,000.

The Empress Eugénie embarked on Sunday on board the Union Company steam-ship Trojan at Durban for England.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton left Simla on Monday, with full military honours, for Bombay, on his way to England. The Marquis of Ripon and all the chief officials assembled to bid him farewell.

Sir Andrew Clarke left Bombay for England by the mail-steamer leaving last Saturday.

The news of Sir John Strachey's resignation has, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, been received throughout India with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction.

According to a telegram received by the *Daily Telegraph* from Bombay, Abdul Rahman is expected to reach Cabul in about a fortnight's time. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states, however, that Abdur Rahman has written to the chiefs that he is not coming further south than Charikar at present. He has ordered no resistance to be offered to General Gough in Koh Daman. The Cabul correspondent of the *Times* says that the Sirdar's real intentions can only be guessed at for the present, and the greatest caution is requisite in dealing with him.

AUSTRALIA.

By 43 against 41 votes the Legislative Assembly of Victoria has thrown out the Ministerial Bill for the reform of the Constitution.

The Governor has dissolved Parliament, and the new elections will commence on July 14.

Three men men belonging to the notorious Kelly gang of bushrangers, who in the early part of last year attacked several country banks and carried off large sums of money, besides committing other gross outrages, have been shot in an encounter with the police who had been sent in pursuit of them. The man known as Ned, one of the leaders of the gang, was mortally wounded. The robbers, when attacked by the police, offered a desperate resistance.

M. des Vœux has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. He was Acting Governor of Fiji during the absence of Sir Arthur Gordon in England.

Astrakhan is suffering from a plague of locusts, which, with other insects, are devastating the crops. The locusts have also invaded the Steppes of the Don, where the wheat crop is regarded as lost.

M. Challemel-Lacour, who presented his letters of recall at Berne last week, was entertained at a banquet by the Federal Council, and the Presidents of both branches of the National Assembly.

The Burmese insurrection appears to be at an end. The King's troops have defeated and dispersed the rebels, Prince Nyoungoke has been taken prisoner, and is under guard at Thyetmyo, on his way to the capital.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that M. Bille, a member of the Folkething, and formerly editor of the *Dagblad*, has been appointed Danish Minister in Washington. He will leave for his post in September next.

Fighting has been resumed between the National and Provincial troops in the Argentine Republic. News of last Saturday's date, from Rio de Janeiro, states, however, that an armistice for one day had been then concluded, and that negotiations for peace had been opened.

Diplomatic relations have been finally broken off between Brussels and the Vatican. Early in the present month the recall of the Belgian Legation was notified to the Pontifical Government, and all efforts to obtain a postponement of the measure have proved unsuccessful.

A curious bequest recently made to the city of Vienna by a wealthy banker, Herr Heinrich Lustig, was the subject of animated discussion last week at a meeting of the Viennese Municipality, specially convened to decide upon its acceptance or rejection under the conditions prescribed by the testator. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the legacy consists of thirty thousand francs, to be deposited in the State savings bank at the usual interest, the said interest to be collected every quarter and added to the capital, and this process to be repeated until the interest shall amount to an annual income of five millions of florins, a result attainable in something less than two hundred years from the date of the first deposit. When this cumulative operation shall have been completed the income is to be applied to the erection and endowment of orphanages, hospitals, and asylums in Vienna, and subsequently in Prague, Pesth, Brünn, Linz, and other large towns duly enumerated in Herr Lustig's testament. Should the city of Vienna not think fit to accept his bequest upon these terms, the testator directs that it be tendered by his executors to the City of Paris "which," he observes, "will unquestionably carry out his wishes." The will containing these eccentric dispositions closes with the following paragraph: "The benefits accruing from this legacy shall be accorded to men of all creeds whatsoever; but I desire that priests of every religion and sect may be debarred from exercising any influence upon the institutions thus founded." By a considerable majority, the Municipality of the Kaiserstadt resolved to accept Herr Lustig's bequest, and to fulfil all the conditions attached thereto.

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VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday witnessed the parade in and near the metropolis of nearly 15,000 volunteers, most of whom were ordered out for the annual Government inspection by officers of the regular troops.

The 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) were inspected on the Horse Guards' Parade. When they marched on to the ground, with Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Westminster, K.G., at their head, they were in twelve companies of about twenty-seven files, or about 900 of all ranks, and presented a fine and solid appearance. Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, was the inspecting officer.

The 2nd London, which had an hour previously mustered at St. George's Barracks, were subsequently inspected on the same ground by Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards, in the presence of General Higginson and other officers. The 2nd London were in ten companies of twenty-five files, the total muster showing an attendance of 744, slightly in excess of last year's. Lieut.-Colonel Vickers was in command. At the end of a close inspection Colonel Smith expressed his satisfaction with the drill and appearance of the regiment.

On the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Brigade were formed for inspection by Colonel Waller, Royal Artillery. There were eleven batteries on the ground, and a 40-pounder siege battery horsed. The brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ray. After the inspection in line, march-past in open and quarter column, and the manual and firing exercises, the various detachments were detailed for gun, repository, and gyn drill, with which and the general appearance of the brigade Colonel Waller was much pleased.

Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, inspected the 1st Tower Hamlets in the Regent's Park, the parade state showing an advance on last year's return from 680 to 814.

The 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) also had a large increase in their numbers for inspection, which was held in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital by Colonel Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards. The "state" showed 891 of all ranks, compared with 824 last year, the present enrolled strength being 1000.

The St. George's (11th Middlesex) were inspected in the grounds of Lambeth Palace by Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. In this case, also, the muster exceeded the last inspection. The battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay.

The 1st Middlesex Engineers went through the official ordeal in Hyde Park for battalion drill, and at the headquarters, Chelsea, for engineering, Colonel Dawson Scott, R.E., being the inspecting officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball was in command. The muster was 532 of all ranks, which is a slight decrease on that of last year's (563).

Other regiments inspected were the 40th Middlesex, 3rd Tower Hamlets, 4th Surrey, and 26th Kent.

The ten days under canvas which the London Rifle Brigade have had at Mitcham-common for purposes of instruction were practically brought to a close last Saturday with the official inspection of the camp and the regiment by Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, whose field-officers were Major Adrian Hope and Major and Adjutant Ewens. With their movements and the inspection of the camp the gallant officer expressed himself in high terms of satisfaction. The camp has been a pattern of neatness and cleanliness, and the task of awarding the prizes for the best kept lines by no means an easy one. The brigade goes into camp next month at Wimbledon for a fortnight, prior to which the Duke of Cambridge will make his annual inspection.

On the invitation of Dean Stanley, hon. Chaplain of the regiment, the Queen's (Westminster) attended Divine service on Sunday in the Abbey, parading in the first instance at New Palace-yard, under the command of the Duke of Westminster, and marching to the sacred edifice, preceded by the drums and fifes. The Dean preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon.—The 3rd City of London Rifles also paraded for Divine service, and marched to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. L. Davies.—The 37th Middlesex Rifles paraded in Russell-square at 10 a.m., and marched to St. Giles's Church.

The English team, who recently won the Volunteer International Challenge Trophy, have requested the Lord Mayor of London to be the custodian of it until the next annual competition, and the Trophy will be formally handed over to his Lordship at a public ceremony, to be held in the Guildhall on July 26, being the Monday succeeding the Wimbledon Meeting. Should the Elcho Shield be won by England it will be presented at the same time.

After seven days' sojourn under canvas at Bobbing, the East Kent, numbering 700, struck their camp last Saturday. The volunteers behaved in an exemplary way, and the organization and management of the camp called for high commendation. The duties of camp life were agreeably varied on Tuesday and Thursday by concerts in the canteen tent, and on Friday the volunteers underwent a most satisfactory inspection. Colonel Knocker, the commanding officer, who is most popular with his men, and most of the other officers shared the week's work.

On Monday a meeting of the members of the Hull Artillery Brigade was held at the barracks, about 800 men being present. Colonel Commanding Humphrey, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, said he thought a few days ago he had taken his farewell. He met them, however, still as their commanding officer. His resignation and those of the other officers who resigned with him had been returned. His character had been vindicated publicly in the House of Commons, the Minister of War having declared the charges against him unfounded and frivolous. The Colonel concluded by asking the men to take back their uniforms and recommence drill. Every hand was held up in token of assent.

The International Rifle-Match between the American and Irish teams on Tuesday resulted in a victory for the Americans by twelve points. In the first competition, at the 800-yards range, the result was a tie—the even score of 436 being made on both sides. At the 900-yards range the Irish riflemen fell behind eight points, 428 being scored by them, as against 436 by the Americans. At this range Majore made the score of 74 for the Irish out of a possible 75; and for the Americans Mr. Rathbone and Major Clark each made the highest total of 75. At the 1000-yards range the contest was decided. The Americans made a total of 420, and the Irish scored 416, thus dropping four points. The grand total for America was 1292, and for Ireland 1280. The Americans, therefore, won by twelve points. Both teams were cheered when the match terminated. The riflemen on both sides were entertained at dinner by the Lord Lieutenant.

Volunteers will regret to learn that the Donegall match has disappeared from the Wimbledon programme, and that the Irish Challenge Trophy (as the splendid cup, given for annual competition by the Marquis of Donegall in 1866, was formerly called) will this year not form one of the ornaments of the prize tent. Some time ago the Marquis expressed a wish that only privates should compete for the cup, which for the last five years has been contested between twelve men of the regular army and twelve volunteers, irrespective of rank in the service. The proposed change of conditions was found so distasteful at Hythe that an intimation was forwarded to the National Rifle Association stating that no Army team would be organised if the new condition was insisted on. It was felt by the Council of the National Rifle Association that such a condition would render the contest unequal, the Volunteer private, who cultivates marksmanship, being usually in a much more favourable position for devoting the necessary time to practice than the private in the Army.

The council of the National Rifle Association, as a substitute, have initiated a match to be called "The United Service Match," open to five teams from five different branches of the service, namely—an army, a navy, a marine, a militia team, and, lastly, a team from the yeomanry and volunteers. The conditions are to be similar to those of the Donegall match—twelve men on each side firing with the Martini seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The National Rifle Association will give £40 annually in money as a prize, and it is hoped that a couple of hundred pounds or so will be forthcoming from the public to provide a challenge cup to replace the famous Donegall Cup or Irish International Trophy.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barber, H.W., Senior Curate of Houghton-le-Spring; Vicar of Ryhope.
Barrow, Alfred H., Curate of Acton; Chaplain, Madras Establishment.
Blackett, H. R.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Croydon.
Cosens, E. H. F., to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury.
Farthing, G. L.; Curate of Lynton (Sole Charge of Lynmouth).
Fitch, T. W.; Curate of Tilmanstone, Kent.
Graham, Thomas; Vicar of St. Paul's, Islington.
Harton, J. W.; Curate-in-Charge of Westbury-on-Trym.
Lane, H. T.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Archdeaconry of St. Alban's and Rural Dean of Barking, Diocese of St. Alban's.
Langshaw, H., Curate of Heckfield; Rector of Silchester.
Lefevre, P. A.; Curate of St. Heliers and Vice-Dean of Jersey.
Oldfield, G. Briscoe, Rector of Berwick St. Leonard-cum-Sedgehill; Organising Secretary of S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Sarum.
Redpath, Henry Adeney; Vicar of Wolvercot.
Tapper, J. W.; Incumbent of St. James's, St. Heliers, Jersey.
Thomas, T. Kearsey; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden.
Wyat, G. D., Curate of Greyfriars, Reading; Vicar of Highbury, Berks.

The parish church of Great Paxton, in the diocese of Ely, was reopened on Sunday, after complete restoration.

A new church at Sydenham was dedicated on Sunday by the Bishop of Rochester. The offertory amounted during the day to more than £700.

The Hon. Anthony E. M. Ashley has been appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of Thomas Salt, Esq., resigned.

On Tuesday, St. Peter's Day, the memorial stone of St. Peter's School Church, Salisbury estate, Fulham, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, Kensington.

The Very Rev. Canon Boyle, of Kidderminster, was duly installed in Salisbury Cathedral on Thursday week as Dean of Salisbury and Prebendary of Heytesbury, vice the Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, deceased.

Tuesday being the 179th anniversary of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, holy communion was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral at eight o'clock in the morning, and there were special celebrations and services in over a hundred churches in London.

The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has presented a third sum of £1000 to the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham towards the endowment of the proposed new bishopric of Southwell, and a further sum of £500 towards the provision of a palace for the future Bishop.

Lady Charlotte Schreiber and Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Dorset Freemasons, laid on Thursday week the foundation-stones of the new church of St. Paul's, Poole. Lord Wimborne has promised £500 towards the fund. The ceremony was attended with Masonic honours.

Last Monday the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church at Stillington, near Stockton-on-Tees. This is the fourth church the Bishop has consecrated within less than three weeks. West Pelton Church was consecrated on the 9th, St. Matthew's, Newcastle, on the 14th, and South Hylton on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., has given £50 to the Bishop of Bedford's East London Church Mission; Bishop How himself gives £200 a year; Mr. Jacomb, one of the Bishop's neighbours at Clapton, gives £100 a year; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., £100; and a layman not resident in the diocese £500, in addition to an annual subscription of £75 for special parishes.

A portrait of the Dean of Llandaff (by Mr. Sydney Hodges) was on Saturday last presented to Mrs. Vaughan as a token of esteem from a number of personal friends. Lord Fortescue, on behalf of the subscribers, presented the picture, and dealt on the great acquirements and eminent services of the Dean, and the widespread regard which was entertained for both him and Mrs. Vaughan by a large circle of friends.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new Oratory in Brompton was laid by Dr. Bradshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, a former Priest of the Oratory. The new church will be in the Italian Renaissance style, and will be the most magnificent specimen of that school in England, next to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke of Norfolk has contributed £20,000 to the new structure and the Fathers of the Oratory £25,000.

The foundation-stone of a new Catholic Church at Caterham, Surrey, was laid on Thursday week by the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, in the presence of a number of his clergy and the guests of the Priest in charge of the mission, the Rev. Francis J. Roe. The buildings are in active progress, and comprise a church, schools, and presbytery, rendered necessary in part by the newly built Guards' Dépôt in the neighbourhood.

The General Baptist Conference was concluded at Nottingham on Thursday week. At the evening session petitions to the House of Commons were adopted in favour of Sunday closing and the abrogation of the enactments upon which the opium traffic between England and China rested. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the adoption by the House of Commons of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution on local option, and approving of the recognition and application by the Prime Minister of the principle that no religious views which a man might have should disqualify him from holding high office under the Crown. A third resolution was adopted expressing an opinion that a simple affirmation of allegiance might safely be substituted for the usual Parliamentary oath. The next conference will be held at Norwich, the Rev. Dawson Burns being the president.

Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, has offered the Baptist Missionary Society £4000 in aid of its Congo Special Mission, and particularly for the purchase and perpetual maintenance of a steamer on that river and its affluents.

A large Wesleyan chapel was opened on Monday at Roupell Park, Streatham, by the Rev. Dr. Pope.

The annual conference of the Methodist New Connexion has been held at Longton, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cocker, Principal of the Ranmoor College. An increase of 255 members during the past year was reported. In the course of the conference a deputation from the Wesleyan Methodists attended and offered fraternal greetings, which were warmly reciprocated. It was decided to start a special fund to pay off existing debts, a sum of £12,000 being fixed upon, towards which over £2000 was promised.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The annual festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held at the Freemasons' Tavern last week. The Marquis of Tweeddale presided, and the company numbered about 300. As the result of an earnest appeal, contributions to the funds of the asylum amounting to about £1900 were announced.

At the anniversary festival of the Poplar Hospital—Mr. David Powell, jun., chairman of the East and West India Dock Company, presiding—the donations amounted to £1600.

The Earl of Lathom presided last Saturday at the annual inspection of the Royal Masonic Institution at Wood-green, and distributed the prizes to the successful boys of the year.

The Printers' Pension Corporation has been made the depositary of a gift of stock in the East India Railway Company, value about £550, producing an annuity of £23 per year, to be applied to the relief of such deserving workmen, or widow or orphan child of such workmen, employed in "La Belle Sauvage Printing and Publishing Works," as the donor, Mr. Thomas Dixon Galpin, or his sons may select.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress yesterday week paid a state visit to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead upon the occasion of the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of this admirable institution for the education and maintenance of necessitous orphan children. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Woolloton, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bayley, Under-Sheriffs Crawford and Wragg with their wives, and the officers of the civic household.

Mr. Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, distributing prizes to the pupils of the training-ship Conway in Liverpool last week, said that successive Boards of Admiralty, in sending young seamen afloat to learn practically their profession by means of training-ships, acted in conformity with the advice of the finest seamen of the day. The Admiralty, whilst taking every precaution against the recurrence of disasters such as the Eurydice, could not suffer themselves to be deterred by the apprehensions of similar catastrophes from sending boys to sea, where alone they could learn the duties of their calling.

On Monday the Bishop of Rochester presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's, Streatham-hill. The prizes to both boys and girls were distributed at the same meeting, prizes being given in six classes of girls and seven classes of boys, besides the prizes to the boys and girls of the Town School. Several of the pupils received prizes for proficiency in two or three branches, and one lad named Crews, gained considerable applause in carrying off four out of the five prizes given to the second class. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs capitally sung by the children, and after the distribution the Bishop, whose manner had already won the hearts of the children, gave them some fatherly counsel in a remarkably genial style.

At St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, on Tuesday night, the tenth annual general meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association was held, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Bart. The report, which was read by Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, the honorary secretary, contained an encouraging statement of affairs, with the announcements that the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had consented to accept the position of president; and that the trusteeship, vacated by the resignation of Lord Carington, would be refilled by Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when the adoption of the report was moved by the Duke of Westminster, and seconded by the Earl of Derby, who warmly commended the objects of the organisation. The 735 fountains and drinking-places under the society's care cost £12 a day, merely to keep them in proper repair and supplied with water, and if the money is not forthcoming some of those drinking-places must be closed.

A bazaar and fancy fair, in aid of the Royal Masonic Pupils' Assistance Fund, was opened on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, and continued until Friday evening. The attendance at the opening ceremony was numerous.

The forty-sixth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum and Benevolent Fund was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace—Mr. Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C., chairman of the New Westminster Brewery Company, taking the chair. The object of the society is to raise a fund from which to allow temporary or permanent assistance to members of the trade. The asylum at Nunhead-green, Peckham, was erected in 1852-3, at a cost of £3000, including £550 paid for the purchase of the freehold. Part of this sum was raised by subscriptions from the trade and the remainder was voted from funds in the hands of the Protection Society. On a portion of the ground on which the seven almshouses of the asylum stand eight houses have been built, and these having been let, the rents, after payment of rates, taxes, repairs, &c., yield an income of £120 a year. The small debt incurred has been paid off, and the rents now form a permanent part of the income of the society. During the evening Mr. Colin Oliphant read a list of donations, amounting in all to 1150 guineas.

For the purpose of illustrating the progress being made in France in the musical education of the blind, a *séance musicale* was given at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when pupils of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles (Paris), by special permission accorded to Mrs. Richardson-Gardner by the Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, performed a well-selected programme of instrumental and vocal music. On Thursday another *séance* was given by the pupils at St. James's Hall, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner.

A morning concert of the pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind was given at Grosvenor House, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, on Wednesday.

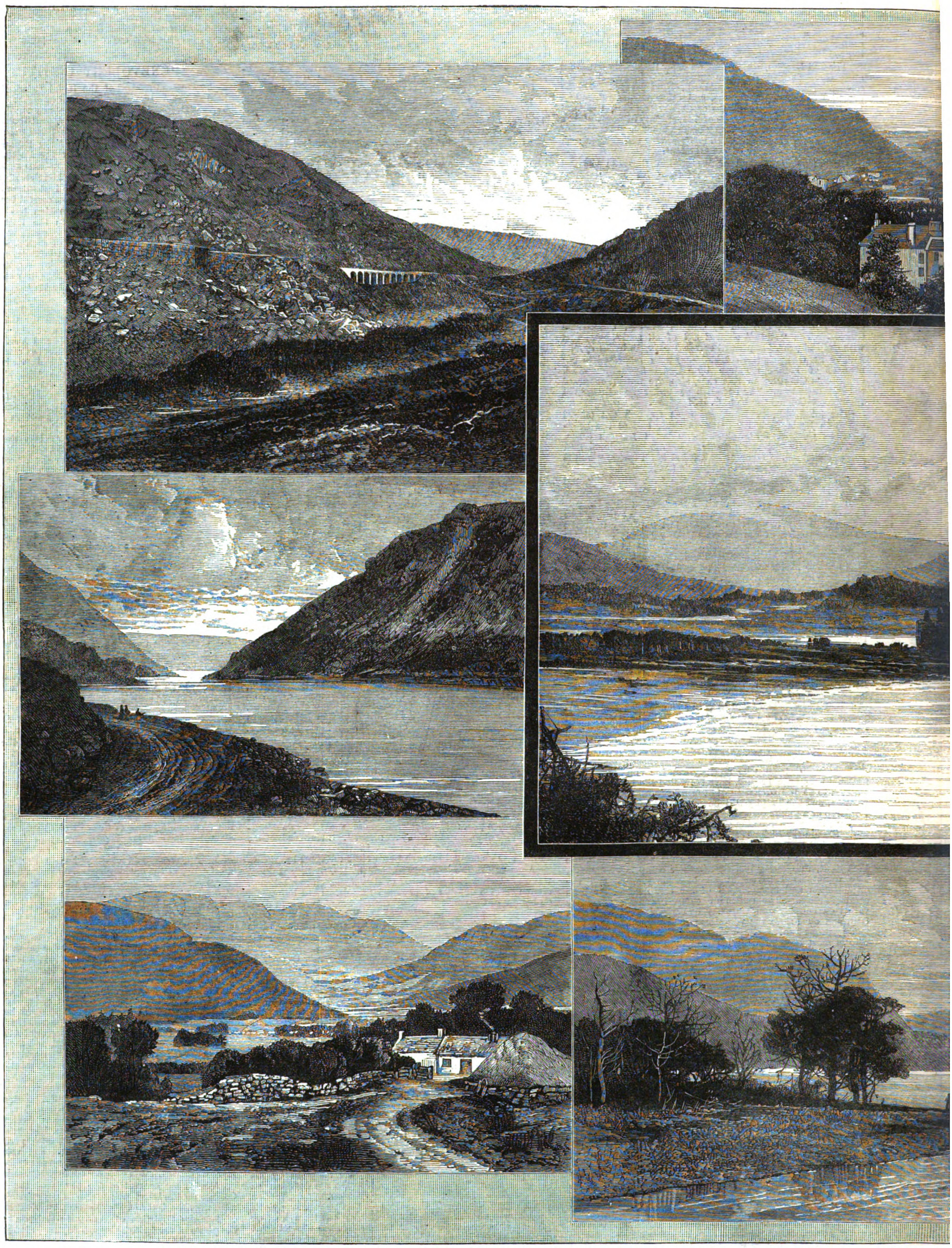
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will distribute the prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, to-day.

The first meeting of the Senate of the new Royal University of Ireland was held in Dublin Castle on Thursday week. The Duke of Abercorn, Chancellor, presided. On the motion of Dr. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor, seconded by Dr. McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor.

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OPENING OF A NEW HIGHLAND RAILWAY: VIE

SEE



GLEN OGLE.
THE PASS OF BRANDER AND RIVER AWE.
DALMALLY AND BEN CRUACHAN RANGE.

LOCH EARN AND ENTRAN
KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH
LOCH LUBNAIG AND BEN

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ON THE LINE BETWEEN CALLANDER AND OBAN.

PAGE.



GLEN OGLE.

LOCH DOCHART.

THE PASS OF BRANDER, FROM THE RAILWAY.

LOCH EARN HEAD.

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THE CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY.

A new line of railway to the Western Highlands was opened this week. Oban, the well-known resort of summer tourists on the Lorne coast of Argyllshire, near the mouth of Loch Etive, is now connected with the "Lady of the Lake's" country and the inland valleys of the Teith and Forth, at Callander, in Stirlingshire. The new line, opened last Wednesday throughout its entire length, was begun so long ago as 1867. It will save a long and circuitous navigation from Glasgow down the Clyde, up Loch Fyne, and through the Crinan Canal and Straits of Mull.

The distance by railway from Callander to Oban is but seventy-two miles, traversing some of the most romantic parts of Scotland. The line starts in a northerly direction. Along the eastern shore of Loch Lubnaig, overlooked by huge Ben Ledi, passing the Braes of Balquhidder and Loch Earn Head, with a fine view of Loch Earn, thence westward through wild Glen Ogle, visited by the Queen and Prince Consort in 1842, it reaches Loch Dochart, under the shadow of mighty Ben More. Here are the ruins of an old castle, on an island in the Loch, which the Campbells made their stronghold in times when clan against clan was often arrayed in war. It is said the Macgregors hit upon rather a novel plan of attacking it. In the winter, when the loch was frozen, they constructed a breastwork of trees and branches, which they pushed before them over the surface of the ice. On the loch is another island apparently formed by the interweaving of roots and stems of water-plants. This island is sometimes moved or shaken by the force of the wind and water. On the north shore of the loch are the ruins of a farmhouse, claimed to be the birthplace of Rob Roy.

At the head of Glen Orchy, in a lovely spot, nestles the tiny hamlet of Dalmally. It is an alluring retreat, surrounded by a profusion of grand landscape of mountain, glen, loch, and stream. We understand there is capital fishing and good shooting to be had. Past the village, onwards to Loch Awe, flows the River Orchy. The stream is crossed at Dalmally by a fine old bridge, which forms the connection with the road to Oban. At the north end of the bridge is the parish church, with the ancient burying-ground, and divided from this by the road is a grassy knoll, formerly the Gallow-hill of Glen Orchy, where the powerful Macgregors executed their traitors and captives. Converging into the valley of the Orchy, in which the village is embowered, are Glen Lyon, Glen Orchy, and Glen Strae. The expulsion of the "Red Macgregor" from this district is sung of by Scott in his "Macgregor's Gathering":—

> Glen Orchy's proud mountains, Coalchuirn and her towers,
> Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours;
> We're landless, landless, landless, Grigalach!

About half a mile from Dalmally the train crosses, on a long iron bridge, the head of Loch Awe. Everybody has heard of Loch Awe, and of the grand old ruin, Kilchurn Castle, built on a rocky promontory at the head of the loch. It is a square tower surrounded by high walls, with battlements and turrets at the angles. This castle was erected in the fourteenth century by the wife of Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, and the founder of the Breadalbane family. She built it during the Knight's crusade in the Holy Land. Two hundred years afterwards the Breadalbane family enlarged the castle, and it was their residence until 1740. In the rebellion of 1745 it was garrisoned by the Royal troops. Dotted about Loch Awe are four-and-twenty islands, many of them exquisitely beautiful in form and colour, not a few preserving the remains of castle, monastery, or chapel, and all rich in legendary and historic associations.

Perhaps no portion of the route has a wilder aspect than at the Pass of Brander. Here the train runs along the side of the huge mountain Ben Cruachan at a considerable height. The pass is three miles long, and is a gorge of surpassing ruggedness. On both sides the mountains are lofty and exceedingly steep. In one part the depth is over 1300 ft., and the river Awe dashes along at the bottom. Often has this dangerous pass been the scene of bloody battles among the ever-contending clans. Scottish history tells how Robert Bruce encountered and almost exterminated one of the rebellious clans; and how Sir William Wallace defeated another of these war-loving factions. Not far from the bridge of Awe, which may be remembered as the scene of Sir Walter's tale "The Highland Widow," there are, on the brow of both banks of the river, numerous cairns of stones covering the resting-places of those who were slaughtered in the Bruce escapade. The formation of the line through this pass is a marvellous feat of modern engineering skill.

Oban, the terminus of the line, is a delightful seaside watering-place. It is sheltered by the island of Mull from all harsh-blowing breezes. Being made so much more easily accessible by this railway, it will become a still more popular haven for holiday-makers. The railway station occupies a conspicuous and advantageous site close to the bay at the southern extremity of the village. The building is of the attractive Swiss style of architecture, being principally of polished pine, and having a glass roof. The platform arrangements are ample, while there is excellent accommodation for train travellers and the officials. Considerable improvements are to be made at the harbour, in order to permit passenger-steamers to berth close to the pier at the station.

The New Roker Park, Sunderland, consisting of thirteen acres, the gift of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and six acres, the gift of Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Sunderland, was opened last week by the Mayor (Alderman Storey) in the presence of 20,000 inhabitants. At the same time, 10,000 children celebrated the Sunday School Centenary.

There was a goodly gathering in the parish schools of St. Michael's, Ebury-street, last Saturday, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in a show of flowers grown in the windows of London. The competition was highly creditable, and 300 persons exhibited specimens of their window culture. The Rev. Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, aided by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, distributed the prizes; and the Duke of Westminster addressed a few words to the competitors.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday last at the Century Club, Pall-mall-place, Mr. J. B. Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, in the chair. There are upwards of 500 subscribing members of the club, and nearly 300 honorary members. On the club list are the names of about 200 members of the Houses of Parliament. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had now in the Cabinet of fourteen Ministers twelve who were members of the Cobden Club. They would be very glad to welcome the new French Ambassador, M. Challemel-Lacour—who would attend the Cobden Club dinner, they expected, on July 10—knowing him to be a stanch free trader, and to have been associated during his life with the political and economical principles which Mr. Cobden advocated. Mr. John W. Probyn was unanimously elected honorary treasurer, in the room of the late Mr. Richard Baxter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ranks of racing men were divided last week, the northerners naturally patronising Newcastle, while south countrymen were catered for at Stockbridge and Kempton Park. The Northumberland Plate has sadly degenerated since the days of Underhand and Caller Ou, and this year the "Pitmen's Derby" gained a more unsavoury reputation than ever, as favourites came and disappeared again like will-o'the-wisps. All through the piece, however, Victor Emmanuel (5 st. 12 lb.) held his place bravely, and, right up to the start, it was a case of "seven to one bar one," the Osbornes not thinking it possible that the highly-tried three-year-old could be beaten. He ran well, but was not quite good enough to take much part in the final struggle between Mycenæ (7 st. 13 lb.) and Inval (8 st. 6 lb.), a great fight between the pair resulting in the victory of the former by a head. As Mycenæ had incurred a 10 lb. penalty by his success in the Newton Cup, it was clear that he had something like a stone in hand on the original weights, and he has done good service for Mr. Vyner on several occasions. Parole (8 st. 12 lb.) ran well for a mile and a half, which he has shown again and again is the extreme length of his tether. Two or three other races at Newcastle were of more than passing interest. Simnel, the newly-named colt by Brown Bread—Alice Lee, made very light of a 10 lb. penalty in the Monkchester Plate, and the North Derby showed once more how greatly Fire King has been overrated. He was backed against the field, but was never in it with either Novice or Gildersbeck, the filly's running contrasting strongly with her wretched display in the Oaks. Favo appears to be greatly in need of a little well-earned rest, and Webb, who was in great form at the meeting, had to ride him desperately hard to get him home before old Knight Templar. It was asking a little too much of Mycenæ to expect him to win the Newcastle Handicap under 9 st. 8 lb.; and her penalty just stopped the Adrastia filly in the Seaton Delaval Stakes, though she beat everything except Abbess of Beauchief, a daughter of Prince Charlie, who received 15 lb. from her.

Though once or twice we were threatened with heavy rain, the weather at Stockbridge fortunately proved fine, and, as usual, the meeting on the picturesque downs was a very pleasant one, and no one grudged the veteran John Day and Tom Cannon their brilliant succession of victories. The Wednesday was devoted to the meeting of the Bibury Club. On the whole, backers were pretty successful, though they suffered a severe blow when the odds of 3 to 1 on Capuchin were upset by Jessie. Moll Davis, a half sister to Robert the Devil, made her début in the Twenty-Second Biennial; but the flaming reports of her excellence were soon contradicted by her position in the quotations, and she is in reality very moderate indeed. Sea Foam once more performed badly, and Chelsea would have had an easy task but for the unexpected form shown by Canace, who made him do all he knew to win by half a length. The Stockbridge Meeting proper began on the Thursday, and the members of the ring had all the best of the two days' racing. A good field of seven ran for the Stockbridge Cup, and when it became plain that the stable had no fancy for Hackthorpe, Phénix became all the rage. Until about one hundred yards from home he appeared to have the race at his mercy, but he has grown cunning, and, stopping to nothing at the finish, was caught and beaten by Elfe, a two-year-old in John Day's stable. Marksman and Couronne de Fer—two Derby seconds—are the only juveniles that have ever won this cup, which is run over a very severe six furlongs, and Elfe must be quite beyond the average. He was the first winning mount of Salter, jun., and the lad, not content with having broken the ice in such splendid style, carried off the next two races, Unless his head is turned by such a brilliant beginning, there is a great career before this light-weight. His style of riding reminds us forcibly of Archer's early doings, as he seems to get off wonderfully well, and, avoiding the temptation of trying to win "cleverly by a head," a ticklish performance which is only safe in the hands of such masters of the art as Fordham and Cannon, he keeps his horse going in earnest until he is well past the post. Jockeys of this stamp are none too plentiful, and his future efforts will be watched with the greatest interest. Scobell had no difficulty in taking both the Mottisfont and Hurstbourne Stakes, two of the richest prizes of the week. He is one of the most improved colts in training, and was evidently not half fit when beaten by Althotas at Northampton; indeed, he will not lack supporters if he should meet Sir Charles again this season. We had a good look at Robert the Devil, who was unopposed for a Biennial on the last day. He, too, has gone on the right way since Epsom, and looks like making a rare bid for St. Leger honours, even if Peck manages to send Bend Or to the post perfectly trained. We must not omit to mention that Cannon, who knows every inch of the Stockbridge course, scored seven wins during the week, and is now a good third on the list of winning jockeys.

A series of military competitions, including tent-pegging, lemon-slicing, and tilting at the ring, took place at the Agricultural Hall during last week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, honoured the sports with their presence, and the general attendance on each day was very large. The profits were devoted to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

In spite of very unfavourable weather, a meeting of the London Athletic Club, which was held at Stamford-bridge on Saturday, proved thoroughly successful. A level 100 Yards was won easily by C. L. Lockton, from M. Shearman and W. P. Phillips. The last named was by no means at his best, as, having formed one of the Kingston crew at Henley, he could not have trained properly, and Shearman, who won the level Quarter in the fine time of 51 sec., has almost given up sprinting. The handicaps were remarkable for the fine running of the everlasting C. H. Mason, who did as good as 2 min. 2 sec. for half a mile, and the success of H. L. Cortis in the Four Miles Bicycle Race, his time being 12 min. 12-¼ sec.

The trial-matches of the two University elevens mainly engrossed the attention of cricketers last week. Neither managed to win against the M.C.C. and Ground; but the Cambridge men did decidedly better than their rivals. Mr. A. G. Steel (51 and 37) was again in great form with the bat; but, thanks to the free scoring of Messrs. A. P. Lucas (37 and 46), T. S. Pearson (64), and A. W. Ridley (32), the M.C.C. won by 49 runs. None of these three gentlemen played against Oxford; but Barnes (118, not out) did yeoman service for the Club, and the Oxonians succumbed by nine wickets. The fielding of both University teams was below par, the Oxonians being particularly loose and slovenly. Morley bowled grandly in both matches, and Mr. A. G. Steel was once more very deadly with the ball. A wonderfully close match between Eton and Winchester resulted in the victory of the former by only eight runs; the scoring on both sides was very small. The Australians are gaining uninterrupted victories against Eighteens all over the country, and the Canadians are displaying far better form than on their first appearances in England.

Charming weather favoured the forty-sixth annual inter-University cricket-match at Lord's Ground on Monday and Tuesday last, and the result has fully justified those who expressed their belief in the superiority of Cambridge, who, apart from Mr. Steel, were a long way in advance of their opponents, both in batting and fielding. The Cambridge captain bowled very finely, but strange to say he was not successful with the bat in either innings. G. G. Studd, with 78, was the highest aggregate scorer in the match, and his success gave great satisfaction. The Hon. Ivo Bligh batted brilliantly for 72, whilst C. T. Studd, Whitfield, Lancashire, and Wilson all played up well for the success of their University. For Oxford, E. T. Hirst, 49 (not out); and M'Lachlan, 27, must be awarded the palm, as they undoubtedly saved their side from a "follow on," the score being 80 for nine wickets, and 132 for ten, the last wicket thus putting on no less than 52 runs. Fowler, Evans, and Colebrooke deserve a word of praise for their efforts in endeavouring to avert a defeat. The scene was as bright and picturesque as ever, and the attendance could not have been less than 20,000 on either day. Full particulars will be gleaned from the following score:—

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c Patterson, b Harrison	59	c Trevor, b Evans	13
Mr. H. Whitfeld, b Evans	0	c Fowler, b Harrison	32
Mr. A. G. Steel, b Harrison	19	st Fowler, b Evans	4
Mr. R. S. Jones, b Evans	1	c Colebrooke, b Harrison	2
Mr. C. T. Studd, b Evans	1	c Hirst, b M'Lachlan	52
Mr. G. B. Studd, l-b-w, b Evans	38	b M'Lachlan	40
Mr. C. P. Wilson, not out	13	c and b Greene	23
Mr. A. F. J. Ford, b Evans	1	b Evans	0
Mr. O. P. Lancashire, b Evans	5	b M'Lachlan	29
Mr. P. H. Morton, b M'Lachlan	12	not out	16
Mr. C. W. Foley, b Thornton	0	b Evans	3
B 14, l-b 3	17	B 14, l-b 4	18
Total	166	Total	282

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. E. L. Colebrooke, st Foley, b Steel	3	not out	34
Mr. A. H. Trevor, st Foley, b Steel	18	b Steel	4
Mr. A. H. Evans, b Morton	12	b Ford	22
Mr. A. D. Greene, l-b-w, b C. T. Studd	14	run out	8
Mr. W. A. Thornton, b Morton	0	c G. B. Studd, b Steel	5
Mr. W. H. Patterson, b Morton	0	b Steel	2
Mr. E. T. Hirst, not out	49	c Ford b Steel	15
Mr. H. Fowler, b Morton	1	c C. T. Studd, b Steel	43
Mr. F. L. Evelyn, l-b-w, b Morton	0	c G. B. Studd, b Steel	1
Mr. C. G. Harrison, b Morton	0	c C. T. Studd, b Steel	10
Mr. N. M'Lachlan, b Steel	27	l-b-w, b Ford	0
B 6, l-b 2	8	B 5, l-b 2	7
Total	132	Total	151

Cambridge have now won twenty-three matches, Oxford twenty-one, and two have been drawn.

At Leamington on Thursday week the thirtieth Midland Counties' Archery Meeting was concluded, and the prizes were awarded. The principal lady winners were: Greatest gross score, £9, Mrs. Butt, West Kent Archers, 561; second, £7, Mrs. Lester, Grand National, 555; third, £6, Miss Legh, Cheltenham, 516; fourth, £5, Miss Allen, Blundell Sands, 512; fifth, £4, Mrs. Legh, Cheltenham, 505. Miss Wright, Barsdale Archers, won the prize for the greatest number of golds, and Miss Hollis, Cheltenham, that for the greatest score at sixty yards, Mrs. Hussey winning at fifty yards. The principal gentlemen winners were: Greatest gross score, £9, Mr. Bridges, Royal Toxophilites, 737; second, £7, Mr. Legh, Cheltenham, 666; third, £6, Mr. Remmington, Royal Toxophilites, 666; fourth, £5, Mr. Aston Edgbaston, 635; fifth, £4 10s., Mr. Neesham, Royal Toxophilites, 634; sixth, £4, Mr. Pardoe, Montgomeryshire, 629. Mr. Martin, Royal Toxophilites, won the prize for the greatest number of golds, and Mr. Barter, of the Wychwood Archers, that for the best gold—each £3.

Favoured by delightful weather, the prize tournament of the Kemptown Lawn Tennis Club concluded yesterday week, the final rounds in the double handicap having been won by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Ridley, receiving two bisques, beating Mr. H. J. Vernon and Miss Adshead. The single handicap was secured by Mr. T. J. Vernon, who, receiving two bisques, beat Mr. Jennings.

The ocean race of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club was sailed on Monday from Dover to Boulogne and back, in a strong westerly breeze. Latona came in first, Egeria second, and Miranda third. A man fell off the Gwendoline, a couple of miles from home, and was drowned. The Gwendoline was leading at the time of the accident.

On Thursday morning last, that accomplished lady swimmer Miss Beckwith, daughter of the well-known Professor Beckwith, commenced her gigantic task of remaining in the water for sixty continuous hours. It will be remembered that Captain Webb was successful in a similar test of endurance some few months ago. The feat is being attempted in the large whale tank, in the Annexe of the Royal Aquarium, and if all goes well Miss Beckwith will finish her swim on Saturday night at eleven o'clock.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A numerously attended meeting was held on Tuesday at the residence of Lord Aberdare, Queen's-gate, Kensington, for the purpose of affording increased facilities to ladies seeking a high-class education. Lord Aberdare occupied the chair, and a considerable number of ladies were present. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said an association had been formed at Oxford for promoting the higher education of women some time ago, and Somerville Hall had been established for the reception of students coming from a distance to attend the lectures of the association. Owing to the success which had attended the movement, the premises were not sufficiently large, and they had been offered by St. John's College the freehold ground on which the hall stood for £7000. Three thousand more, however, would be required, so that in all £10,000 would have to be raised in order to accomplish the object which they had in view. He earnestly appealed to those present to use their exertions to collect the necessary funds.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, Mr. A. H. D. Acland briefly explained in detail the work which had been done in consequence of the establishment of the hall.

Professor Green moved a resolution in favour of the purchase of the property offered. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., in seconding the motion, said he thought they ought not to stop at £10,000, but try and get more. Professor Legge supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Several other resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were also unanimously carried.

Amongst the other speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., Mr. Shaen, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, the Rev. J. Percival, and Mr. G. Palmer, M.P.

The latter gentleman signified his intention of contributing £100 towards the amount required.

The *City Press* says that the Shipwrights' Company have unanimously resolved to hold a second competitive exhibition of ship models in 1882.

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OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, BART.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, seventh Baronet, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, died suddenly on the 23rd ult., at Dover, on board his yacht. He was born in 1838, the eldest son of Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, sixth Baronet, and succeeded to the title (created in 1685) at the death of his father, Oct. 9, 1867. He married, in 1866, Sophia-Anne, daughter of the late Mr. William Blanton, of Frampton-on-Severn, but by her (who died July 31, 1879) had no issue. The baronetcy devolves, in consequence, on Sir Thomas's next brother, now Sir James Kirkpatrick, eighth Baronet, who was born in 1841, and married, in 1872, to Mary Steward, youngest daughter of Charles John Fearnley, Esq., by whom he has two sons and two daughters. The Kirkpatricks of Closeburn are one of the oldest families in Scotland. Their history is replete with interest and vicissitudes. The estate of Closeburn was sold in the latter part of the last century to the Rev. James Stuart Menteath; and his grandson, Sir James Stuart Menteath, resold it to Mr. Baird, the great ironmaster, for £220,000. The story of "The Swans of Closeburn" is one of the prettiest episodes in Sir Bernard Burke's "Family Romance."



The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General William Bethell Gardner, Royal Artillery, on the 15th ult., at Cromal Lodge, Ardersier, N.B., aged sixty-four. He entered the Army, 1834, and attained the rank of Major-General, 1867.

Lady Harriet Jane Herbert, youngest daughter of Edward, second Earl of Powis, K.G., by the Lady Lucy Graham, his wife, daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, on the 21st ult. Her Ladyship was born Dec. 21, 1831.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Butter, younger, of Faskally, on the 19th ult., at Killiecrankie House, Perthshire, aged forty-four. He was eldest son of Archibald Butter, Esq., of Faskally, by Jemima, his wife, daughter of James Richardson, Esq., of Pitfour Castle.

George Dudley Ryder, Esq., second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Thomas March-Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, on the 19th ult., at 16, Palace Gardens-terrace, in his seventy-first year.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The third Eclipse of the year is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 7, but invisible from Europe. It begins on the Earth generally at 43 minutes after 10h. a.m., in longitude 59 deg. 40 min. west of Greenwich, and latitude 22¼ deg. south. The Central Eclipse begins 31 minutes after noon, in 65 deg. west longitude and 52 deg. south latitude. The Annular Eclipse ends at 50 minutes after 1 p.m. in 8 deg. west longitude and 66½ deg. south latitude. The Eclipse ends at 37 minutes after 3h. p.m. At the Cape of Good Hope a Partia Eclipse will be visible.

The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 1st. She is near Venus on the 7th; but this is the day of New Moon. She is near Mercury during the evening hours of the 9th, and near Mars during the evening hours of the 10th; she is near Jupiter during the late hours of the 27th and morning hours of the 28th, and near Saturn during the morning hours of the 29th. She is nearest the Earth at noon on the 20th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 5th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	7th	at 21	min.	after	1h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	15th	,, 16	,,	6	,, morning.
Full Moon	,,	21st	,, 2	,,	9	,, afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	28th	,, 41	,,	11	,, afternoon.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 9h. 34m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after sunset; on the 10th at 9h. 20m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after the Sun; on the 15th at 9h. 0m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; on the 20th at 8h. 37m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; on the 28th the planet and Sun set nearly together; and from this day till Sept. 10 he (Mercury) sets in daylight. He is in his descending node on the 6th, at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 21 min.) on the 8th, near the Moon on the 9th, at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 16th, and stationary among the stars on the 21st.

Venus rises on the 9th at 3h 46m. a.m., or 11 minutes before sunrise; on the 17th she rises with the Sun, and after this day she rises in daylight. She sets at sunset on the 8th; at 8h. 16m. p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset, on the 19th; and at 8h. 9m. p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset, on the 29th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 49m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 27m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 7th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, and at her least distance from the Sun on the 25th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 9h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 42m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 9h. 27m. p.m., or 1h. 22m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 8h. 58m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 43m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 22m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 57m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th.

Jupiter rises on the 8th at 11h. 25m. p.m.; on the 18th at 10h. 47m. p.m., or 2h. 41m. after sunset; and on the 28th at 10h. 9m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st 6h. 27m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 37m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 10th, and near the Moon on the 27th.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 11h. 51m. p.m., on the 18th at 11h. 12m. p.m., and on the 28th at 10h. 34m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 7m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 15m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 5h. 14m. a.m. Is near the Moon on the 1st and again on the 29th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 21st.

The Duke of Sutherland distributed the prizes to the successful students in the medical and surgical college of St. Thomas's Hospital yesterday week.

The Directory of Stationers, Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, and Paper-makers, of which Messrs. Kelly and Co. publish a third edition, is serviceable to all who have business concerns with the trades belonging to literature. It extends to the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales, containing the names and addresses of more than sixty thousand persons. But we learn from the census statistics mentioned in the preface that, in 1871, nearly 400,000 persons were employed in various occupations connected with the making and selling of books, newspapers, and other printed matter. There are nearly two thousand newspapers and a thousand magazines in this country; and it is probable that the number will continue to increase.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—We have not a copy at hand, but shall refer to your inquiry again. The game was well played by you, but rather wildly on the part of your adversary.

W T R.—Only solutions received to Saturday are acknowledged in next issue.

P J (Broadmoor).—Mr. Morphy was only two years old in 1839, the date you mention. He was never defeated in any set match or tourney.

ALPHA.—Thanks. We are glad to learn that you agree with our views about the selection of problems.

J T (Chipping Norton).—It is marked for insertion, subject to the test of another and final examination.

SENEX.—Please see answer to Hereward.

M GONZALES (Lorca).—The solution of No. 1893 is correct, but it arrived too late to be included in the usual list.

VA (U S A).—Correct solution of No. 1892.

E J L (Strand).—Much too simple in conception and construction.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1894 received from Pierce Jones, Alfred W Hale, Senex, W M Curtis, W T R, John Tucker, Emile Frau, E L G, W J Eggleston, Juan Carrasco, M Gonzales, Francisco Junta, and Frederick Sabel.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1895 received from Pierce Jones, E F, H Hampton, and R H Brooks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from H B, East Marden, Shadforth, Alpha, R H Brooks, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, Kitten, D Templeton, R Jessop, G L Mayne, M O'Halloran, R Gray, An Old Hand, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, S Farrant, H Brewster, Ben Nevis, C S Coxe, R Ingersoll, B L Dyke, E Elsbury, H Barrett, C Oswald, H Langford, Nerina, Elsie, T Greenbank, All Alone, N Cator, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Pierce Jones, W M Curtis, E F, H Blacklock, Smutch, E H H V, W S Lecat, A Kentish Man, Alfyn, Senex, G Fosbrooke, Dr F St, James Dobson, M Dawson, Lulu, D W Kell, A C Edwards, W J Eggleston, W D Jones, Mariana of Bruges, John Tucker, and Carioca.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1895.

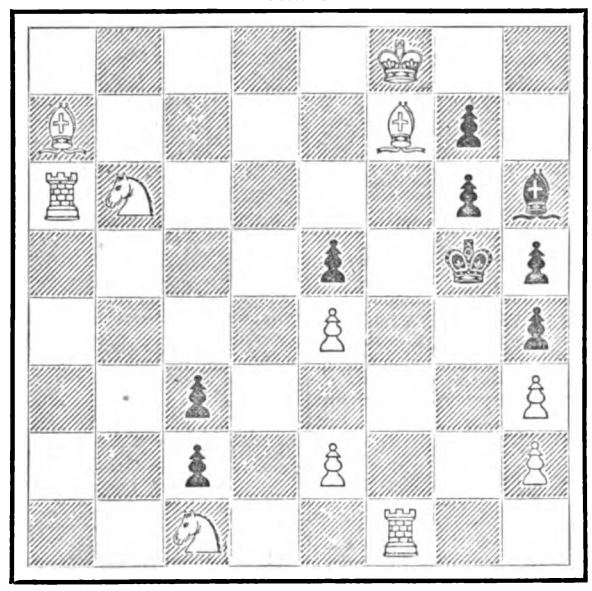
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th	K to B 4th*
2. Kt takes Q P	B takes Kt
3. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K takes Q
4. Kt to K 7th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. B to Q B 2nd, 1. B takes Kt, 1. B to Kt sq or R 6th, or 1. K to K 2nd, White continues with 2. Q to B 8th, mating in two more moves. If, in the main variation, Black play 2. K to K 3rd, the answer is 3. Q to B 8th (ch); if 2. K to K 5th, then 3. Q takes P (ch); and if 2. P to B 6th, then 3. Q to B sq (ch), mating in each case on the fourth move.

PROBLEM No. 1898.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between Mr. JAMES MASON and an Amateur.

(Ruy Lopez).

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to K B 4th	B takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q takes B	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	19. Q takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd		
5. Castles	Kt takes P	Black initiated the exchange of pieces with the view of gaining a little time by this move.	
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd		
7. P takes P	Castles	20. Q to K B 4th	R to Q 2nd
8. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	21. R to K 2nd	K R to Q sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P	B takes P	23. Q to K 5th	Q takes Q
		24. R takes Q	R to K 7th
As is usually the case when this opening is carefully played on both sides, we have here an equal, but, unquestionably, a dull game.		25. K R to K 2nd	
		White moves the wrong Rook. 25. Q R to K 2nd would have given him an even game.	
11. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd	25.	B to B 4th
As Black can capture the K B at any moment, 11. Q to K sq, followed by B to K 3rd and P to K B 3rd, seems also a safe line of play.		26. R to K 8th (ch)	R takes R
		27. R takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
12. R to K sq		28. R to K 7th	R takes Q B P
Played according to the general principle of taking possession of the open file, but it is lost time, notwithstanding. We should have preferred 12. Q to Q 2nd.		29. P to K B 3rd	R takes Kt P
		30. R takes Kt P	B to K 3rd
12.	Kt takes B	31. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th
13. R P takes Kt	Q to B 4th	The winning move, for White cannot now avoid the loss of another Pawn.	
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd		
15. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	32. Kt to R 4th	R to Kt 8th (ch)
16. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K R 4th	33. K to B 2nd	P takes P, and White resigned.

Played at Purssell's Coffee-House between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another Amateur.—*(King's Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q B takes P	B takes Q P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	Plausible enough, although it loses the game immediately.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. Q takes B	B takes Kt
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 2nd	14. Q to R 8th	K to Q 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	His only move. 14. K to B sq would have been followed by 15. B to R 6th (ch).	
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		
7. P takes P	P takes P	15. Q to R 3rd (ch)	K to B 2nd
8. R takes R	B takes R	16. Q takes B	Kt to K 2nd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	17. Castles (Q R)	Kt to Q B sq
10. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	18. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
10. P to Kt 5th is stronger.		19. B takes Q P, and wins.	
11. P takes P	P takes P		

From a number of inquiries lately addressed to us we infer that a demand for American chess literature is springing up in this country, and, in the interests of the game, we are glad to make a note of it. As practised in the States, even in the public rooms, chess is a wholesome and inexpensive pastime, and in its literature the somewhat dry details of matches and tournaments are always enlivened by flashes of the peculiar national humour. So far as public record goes, Franklin was the first American chessplayer, and his famous "Morals of Chess" was the first American work about the game. The earliest chess column of America appeared in the New York *Spirit of the Times* in March, 1845, and in 1858, a year after the first Congress, there were no fewer than thirty papers in the States devoted either wholly or in part to the cultivation of chess. All the American chess journals of the present time can be obtained in London at the American Exchange, 449, Strand; and we add, as our correspondents desire us to do so, that the most important of these are the *Turf, Field and Farm* (New York), the *New York Clipper*, the *Hartford Times* (Connecticut), the *Free Press* (Detroit, Michigan), and the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis.

Mr. Max Judd's enterprise of yielding the odds of a Knight to eight of the strongest amateurs of the St. Louis Chess Club is likely to turn out successful. When the score stood at 5½ to the amateurs, ½ to Mr. Judd, the latter contrived to throw away a game in twelve moves to one of the amateurs, after which he appears to have become aroused to some purpose, for he then scored four games in succession, and thus brought his score up to 7½ against 6½ for the Allies. Among the defeated players in this battle royal are Mr. Aarunsberg, of Chicago, to whom Mr. Hosmer yielded only the comparatively small odds of Pawn and move. The *St. Louis Globe* describes this match as one of the most interesting of the series and praises the play of both parties, Mr. Judd's especially.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 7, 1877) with four codicils (dated June 7, 1877, and March 9 and 30 and May 5, 1880) of Mr. Joseph Burrell, late of the Middle Temple and of Wimbledon, barrister-at-law, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by William James Farrer and Joseph Arthur Burrell and Godfrey Burrell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his son Henry the law books and furniture at his chambers in Lincolns Inn, and there are other legacies to his children; to his clerk, Benjamin Riches, an annuity of £50; to his executor, Mr. Farrer, 100 guineas; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Green, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lake, 50 guineas each; to his indoor and outdoor servants, 19 guineas each; and the residue of his estate, real, and personal, to all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will (as contained in papers A, B, and C, executed respectively on June 20, 1862; Sept. 6, 1867; and Sept. 7, 1878) of Mr. John Barber, late of Parkhill, Derbyshire, who died on April 27 last, at No. 21, Irongate, Derby, was proved on the 21st ult. by John Thomas Barber, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mathilde Barber, £100, with an annuity of £1000 and his furniture and effects for life; to his daughter Emily Catherine, £100, and upon trust for her, her husband, and children, £10,000; to his brother Henry, an annuity of £200; and some other bequests. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gives to his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1880) with a codicil (dated April 9 following) of Miss Sophia Anne Robertson, late of No. 22, Lowndes-square, who died on May 3 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Edward Vaughan Richards, Q.C., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £20,500 to Mrs. Hornyold; £15,000 Consols upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Frances Eliza Buckland, and her (testatrix's) niece, Louisa Sophia Buckland; and other legacies, pecuniary and specific. The residue of her property is to be held upon trust for her said sister for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1877) of Mrs. Martha Whitchurch Aldridge, late of Throop, Southampton, who died on May 1 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by the Rev. William Wheeler Aldridge, the nephew, James Read, and Samuel Bemister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 to the Congregational Church, Endless-street, Salisbury; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the London City Missionary Society, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Dissenting Ministers, the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and Muller's Orphanage Society, Ashley Down, Bristol; £100 to the Hampshire Congregational Union; £2000 upon trust to pay the income to the minister for the time being of the Congregational Church at Throop, in addition to the provision made for him by the said church; £500 upon trust, to apply the income in the repairs of the said church; and a large number of legacies to relatives, friends, and others. The residue she leaves to her nephew, the said Rev. William Wheeler Aldridge.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1867) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27, 1872, and July 17, 1873) of Mrs. Ellen Belfield Gauntlett, late of High-street, Southampton, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by George Atherley, the Rev. Arthur Bradley, and the Rev. William D. Harrison, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. There are numerous legacies to relatives and others; and £300 Consols each, free of legacy duty, to the Southampton Dispensary, the Southampton Infirmary, and the Female Orphan Asylum, Southampton. The residue of her real and personal property the testatrix gives to the said George Atherley and Mrs. Selina Forrest.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 9, 1878) of Mr. Tilden Smith, late of Knelle, in the parish of Beckley, Sussex, who died on April 6 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by James Smith, the brother, Francis Smith, the nephew, George Jenner and Hugh Boxall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After making some bequests, the testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his six children.

The will (dated April 29, 1878) of Mr. John How, late of Woodville, Northam, Cornwall, merchant, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Miss Mary Jane Evans How, Miss Ann Evans How, and Miss Bessie Helena How, the daughters, the acting executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated June 16, 1876) with two codicils (dated June 24, 1878, and Aug. 12, 1879) of Mr. Robert Hesketh, late of Earlswood Mount, Redhill, who died on April 25 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Robert Lempriere Hesketh and Everard Hesketh, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The legatees under the will are testator's five children.

The will (dated July 11, 1879) of Mr. Henry Thomas Raikes, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of the Mall, Clifton, Bristol, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Charles Raikes, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after leaving legacies to his children, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his daughter, Augusta Caroline, for life, or until she shall marry, and then for all his five children.

The will (dated July 13, 1874) with three codicils (dated June 20, 1876, and July 23 and Nov. 4, 1878) of Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Streatfield, late of No. 45, Brompton-crescent, South Kensington, who died on May 8 last, has been proved by Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Bart., and Francis Charles New, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £100 to his Eminence Cardinal Manning for St. Thomas's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Hammersmith; and £50 to the Rev. George Bampfield, of Barnet, Herts, for the charitable works under his direction at Barnet, at his discretion.

Earl Cowper, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was on Thursday week entertained at a banquet in the Mansion House, Dublin, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P. A large company sat down to dinner in the Oak Room, and his Excellency was most heartily received.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held yesterday week at the Mansion House, Mr. Walter Gilbey presiding. The fund was reported to amount of £16,700. In answer to the Committee's request for permission to erect a statue of Sir Rowland Hill beneath the portico of the General Post Office, Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General, said their wish should receive immediate consideration, and it was stated that nine sculptors of position had consented to compete for the erection of the statue. It was agreed to ask Dean Stanley's permission for the Committee to provide a memorial of an inexpensive character near the tomb of Sir Rowland Hill in Westminster Abbey.

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12 Table Forks	30	10	15	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	11	8	2 Gravy Spoons	14	5	5	0
1 Soup Ladle	9	3	11	8	1 Soup Ladle	10	3	15	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	16	8	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt ditto, gilt		1	0	0	4 Salt ditto, gilt		2	2	0
1 Pair Fish Carvers		4	18	0	1 Pair Fish Carvers		6	2	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	2	0
Set of Fiddle Pattern		£57	6	4	Set of Queen's Pattern		£77	9	0

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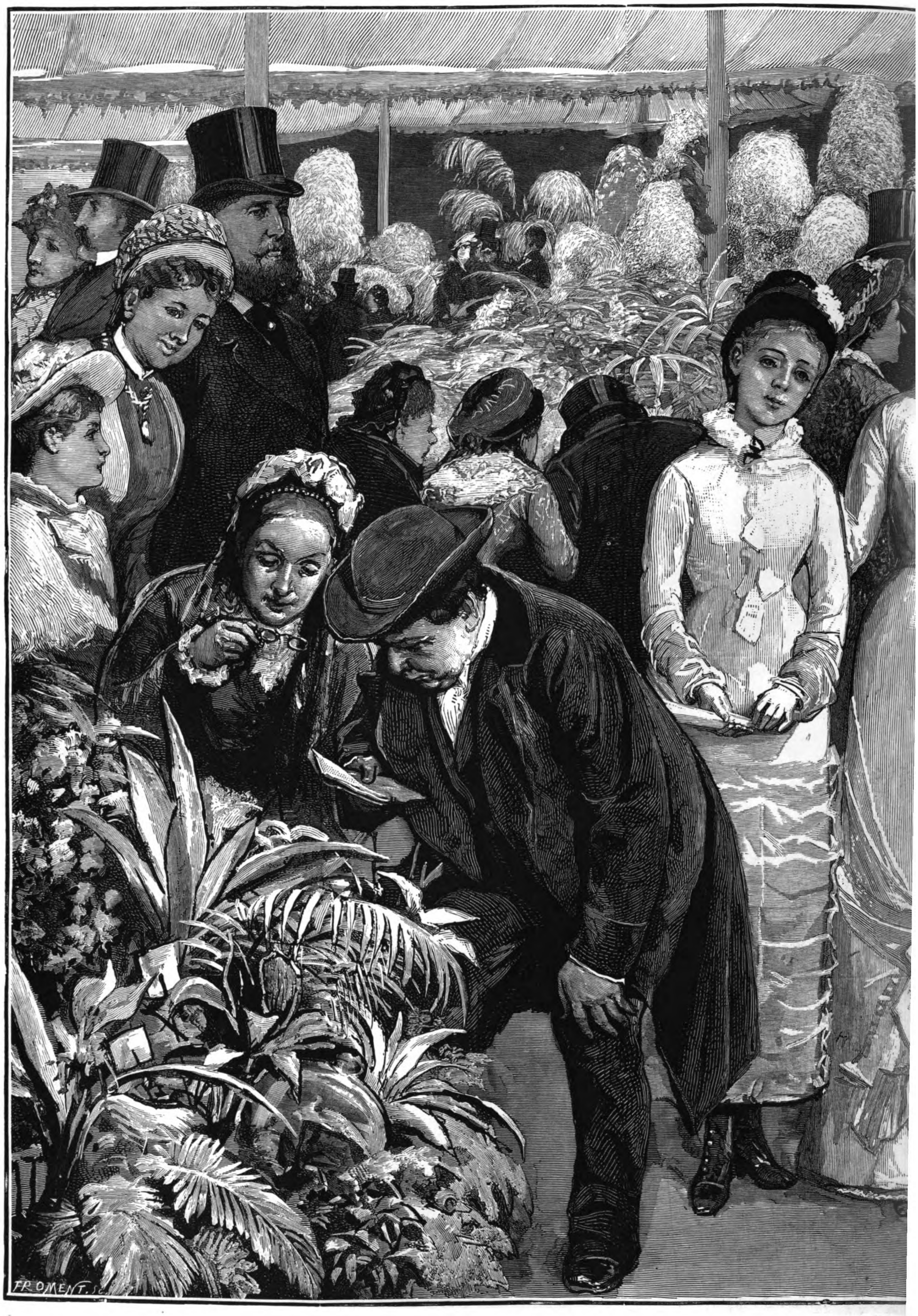
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A FLOWER SHOW AT THE ROYAL BOTA

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IC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK

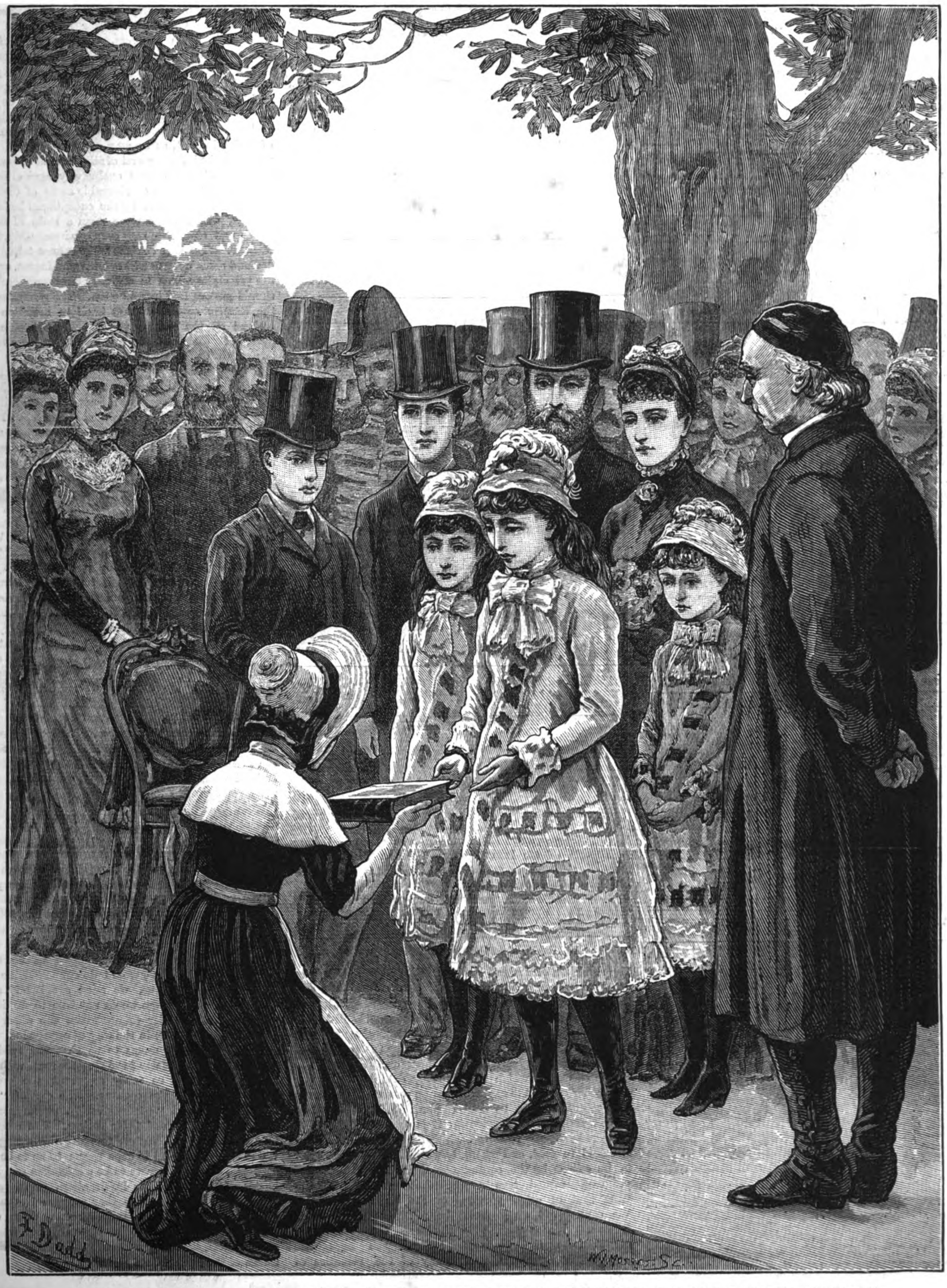
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2145.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT LAMBETH PALACE: PRESENTING A BIBLE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 34.

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BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Woodlands, Cardiff, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gore Lindsay, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Greenhill Lodge, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Rice, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, by the Rector, the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., James Grove White, Esq., Lieutenant 57th Regiment, eldest son of the late Major Hans Thomas Fell White, 40th Regiment, of Kilburne, near Doneraile, in the county of Cork, to Constance, elder daughter of A. FitzGibbon, Esq., C.E., of The Rookery, Great Stanmore.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Hill House, Sunninghill, Berks, George Henry Watkins, aged 73.

On the 30th ult., at Gatherley Castle, Richmond, Yorkshire, Mary, the dearly-beloved wife of Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson, Bart., in her fifty-ninth year, deeply mourned.

On the 30th ult., at Bury Grange, Gosport, John Elliott, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, late of Corbo Clogher, county Tyrone.

On the 17th ult., at Lisbon, Charlotte, relict of the late William Wynn, Esq., and daughter of the late Robert Lucas, Esq., in her 68th year.

On the 25th ult., of diphtheria, aged 17, John Hobson, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Spurrier, Rector of Roughton, near Horncastle, beloved by all who knew him.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

Sunday, July 11.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Acts xvi. 16. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. 1—21; Matt. v. 13—33.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Scott; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Dean York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Westminster; 7 p.m., Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Pigou.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield, Rev. Dr. Maclear (seventh Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. F. Pigou, Vicar of Halifax.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Christian Evidence Society, All Souls', Langham-place, 4 p.m., Very Rev. Dean of Lichfield (offertory for the society).

Monday, July 12.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m.: Prizes, Alfred, 200 yards; Alexandra, 500, &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, meeting at Carlisle (five days); show-yard opens 9 a.m.; other days, 8 a.m.
Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, anniversary, Lambeth Palace, 2.30 p.m.
Races: Worcester Summer Meeting.
Mr. H. Leslie's Choir, St. James's Hall, last performance of last season, 3 p.m.
Royal Canoe Club, Paddling Match, Teddington to Putney.
Yachting: Temple and Clyde Yacht Clubs.
Rowing: Metropolitan Amateur Regatta.
Athletic Sports: Market Harborough.

Tuesday, July 13.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m. Prizes: Queen's, 200 yards; *Daily Telegraph*, 200; &c.
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Humane Society, general court, 4 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections.
Rowing: Evesham Regatta.
Yachting: London Sailing Club.
Races: Liverpool and Great Yarmouth.

Wednesday, July 14.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m. Prizes: Queen's, 500 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary's, 900, &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. L. Blackley on National Insurance).
Mansion House: Ball to Mayors and Mayoresses of the United Kingdom.
Athletic Sports: Reading.

Thursday, July 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
Moon's first quarter, 6.16 a.m.
National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m. Prizes: Queen's, 600 yards; Alexandra, 600; War Secretary's, 900; &c.
Royal Toxophilite Society.
People's Entertainment Society, evening concert at Grosvenor Gallery.
Rowing: Abingdon and Worcester Regattas.
Races: Kempton Park (three days); Manchester.

Friday, July 16.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m. Prizes: Prince of Wales's, 200 yards; St. George's, 500; War Secretary's, 900, &c.
Royal Ulster Yacht Club Regatta, Belfast Lough.
Chelsea Hospital for Women: Foundation-stone of new building to be laid by the Princess of Wales, 3.30.
Zoological Society Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Forbes on Birds).

Saturday, July 17.

National Rifle Association, 8.50 a.m. Prizes: Lords and Commons, 200 and 500 yards; Prince of Wales's, 500 and 600; War Secretary's, 900, &c.
Last Floral Hall Concert, 2 p.m.
Rowing: Moulsey Regatta.
Gresham Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	Day	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July	27	30·173	62·3	54·3	·76	8	73·6	52·4	NW. WSW. W.	182	0·000
	28	30·168	63·6	53·1	·70	6	74·0	57·9	SW. WSW. W.	294	0·000
	29	29·971	64·3	54·7	·73	3	76·2	57·5	W. SW.	211	0·000
	30	29·726	64·0	51·4	·70	7	75·9	53·8	WSW. SW.	174	0·095
June	1	29·667	59·1	54·7	·86	9	67·7	58·2	SW. W.	191	0·470
	2	29·750	58·8	52·7	·82	9	64·7	51·4	W. SW. SSW.	347	0·340
	3	29·649	58·7	53·0	·82	8	65·7	56·4	SSW. WNW.	288	0·475

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·172	30·203	30·046	29·781	29·649	29·770	29·686
Temperature of Air	64·1°	65·0°	65·1°	61·0°	64·3°	63·6°	62·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·4°	59·2°	59·6°	57·2°	59·7°	56·6°	57·4°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	wsw.	sw.	wsw.	sw.	sw.	sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	4 27	4 43	5 0	5 20	5 37	5 57	6 17	6 40	7 5	7 30	7 57	8 28	9 5

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annexe. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'Clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, conditorei, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Molloy. After which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A FLYING VISIT, by A. Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Will close for the season, Saturday, July 24

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.33 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.30 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

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For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, July, 1880. S. SWARBRICK, General Manager.

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PATRONS.
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His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will take place THIS DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Two o'Clock. Mrs. Osgood, Miss Adela Vernon, Madame Bolingbroke, Miss Marian McKenzie, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Sidney Tower, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Foli. Principal violin, Mr. J. T. Willy; trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.
Subscribers of One Guinea are entitled to two Area Stalls. Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; all the principal Musicsellers; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—LAST SEASON.—By Special Desire of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Last Concert.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JULY 12. Three o'Clock, St. James's Hall. Soloists:—Madame Trebelli, Mr. Joseph Maas, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 3s., 1s., at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
SUCH a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER,
MR. POWERS, MR. JOHNSON, and
MR. E. M. HALL,
is an event of rare occurrence.
Their rich and original sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience in roars of laughter throughout the Entertainment.
"The visit of these truly great artists to this country being limited to three weeks, it will be advisable to secure seats in advance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the NEW ENTERTAINMENT and of the new company,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER,
MR. JOHNSON, MR. POWERS, and
MR. E. M. HALL,
the great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels, of New York, engaged for three weeks by Messrs Moore and Burgess at an enormous expense, will appear EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (250th time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. Saturday Evenings, July 10, 17, and 24, at 8.30, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday in July, at Two. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, 10 to 5.

LYCEUM.—Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT. SATURDAY MORNING and SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31. At Two o'Clock, the MERCHANT OF VENICE (250th performance)—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. At Eight o'Clock, CHARLES I.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Irving has much gratification in announcing that his friend Mr. Sims Reeves has signified his wish to appear on this occasion, as also has his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves. Mr. J. L. Toole as kindly volunteered his services. Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving will both give recitations.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artistes. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Neily Jennings, Lizzie Simms, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Première Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation. Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. . . It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Seventy-six of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *from January to June*, 1880, *will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

The condition of Ireland has occupied, and seems likely to continue to occupy, no small proportion of the time and the labours of Parliament during the semi-Session left at its disposal by the recent General Election. Whilst most of us may lament this, few will think themselves justified in complaining of it. The fact is not due to the choice of any political party; it is due almost exclusively to the course of events which may be fitly described as lying altogether out of the range of human power. The present Government cannot be held responsible for it; the late Government did not create it; it is one of the shadows projected from the past with which the present generation is called to deal, and which, however it may be lessened in its extent by the ascendancy of political justice, will yet cast Ireland into a somewhat exceptional state from that of other portions of the United Kingdom. We cannot get away from the misdeeds of our forefathers. We cannot, at will, break the sequence of effects from their causes. Ireland has undergone exceptional treatment, and many of the remedies of the evils to which she is now exposed must also be exceptional. Our duty seems to be to accept this position of affairs and, accepting it, honestly and boldly to adopt the line of action which, in our judgment, is best adapted to meet the necessities of the case. If, in doing so, we should feel ourselves compelled to resort to measures which, in the abstract, we should condemn as abnormal—more especially if, under a visitation afflicting to all of us, Ireland should suffer more severely than England or Scotland—this need occasion no surprise. We are called upon only to deal with the case as it is presented to us by overwhelming necessity, and, as a medical man must, occasionally, in the course of his practice, set aside hard and fast rules for the sake of saving life, so the Imperial Parliament must be guided as to the measures to which it will give its sanction by the exceptional circumstances which require its legislation.

The two measures of the Government introduced into the House of Commons with a view to the mitigation of present distress—namely, the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill and the Compensation for Disturbance Bill—contravene, in some respects, the principles of economic science. The chief argument in support of either of them is drawn from the extreme necessity of the case they have been framed to meet. They may be regarded as experiments in legislation; but, on the other hand, they may be justified by the allegation that no other alternative remains but such as humanity shudders to contemplate. True, the whole of Ireland is not, as we may say, *in extremis*. Three bad seasons—the last the worst of all—have not equally affected all parts of that almost exclusively agricultural nation. There are, however, considerable areas of distress in the Sister Isle, occasioned by the exceptional badness of the seasons, which verge close upon a state of famine, and which call aloud, we may even say irresistibly, for instant succour. What is to be done? We cannot fairly answer the demand made upon us without, in some degree, overstepping the principles which in ordinary circumstances we believe should govern legislative action. The governing power of the Empire cannot commit itself to maintain intact in Ireland all the axioms which are applicable in other parts of the United Kingdom. A drowning man is not to be treated on the same rules as a man in health. There are some districts of Ireland at the present moment all the information respecting which, authoritatively given, conduces to the conclusion that if we would save we must save by exceptional methods. Now, every one knows that this kind of action, whatever may be its justification, is open to reproach. We can always taunt a man for swerving from a direct line of progress, more especially if it be a line the superiority of which over others in all ordinary circumstances he has himself commended, but we may find ourselves, in the end, far wrong in having done so, because we have not taken into account the circumstances that have compelled him. We are all of us bound to act conformably to the conditions that are imposed upon us by superior power; and in so doing it is quite possible that we should here and there run athwart lines both of conviction and motive, which, in the usual affairs of life, would, and still do, command our reverent loyalty.

It is thus, and thus only, that the judgment of sound politicians, freed, of course, from the influence of political party, can reconcile itself to the measures proposed to Parliament by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. They cannot be indicated on any ground but that of necessity; and if the necessity be made out their vindication seems to us to be complete. But they must not go beyond the case which call for their enactment. They must not disturb the general run of affairs. What is required in parts of Ireland would be utterly inapplicable to other parts—monstrously so, to Scotland and England. The remedy, therefore, should not be more than commensurate with the disease, either in extent or duration. We speak in abstract terms, conscious as we are of the danger of entangling ourselves in mere party controversies. We are anxious, however to take into our account, as we think it behoves us to do, the history of the relations which this country has sustained to Ireland for two centuries at least. We have already undone much that our Fathers did, although we are pursued by the unhappy consequences of their work. We are now engaged in grappling with evils for which, not we, but those who went before us must be held responsible. But if we would do efficiently the duty that has devolved upon us, we must act boldly as well as warily; must do things we do not like to do, in the way of concession, in order to neutralise the effect of things done before our time, in the way of oppression.

On the whole, it seems to us that the spirit, motive, purpose, and proposals of the Government, with regard to Ireland, are such as fairly represent the predominant mind and will of the country. The cry of "plunder," "spoliation," and "confiscation" finds no general echo from the population of these realms. The attempt made by her Majesty's Ministers to meet the emergency with which they are bound to cope seems to us to be an honest attempt; and if it prove to be a mistaken one it will not be for want of accurate information, or of painstaking care to adapt the measures they propose to the case they have in hand. Some provisions in them excite our anxiety—but, satisfied that their drift is to good, we can but hope that they will realise in practice the expectations of their promoters.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

That was a curious discussion the other afternoon in the House of Peers arising from Lord Fortescue's proposal that there should be competitive examinations in athletics, as well as in mathematics, and other branches of learning ending in "ics" and "ology," in the case of candidates for commissions in the Army. If Lord Fortescue's scheme were to be adopted, a young gentleman desirous of serving his country in a military capacity would have the option of exhibiting his abilities either as a proficient in ancient and modern tongues, a geometrician, a historical essayist, and so forth; or he might win golden opinions—that is to say, examination marks—by exhibiting his skill in running, jumping, playing at the "tug of war," punching the "Saracen's Head," "tossing the caber," or "putting the stone." On the whole, the proposition amounts to a frank and loyal effort to help the young gentlemen with "Plenty of Pluck, no Brains."

Lord Dorchester thought that officers, not only in the Line, but in the Navy, should be taught to ride. At this some of their Lordships laughed. I fail to see anything to laugh at in the suggestion. Lord Dorchester repeated that equitation was very useful to naval officers who occasionally might have to carry despatches. It might also be pointed out, however, to his Lordship that sailors, like the "gens de qualité" cited by Mascarille in the "Précieuses Ridicules," "know everything without having been taught it." Most sailors are expert with their needles; yet who taught them to sew? And the art of riding seems to come quite as naturally to Jack. His performances in the *manège* might not meet with the approval of the riding master of a crack cavalry regiment; but he will manage to "stick on" his horse somehow or another.

I admire athleticism when it does not degenerate into mere brutish animalism; but I confess that I should not like to see the subaltern grades in the British Army filled with resuscitations of Fielding's Ensign Northerton. It would never do for our sub-lieutenants (and generals in embryo) to be largely composed of brawny young gentlemen who imagined that the Iliad was written by one "Homo," and who, like the Ensign just mentioned, entertained the profoundest contempt for the "Homo" in question. It is my business to have brains. If I had not some, I should be in St. Pancras Workhouse. And so I would give my humble vote to the officer with brains, in preference to the officer who could leap a five-feet water-jump or play polo, as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" played the fiddle, "like an angel." Look at Alexander: he was Aristotle's aptest pupil. Look at Cæsar. Did he not write the "Battle of Dorking" and "Lady Lee's Widowhood"?—I mean the "Commentaries." Look at Napoleon. Was he not the author of "Le Souper de Beaucaire" and the "Earl of Essex—a Tragedy"? To come down to our own times. What was it that the American visitor to Walmer Castle noticed by the bedside of the Great Duke? It was a Spanish grammar. He was close upon eighty; but he was still learning, like Michael Angelo at ninety. And Sir Garnet Wolseley—to what does he owe his success? To Pluck *plus* Brains—and plenty of them.

The gentleman who wrote "Illustrious Abstainers," and whose excellent little book I noticed last week, is still of opinion that Milton, Johnson, and Franklin were, habitually, total abstainers; and he is apprehensive that my reference to gluttonous abstainers may bring me some letters of reproach from water drinkers who may feel that my experience is a singular one. I am not under any apprehension in the matter. Let them reproach me. I stick to my text. It is quite time that the people who are so fond of proclaiming from the housetops that they drink nothing stronger than water, and who would bring, if they could, all humanity down to the pump, were reminded that total abstinence from alcohol is far from being an infallible guarantee that the abstainer possesses all possible human virtues. I repeat that (in the course of a long life) I have known a great many total abstainers who were immoderate eaters; and I look upon gluttony as a detestably selfish, hypocritical, and Pharisaical vice.

If you wish to find a thoroughly abstinent man "all round," look upon the Trappist. He is abstinent in everything. In food, in drink, in apparel, in pleasure, in speech, in sleep. But one need not be a monk to be strictly temperate. Consider that Napoleon the Great, of whom I spoke anon, was no total abstainer; a single glass of champagne or of chambertin sufficing him at his principal meal; and he dined on one course. Remember good old Monsieur Thiers. At his midday breakfast he took a single bumper of sound Bordeaux, and another at dinner. And yet these non-abstainers but strictly abstinent men did some work in their time.

Mem.: It was in a poem of holy Mr. Herbert that I lighted upon what I have always held to be the most truly philosophic advice touching habits of temperance. "Drink not the Third Glass," says holy Mr. Herbert. It may be "Touch not," instead of "Drink not;" but I am quoting from memory.

What would you think of "John Everett Millais, R.A. (Limited)"? What would you say to the "Joint-Stock E. Burnes Jones Company;" or to the "United Alma-Tadema Association"? I ask because, according to M. Albert Wolff, writing in the Paris *Figaro*, it appears to have occurred to some adventurous Belgian financiers to turn the illustrious French painter, Jean-Louis-Ernest-Meissonier into a joint-stock speculation. A syndicate of Flemish "operators" waited, it would seem, on M. Meissonier in Paris, and offered him the comfortable sum of two millions of francs, say sixty thousand pounds, if he would paint for purposes of public exhibition a large military panorama. The work was to be completed in two years. M. Meissonier declined to paint a panorama; but he proposed, instead, to execute two colossal pictures, over the *ordonnance* of which he had been long meditating, to be entitled, respectively, "Peace" and "War."

So terms were mutually agreed upon; and M. Meissonier set about making the sketches for his two grand pictures, when, to his horror, he received one morning a voluminous prospectus of a *Société Anonyme* to be called the "Paris-Meissonier Company," and the object of which purported to be the exhibition, engraving, and general *exploitation* all over the world, not only of the pictures of "Peace" and "War," but of sundry "panoramas," which were to be tacked on to and floated by the works of M. Meissonier, who was respectfully requested to become a shareholder in the enterprise. Fancy a man taking shares in himself!

A very attractive and instructive exhibition of the latest technical novelties brought forward by printers, stationers, and others connected with the kindred trades of which the Final Cause is the dissemination of knowledge, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall. I read, anent this exhibition, in the *Daily News*—

Messrs. Bertram and Co. show a knotter or strainer designed to take the place of the ordinary flat jog knotter, consisting of a set of machine-cut brass plates, which are fixed in the vat and remain stationary. The action is caused by the simple application of an air-pump, which keeps in constant motion an india-rubber disc or flap below the plates, thus causing a perfect action.

Surely this is caviar to the general. I am not ashamed to confess that the whole of it is Chaldaic to me. I do not even know what an "ordinary flat jog knotter or strainer" may be. Do you, my General Reader? "Does one man in a million," asks Archdeacon Paley, "know how oval frames are turned?"

Wednesday the Fourteenth of July is the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille by a Parisian mob in the year 1789; and on this memorable Fourteenth instant the Great National Fête of the French Republic is to be celebrated. Touching the gloomy fortress into which John Howard tried in vain to penetrate, M. Albert Lassalle states in the *Charivari* that a large portion of the archives of the Bastille found their way, somehow or another, to St. Petersburg, where they still remain, and where they were copied, on account of the French Government, by a certain M. Jean Gustave Bertrant, lately deceased.

M. de Lassalle quotes two painfully interesting extracts from the Bastille *dossiers*. The first is a letter from the Lieutenant of Police to the Governor:—

I send you, my dear Delaunay, a certain F . . . . He is a bad lot (*un mauvais sujet*). You will keep him eight days, after which you will get rid of him (*vous vous en déferez*).

This is business-like. The laconic death-warrant is endorsed in equally business-like style by M. Delaunay, who observes—

The 13th of June was admitted the man F——, and *at the expiration of the time fixed* application was made to M. le Lieutenant de Police to ascertain under what name he would like to have the man buried.

Exit F. Now for the second letter, which is dated September, 1771, and signed "Chevalier":—

The head of the Sieur Larivière is still in a feverish condition; and I despair of his being completely cured unless the remedy be applied to him (*sans qu'on lui fasse le remède*).

This is endorsed by the Lieutenant of Police, or some other ministerial personage, with "the two narrow words" "A Pendre." So I suppose the hot-headed Sieur Larivière was completely strangled in his neat little Bastille cell; and the Lieutenant of Police went tranquilly to the Comédie-Française that evening to see Sophie Arnould.

Mem.: Mirabeau, writing about the same time to Sophie from the donjon of Vincennes, has a very humorous story to tell about strangulation. He remarks that when the unhappy son of Philip II. of Spain was seized by the assassins sent to dispatch him, he resisted them with cries and struggles; whereat observed, in a soothing and respectful voice, one of the murderers, "*Calle, calle!*—Hush, hush! Señor Don Carlos; all that we are doing is for your good" (*para su bien*). Yet while Mirabeau was thus jesting the Lieutenant of Police might have been revolving in his mind the expediency of writing to M. de Rougemont, the Governor of Vincennes, to apply "the remedy" to the very hot-headed young gentleman who had given his family so much trouble—*para su bien*.

I noted some weeks since that the excellent People's Entertainment Society were in need of the sinews of war to carry on a fresh campaign next winter and provide laborious people in the very poorest districts of the metropolis with weekly Saturday nights of rational, innocent, and enjoyable entertainments in the way of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. In pursuance of this laudable object, the Society have organised a grand evening concert, which, by the kind permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, will be given at the Grosvenor Gallery on Thursday, the Fifteenth inst. The Viscountess Folkestone, Mrs. Ronalds, Miss Wakefield, Mrs. D'Egville, Mr. Lionel Benson, Mr. C. Wade, and Mr. Charles Bethune, are among the ladies and gentlemen who have promised their valuable assistance. The Grosvenor on the evening of the Fifteenth will probably be thronged by rank and fashion. Tickets for the concert are a guinea each, and are obtainable at the principal music warehouses.

I am, myself, not partial to concerts, and would go some miles to avoid a *matinée* or a *soirée musicale*. I had a surfeit of concerts, both morning and evening, when I was young. Still, I hope that the estimable gentleman who writes the musical criticisms in this Journal will not think that I am intruding on his special domain when I mention that I went to Her Majesty's Theatre the other evening, and witnessed with great delight the *rentrée* of that gifted and fascinating prima-donna Madame Etelka Gerster as Amina in the "Sonnambula." Rarely have I heard this accomplished artiste in better voice; and never have I seen her act more archly and more vivaciously.

I went to Her Majesty's quite accidentally, and under somewhat peculiar circumstances. I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall at half-past eight in the evening; and, for a wonder, I had nothing to do for the next two hours and a half. I had been domestically commanded not to return home before eleven; I cannot read by lamplight; there was nobody in the club smoking-room; I had no friends to call upon (at least I could not recall the names of any just then); I am a bad "walkist;" and, in fact, I did not know what to do with myself. So, "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," I was pacing through the Opera arcade, when I beheld an open door, and a printed placard with "Gallery, two shillings" printed thereon. So I toiled up the gallery stairs and had two shillings' worth of the "Sonnambula." It was like climbing to the top of the Monument; but you were amply rewarded when you reached the summit. Seldom have I enjoyed myself so much as in that lofty eyrie. The gallery was very cool and not inconveniently crowded with very nice people. German and Italian professors of music I should say, Swiss couriers and French *chefs*, young lady pupils from the Academy, Moldo-Wallachs, Albanians, Montenegrins, and emigrants from Lazistan: *que sais-je?* They were very agreeable, and they seemed to enjoy Madame Gerster's performance intensely. I shall have another two shillings' worth soon.

History—I fancy that you will have heard the observation before—has an odd way of repeating itself. Just fifty-seven years before the occurrence of the Bradlaugh imbroglio the Portuguese Legislature were sorely exercised with what may be termed the Great Braganza Swearing Case. It seems that in the year 1823 a new Portuguese Constitution was framed, to observe which the King more or less reluctantly swore. But the Lusitanian Queen, Doña Carlota, flatly refused to take the required oath; whereupon the exasperated Cortes obtained a Royal decree ordering her Majesty to quit the kingdom, and declared her rights forfeited, both as a Portuguese citizen and as the Consort of the Sovereign. Subsequently the Queen condescended to explain. She declared that she had declined to take the oath to the Constitution, not "through haughtiness or hatred of the Cortes," but because she had made a promise "never to take an oath, for good or for evil, during her whole life."

Mem.: The British Army, we have Corporal Trim's word for it, "swore terribly in Flanders." Does not Southey, in his "Life of Wesley," tell a very curious story about a Sergeant who never swore?

Fourth of July day, the wires tell us, was celebrated with its usual enthusiastic energy all over the United States on Monday for Sunday last: that is to say, there were thirty accidental deaths directly due to the patriotic festivities of the day. Nineteen persons met their deaths by drowning during boating excursions; eleven more were shot; and a large number more had their limbs blown off or their heads crushed, or were to some measure seriously injured by pistol-balls or by the fireworks which, with appalling recklessness, it is customary to explode at every street-corner throughout the day. The "Glorious Fourth" is the carnival of the big rowdy and the small boy, *arcades ambo*—blackguards both; but its annual recurrence is regarded with dread and aversion by the majority of law-abiding American citizens.

Mem.: Somebody was so obliging as to send me a very grandiose and "spanglorious" card of invitation to a Fourth of July banquet at the Criterion, and at which, so far as I could make out, I was to meet George Washington, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Edwin Booth, P. T. Barnum, Ethan Allen, Henry Clay, James Fiske, jun., Professor Agassiz, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Orator Pop," and old Dr. Jacob Townsend. At all events, it was a most imposing list of celebrities. But at the last moment I received a post-card briefly informing me that the banquet was not to come off. I am sorry. I should have liked to meet the celebrities.

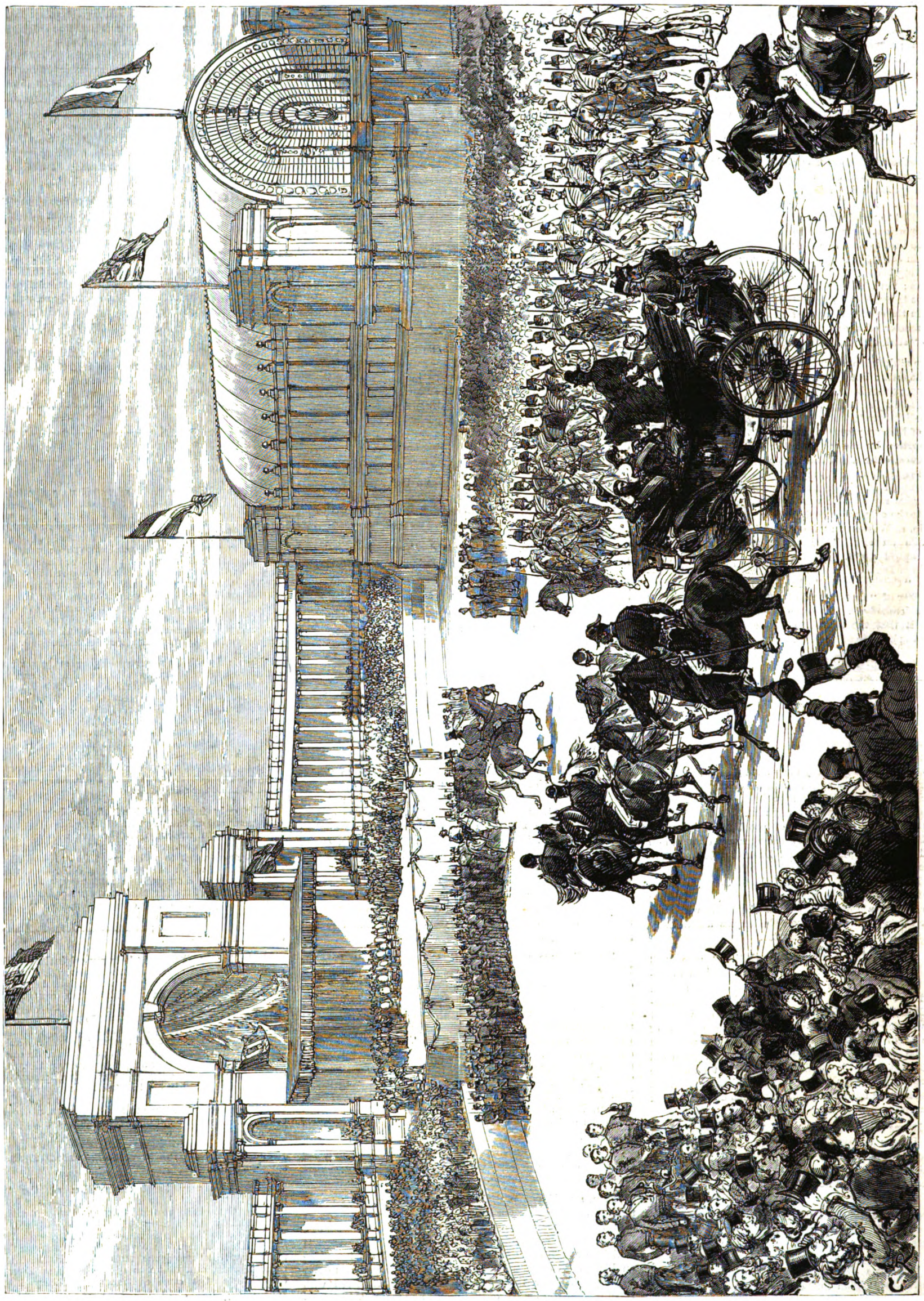
The only further light which has been thrown by my correspondent on the "Apples of King John" is afforded, first by a gentleman writing from Oldham, who informs me that when his good mother was reproving her children for selfishness she was wont to tell them that "King John had two apples, one of which he ate, and the other he saved for himself." Next, a distinguished antiquary, "J. H.," suggests the possibility of the inversion of the "Apples of King John" as "John-Apples," or, by compression, into "Apple-John." It will be remembered that Prince Hal knighted these at the Boar's Head, Eastcheap; and that Sir John Falstaff could not endure an Apple-John.

But all this will scarcely help my original inquiring correspondent. I can only, in semi-despair, put him on a fresh scent, which, it is remotely possible, might help him to start the desired game. In the fourteenth century there was another King John, who was long resident in England—King John of France, indeed, the Black Prince's prisoner, who was detained in the ancient palace of the Savoy. His captivity was a very splendid one. He had as many as one hundred and forty butts of Bordeaux wine sent him as a present in one consignment, and was altogether a most expensive *détenu*. One of the costliest items in his outgoings was sugar, immense quantities of which were used in his kitchen for making confectionery. In this King's household books are frequent entries of eggs used to clarify sugar, roses to flavour it with, and cochineal to colour it. Special mention is also made of a large silver-gilt box or *bonbonnière*, in which the King used to carry his comfits. Now old French folklore should be fertile in stories of "Le Roi Jean." Perhaps there are some anecdotes about apples among them.

Here is a very lucid explanation of the "Boston" mystery. "G. N." (who I beg will accept my best thanks) tells me that some five-and-twenty years ago, while staying at a country house near Boston, Massachusetts, his host pointed out to him two islands in the Bay, called "Great" and "Little Misery." He proceeded to explain that during the War of Independence there was a British garrison on these islands, and that two of the officers there devised, to alleviate the *ennui* of inactive military life, a new variety of whist, to which they gave the name of "Boston:" the two islands doing duty for the terminology which the French render as "Grande" and "Petite Misère," and that the French "chelm" or "chelem" and the English "slam" are, in all probability, merely a corruption of the German "schlemm," meaning the taking of all the tricks. There is one very obvious way of testing the authenticity of this story. Is "Boston" mentioned in the first edition of Hoyle? If it be, there is an end of the legend of the two British officers and the two islands; for "Hoyle's Games" were first published in 1743, more than thirty years before the outbreak of the American War of Independence.

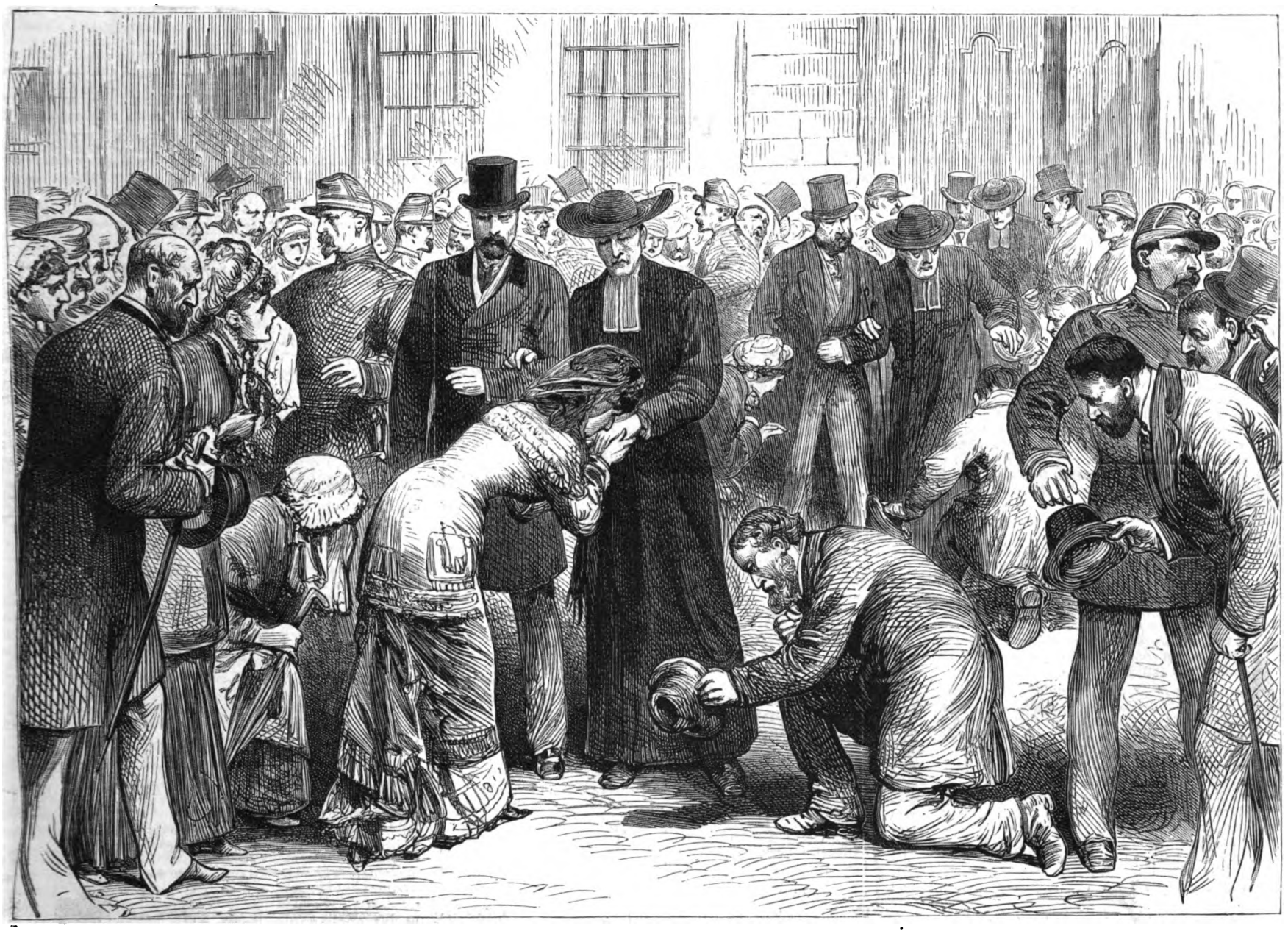
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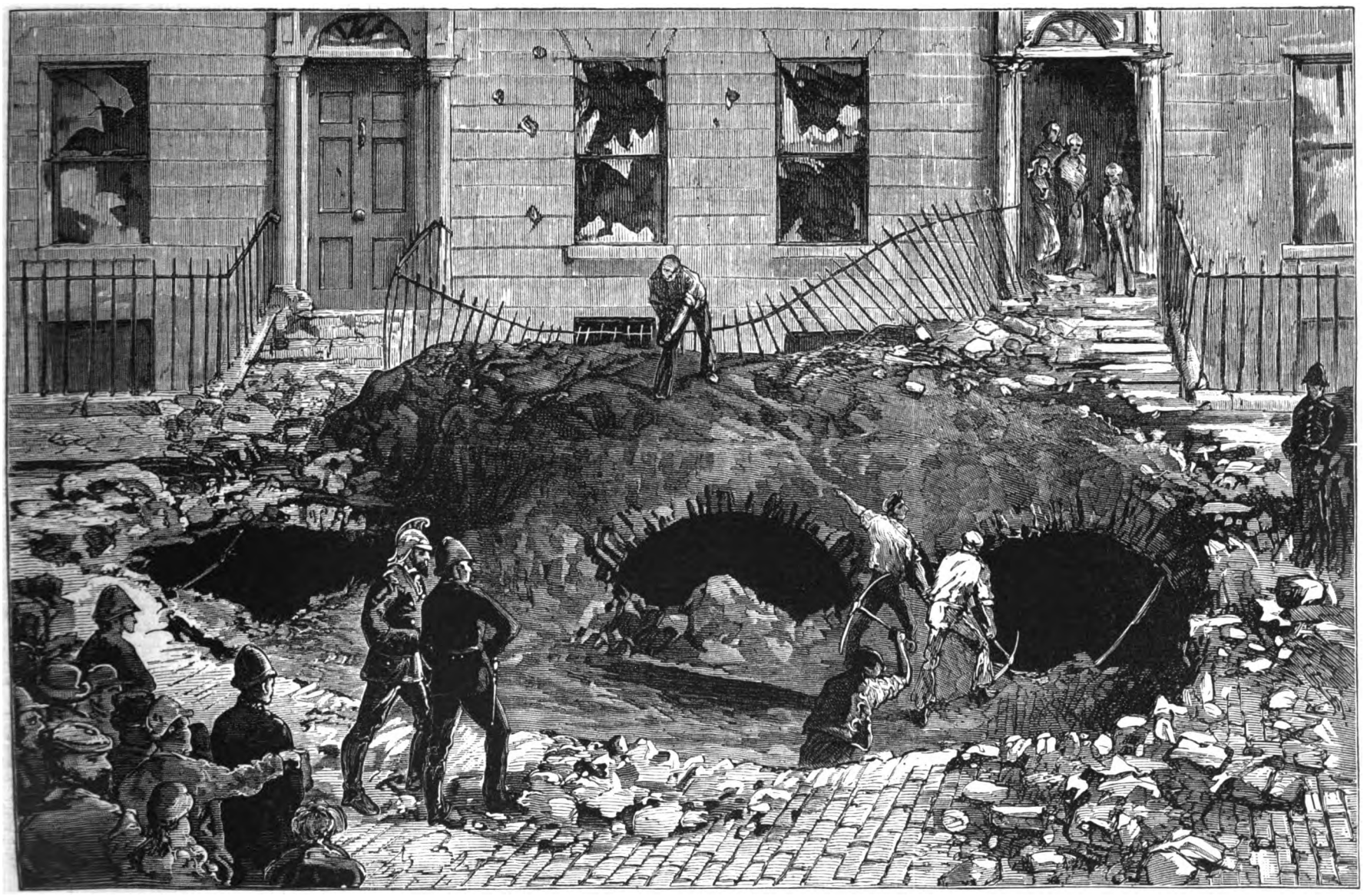


THE JUBILEE OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE: KING LEOPOLD II. OPENING THE EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.—SEE PAGE 34.

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SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS IN PARIS: LEAVING THE CHAPEL IN THE RUE DE SÈVRES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE GAS MAIN EXPLOSION: SCENE IN CHARLOTTE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, ON MONDAY EVENING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, July 6.

After such an eventful week as the past, the place of honour in any record of events in France naturally falls to politics. Last Wednesday the Jesuits ceased to exist as a society in France, and in all parts of the country they were expelled from their establishments by force, or rather by the semblance of force, for no credit is to be placed in the wild narratives which represent the Jesuits as having been subjected to violence. The passing of the decrees of March 29 for the expulsion of the Jesuits and the dissolution of unauthorised religious congregations left open to the Jesuits two lines of conduct. They could either elude the decrees, for nothing was easier than to put their establishments in the names of others, or they could place themselves on the sacred ground of the inviolability of the domicile and of property. They preferred the latter course, which entitled them to the aureole of martyrdom and of persecution. The word of order was given, and followed with admirable discipline. Everywhere they waited for the arrival of the gendarmes before they abandoned their establishments. Whether the Jesuits be dangerous to the State and whether it be legal to expel them or not are questions too complicated to be discussed within the space of a few lines. I may remark, however, that the policy which the Republican Government has followed has permitted the friends of the Jesuits to raise the cry of *Vive la liberté!* While the friends of the Government could only reply *Vive la loi!* In answer to the interpellation of Mgr. Freppel in the Chamber on Friday the Government accepted the responsibility of the manner in which the decrees had been executed, and now, the first and opening act having been played, we must wait patiently for the dénoûment. Everywhere the Jesuits have addressed applications to the Tribunals to be reinstated in their property, and there is some talk about their bringing criminal actions against the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Worship. Meanwhile, more than two hundred magistrates of different grades have sent in their resignations in order to avoid pleading against the Jesuits. This question of the magistracy is a long and knotty one. It suffices to say here that in France magistrates are appointed for life, and as a body they have always been hostile to the Republic, which nevertheless they have hitherto served in return for a stipend. Most of those who have resigned are Orleanists, some are Legitimists, and some are Bonapartists. The Government finds no difficulty in filling up the vacancies, and as it has not yet dared to abolish the irremovability of the magistracy, it is rather glad of this opportunity of making a clean sweep of hostile functionaries.

As was to be expected, the Committee of the Senate, on the ground that the question of principle and of national morality dominates all considerations of policy and of persons, invited their colleagues to reject the Amnesty bill as passed by the Chamber. The bill runs as follows:—"Amnesty is granted for all crimes and misdemeanours connected with the insurrections of 1870 and 1871, as well as for all political crimes and misdemeanours committed up to June 19, 1880." The debate on the question took place in the Senate on Saturday, when M. Jules Simon made a brilliant speech against the Amnesty, and carried the House with him to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber. The Senate then adopted by 143 votes against 138 a proposition for a bastard Amnesty conceived by M. Bozérian, which excepts from the Amnesty assassins and incendiaries.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber to report upon the Senate's amendment to the Amnesty Bill, after hearing to-day the views of the Ministers and of delegates from the different groups of the Left, adopted M. Labiche's amendment, which proposes to grant an amnesty to whomsoever the Government shall pardon within the next three months. The Committee, however, appended a proviso that all those who previous to the Commune had undergone sentences for common-law crimes shall continue to be deprived of their political rights. The Committee subsequently held a second sitting, when its former decision was, after a long discussion, partially reversed, and it was resolved to adopt M. Labiche's amendment in its original form, but limiting the period assigned for the granting of pardons by the Government to the interval between the present date and the 14th inst., instead of fixing it at three months. The report will be discussed to-morrow.

The Chamber to-day voted a grant of 500,000f. for the purposes of the national fête to be held on the 14th inst.

The two most powerful men in the French political world to-day, the two poles, are M. Gambetta and M. Jules Simon. The three parties in the State are the party of moral order, including Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, clericals, and others; the Republican party, and the Socialist revolutionary party, which is far more important than people think. Since May 16, M. Jules Simon has seen that he was lost in the eyes of the democracy; since the Presidency of M. Grévy he has seen that the future no longer belonged to him, and that M. Gambetta had definitely acquired the domination of the Republicans. Being unwilling to remain in the background, M. Jules Simon has changed his flag; he has taken the leadership of the Conservatives or Reactionaries, who have received him with transports, and on Saturday, by causing the rejection of the amnesty in the Senate, he inflicted a defeat on his adversary, M. Gambetta. I say M. Gambetta, for no one takes account of the Government itself. M. Jules Simon intends to "run for" the leadership of the Right in case there should take place a reaction against the Republic.

The panorama fever has not yet worn itself out. The other day I received the prospectus of a "Paris-Meissonier Company," offering a certain number of £20 shares. It appears that a group of Belgian financiers have induced M. Meissonier to agree to paint two large pictures, eight mètres long and five mètres high, "Paris during the War" and "Paris during the Peace." The pictures are to be finished at the end of 1882, and M. Meissonier will receive a million and a half of francs for his trouble.

Apropos of pictures, I hear that the famous d'Espagnac collection of old masters is for sale. This collection, which is hidden away in the D'Espagnac Hôtel in the Rue de Clichy, contains two pictures which ought to figure in the British National Portrait Gallery. One is a portrait of Milton, by Van der Hebst, and the other a wonderful portrait of Cromwell by Cuyp. This portrait, about the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, is dated 1650; and in the "Recueil des Lettres Secrètes de Christine Reine de Suède aux personnages illustres de son siècle" is a letter in which she thanks Cromwell for this "*image fidèle du héros que l'univers admire et pour lequel j'ai une vénération éclatante.*" The portrait, as I remember to have seen it some time ago, is very striking, and by no means flatters Cromwell.

A retrospective exhibition of the paintings of the late Thomas Couture will be opened at the Palais de l'Industrie in August. M. Couture's self-satisfaction went beyond all ordinary limits. He worshipped himself so much that someone said of him, "He never descends from his pedestal. He even sleeps on it." Posterity, however, has sadly shaken this pedestal.

Pilgrimages to Paray-le-Monial have been organised because a "*très grand outrage a été fait au sacré cœur de Jésus, le 29 Juin,*" the night of the expulsion of the Jesuits. Some pilgrims started last night, and others will start to-night and to-morrow.

The first performance of "Garin" at the Comédie Française has been put off until Friday. On Aug. 25 the Comédie Française will celebrate the second centenary of its foundation, on Aug. 25, 1680. The Comédie proposes to play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" on that occasion, with the ballet, and Lulli's music. On Thursday the "Bouquetière des Innocents" will be revived at the Porte Saint Martin with the splendid tragédienne Marie Laurent in the rôle which she created in 1862.

T. C.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS IN PARIS.

By the decrees of March 29, the Government of the French Republic ordered all the Jesuit Congregations, not being employed in the work of education, as well as the convents of Dominicans, Franciscans, Observantins, Carthusians, Trappists, and others, to break up their corporate establishments and disperse. The period of three months was fixed for them to obey this arbitrary requisition, and to get rid of the buildings and furniture which they occupied, as well in Paris as in many provincial cities and towns.

As they declined to comply, on the eve of Wednesday, June 30, the Government proceeded to a forcible execution of the decrees, beginning with the Jesuit Chapel and house of that Society in the Rue de Sèvres. Two Commissaries of Police, M. Clement and M. Dulac, each wearing his official scarf, attended by three notaries or secretaries, came at nine o'clock in the evening. They were met by the Rev. Father Pitot, the Superior, to whom they read an order of the Prefect of Police that the chapel should be closed and the doors sealed up. This was done, in spite of the earnest protests of Father Pitot, who complained that the consecrated wafer, then lying in the chapel, was to be shut up there, an act which would amount to sacrilege. A ribbon with a large red seal was affixed to the chapel doors. The Jesuits were at the same time warned that they must quit the building at an early hour next morning. They stayed all night in expectation, joined by many Catholic friends, amongst whom were eminent laymen, and two or three Senators, M. Ernoul, formerly Minister of Justice, and Baron de Ravignan, chairman of the board of managing trustees for this Jesuit community.

The police Commissaries, with a large force of policemen or gendarmes, came again at four o'clock in the morning. They rang the bell at the outer door, and were admitted; but Father Pitot was in the porter's lodge, and would not allow the inner door to be opened. Baron de Ravignan also declared himself the legal proprietor of the house, and protested against their forcible entry as a trespass. A locksmith was then sent for, and the door was broken open. The police had to force the door of every cell in which the fathers, thirty-eight in number, were seated. In each case the decree of expulsion was read, and the reply was invariably the same—"I protest. I shall only yield to force." Hereupon two policemen laid hands on each priest, when he walked out. Two of the fathers—the Abbé Forbes and the Abbé Martinoff—claimed their foreign nationality, one being English and the other a Russian subject, but the police had their orders, and carried them out. One father, the Rev. Father Hus, an invalid, seventy-eight years of age, was thrust out like the rest.

A long consultation between the police and M. de Ravignan led to the Father Superior, two other fathers, and three lay brethren being left in the place to take charge of it. The fathers did not go out all at once. The breaking open of the doors took up time, and each left the building accompanied by a civilian friend. The moment they appeared in the doorway there were loud cries of "Vivent les Jésuites!" "Vive la Liberté!" and some few cries of "A bas la République!" the utterers of which were immediately seized by the police and removed in custody.

It was nine o'clock when the last of the expelled left the house. The crowd then gradually thinned, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, except for the unusual force of police, the street in front of the Jesuits' establishment had resumed its everyday aspect. Similar acts and scenes took place that day at the Jesuits' houses in the towns of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Amiens, Nantes, Angers, Lille, Bourges, and Grenoble; and a day or two later at the convents of some monastic orders.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION IN THE STREETS.

A singular accident, unhappily attended with some loss of life, happened on Monday evening in Tottenham-court-road and the neighbouring streets west of that thoroughfare towards Fitzroy-square. The contractors for a gas company were engaged in laying a new line of service-pipes from the corner of Percy-street, in Tottenham-court-road, opposite the Bedford Hotel, along Percy-street to Charlotte-street, which leads northward into Fitzroy-square. The pipes had been laid and covered with earth, and the air was about to be drawn out of them preparatory to charging them with gas. By some mistake, it is supposed, they became filled with a mixture of air and gas, which is highly explosive. The gas at the end in Tottenham-court-road was ignited, by whatever means, and the pipes blew up along the whole line, tearing open the ground in several huge chasms, hurling the stones of the pavement and masses of earth into the air. Two of the gas-contractor's workmen—Alfred Davis, an elderly man, and William Burr, aged twenty-one—were killed as they were at work closing the pipe; another, Richard Wadlake, was so injured that he is not expected to recover. They were severely burnt, and had limbs fractured, or their heads crushed by the stones and pieces of iron. Passengers going along the street were much hurt; and inmates of the neighbouring houses, which had their ground-floor rooms or shops blown into, windows and doors smashed, and stones cast in upon them, were among the sufferers. At the corner house of Charlotte-street, where it meets Percy-street, Mr. George Trite, and his maid-servant Emma Bryant, who was serving him with his tea, were blown quite out of the house, falling in the road. Each had a compound fracture of the leg, and Mr. Trite of the arm, with severe scalp and face wounds. Five houses in Percy-street had their basements and lower floors entirely wrecked; and most of the windows are shattered. The pipes along Charlotte-street, as far north as Howland-street, likewise blew up. The houses Nos. 1, 3, and 5, on the east side; and, further on, Nos. 27, 29, and 31, had their front cellars torn open, as is shown in our Illustration. The explosion was seen by many persons, who describe the outburst of volumes of flame from the openings in the road as a very startling sight. About twenty of the sufferers were immediately received in the Middlesex Hospital, which is close at hand.

FINE ARTS.

Another colossal picture by Mr. Gustave Doré has been added to the gallery bearing his name in Bond-street. The subject is Moses and Aaron appearing before Pharaoh on the destruction of the firstborn of Egypt. A leading element of the composition, or rather its basis, is a flight of steps (as in the picture *en face* in the gallery of "Christ Leaving the Prætorium"), which lead to a temple-palace such as figures in the artist's illustrations to the Bible. On these steps stands the future Lawgiver and Highpriest of Israel; to right and left of them are scattered groups of mothers in varied contortions of grief over their slain offspring; and on the platform above are assembled the Egyptian King, together with his sphinx-like Prime Minister, and courtiers, his wives, priests, guards, and others—these forming a striking mass, on which the light in the picture and the artificial lighting of the gallery are focussed. There is a curious apparent error in the steps: they look so steep that Pharaoh and his Court seem in danger of falling headlong down them. The error would appear to be real, for three of the steps are occupied by the small body (with outspread hand and foot) of an infant; although one of the same steps is made to receive the form of an adult Egyptian lying prone on his stomach, with considerable space to spare! But the positions of several figures on these steps are wholly impossible. Apart, however, from this pictorial license—of no great consequence in itself—the picture evinces the usual ability and shortcomings of M. Doré's art. Testifying as this picture and its fellows do to wonderful fertility and activity of mind, to astonishing facility and command of picture-making resource, on an uncommonly large scenic scale, they yet belong merely to the class of works produced by the machinisti in the decline of Italian art. Though of sensational aim in all respects, they are almost devoid both of true and high imaginative originality and of sound valuable technical qualities that will live. That such works should have enjoyed so much and so long popularity, not only with the multitude, but with so-called critics in this country (not in the artist's own land), does not say much, we fear, for artistic culture in England.

Mr. Herkomer's celebrated picture "The Last Muster" is on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's new gallery, 133, New Bond-street. Some of our readers may like to renew acquaintance with the painter's masterpiece, and to which, since it was exhibited in the Lecture-Room of the Royal Academy, was awarded one of the Médailles d'Honneur in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. There are also some water-colour drawings by Mr. Herkomer in the same gallery.

A return has been made to the House of Lords of copies of the resolutions passed by the trustees of the National Gallery, with their explanatory remarks, on the question of keeping the gallery open throughout the year and the admission of the public on students' days. The resolutions, which were passed at a meeting held on June 4, 1880, were to the effect (1) that the trustees and director recommended that the present system of closing the gallery for several weeks in the autumn should be abandoned or greatly modified; (2) that they saw no objection to extending the hours of admission during the summer months, provided in this and the first case the Treasury would defray the expense of an increased staff; (3) that they were of opinion that the indiscriminate admission of the public on students' days might be attended with injury to the collection, and would cause great inconvenience to the students. To the actual resolutions are added some remarks on them by the director, Mr. F. W. Burton. He represents the questions involved in the first and second resolutions mainly as financial ones, though he disbelieves that any beneficial results would attend an extension of the hours of admission in the summer. In regard to the third resolution respecting the admission of the public on students' days, the director remarks that one of the two main objects in the formation of the National Gallery was to afford to professional students of painting a direct means of study and improvement. He says that the students need quiet for their work; that there would be a risk of accident to the pictures if the public were moving about among easels and other painting apparatus; that in foreign galleries there are neither so many students nor so many visitors as in the National Gallery; and that, as a matter of fact, the public would gain but little, as visitors to foreign galleries know, by being admitted when many pictures must necessarily be hidden from them by the easels. The students' days are utilised, too, for work which must be done by daylight, such as freeing the pictures from dust, &c., which could not be properly done with visitors present. For these and other reasons he strongly deprecates any change in regard to the reserved days.

The School of Practical Fine-Art at King's College, established by the aid of the City Guilds Institute, and placed under the direction of Professor Delamotte, which has been open to students since January last, was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught on Saturday last. This school was established for the purpose of giving technical instruction in various branches of practical art and designing for art manufacture. Among the useful and special subjects coming under the former class may be mentioned architecture, drawing on wood, lithography, etching, and painting on china and glass; while the latter embraces book-binding, textile work, wall-papers, metalwork of all kinds, including jewellery, and furniture, constructive and decorative. The classes are open six mornings in the week and on two evenings. There is a special class for ladies, and the system of teaching also includes practical lectures on various branches of art. To give due effect and support to the purpose of the promoters of the school, instruction in Art in its highest phases is also given; a subsequent grant, in addition to the original endowment from the City Guilds Institute, enabling the council of the college to supply accommodation for the study of the antique. Facilities will shortly be given for the purpose of studying from the living form, a most essential part of art-education for all purposes. To illustrate the principles which the school is established to teach, a special loan exhibition of pictures and objects of art was formed in the rooms devoted to the school. Various processes of practical art, such as wood-carving, etching, with the tools and appliances used in each, were also shown; and the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* contributed a series of wood blocks in various stages which thoroughly illustrated the process of drawing and engraving on wood.

The Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Richard Chamberlain) read to the Town Council on Monday a communication from Messrs. Richard and George Tangye, the well-known engineers, offering, if the Council will make provision for a permanent art-gallery, to contribute £5000 for the purchase of specimens of art for exhibition. Should an equal sum be subscribed by other persons, Messrs. Tangye offer to give a further sum of £5000 for the same purpose. A resolution was adopted thanking Messrs. Tangye for their generous offer and expressing the desire of the Council to comply with the conditions; and the General Purposes Committee were instructed to confer with the Free Libraries Committee and report on the subject.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By the death of Garrick, according to Dr. Johnson, the "gaiety of nations" was eclipsed. The nations, however, soon recovered their spirits: and fresh generations of players strutted and fretted their hour on the stage as "little Davey" had done before them. As for the London theatres at the present time, they may be described as being almost deliriously gay in their performances. There is among them, it is true, very little novelty, and still less is there anything dramatic, between Charing-cross and Temple Bar, in which a high standard of art is attained, or even sought to be attained; but there are plenty of old friends in the shape of plays about, which are as droll, and make you laugh as heartily as ever. The theatres have, as a rule, this week, been well supported. That portion of the public which wears a white tie, is addicted to the use of a crutch stick, and is not quite complete without the aid of a toothpick, has as yet shown no signs that it thinks ten shillings too much for a stall; and I suppose that the managers are all making fortunes, and that actors and actresses are building twelve-roomed houses in the Early English style of architecture out of the savings from their salaries.

I was at the Adelphi on Saturday night last to witness the first performance in this country of a farcical comedy in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, called "Forbidden Fruit." The new piece was prefaced by that good old Adelphi melodrama, the lamented Buckstone's "Wreck Ashore." For this fine old crusted entertainment the very modern audience on Saturday failed to show any partiality. Perhaps they thought the "Wreck Ashore" old but not good. At all events, the venerable piece, in its earlier scenes, was hissed. Everybody and everything is liable to the risk of sibilation at some time or another. Do you remember Charles Lamb's story of the pert little ballet-girl who indignantly complained to Manager Elliston that she had been hissed? The Olympian Jove, formerly of Drury-Lane, and afterwards of Wych-street and the Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars-road, drew himself up to his full height, annihilated (morally) the pert little ballet-girl with one awful look, and, with inimitable dignity of mien and articulation, replied: "*They have hissed* Me."

"Forbidden Fruit" was not by any means hissed. It was received throughout with shouts of uproarious laughter, and at its close Mr. Henry Neville, the stage manager, announced, amidst enthusiastic manifestations of approval, that the comedy would be performed every evening until further notice. There were loud cries for Mr. Boucicault; but that clever gentleman, who was "over the hills and far away," somewhere, had written to Mr. Neville to express his regret that he could not be present. With touching modesty, he also wished it to be known that the new play was not quite his own; but that he had been indebted for some of its incidents to an old French vaudeville. Ingenuous Mr. Boucicault! Most deftly did he take the wind out of the sails of those malicious persons the critics who were prepared to show that "Forbidden Fruit" was a very free and easy version of "Le Procès Veauradieux," and that it had many scenes in common with "The Great Divorce Case," "His First Peccadillo," and the "Pink Dominos." Playgoers may well be perfectly indifferent as to whether the author was indebted to the sources just mentioned or to the "Gesta Romanorum," the novels of Florio, or the "Contes de la Reine de Navarre." The object of a farcical comedy is to make people laugh; and Mr. Boccaccio—I mean Mr. Boucicault's comedy-farce, is very laughable indeed.

The plot is "Decameronically" simple, and yet full of the most ingenious equivoques and "situations," none of them new, but all very well remembered, and dexterously adapted to modern use. Two husbands, both barristers, one a profligate Sergeant, the other a meek but errant stuff-gownsman, who are bent on deceiving their spouses, playing truant from their homes, and entertaining a brace of lady riders from the circus at supper in a "cabinet particulier" at "Ranelagh Gardens;" two spouses, one clear-headed, strong-minded, and handsome, the other sentimental, jealous, and pretty; a Captain in the Royal Artillery, whose views on ethics are of imperfect nature; a railway porter, a lawyer's clerk, a German waiter, and the loquacious barmaid at a refreshment buffet. These are the *dramatis personæ*. Stay; a real four-wheeled cab and a real horse are introduced in the refreshment-room scene. In the first and third acts the stage is partitioned off into two compartments, so that a double action can be obtained and the fun can be made faster and more furious. In the "cabinet particulier" scene the interests of hilarity are helped by the German waiter having got a black eye and by the meek and errant husband assuming the waiter's jacket and apron, with the eye-bandage and a false pasteboard nose to boot, and so waiting on his wife, who is supping with the imperfectly ethical officer in the Royal Artillery. The scheme of the play involves the telling of innumerable fibs, and the adoption of a host of mean, cowardly, and immoral tricks and subterfuges; but they are very funny fibs and very facetious frauds, and the audience roared at them just as they roar at Christmas when Mr. Clown in the pantomime picks pockets, empties tradesmen's tills, frightens old ladies into fits, sits upon babies, and assaults the police. Mr. J. G. Taylor was most vivacious in the rakish Sergeant, Mr. Pateman gave very amusing interpretation to the character of the meek but errant stuff-gownsman, Mr. Cato Dove; Miss Helen Barry and Miss Pateman, as the two spouses, were everything that could be farcically desired; and Miss Clara Jecks was very spirited as the talkative married barmaid. Real humour and grace were shown by Miss Marie Williams, who played the ambiguous character of one of the ladies from the Circus—Zulu, otherwise the "Female Cartridge." That "Forbidden Fruit" had been played in the United States prior to its production in England was oddly manifest by the incident of the "Female Cartridge" calling on Mr. Cato Dove at his chambers (which Mr. Boucicault calls his "apartments") and entreating the barrister to "Beecherise" her by calling her as a witness in a notorious lawsuit in which he is engaged with a view to enhance her popularity with the Circus-going public. In this there is an evident allusion to the morbidly-sensational libel case of the Rev. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton.

To me the most amusing feature in this undeniably successful piece was its utter unreality as a picture of contemporary English manners. The "cabinet particulier" was a direct importation from Paris, and might have been a private room at Vachette's or the Moulin Rouge. English Sergeants-at-Law and stuff-gownsmen do not share the same chambers or "apartments." English "Female Cartridges" are not ambitious to be put into the witness-box. They are usually the most retiring as they are the most hard-worked of quasi-dramatic womankind. Nor have we any longer any places of public entertainment answering to "Ranelagh Gardens," which at the Adelphi is a pale phantom of the defunct Cremorne, with an unmelodious twang of the Parisian Mabille superadded. I like "Forbidden Fruit" all the better for these absrud anomalies. Were it a realistic piece, the fundamental frivolity of the piece would make it not funny, but objectionable.

I have been laughing quite as heartily, but in an entirely different key, at the performance of Mr. Byron's "Upper-crust" at the Folly Theatre. This is also a "farcical comedy," if you choose to call it so; but the farcical elements are all of a wholesome and hearty nature. If the principal character be a vulgarian, his vulgarity is thoroughly English and thoroughly true to nature, and is not strained through a French or an American "tammy." It is a great deal too late in the day to criticise the "Upper-crust," else would I descant at length on the rich and rare humour of Mr. J. L. Toole (whose part of Mr. Doublechick, the manufacturer of the celebrated "Diaphanous Soup," fits him as a Houbigant glove might do, and whose leonine roar of "Apologise!" when he is in a passion is a thing to dream about and to laugh at in your dreams) in the singularly effective "make up" and exquisitely patrician bearing of Mr. Billington as Lord Hesketh; on the *verve* and comely ease of Miss Emily Thorne as Lady Boobleton; the graceful repose of Miss Cavalier as Doublechick's daughter, and the airy sprightliness, agility, and *aplomb* of Miss Roland Phillips as Lord Hesketh's sharp-sighted niece—the "bradawl," as the irate Doublechick calls her. This young and clever actress has evidently been working very hard; and hard work, when combined with natural talents, must in the end command a bright recompense.

The indefatigable Mr. Howard Paul, who for more than a quarter of a century has been endeavouring to dispel the eclipse of "the gaiety of nations," is giving a Comic and Musical Entertainment every evening at half-past six in the lecture-hall of the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Howard Paul has carried his entertainment over almost every rood of the United Kingdom; but it has lost nothing of its attractive qualities either from a comic or from a lyric point of view. The famous Hanlon-Lees have also been this week among the "stars" of the Alexandra Palace; and the theatre has been crowded by spectators of the picturesque National Dances, as performed by Mdlle. Palladino, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Lillie Howard, and other clever members of Mr. Augustus Harris's brilliant ballet company from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Jules Cohen's "Estella" was produced here on Saturday, being an Italian version of "Les Bluets," which was originally brought out at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in 1867, when the principal character (Estelle) was sustained by Madame Christine Nilsson. The action takes place in Spain, during the reign of Juan the Second. The story turns on the love of Fabio for Estelle, the sister of Mengo, a wealthy farmer, their union being forbidden by Fabio's father, Don Juan, King of Castille. This monarch, on his assumption of kingly power, had been compelled to put away his wife, the mother of Fabio—a girl of humble origin—and to marry a lady of Royal lineage, by whom he has a son who grows up in habits of dissipation that bring him to the point of death. The King, wishing to secure the succession to the throne, arranges a marriage between his cousin Dorothea and Fabio, who has been brought up as a soldier, in ignorance of his parentage. The lady, summoned to the Court, arrives accompanied by Estella, who had been secluded by the King in a convent where Dorothea was dwelling. Mengo and Fabio, who had sought the King's aid to recover Estelle, are surprised to encounter her at Court; and the lover, refusing to obey the Royal order to marry Dorothea, follows Mengo and his sister to their home. The death of the Infant causes the King to place all his hopes on Fabio, to whom he then makes known the fact of their relationship. The King abdicates in favour of Fabio. Estella is broken-hearted, and takes religious vows. There is not much interest in the story, which is a mere vehicle for a series of pieces for solo voices and choruses that are distributed through four acts.

The music is generally of a light and unimportant character—neither original nor impressive. It is lively and melodious, and were there about half as much of it—in a two-act piece of the opéra-comique class—it might be accepted; but four acts, dealing with incidents of a romantic kind, require a stronger setting than that of M. Cohen. The concerted music is deficient in constructive power, the best piece of that description being the finale to the third act, which is really effective. The whole interest, musical and otherwise, centres in Madame Patti, who sang the music of the title-character with splendid vocalisation. The principal points were Estella's air "Ah! que la plaine est belle" (we give the original French titles), her ballade "Tandis que l'étoile," the "Bluette Valse" (enthusiastically encored), and the "Elégie" in the last act—all which, as well as some incidental solo passages, were given with rare brilliancy and charm. As to the music for Dorothea, Fabio, the King, and Mengo, there is little to specify. Mdlle. Mantilla gave Dorothea's "Couplets de l'Abbesse" so as to obtain some applause, as did M. Vidal the "Couplets du Cid," and Signor Cotogni Mengo's Romance in the last act. Signor Nicolini, as Fabio, sang carefully, but with his usual excess of tremolo. The little music assigned to the character of Dinarba, a peasant, was well rendered by Mdlle. Cottino; other characters having been efficiently filled by Madame Corsi, and Signori Scolara, Manfredi, Fille, and Raguer. Some incidental passages for solo instruments were finely played by Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Carrodus (violin), and Mr. E. Howell (violoncello). The opera has been well placed on the stage, the costumes being rich and appropriate, and the scenery (by Messrs. Dayes and Caney) beautiful, particularly the view of the corn-field, with Penafiel in the distance, and the splendid interior of the cathedral at the close of the opera. The stage arrangements include some effective ballet action, with the clever dancing of Mdlle. Zuliani and the three Mdlles. Reuters. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance. "Estella" was announced for repetition on Tuesday. The season closes on July 17.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" was brought out, for the first time in England, on Tuesday, the performance having been suddenly postponed from the previous Saturday. The opera was originally produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1868, and soon afterwards obtained great success there, and elsewhere in Italy. The composer would appear to have been strongly influenced by the style of Wagner, like whom, moreover, he is his own librettist. The original book begins with the "Prologue in Heaven," the first three acts consisting of Easter Sunday, the garden-scene and the Walpurgis night, and Margaret's death—these belonging to the first part. The second part, constituting the fourth act, comprises the "classical Walpurgis night," and the epilogue, Faust's death. The music consists largely of declamatory passages, with characteristic and figurative orchestral surroundings. There is much that is wild and weird in the scenes dealing with the supernatural; while, in other instances, especially in the music of the garden-scene, there is considerable grace of style.

A special feature in the representation was Madame Christine Nilsson's charming impersonation of Margherita, which may compare with her well-known embodiment of the same character in Gounod's "Faust." The music of the part, in Signor Boito's opera—different in style from that of the French composer—was finely rendered by Madame Nilsson, not only in the love music of the Garden-scene, but also in other instances, particularly in the third act, in which the death of Margaret takes place. The music of this scene was very finely declaimed, and several recalls of the artist testified to the powerful impression produced. Madame Nilsson also sang finely as Helen (of Troy), in the second part. The character of Martha in the first part, and that of Pantalis in the second part, were excellently sustained by Madame Trebelli. Signor Campanini, as Faust, sang with good effect, especially in the cantabile passages; and Signor Nanetti, as Mephistopheles, acted picturesquely, and gave the eccentric music of the part with good realisation of its character. The cast was completed by Signor Grazzi as Wagner in the first part, and Nereus in the second part. Some of the concerted music proved very effective, particularly that of the Walpurgis-night with its strongly marked contrasts in the vocal and orchestral writing. A fine quartet in the Garden-scene and a pleasing duet for Helen and Pantalis in the fourth act had to be repeated. The opera has been produced with great splendour; the scenery, by Signor Magnani, being very beautiful, and the costumes rich and varied. The spectacle in the scene of the Brocken is truly splendid. The incidental ballet action, here and elsewhere, is well arranged, all the stage accessories, indeed, being efficiently realised. Signor Arditi conducted with great skill, and he and the composer were called before the curtain at the close of the opera.

Madame Etelka Gerster made her first appearance this season on Thursday week as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and met with an enthusiastic reception. Her singing was characterised by the same brilliancy and refinement as heretofore, with enhanced vocal power. Amina's opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," and the final bravura, "Ah! non giunge," were special displays of artistic execution. The cast included—as heretofore—Signor Campanini as Elvino and Signor del Puente as Count Rodolfo.

On Monday a great and unexpected success was achieved by Signor Ravelli, who appeared, at only a few hours' notice, as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," in lieu of Mr. Maas, the reason of whose refusal to sing has been explained in his letter published on Tuesday. Signor Ravelli's fine voice and good style were displayed with marked success in the duet with Lucia, "Sulla tomba," and in the scene of the "Malediction," his delivery of the final aria, "Fra poco," having elicited an enthusiastic demonstration of applause. Madame Gerster was the Lucia, a part in which she had before been heard in past seasons. "Linda di Chamouni" was announced for Thursday, "Mefistofele," for the second time, on the following night, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" (cast as before) for this (Saturday) evening.

The Philharmonic Society closed its sixty-eighth season last week with the eighth concert of the series. The occasion brought forward Sir J. Benedict's new overture, composed expressly for the society. It is entitled "Twelfth Night," and is intended to be suggestive of the leading features of Shakspeare's comedy. The overture contains much graceful writing, with some very effective contrasts; the orchestration being—as might be expected from such an experienced master—highly skilful. The work was much applauded, and the composer called forward. Mr. A. H. Jackson's very clever Pianoforte Concerto in D minor had before been heard at one of the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, where he was a student. His concerto was finely played last week by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and Madame Norman-Néruda executed the adagio and rondo from Vieuxtemps' Violin Concerto in E with great effect. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang Bach's air, "Erbarme Dich" (violin obbligato by Herr Straus) and two songs by Mr. Cusins and Mr. C. H. H. Parry, and Mr. Santley was much applauded in his delivery of a new canzonet, "I prithee send me," by Maude Valerie White. The programme included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and Weber's "Jubilee" overture, with which, as usual, the last concert of the series terminated.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper's Pianoforte Recital was given on Thursday week at Messrs. Kirkman's, Soho-square.

The twentieth season of Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals closed yesterday (Friday) week, when an interesting selection of classical music was performed by himself, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Herr Franz Néruda.

Miss Helen Meason—favourably known as a concert vocalist—gave a Matinée Musicale at Steinway Hall on Monday. The other miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of Mr. Edward Platter at St. George's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, of M. J. Niedzielski at Steinway Hall on the same evening, and of Mdlle. Leona Fabre at Grosvenor Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon. A vocal and orchestral concert, including Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," was given on Wednesday evening, by the Kensington Amateur Orchestral and Choral Society, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street. The second of Signor Guido Papini's Pianoforte Recitals for this season took place on Wednesday at 6, Inverness-terrace; and the third is announced for Wednesday next, at the same place. Mdlle. Castellan, by permission of Mrs. Owen Lewis, gave a morning concert at No. 1, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, on Thursday. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. Herr Otto Leu's first evening concert took place on Thursday at the Art and Literary Circle, 7, Argyle-street.

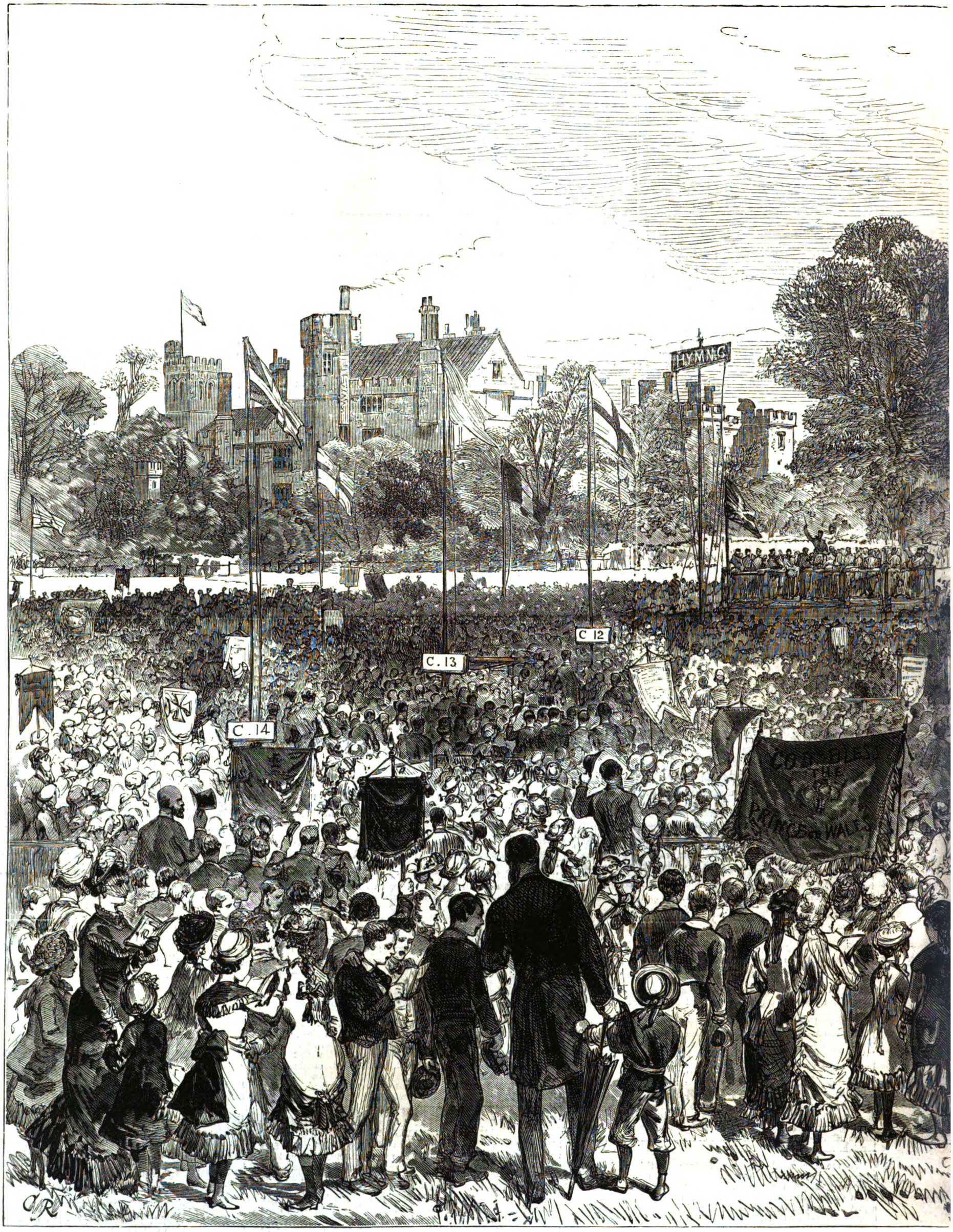
The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Randegger has been appointed successor to Sir Julius Benedict as conductor of the Norwich Musical Festivals.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett prize (purse of ten guineas) was competed for on Monday, the 5th inst., at the Royal Academy of Music. There were twenty-four candidates, and the prize was awarded to Dinah Shapley. Two additional prizes (five guineas each, presented by Messrs. Dorrell and C. Hallé) were awarded to Amy Hare and Maud Willett.

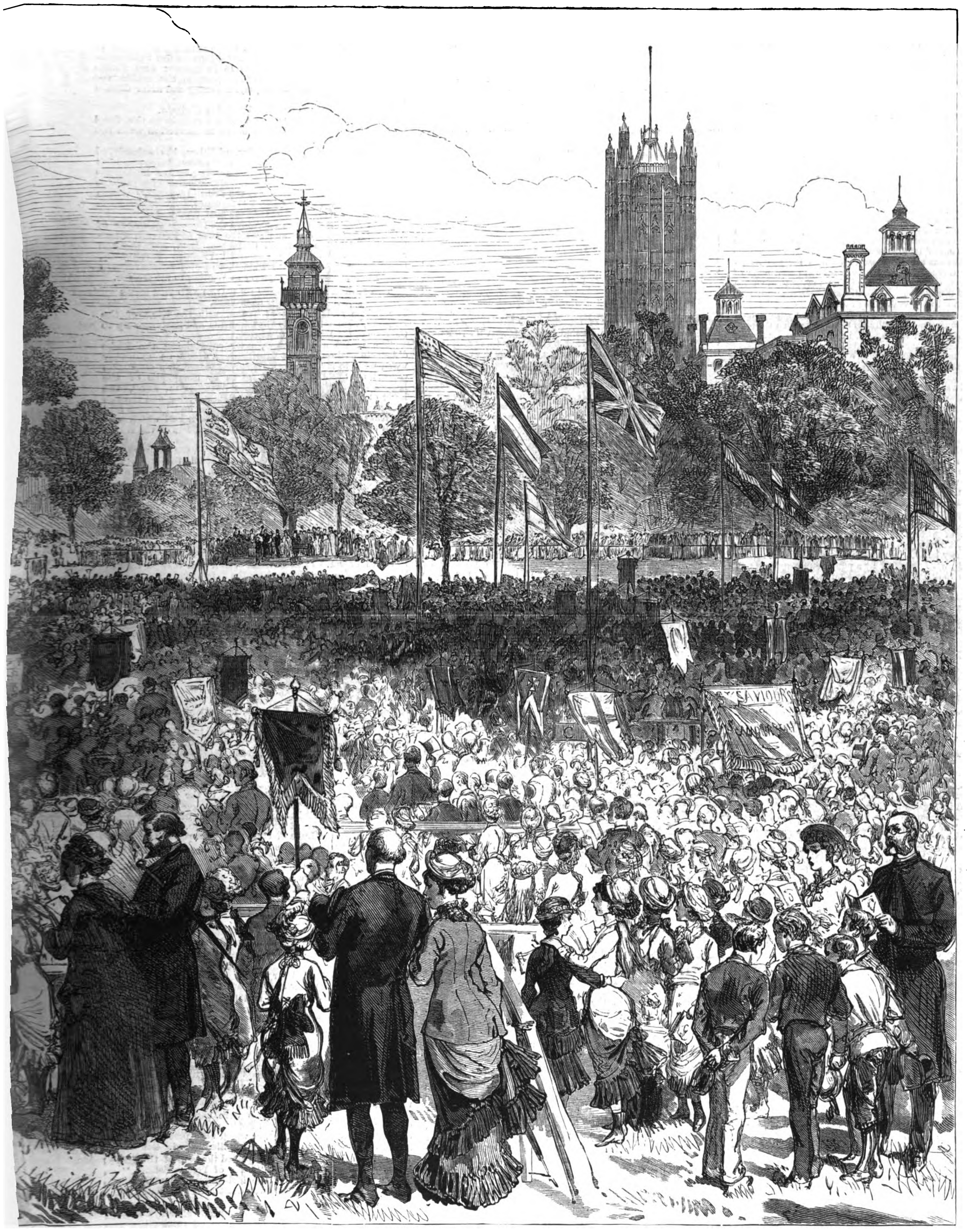
The new yacht, the Livadia, for the Czar of Russia was launched at high water on Wednesday from the yard of John Elder and Co., on the Clyde, in the presence of a distinguished company and an immense crowd. The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Prince Sahahoskoy, Admiral Popoff, and Captain Soulaceff, arrived at Glasgow in the morning from London. They were received by Lord Provost Collins, Mr. William Pearce, builder of the yacht, and others. After a Russian service the ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by the Duchess of Hamilton.

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THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS: GREAT GATHERING

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OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT LAMBETH PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE CENTENARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The week of conferences and public festivities to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first Sunday School at Gloucester concluded last Saturday. There was a great assemblage of London Sunday-school children, invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the gardens of Lambeth Palace. The statue of Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in Charing-Cross Gardens on the Victoria Thames Embankment, was unveiled at an earlier hour. A concert, in which five thousand children sang, took place the same afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall.

Our Illustrations show the scene in Lambeth Palace Gardens, and the incident of Sunday-school children presenting Bibles to the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses, the whole family, including two sons and three young daughters, came to this interesting celebration, accompanied by the King of Greece. The Duke of Cambridge and his sister, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, were also present. The Archbishop, with his three daughters, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Tait, and Miss Agnes Tait, received their Royal visitors. Unhappily, the weather that day was very bad. It had been raining violently whilst the Sunday-school children, more than twenty thousand in number, were arriving and taking their places. We sadly fear that a great many of them have suffered in health, as no kind of shelter was provided. They were collected in a circular open space on the lawn, around which a clear road was kept, like a race-course, marked by a barrier of stakes and cords. In the centre was a platform for the Grenadier Guards' band. Opposite this, at the outer side of the course, was the raised platform or dais for the Archbishop and his distinguished visitors. Banners and flags of different nations, displayed on Venetian masts, made up a pretty show of decoration. With dry and bright weather, it would have been all very well. The rain indeed ceased for an hour or two, at which time the ceremonial proceedings took place; but the multitude of children must have been exposed to wet long before and afterwards, in coming to Lambeth, conducted by their teachers, and again in going home.

The Archbishop was accompanied by the Bishops of London and Rochester, the Dean of Westminster, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishops of Mauritius and Antigua. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Gladstone came with the schools under their individual patronage. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and Mr. Sheriff Bayley were present; also the Japanese Ambassador. An address to the Archbishop was presented by the Church of England Sunday School Institute, with a gold medal to commemorate the centenary. The Archbishop spoke in reply. Then Jackson's "Te Deum" was sung; and the Archbishop, followed by the Lord Mayor and other visitors in their carriages, passed all round to inspect the schools, of which 320 were on the ground. It was soon after this that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children and King George of Greece, arrived in two carriages, and were ushered to seats on the dais.

Then followed the presentation of a bouquet to the Princess of Wales, and of Bibles and Prayer-books to the young Princes and Princesses by Sunday-school children. These books, handsomely bound in maroon morocco, with massive silver mountings, were provided by a penny subscription from every child who took part in the celebration. The children who presented these memorial gifts did their duty very creditably, and their offerings were graciously accepted.

Another hymn was then sung, and then came a march past of the whole body of children. The bands formed up opposite the dais, taking it in turns to play stirring quicksteps whenever their aid was needed, but giving place to the juvenile bands, which marched at the head of many of the schools, playing with good effect. The schools went by in double columns of fours, so that two schools were always passing at the same time. When the defile had fairly commenced it flowed on continuously, with only two or three short checks, until the whole of the large body of children had passed, each school making direct for one of the exits, and so clearing the grounds.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Robert Raikes, erected in the gardens of the Thames Embankment by the Sunday-School Union, took place in presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by M. Paumier, President of the Sunday-School Union of Paris; Dr. Prochnow, the leader of the Berlin Sunday schools; Dr. Vincent, Dr. Murphy, and Dr. Todd, of the United States, and the principal leaders of the movement in England. The statue, which is of colossal size in bronze, was designed by Mr. W. Brock, a pupil of the late Mr. Foley, R.A. The model is in the Royal Academy Exhibition. The figure was cast by Messrs. Drew and Son, of Thames Ditton. It represents Raikes apparently in the act of expounding something from a book which he holds in his right hand. It stands on a pedestal of Cornish grey granite, eleven feet in height, on which is the inscription, "Robert Raikes, Founder of Sunday Schools, 1780. This statue was erected under the direction of the Sunday-School Union, by contributions from teachers and scholars of Sunday schools in Great Britain, July, 1880." The conferences to discuss the best methods and means of Sunday-school work took place during several days at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at Exeter Hall, and in the library of Lambeth Palace. There were evening meetings at Exeter Hall, and special services in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and other places of worship, as well as in St. Paul's Cathedral, which were mentioned in our last.

The Birmingham centre of the Sunday-School Union, embracing Coventry, Cradley, Barslem, Kidderminster, Tamworth, Banbury, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Leamington, and many other places, celebrated the centenary this week by a conference at the Birmingham Townhall. Mr. George Dixon, ex-member for the borough, and chairman of the Birmingham School Board, presided.

BELGIAN JUBILEE FESTIVAL EXHIBITION.

The Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Belgium was celebrated recently in the capital city of Brussels. On Wednesday the King and Queen opened the National Exhibition, which is in a building erected at the end of the Rue de la Loi, on the ground formerly used for parades and horse-races. It is a large semicircular building, with two glass wings similar to our Crystal Palace, and surrounded by gardens and fountains. In the centre was a raised platform for the Royal family and the authorities. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Twenty-five thousand persons were present, including seven thousand exhibitors with their families. Behind and around the seats for the Royal family were the members of the diplomatic body in full dress, headed by the Papal Nuncio; the Cabinet Ministers and members of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives; and the surviving members of the Congress of 1830, amongst whom was the venerable M. Rogier, one of the founders of Belgian independence. The gardens were full of people. At two o'clock the King and Queen arrived with the Count and Countess of Flanders and their suite. Their Majesties were addressed by M. Rolin Jacquemyns, Minister of the Interior; Count de Merode, President of the Jubilee Fêtes Committee; and M. Vanderstraeten, Burgomaster of Brussels and President of the Exhibition Committee. The King graciously replied to each speech. Then followed the performance of a triumphal march and patriotic hymn, under the direction of M. Benoit, a Flemish composer. There were 400 musicians, civil and military, and 1000 singers, 500 of each sex. Great applause followed this performance. A procession of several thousand workmen and workwomen, with bands of music, marched before their Majesties. After this the Royal family visited the Exhibition.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been actively engaged at Windsor during the week both in State duties and in hospitalities.

M. Challemel-Lacour, French Ambassador, arrived at the castle yesterday week and presented his credentials to her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court the same day to receive the Siamese Ambassador, who arrived at the castle with his suite at half-past one o'clock, luncheon being served for her Majesty's guests in the Waterloo Gallery. The Yeoman of the Guard were on duty in the castle, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the Quadrangle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and chief officers of state, entered the Throne-Room at three o'clock.

His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang, the Siamese Ambassador, accompanied by the members of the Embassy, were introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Master of the Ceremonies and presented by the Secretary of State. After presenting his credentials his Excellency presented to the Queen a letter from the King of Siam and delivered a short address expressive of the King's attachment to her Majesty and his desire that the amicable relations existing between Siam and Great Britain might be perpetuated, to which the Queen replied. The Ambassador then, in the name of the King of Siam, presented her Majesty with the insignia of the Order of the White Elephant, and the Queen was invested with the ribbon, badge, and star, which were placed upon her Majesty by Princess Beatrice. The Queen then invested his Excellency with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and knighted him; and also conferred the companionship of the said order upon Prince Prisdang, the secretary of the Embassy. The other members of the Embassy were presented to her Majesty, together with Mr. W. A. Cockerell, who is specially appointed to attend upon the Embassy. Phya Ratna Kosa, first secretary of the Embassy, was prevented by indisposition from being present, but the Queen has conferred upon him the companionship of St. Michael and St. George.

The same day her Majesty received a deputation from the Convocation of Canterbury to present an address. The members of Convocation were introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord in Waiting. The Secretary of State for the Home Department presented the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prolocutor to the Queen, and the Archbishop presented the address to her Majesty, who returned a reply, after which his Grace and the Prolocutor kissed hands; Princess Beatrice being present. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard and Lady Layard, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross and Lady Cross, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, the Earl of Zetland, and the Master of the Household.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen on Saturday. Lord Kensington had an audience of her Majesty to present an address from the House of Commons. Madame Albani sang before the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the afternoon. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Sir C. L. Wyke, Lord Kensington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The Right Hon. W. E. Foster was prevented from dining with her Majesty by his duties in the House of Commons.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, Senior Student and Tutor, Christ Church, Oxford, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty.

Princes Albert Victor and George took leave of the Queen on Monday and returned to London. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with her Majesty.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, numbering some 200, by command of the Queen, gave a concert at the castle in the afternoon. The entertainment took place in St. George's Hall in the presence of her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The Hon. Lady Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, Lady Cowell, Mr. Victor Biddulph and Miss Biddulph, were invited to the concert; and the servants of the household were present. The choir was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, and subsequently shown over the state and private apartments. By desire of the Queen, the choir was photographed in a group on the terrace before leaving the castle. The members of the choir were conveyed to and from Windsor by special train upon the Great Western Railway. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Windsor for London. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Countess of Caledon, the Earl of Zetland, Captain Lord Charles Scott, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, and Captain F. I. Edwards, R.E.

The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath on Tuesday in the Audience-Room, when the undermentioned Knights Grand Cross of the Order were severally introduced to her Majesty's presence, and were invested by the Queen with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class:—Admirals Sir George Rose Sartorius, Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, and the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, and Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was knighted. Admiral George Greville Wellesley and Major-General Frederick Alexander Campbell were also knighted, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Military Division of the Second Class of the order. Princess Beatrice was present. Luncheon was served in the dining-room. Levée dress was worn by the gentlemen in waiting.

Mrs. Fleetwood I. Edwards was presented to the Queen in the afternoon, on her marriage.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice came to London and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, returning to Windsor to dinner.

The Queen, with the Princess, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise.

Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, who have passed some weeks on a visit to the Queen, left Windsor on Thursday week upon their return home. Princess Beatrice accompanied them from the castle to the railway station. The Princesses were attended by Miss Jackson and Baron von Riedessel, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry to the Queen, and attended them to Flushing, whence they proceeded to Darmstadt. On the day before their departure the Princesses of Hesse accompanied the Queen to Frogmore; and Baron von Riedessel joined the Royal dinner party at the castle, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing during and after dinner in the Quadrangle.

Mdlle. de Perpigna has dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has sent a donation of 100 guineas to the fund now being raised at the Mansion House in connection with the loss of the Atalanta.

Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, of Esher, has submitted to the Queen his statuette in marble of "Elaine," also the bust of Prince Alamayou, which he is executing by her Majesty's command; and Monsieur Protais has also submitted his picture of "The Finding of the Body of the Prince Imperial," which he has painted for her Majesty by command.

The Court is expected at Osborne next Wednesday.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting; and the Earl of Zetland, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, M.P., and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Viscount Torrington, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and Major-General Du Plat as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the King of the Hellenes, were busy with entertainments and festivities up to the time of his Majesty's departure.

The Prince and Princess, after entertaining the Duke d'Aumale at luncheon at Marlborough House on Thursday week, went to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner's afternoon concert at St. James's Hall, given by the pupils of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris, the King of the Hellenes and Princes Albert Victor and George being present. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at a ball which was given by Colonel Owen Williams and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) at the Hyde Park Barracks.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the King of the Hellenes and Princes Albert Victor and George, visited the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey the next day, and, after lunching with their Graces, returned to town in the afternoon.

The Prince received the Siamese Ambassador and the members of his suite at Marlborough House on Saturday, and was invested by his Excellency, on behalf of the King of Siam, with the insignia of the Royal Order of the White Elephant of Siam. In the afternoon his Royal Highness and the Princess, with the King of the Hellenes and their children, were present at the centenary gathering of Sunday-school children at Lambeth Palace. Princes Albert Victor and George went to Windsor Castle. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes and Prince Louis of Battenberg went to a fête given by the Ranelagh Club, where they dined, and remained until the close of the entertainment, which consisted of a polo-match by electric light, and a donkey race, together with a general illumination of the grounds.

The Prince and the King of the Hellenes met the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia at Charing-cross Station on Monday, upon his arrival from the Continent. The Grand Duke came subsequently from Claridge's Hotel to Marlborough House to visit their Royal Highnesses and the King of the Hellenes.

In the evening the King of the Hellenes left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied his Majesty to Charing-cross Station, and there took leave of him. Colonel A. Ellis, Equerry to the Prince, attended the King to Dover, whence he crossed for Paris and Berlin en route to join the Queen of the Hellenes at Copenhagen.

The Prince left town on Tuesday for Newmarket, travelling by the midday train from St. Pancras to Cambridge, and thence by special train to Newmarket.

The Princess, with her family, left by the same train for Sandringham.

The Prince presided at the latest meeting of the Governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were present.

The Prince and Princess will have an afternoon party at Marlborough House on Tuesday next.

The Prince has had submitted from Mr. Streeter specimens of the Japanese native art-work in gold and silver, which he has recently introduced into this country. His Royal Highness purchased several articles.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, last Saturday.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Reserve Squadron, left Portland for Bantry Bay on Tuesday to join the Channel Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Hood.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn presented the prizes to students of the departments of General Literature, Science and Engineering, and Applied Science, at King's College, on Saturday; and also inaugurated the new Schools of Art, under Professors Delamotte and Glenny. The Duke and Duchess went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, were present at the summer exhibition of the Richmond Horticultural Society in the Old Deer Park. The band of the 1st Surrey Militia and that of the Civil Service Volunteers, which regiment was encamped in the park, performed selections of music. The Duke and Duchess were also present at the evening fête given by the Royal Botanic Society of London at the gardens in Regent's Park, at which 8000 persons congregated, the gardens and the lake being illuminated.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the "Duke of York's School," on Tuesday, in the grounds of the institution, and afterwards presented the principal prizes won during the past year in the various departments.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, shortly after his arrival at Claridge's on Monday evening, received visits from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and afterwards dined with his Excellency Prince Lobanoff at the Russian Embassy. On Tuesday the Grand Duke received visits from Prince Louis of Battenberg and various Ambassadors; and in the evening left by the mail-train for Glasgow, in order to be present on Wednesday at the launch of the Emperor of Russia's new steam-yacht, which has been built by Messrs. John Elder and Co.

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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Many of their Lordships must have been late at dinner on the 1st inst. The vexed question of the Mar Peerage was the cause of their detention. The Earl of Galloway moved that effect should be given to the resolution adopted on June 14. But Lord Redesdale introduced an amendment to the effect that the resolution of the House on Feb. 26, 1875, ought not to be rescinded. And the issue was that Lord Galloway's motion was negatived by a majority of 28—80 against 52; and the Earl of Kellie's right to answer to the name of the Earl of Mar at the election of Scotch peers was confirmed by the tacit agreement to the Earl of Redesdale's amendment, which received the support of the law lords.

The report made by their Lordships' Select Committee on Intemperance was the subject of a conversation on the 2nd inst.; and the Earl of Onslow and the Bishop of Carlisle (the latter of whom favoured the Gothenberg system) were informed by the Earl of Fife that the Government would introduce a measure to reform the licensing laws at the earliest opportunity after the present Session. The Earl of Ravensworth then drew from Lord Northbrook a statement that, in view of the loss of the Eurydice and the Atalanta, no more training-ships would be built until the Atalanta Commission had issued its report. With a little business—the passing of the Great Seal Bill, Oxford and Cambridge Limited Tenures Bills, and the Universities Estate Act Amendment Bill—the sitting closed.

Earl Fortescue on Monday returned to his pet notion that literary examinations in the Army should be supplemented by physical competitions, but the idea found no favour with the Earl of Morley, the Duke of Cambridge, or Lord Bury, and there appeared to be a general agreement with the dictum of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that it would be difficult to produce a finer body of young men than the young officers of Woolwich and Sandhurst. Earl Spencer then secured the second reading of his Elementary Education Bill, the Duke of Richmond becoming a Ministerial advocate for the nonce, and replying to the objections raised by the Duke of Somerset to the Government by-laws.

Elementary Education was also the theme of a desultory conversation on Tuesday. Lord Norton opened the ball by inquiring whether almost all the inspectors of the Education Department had not reported against grants to elementary schools for results in examination on specific subjects, as leading to the neglect of primary instruction. Although Earl Spencer deprecated a debate on the matter, several noble Lords expressed diverse opinions, the Duke of Argyll and Earl Granville contending that something more than "the three R's" might well be taught, and Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Winmarleigh, and others arguing that it would be unwise to encourage teachers to neglect the general body of children in order to advance the quicker learners.

COMMONS.

The Ministerial measures for the relief of the distress in Ireland, Mr. Bradlaugh's subsidence into a quiet member, and an important financial statement by the Secretary for India have been the salient features in the Lower House during the past week.

Mr. Bradlaugh made his affirmation of allegiance to her Majesty, and took his seat, on the 2nd inst., in accordance with the following resolution, which, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, was sanctioned at the previous sitting by 303 to 249 votes:—"That every person returned as a member of this House, who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, shall henceforth (notwithstanding so much of the resolution adopted by this House on June 22 last as relates to affirmation) be permitted, without question, to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute." The junior member for Northampton voted the same day with the Government in the division upon the motion to issue a new writ for Tewkesbury, carried by 238 ayes to 53 noes.

A stout fight has been made to prevent the Employers' Liability Bill from getting into Committee. Some time was occupied yesterday week in discussing Mr. Macdonald's amendment adverse to the "common employment" question; and, the debate being adjourned till Tuesday, the amendment was then withdrawn, only to be succeeded by a motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee. This was negatived by a majority of 129—259 against 180 votes, but even then the House could not go into Committee on the measure.

Dr. Cameron's motion for an Address to her Majesty to restrain missionaries from resolving themselves into judges and executioners, as he implied had been the case with the Blantyre Mission and with Mr. Brown's expedition in New Britain, was withdrawn by the hon. member upon explanations being offered by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Grant Duff.

Many hon. members were deprived of their usual Saturday holiday last week by the desire of the Government to make progress with the Bill for the Relief of Distress in Ireland. Yielding to pressure from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Forster sanctioned a proposition empowering the Local Government Board to make grants to the amount of £200,000; but the Ministry felt bound to oppose Mr. Synan's amendment to throw the loss of 2½ per cent on loans upon the Imperial Exchequer in lieu of the Irish Church Fund. In a brief and quietly delivered speech, Mr. Bradlaugh recommended that the distress in Ireland should be relieved with a generous hand, and therefore supported the amendment, which was rejected, however, by 184 to 58 votes. For an hour or so longer did Irish members contend, but vainly, in the hope of increasing the grants.

Nine Millions! The Marquis of Hartington had on Monday to state that this was the sum total of the Afghan war expenditure in excess of the estimate of the late Government. His Lordship added that the actual excess to be met in the current year would be £3,370,000.

In view of the failure of the scheme of Confederation in South Africa, Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Monday asked the Prime Minister whether the Ministry still intended to retain Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape. Mr. Gladstone had learnt with "very great concern" that the promotion of Confederation amongst the Colonies had been frustrated; but would rather not answer the question until fuller reports had been received.

Advocated by Mr. Gladstone in a great speech, and stoutly supported by the Marquis of Hartington, the bill for granting Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland was on Monday subjected to keen criticism by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gibson (who has become the most vigorous debater on the front Opposition bench), but was read the second time by a majority of 78—295 to 217 votes.

The Supplementary Budget of Mr. Gladstone was explained afresh by the right hon. gentleman in a short speech on Tuesday, and the changes in the excise duties and beer licenses described in detail.

Mr. Childers's mild and amiable mode of disarming assailants prevailed with Mr. Trevelyan on Tuesday evening. The hon. member having made a powerful speech, studded with statistics, in favour of the following motion, ultimately consented to withdraw it—"That steps should at once be taken to reduce the active list of Generals to the point at which it is adequate, and no more than adequate, to the actual requirements of the service of the country. That no appointments should henceforward be made to honorary colonelcies, due regard being had to the interests of existing officers."

The second reading of the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was moved by Mr. Collins on Wednesday. He said its object was the establishment and organisation of a Board of Unpaid Commissioners in Ireland, who by devoting time and attention to this subject might revive and restore an important industry. The existing Commissioners had restrained some abuses and issued some valuable reports; but their powers were too limited and the means at their disposal too inconsiderable for them to accomplish much good. The result of the establishment of the Scotch Fishery Board had been very satisfactory, and it was a similar arrangement which this bill would provide for Ireland. The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund would be transferred to the proposed Conservancy, and the bill asked that £30,000 should be added to it. Finally, the bill would transfer the fishery piers to the new board, and allow them £20,000 a year for their maintenance. After considerable discussion, the House divided, and the bill was negatived, the ayes being 125, and the noes 175. The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act (1875) Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Chaplin, was talked out.

NOVELS.

American life, manners, and characters, described in American English, may be studied to no little purpose and with no little pleasure in the two volumes entitled *Odd or Even?* by Mrs. Whitney (Ward, Lock, and Co.); but it should be distinctly understood that honest study will be required, if the author's elaborate production is to be properly appreciated. We have brilliant and popular American writers who give us lively pictures of the fashion in which their fellow-countrymen conduct themselves upon their travels, whether in Europe or any other division of the globe; and very diverting, exhilarating, and even exciting are the sketches. Mrs. Whitney, however, photographs her countrymen and country-women, their boys and girls, as they are at home; and her stories differ from those of the writers to whom allusion has been made in many respects, and especially in point of solidity, as widely almost as an excellent plum-pudding from a bottle of effervescent wine. In the present instance her tale is likely to afford but scanty gratification to the reader who takes up a novel for the sake of easily as well as pleasantly tiding over an interval of leisure, or of being thrilled with moving incidents, or of getting an introduction into grand society, or of catching a glimpse of forbidden scenes and dipping into a chronicle of scandalous adventures. The story is pure and moral in the highest degree, idyllic, Arcadian, and almost Utopian, and it is told in a plain, straightforward style, which, though picturesque enough from time to time, becomes somewhat prolix and wearisome on the whole from the care bestowed upon the most insignificant details, and from the inordinate length at which illustrations, not very interesting in themselves, are worked out for the enlightenment and edification of the reader. Many pages are devoted to remarks concerning Professor Piazzi Smith's "wonderful book," as it is truly called, about the Great Pyramid, and many pages also are devoted to quotations from Scripture and from sermons which are supposed to have been composed and delivered by an eminent minister, who is one of the principal personages in the novel, but which there is reason to believe were really written, if not delivered, by Mrs. Whitney herself. Now, a very little of this sort of thing is as much as the ordinary novel-reader can bear; and there is considerably more than a little. There is something so excessively mean and contemptible, moreover, in the parts played by Mrs. Pemble and by the "deacon," and they are themselves persons of so little account as representatives of human nature, that the space allowed to them and the ability exhibited in delineating their characters and in describing their petty manœuvres appear to be thrown away upon objects utterly unworthy of the importance assigned to them. And, indeed, the whole narrative, excellent as it is in tone and purpose, as well as in many of its scenes and situations, is spun out with a reckless disregard of the strength inherent in the fundamental material. How a city-bred miss, clever, original, superior to the general run of city-bred misses, fell in love with and courageously married a "ploughman," of a higher moral and not much lower mental type than the Scottish Burns, this is all there is to tell. And the true love, be it added, runs smoother than is its wont; so that the story might reasonably have been shorter. In telling it, however, at unnecessary length the author has found the opportunity of portraying, with a fulness which no patient reader will regret, a number of beautiful characters, not the less beautiful because of their lowly condition; and among them a prominent place must be given to the faithful Sarell, a jewel of womankind, and to the Rebekah-like mother of the peerless "ploughman," Rebekah-like from the housewifely point of view, but in other respects as far above Rebekah as the spirit of the New Testament is above that of the Old. As for the queer title of the novel, it is not easy to explain in a few words; but perhaps an inkling of the meaning may be obtained from an observation attributed to the heroine's father, when she persisted in marrying her "ploughman" at all risks: "Those two are odd ones," said he, "but they 've made it even."

A commendable practice is revived in the case of the three volumes entitled *With a Silken Thread and Other Stories:* by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), a preliminary note forewarning the reader that the stories have already appeared in various papers and magazines, duly named, and that one of the stories, the story with the title of "For Love," was expanded into the novel so widely and favourably known as "The World Well Lost." It can scarcely be necessary to state that the stories are all readable; though, of course, the author's powers could not be put forth to the full extent in the comparatively confined area which was all that was available for the very longest of the tales. They show that the author is at home in nearly every style, except the humorous, from the tender and pathetic to the ghastly and horrible. There are playful touches also, no doubt; but of wit, as distinguished from good sense and wisdom, and of humour, as exhibited by the famous Sydney Smith and others, there is small, if any, trace. This is not mentioned as a reproach, but as a bare fact; there are diversities of gifts, and not even Mrs. Lynn Linton can be expected to prove possession of them all, being well content to lack just one. At any rate, she possesses to a marvel the feminine gift of telling a story apparently at almost any length, having at command the means of distributing over five chapters and a hundred pages of small print, without discernible effort on her part or any sense of having had too much of a good thing on the reader's, so meagre a tale as that which is called "With a Silken Thread," and which is a new version of the old story about King Cophetua's infatuation. In this instance his Majesty does not marry the "young person," though his intentions are strictly honourable; but he is rescued from what his mother considers degradation by the diplomatic cruelty of that mother, who, insidiously pretending to forward his views, invites the "young person" to the "palace," and then so overwhelms her with magnificence, persecutes her with ladylike airs and graces, and exposes her to such mortifying contrasts with the "real quality," that the poor girl, in her abject humiliation, runs away to her own more congenial home, confesses her inability to "abide" rank and fashion and gentility, voluntarily releases and even dismisses "Cophetua," recovers her heart and her appetite, and finds a manly rustic who will satisfy both. Whether we are intended to side with the cruelly judicious mother or not, it would be presumptuous to declare positively; but it may be permissible to doubt whether, in nine cases out of ten, her line of conduct, which was undoubtedly cruel and even brutal, would be successful, and whether, therefore, it would be judicious: "Cophetua" is not always to be led "with a silken thread," and "the beggar-maid" is sometimes one of "Nature's noble-women," with an innate taste and delicacy above any that long descent and education can produce, and sometimes, far oftener perhaps, a conceited, brazen, ambitious, determined, imitative hussy, whom no contrast would permanently abash, and who would be sufficiently clever and self-confident to transform herself by degrees into a very tolerable likeness of the creatures about her. Especially if she were their superior in beauty, and could therefore count upon the support of the men.

Good novels are by no means so scarce as critics and the public, spoiled by the plentiful supply nowadays of that which in the former days of comparative scarcity would have seemed far above the average, are wont to maintain; and *Enga*, by the author of "The Harbour Bar" (Macmillan and Co.), certainly belongs to the category of novels which, without attaining to the highest rank, are emphatically good. The two volumes contain a story as healthy as the air of the Highlands in which or near which the scenes are chiefly laid; and the workmanship, whether employed in the delineation of character or in the description of places and incidents, with the accessory and supplementary matters connected with various habits and customs, modes of thought and peculiarities of dialect, is of a very high order. The weakness, if there be any weakness, is in the want of originality, so far as the cardinal point of the plot and the machinery whereby the development is effected are concerned; for it may be urged with reason that there is nothing very novel about the conception of a property usurped by a villain who has caused the true heir to be spirited away, who puts a spoke in the wheel of the true heir's love, who tries to buy the true heir's betrothed from her impecunious father, and whose dark secret is all the while in the keeping of a somewhat mysterious masculine woman, made in the likeness of the famous Meg Merrilies. And this secret the man-woman is burning from the very first to reveal, but is restrained by some fantastic notion about the binding nature of an oath which she was induced to take, and which her strong common sense should have convinced her that she was not bound under the circumstances to keep. She should have gloried in breaking it, and should have become "splendidè mendax," like Hypermnestra. It is time that encouragement were withheld even in novels from the pernicious and ludicrous idea that the sanction of the Good Spirit, whereby alone an oath is rendered inviolable, can by any possibility be conferred upon a promise to do wickedness and to abet a crime. However, if the old woman had taken a philosophical view of her position and had not shown as much respect as was shown, with a little more cause, by the murderous Herod for a rash oath, a very charming and touching story would in all probability have been brought to a premature and regrettable, because premature, conclusion.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CARLISLE.

This day (Saturday), at the old Border city of Carlisle, the annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England will be partly opened—that is to say, only the Implement-yard. The entire show of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, butter and other dairy produce, with a model working dairy in operation, and two or three novelties and specialties besides, will be opened on Monday and through next week to Friday.

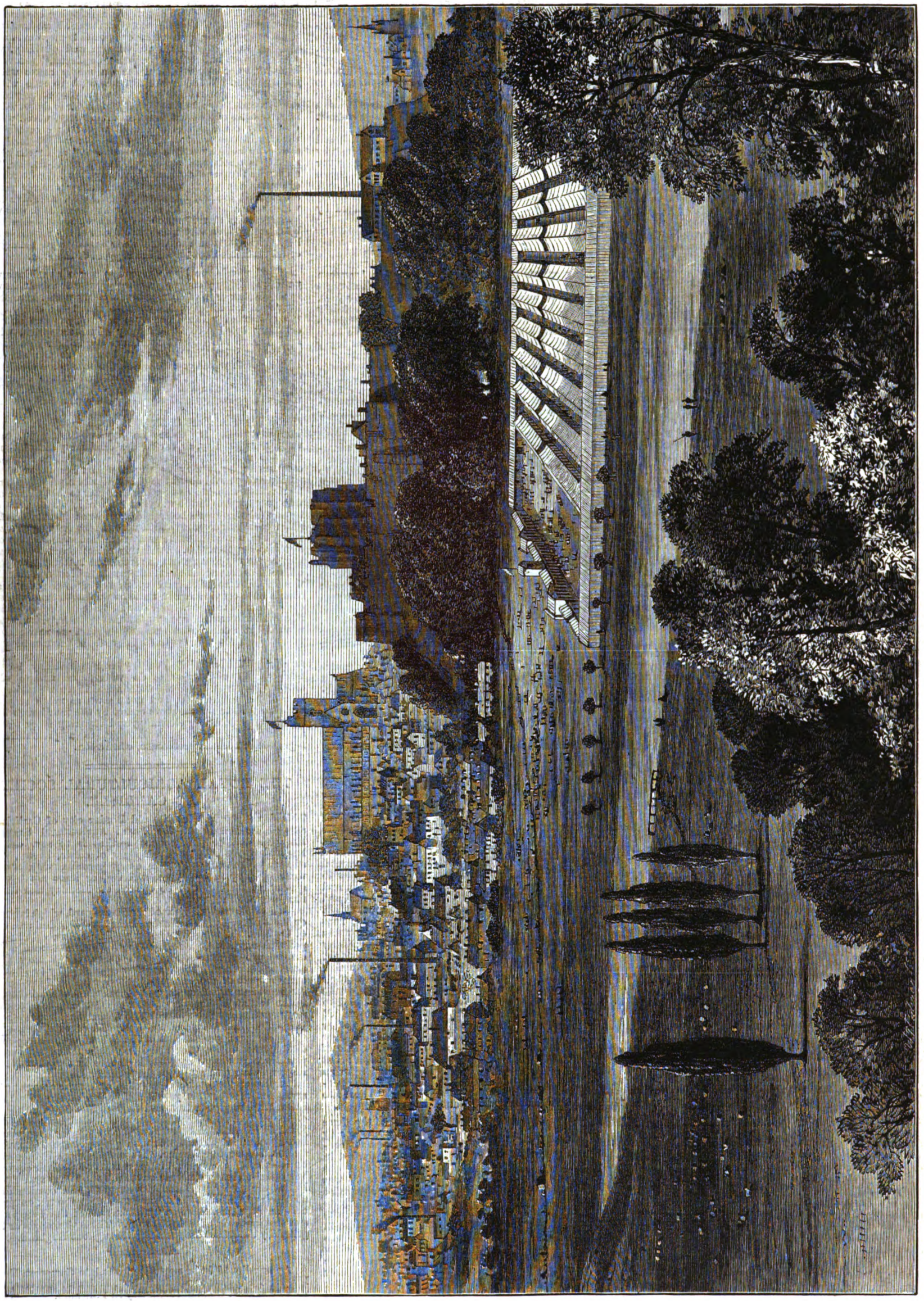
We give a general view of the Show-yard, which is situated on the banks of the river Eden, near the Cathedral and Castle of Carlisle. It is approached by Dacre-street, opposite Corporation-road. A stream named the Caldew, flowing to the Eden, divides two meadows from each other, the Willow Holme and the Sancerics. These are now connected by two bridges; and one part of the exhibition, the agricultural implements, machines in motion, seeds, and other collections, will be found in the Willow Holme, just below the Castle Hill, close to the railway offices. The sheds of this department have an aggregate extent of 9781 ft., and the number of exhibitors is 269. On the further ground, that of the Sancerics, are the pens for different live-stock, with rings in which the animals will be paraded at the times appointed. There is a spacious horse-ring, with a grand stand for the spectators.

A plan of the entire show-yard, and some account of the arrangements for this year's Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be found in last Monday's publication of the *Mark Lane Express*. That useful and long-established journal of British agriculture has this week made its appearance in a new and improved form, with pages of more convenient size, and at a reduced price. Its contents are lightened also by some articles of general interest and of a popular character. We observe that it strongly advocates the Hares and Rabbits Bill of the present Liberal Government, and commends the abolition of the Malt Tax, but holds that the tax on private brewery should be assessed upon the rent of the house alone, and not of the land attached to it. These views appear to be generally entertained by farmers throughout England.

An excellent lifesize portrait of the late Somerset Herald, Mr. J. R. Planché, painted by Mrs. Laura J. Roberts, is on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's Gallery in Pall-mall.

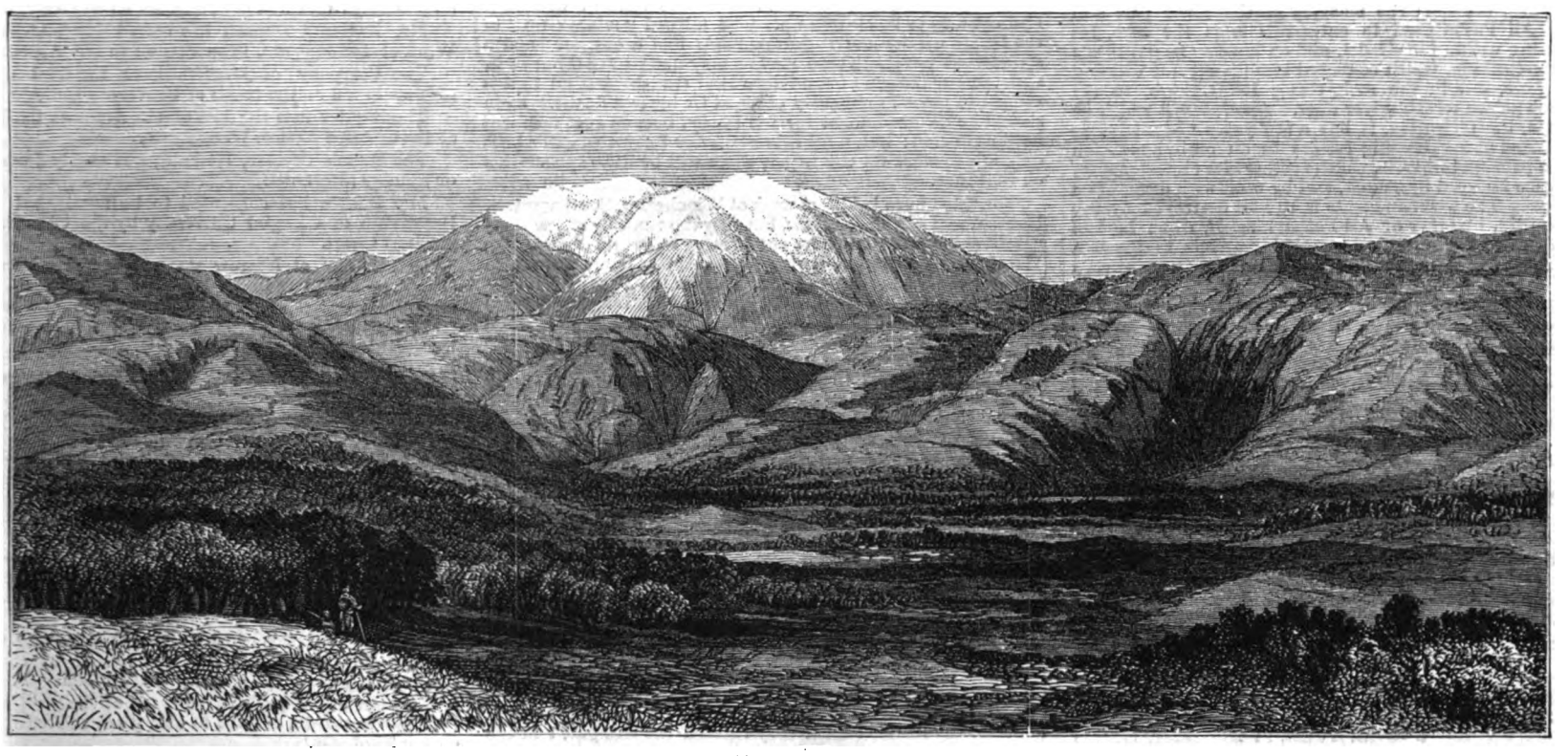
A singular discovery was recently made in Paris during the alterations which are being carried out at the General Post Office. In a panel near one of boxes was found a letter, which had been posted exactly fifty years ago, and which by some mischance had got stuck in the panel instead of finding its way into the box. The letter was duly forwarded to the party to whom it was addressed, who, still more strangely, was alive, and who received it safely. The writer, however, had been dead many years.

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CARLISLE: VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER: MOUNT OLYMPUS, IN THESSALY, SEEN BETWEEN LARISSA AND BABA.

JANNINA AND THE GREEK FRONTIER.

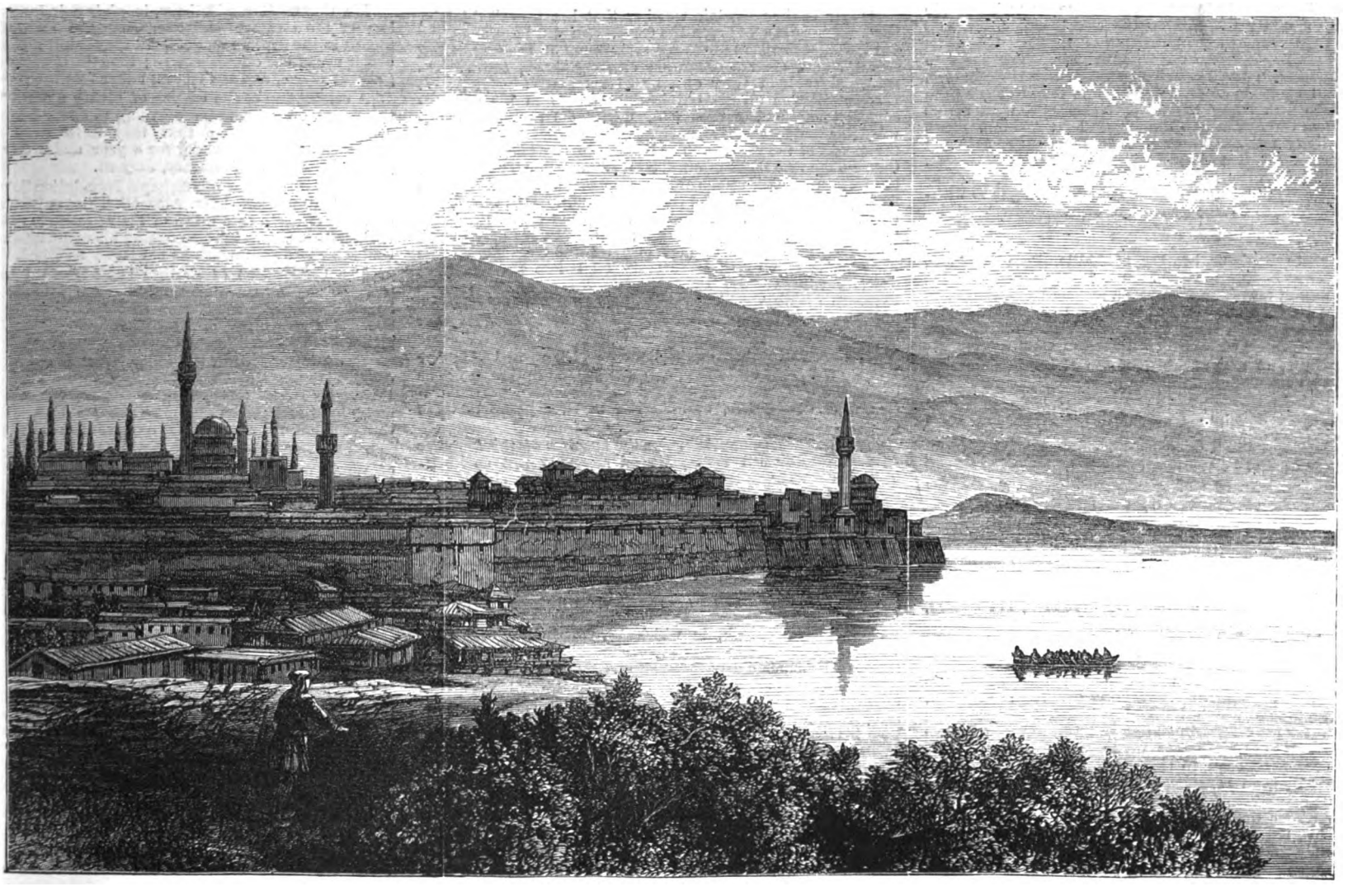
The diplomatic Conference of the six European Powers at Berlin has decided that the Sultan of Turkey shall cede nearly all Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. Epirus and Thessaly, divided from each other by the Pindus mountain range, occupy that part of the south-eastern European peninsula between the Adriatic and Ægean seas. Epirus is the southern portion of what has usually in modern times been called Albania, a province of the Turkish Empire. It is situated on the east coast of the Adriatic, just opposite Corfu, which, together with the more southerly Ionian Islands, was given up to Greece by the British Protectorate some fifteen years ago.

The town of Jannina, in Epirus, is the seat of Turkish provincial government for Epirus and Thessaly together. It owes this political supremacy partly to its central position, not far from the dividing range of mountains, and partly to the great influence and renown obtained early in this century by the famous Ali Pasha. He was an Albanian feudal chief of Tepeleni, who raised a military force among his wild fighting Highland neighbours, destroyed or despoiled his rivals in Albania, and did much service to the Porte in its war with Napoleon I., when the French garrisons were driven out of Prevesa and other seacoast towns, formerly belonging to the Republic of Venice. Readers of Byron's "Childe Harold" will remember the spirited description of Ali Pasha's motley host of barbaric warriors at Tepeleni, visited by the poet in 1810. The dance and song of the ferocious Suliotes is quite in character.

When Ali Pasha had got from the Sultan the Pashalik of Epirus and Thessaly—that is to say, of Jannina—to which he added the greater part of Northern Greece, as far as Thebes, he became a considerable Eastern potentate. He finally rebelled against the Turkish Empire, to make himself an independent Prince, but this brought him to ruin. Being defeated in the field by the Janissaries of the Sultan, he sought refuge in his Castle of Jannina; but was refused admittance by his own people. He then shut himself up in a convent on a small island in the adjacent lake; and there, while negotiating for a pardon, the cruel old Pasha was assassinated, in the eighty-second year of his age. This was in February, 1822.

The name Jannina, pronounced and often written Yannina, is a corruption of Joannina, and means St. John's Town. We present a view of this city, which is now to be handed over to our late guest in London, King George I. of Greece. It is in a fertile elevated plain, twenty miles long and seven miles broad, with a lake, the ancient Pambotis, at the foot of Mount Metzikeli, or Tomarus, which rises to 2500 ft. The lake is six miles long and two miles wide. At its south end is Kastritza, which was the ancient Greek city of Dodona. But the classical temple, grove, and seat of the renowned oracle of Dodona were on the western shore of this lake, probably just where the Castle of Jannina stands, upon a rocky peninsula jutting forth into the water.

The town was probably of Byzantine foundation, but was of no great historical importance before Ali Pasha's time, from 1798 to 1822. It then had 50,000 inhabitants, besides a large military garrison. There were sixteen mosques, eight



JANNINA, CAPITAL OF EPIRUS: ONE OF THE PLACES CEDED TO GREECE BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

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Greek churches, two colleges, the Seraglio and other palaces, and several castles or forts. One of these was the Koulia, with five storeys of fortified building, and a palace of two storeys on the top; the masonry of the lower part still remains. Ali Pasha used to enter this from the lake, his barge passing within the citadel, and on landing he got into a small mule-carriage, which conveyed him up a spiral winding inclined plane, cut in the rock, rising 100 ft. high, to the doors of his palace on the upper floor. Another fort which he constructed, the Litharitza, is but a few yards distant. The Turkish Pasha now governing resides in an official mansion within the principal fortress, which is otherwise almost empty, a large space inclosed by a moat, and by walls with dismantled battlements. The town and forts were half destroyed by fire in 1821 or 1822, by order of Ali Pasha himself, when he had to leave them to the Sultan's army, being unable to stand a siege. The present number of inhabitants cannot exceed twenty thousand.

There are places of some historic interest in the neighbourhood of Janniua. Twelve miles north-west of this town is "Monastic Zitza," the romantic scenery of which delighted Childe Harold, or Byron, as we read in some fine stanzas of his second Canto. To the north-east, up in the mountains, is Metzovo, a most commanding post, which closes the Pass of Zygos and the only convenient road between Epirus and Thessaly. Here is the key to the defensive frontier of Northern Greece, as it will be with the proposed considerable extensions, taking in the lowlands, both east and west; on the one hand stretching to the Peneus, the Vale of Tempe, and the Gulf of Volo; on the other to the Gulf of Arta, and bounded northward by the river Kalamas. Both that river and the Peneus rise in the mountains not far from Metzovo. A colony of industrious Wallachians is settled at that place.

To the southward or south-west of Jannina, where the Acheron, the fabled river of Pluto's infernal regions, descends to the Adriatic, are many famous battle-fields. Suli, the stronghold of that formidable marauding clan, which, not being Moslem, joined the Greeks in their national insurrection of Byron's time, is perched on a rock overhanging the Acheron; it has witnessed frightful acts of human butchery. The capture of Prevesa by Ali Pasha, in November, 1798, is alluded to in Byron's Suliote war-song, and was indeed a hideous affair. All the townsfolk were either slaughtered or carried off into slavery. That seaport is not very far from the promontory of Actium, where Antony and Cleopatra were defeated in a naval battle, as everybody knows, by Octavius Cæsar Augustus, and the Roman Empire was made that day. All these notable places will henceforth belong to the Greek Kingdom, as well as Parga, the Christian inhabitants of which, in 1819, were cruelly driven out, and the town given up to Turkey, by the British foreign policy of that period. Times are changed, it appears; but let us hope that those Albanians will not prove troublesome, and even dangerous, whether as neighbours or subjects, to the Government of young King George.

We also present a View of the authentic Mount Olympus of Homeric mythology, in the north of Thessaly. There is a Mount Olympus in Asia Minor, and another in Cyprus; but this is the imaginary abode of Jupiter and Juno and the other gods of the Iliad. Thessaly, extending west of the Pindus range to the Gulf of Salonica and the Gulf of Volo, is a plain of great fertility, with the towns of Trikala, Larissa, and Ambelakia, in good situations for trade. Larissa, the capital, thirty miles south of Mount Olympus and twenty miles from the sea, has 30,000 inhabitants, with some cotton and silk manufactures. Olympus rises to the height of 9754 ft.; our View was sketched between Larissa and Baba. Nearer the eastern sea rise two other mountains of classic renown, Ossa and Pelion, which are now called Mounts Kissovo and Zagora. A proverbial metaphor or comparison used to speak of "piling Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa," as a rhetorical note of excessive accumulation. The battle-field of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated by Julius Cæsar, is to be found in Thessaly.

There is less cause to fear any reluctance or resistance to being placed under the rule of the Greek kingdom in this province than among the Albanians of Epirus. The total number of the population, in both provinces, who are now to be transferred from the Turkish to the Hellenic Government, is estimated at 400,000. The territory is much larger than Wales; its length being 150 miles, from east to west, across the land from the Adriatic to the Ægean sea; and its breadth sixty or seventy miles, northward from the Gulf of Arta and the Othrys range, which form the present boundary of Greece. It is believed that the Sultan and Abeddin Pasha, at Constantinople, are preparing with the Albanian League to withstand annexation to Greece by force of arms.

M. Auguste Bonheur, brother of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, died recently at Blois. He was born in 1824, studied painting under his father, and from 1845 was a frequent contributor to the Salon. He painted chiefly landscapes, but executed some portraits, among which those of his father and of his sister (two years his senior) attracted most notice.

The portraits of new members of the House of Commons published this week are from photographs by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, the London Stereoscopic Company, Lock and Whitfield, of London; P. Devine, of Edinburgh; Brown, Barnes, and Bell, of Liverpool; Appleton and Co., Bradford; J. and T. Spencer, of Leicester; Russell and Sons, of Worthing and Chichester; and L. Werner, of Dublin.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in June was 84,137, of whom 46,371 were in workhouses and 37,766 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3933, 6521, and 5931 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 931, of whom 714 were men, 174 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

A telegram from Brisbane, Queensland, on Wednesday informs us that Parliament has been opened by the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the return of the Premier, Mr. McIlwraith, from England, and the proposals which he had submitted to the Home Government for the establishment of an improved mail service and the transport of immigrants viâ Suez and Torres Straits. The Governor proceeded to state that the last Queensland loan issued had been completely successful. The settlement of land, and especially for the cultivation of sugar, was increasing. The discovery of tin in the northern rivers showed that the settlement of the country was progressing very favourably. The estimates of expenditure had been framed with the strictest economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service. A small temporary increase of taxation would be necessary. Various bills would be submitted relating to works for the storage of water, local loan works, the prevention of the influx of foreign criminals, and the issue of post-cards. The revenue of the colony for the year showed an increase of £20,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "Bend Or mystery" has engrossed the attention of racing men during the past few days, and at the time of writing it still remains to be cleared up. The alleged "mixing up" of the Derby winner and Tadcaster reads like a chapter from a sensational novel. There may or may not be anything in it, and the production of the Eaton Hall stud-book is all that is needed to place the identity of Bend Or beyond doubt. Even should he be disqualified for the Derby, bets on that race will not be affected; but, until it is positively known whether he is qualified to start for the Leger, there will be little speculation on that race.

Meetings were held last week at Winchester, Southampton, Halifax, and Alexandra Park, but only the running at the first-named place is likely to have any bearing on future events. The Winchester Foal Stakes derived considerable importance from the fact of Sir Charles—the favourite for the Derby of 1881—putting in an appearance. Chelsea and Montrose represented the pick of a weak opposition. The crack looked well, but a little above himself, having doubtless been eased since his hard work at Ascot, and when he reached the top of the very stiff hill, Glover had to shake him up before he came away and won cleverly. For once, a Queen's Plate brought out a really good field—Inval, Discord, Westbourne, and Favo being among the seven runners. Of course, after his capital performance in the Northumberland Plate, Inval started a strong favourite, but, though he won, it was clear that he would have had no chance with Westbourne but for the latter's abominable temper. For three parts of the distance Mr. Gretton's colt refused to make the least effort, and, when they had gone a mile, he was fully a hundred yards behind the leaders; while Cannon, who was evidently afraid to use his whip for fear he should stop altogether, was doing his best to coax him along. Then, all on a sudden, he took it into his head to gallop in earnest, made up his leeway in remarkable style, and forced Inval to do all he knew to win by a neck. It is easy to understand the numerous disappointments over a horse like this, who constantly wins great trials at home, but can never be relied upon in public. Discord made all the running until they entered the straight, and the course was too severe and the pace too good for Favo, who is slightly affected in his wind.

Nothing but fine weather is needed to make the Newmarket July Meeting one of the pleasantest of the year. Unfortunately, the elements just at present do not seem inclined to be propitious, and there is not much in the programme to compensate the enthusiastic sportsman for being constantly exposed to heavy showers of rain. In the Trial Plate on Tuesday Attalus proved just too good for Favo at 10 lb., and, to the best of our recollection, this is absolutely the first race that has fallen to Mr. Houldsworth this season. Let us hope that such a thorough sportsman may soon introduce us to a second Springfield! Valentino (7 st. 10 lb.), who evidently possesses a brilliant turn of speed, cantered away from Warrior (9 st. 10 lb.) and a large field in the Visitors' Plate; and then came the July Stakes, for which a field of eleven—the largest for the last ten years—appeared at the post. In spite, however, of this strong numerical opposition, odds of 5 to 4 were laid on Bal Gal, a "dark" filly belonging to Lord Falmouth, and she managed to beat Iroquois by a head, after a very punishing struggle. This form does not appear to be very brilliant, as, judged through Tristan, Iroquois is fully 10 lb. behind Sir Charles; still great allowance must be made for the greenness naturally attendant on a first appearance, and Bal Gal is so good looking, and so well bred—by Adventurer—Cantinière—that she is pretty sure to win some of the many rich stakes in which she is engaged.

The sales of blood stock, which form so important a feature of the July week, began on Tuesday with the dispersal of Mr. Beddington's stud. Sabella (820 gs.) is by no means dear for a brood mare; but we think that Brotherhood (1050 gs.), Alchemist (770 gs.), and The Chirper (650 gs.) were very well sold.

Owing to the uncertain weather that has prevailed lately, the first meeting between the Gentlemen and Players at the Oval did not result in anything sensational in the way of tall scoring, and, after a somewhat exciting finish, the Players managed to hold their own by 37 runs only. Mr. A. W. Hornby showed all his old hitting powers in his rapidly-acquired 71; and Barnes (63), Ulyett (36 and 30), Lockwood (31), and Emmett (25, not out) were the chief contributors to the success of the Players. The Derbyshire Gentlemen gave the Canadians a rare leather-hunting on Monday and Tuesday last, the former running up the high total of 473, and winning by an innings and 229 runs. For the home team, Messrs. Curgenven (102), Evershed (85), Maynard (81), and the Rev. A. R. Goldie (71) played really brilliant cricket; whilst Mr. Pinkney played a masterly innings of 67 (not out) for the Canadians. The Australians still continue to carry all before them in their contests with various local teams. In a match against Eighteen of Newcastle, Murdoch played a wonderfully fine innings of 117, to obtain which he was at the wickets for over three hours.

The fifty-eighth match between Eton and Harrow began on Friday at Lord's, and will (weather permitting) be concluded this (Saturday) afternoon. Eton have proved successful in twenty-five, and Harrow in twenty-two of these contests.

The first championship under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association took place on Saturday last at Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton. We cannot chronicle a success, however, as not only were the elements very much against it, but the arrangements generally were far from perfect, and they will require proper revision next year. W. P. Phillips, of rowing fame, won the 100-Yards', beating C. L. Lockton and H. M. Massey; W. G. George, of Worcester, secured both the Mile (4 min. 28 sec.) and the Four Miles (20 min. 45 sec.), and S. K. Holman the Half-Mile in the fast time of 2 min. ¾ sec.

The billiard-match, in which W. Mitchell conceded T. Taylor a start of 200 points in 1000 for £400, proved too one-sided to be particularly interesting. Taylor made one very fine break of 127 almost entirely by all-round play; but he was all abroad at the spot, while Mitchell rattled the red in time after time with the accuracy of a machine. He was level with his opponent at the half distance, and after the interval Taylor did absolutely nothing, and was beaten by 477. Mitchell's chief breaks were 144 (37), 87 (28), 131 (41), and 221 (63). The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes. As soon as the game was over Mitchell was matched with J. Roberts, jun., and W. Cook, each of whom will try to give him a start of 400 in 2000. Each match will be for £200 a side.

The formation of a small squadron of steam-vessels capable of cruising under sail is, the *Standard* hears, in contemplation by the Admiralty, and to these ships young seamen will be draughted for the purpose of training them, there being no seagoing sailing-ship left for training purposes.

HOME NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday; and will hold another on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Mr. Reginald Hanson has been elected Alderman for the Ward of Billingsgate, in succession to Mr. Alderman Sidney.

The Company of Mercers have awarded one hundred guineas in aid of the funds of University College Hospital.

The inquiry into the loss of the Atalanta has been opened at the Sessions House, Westminster.

The Duke's Theatre, Holborn, was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Ruskin has consented to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University by the Conservative Independent Clubs.

Speech-day at Harrow was celebrated on the 1st inst.; the presence of a number of old Harrovians testifying to the continued interest which is felt in the work of the school.

A Professorship of Archæology has been instituted at University College, London, and Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, has been appointed to the chair.

The *Citizen* states that the London Corporation for the past year received £116,425 in the way of rents and quit-rents, and £147,235 from their six markets.

An autograph letter of Burns, in which he quotes his "Scots wha hae," fetched £94, at a recent sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The letter is addressed to Dr. Currie.

There is an exhibition of the latest novelties brought forward by printers, stationers, papermakers and others connected with the kindred trades, at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, was on Monday unanimously nominated to serve in the same capacity next year.

Princess Frederica of Hanover will distribute the prizes to her Majesty's Savoy choir and day schools in the theatre of Burlington House this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Bachelors' Ball, which is one of the last features of the fashionable season, is fixed to take place at Kensington House on the 22nd inst.

The third and final portion of the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard is to be sold to-day (Saturday), by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood.

A very attractive programme was provided for the fête of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday. The orphanage at the close of last year contained 233 children.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that everything points to an abundance in our wheat supplies in the near future, notably the advices from America, where the yield promises to equal if not exceed last year's enormous growth.

The directors of the Bristol and West of England Bank, the successors to the defunct West of England and South Wales District Bank, have declared an interim dividend for the past six months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Two eggs of the great auk, discovered in an old private collection in Edinburgh, were sold by auction yesterday week, by Mr. J. C. Stevens, of King-street, Covent-garden, one fetching £100 and the other 102 guineas.

The Duke of Devonshire has expressed his readiness to send, as a gift to Manley Park, near Manchester, a herd of fallow deer from Chatsworth, on condition that these beautiful animals are protected from molestation.

The completed buildings of the North London Collegiate School for Girls were opened last week by the Archbishop of York in the hall which was opened in June last year by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Joseph Jones Bickerton has been unanimously elected to the offices of town clerk, clerk of the peace, and registrar of the Borough Court for Oxford, in the place of Mr. Robert Hawkins resigned.

Mr. Commissioner Rothery, in giving judgment upon the loss of the steamer American, expressed an opinion that in regard to the captain and officers, they could not have behaved better under the circumstances; that the captain deserved the greatest praise, and the officers under him the greatest credit.

A celebration of the custom of giving a flitch of bacon to the married couple who are willing to swear before a jury of maidens and bachelors that they have lived together in unbroken fidelity and amity for a year and a day is to take place at Dunmow on Monday, July 26.

The scholars of the Whitechapel Foundation School, Leman-street, have presented Mr. Alfred S. Thomas with a handsome gold albert chain as a token of their gratitude and regard for the kindness shown to them during his assistant-mastership at that school—a post which he has lately resigned.

The Corporation of Carlisle has presented to the Royal Gardens at Kew the herbarium of Bishop Goodenough, who, having resided for some time at Ealing, obtained botanical specimens from Kew and other London gardens. He was afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle.

Yesterday afternoon the magnificent range of deep-water docks, extending between Hartlepool Old Harbour and West Hartlepool Docks, was opened on Tuesday without public ceremony by the admission of the Norwegian barque Sognadalen, timber laden, from Pensacola, a vessel 625 tons register.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Among the guests was M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, who received a cordial welcome. He took a very hopeful view of the relations between England and France.

The Court of Common Council has resolved that it is desirable that Blackfriars Bridge should be completed in accordance with the designs and provisions of the engineer by the addition of appropriate groups of statuary to be placed upon the pedestals provided for that purpose at the extremities of the structure.

On a little *bonheur du jour* table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 ft. wide, 2 ft 9 in. high, and 18 in. deep; the top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sèvres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt. This, the *Artist* states, is for its size the most valuable piece of furniture extant.

Some elections to the House of Commons took place last week. Mr. P. Ralli, the Liberal candidate for Wallingford, was returned by 567 votes, against 548 given to Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the Conservative candidate. The Gravesend election resulted in the return of Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 220 over Sir Robert Peel. The figures were:—Sir Sydney Waterlow, 1504; Sir Robert Peel, 1284. The polling for Buteshire took place last Saturday, when Mr. Charles Dalrymple, the Conservative member for the county in the last Parliament, was returned by a majority of forty-five votes over Mr. Thomas Russell, the Liberal member returned at the general election, but unseated on an informality.

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NEW BOOKS.

Lancastrians may be expected to feel more than the interest which will be generally taken in *A Caralier's Note-Book:* edited by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson (Longmans), a stout volume, of quaint and ancient appearance in some respects, although perfectly new in others; belonging, it may be presumed, to a series of "Crosby Records." And the reason why the volume should be more interesting to Lancastrians than to other folk is that it contains "notes, anecdotes, and observations of William Blundell, of Crosby, Lancashire, Esquire;" and that, although Blundell is widely known as a good old Catholic name, the Blundells of Crosby, Lancashire, have probably a local fame and consideration beyond the wildest conceptions of the world in general. However that may be, the William Blundell who kept the "note-book" was a "Captain of dragoons under Major-General Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knt., in the Royalist Army of 1642;" and, to judge from the notes he left behind him, which, by-the-way, have a certain historical and antiquarian value of their own, he must have been a man of more than ordinary shrewdness, judgment, ability, humanity, and, for all his ignorance of Shakspeare and Milton, enlightenment, intellectual and moral. The cavalier of the note-book, hight William Blundell, whose family "have been seated at Little Crosby, Lancashire, from very remote times," was born at Crosby Hall on July 15, 1620, and "ended his days peaceably at Crosby Hall on May 24, 1698." This peaceful conclusion of his career was, no doubt, due to the fact that at a very early portion of his military service he was totally disabled by a grievous wound, which caused him to lose "three inches in height." If, however, he could no longer expose his life in the field, he suffered in many other ways, as will appear from the following summary, drawn up by himself:—"A.D. 1643, all my goods and most of my lands were sequestered for being a Papist and delinquent, as the prevailing party call the King's partakers. In the year 1645 my wife farmed my demesne at Crosby, and, all her quick goods being lost, she bought one horse and two oxen to make up a team. A.D. 1646, November 13, I valued all my goods, and, comparing them with my debts, I found myself worse than nothing by the whole sum of 81*l.* 18*s.*, my lands being all lost. A.D. 1653: Till this year, from 1646 inclusively, I remained under sequestration, having one fifth part allowed to my wife, and farming only from the sequestrators my demesne of Crosby and the mill. About Midsummer, 1653, my whole estate was purchased and compounded for with my own money, for my use; so that in the month of February, 1653-4, I was indebted £1100 7*s.*, after which time I was so overcharged with care, debts, business, and imprisoments that I think I took no account of the value of my goods till the year 1658." To some persons it may appear curious that, although the cavalier was prevented by his hurt from active military service, it "does not seem to have prevented him from riding, or from following the diversion of hunting, of which he was particularly fond;" but there was most likely a long interval of helplessness before the amusement was resumed, when military employment was no longer within his reach. His notes would be well worth reading, if only for the sake of correction: they reveal a character as different as anything could be from that of the popular cavalier represented in favourite romances; they disclose a prudent, virtuous, religious gentleman, with a perfect horror of duelling. Yet readers brought up upon a diet of Sir Walter Scott would suppose that an occasional duel was as necessary as daily bread for a true cavalier. In fact, the notes will lead to the very reasonable and desirable belief that, save on doctrinal and political points, there was little or no difference of opinion and custom between a good Puritan and a good cavalier, as indeed there is always between really good men of all parties, especially when the distinction of party involves some distinction of religious tenets.

A mixture of the autocrat and the cheesemonger is suggested by the tone and spirit of *Plain English:* by John Hollingshead (Chatto and Windus), a volume in which the author, whose book has about as much relation to literature as a bill of lading to epic poetry, combines a dictatorial style with the sordid ideas and sordid arguments of a smart commercial traveller. It might easily be believed that the author is a lineal descendant, with a double portion of the spirit, of some one among those Englishmen who inspired the first Napoleon with his famous declaration: the English are a nation of shopkeepers. And yet the book is amusing from its very cynicism, from the barefaced confession of faith contained in it. The author is a theatrical manager, and he holds that it is his duty, in that capacity, to make his theatre pay; and, as regards the public, "his business is to open his shop, and to serve them with what they want, and not with what he probably would like to give them." This language may, at the first blush, seem plain, open, manly, sensible talking; but a little reflection will cause it to wear a very different appearance. If such reasoning were admitted without qualification a man might not only justify himself in helping the public to debauch their souls, minds, and bodies, but he might positively condemn himself for not doing so. The author appears quite to revel in the idea of putting himself and his vocation on a par with him and with the business of him who panders to a tyrant's appetite, or at any rate tickles a tyrant's palate, to gain a livelihood. That may be a perfectly honest, but it can hardly be called a highly honourable, way of living; certainly not more honourable than that of a cook, which, even in the case of a better than Soyer, is essentially menial, and lacks dignity. This is the author's definition of a theatrical manager:—"A licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, Shakspeare, taste, and the musical glasses." And he further adds that the manager "must have no theories and no prejudices." If this be so, and the author's dogmatisms be pushed home, he would, according to his own showing, see no reason why a manager should not adopt both the practice and the shameless avowal of Bordenave in M. Zola's "Nana." However, there can be little doubt about the author's real meaning, notwithstanding his reckless talk. He would probably rather shut up his theatre altogether than fill it night after night by the means which Bordenave unblushingly employed and cynically admitted to be of such a character that a much worse name than theatre should be used to describe the place where they were so very successful. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this subject. It is much pleasanter to acknowledge that the book deserves its title, testifies, in parts, of sound sense and practical views, and offers to its readers a great deal of useful information relating to theatrical matters, especially as regards licenses and the danger of fires. The author's satirical turn of mind is exhibited in a collection of "definitions," the style whereof may be inferred from the statement that "drunkenness" is playfully defined as "the most profitable vice that a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal with." But when a "Tory" is defined as "a rich Liberal," and a "Liberal" as "a poor Tory," the reader who bears in mind that the Liberals count among them a great many, if not most, of the wealthiest men in the country, is not likely to be impressed with the justness of the definition, or to accept the definer as more than a smart and flippant utterer of specious assertions. Of course he would say that it is "only his fun," and, in fact, he merely pretends to have submitted for examination a bushel of "chaff" in the hope that there may be found in it "one grain of wheat." Some people may think that a "funny" paper rather than a practical man's book is the proper place for such slight specimens of facetiousness.

M. Guizot's "Tales of a Grandfather," or "History of France told to my Grandchildren," did not extend beyond 1789, and the work in which those "tales" were told was translated from the French and published in five large and handsome volumes, entitled *History of France: Related for the Rising Generation*, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. A sixth volume, uniform with its predecessors, to be followed, it seems, by another, or others, bringing the history down to 1848, has since been issued by the same publishers. It appears to have been constructed upon lines laid down by the late illustrious statesman himself, and to have been brought out in fulfilment of an intention which he cherished, but which he did not live to accomplish. His daughter, Madame Guizot de Witt, undertook the pious duty of carrying out what may be fairly concluded to have been his wishes. In the absence of explanation, then, either upon the titlepage or elsewhere, it may be assumed that the noble volume under consideration, with its numerous illustrations, amounting to more than a hundred, is the English representative of a French original. It is almost certain, from the forms of expression here and there, that the text is a translation; but whether the version is to be attributed to Madame Guizot de Witt herself or to another there is no indication, nor does it much matter. The volume is perfectly readable, and that is enough, so far as the style is concerned. As regards the matters set forth, it is important to know that Madame Guizot de Witt had collected and preserved the instructive lectures, if they may be so termed, which M. Guizot from time to time delivered to his family and which he "constantly elucidated and supplemented by his conversation," and that she has built up her edifice upon this foundation; for from the date of the Revolution to 1848 the personality of M. Guizot, "intimately connected" as he was "with some of those who witnessed and played a first part" at the revolutionary epoch, and prominent as he afterwards became among the makers of French history, grows more and more inseparable from the record of events, and acquires more and more of weight and authority. For this reason it is probable that the last volumes of the history will be even more interesting and more worthy of study than their predecessors. This sixth volume has for frontispiece a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte, which gives a more flattering idea of him than will have been formed from the description to be found in the "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat;" but wherever he appears in the other illustrations, which are for the most part executed with great spirit, his personal appearance is neither in accordance with the generally received representations of him, nor very far short of ruffianly when it is not unrecognisable.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., presided at a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week on behalf of the fund being raised for the extension of University College. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to in furtherance of the scheme, amongst the speakers being the Earl of Kimberley, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Lord Reay. A letter from Lord Derby inclosed a subscription for £500.

Yesterday week the first coffee tavern of the United Kingdom Coffee Taverns Company was opened at No. 122, Euston-road, situated on the north side of the road, and about midway between Euston-square and the Midland Railway terminus. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras, presided at the opening at three o'clock, which was followed by the opening to the public at five in the evening.

Last week 2493 births and 1300 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 100, whereas the deaths were 80 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 64 from diarrhœa. The cases of measles considerably exceeded the numbers in recent weeks, and were higher than those returned in any week since the middle of January. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 230, 198, and 176, in the three preceding weeks, were 177 last week, and were within one of the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 60 deaths.

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



CAPTAIN W. H. O'SHEA (CLARE COUNTY).

Son of late Mr. Henry O'Shea, Dublin. Born 1840. Educated Oscott College, and Trinity College, Dublin. Was Captain 18th Hussars. Married daughter of late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., sister of General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B.



SIR R. A. CUNLIFFE (DENBIGH BOROUGHS).

Son of late Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, Bengal Civil Service; grandson of Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart., who died 1855. Born 1839. Educated Eton. Was Captain Scots Fusilier Guards. Married daughter late Colonel Egerton Leigh. High Sheriff 1868. M.P. Flint 1873-4.



MR. E. F. LITTON (TYRONE COUNTY).

Son of Mr. Daniel Litton, Dublin. Born 1827. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to Irish Bar, 1849. Q.C. 1874. Married daughter of Mr. Clifford Trotter, Charleville, Wicklow. J.P. for Wicklow and Cork County.



MR. H. H. FOWLER (WOLVERHAMPTON).

Son of late Rev. Joseph Fowler. Born 1830. Educated Woodhouse Grove School, and St. Saviour's Grammar School. Practising solicitor at Wolverhampton and Leadenhall-street, London. Director of several Companies. Mayor of Wolverhampton, 1863.



MR. T. T. PAGET (SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE).

Son of the late Mr. T. Paget, M.P. for Leicestershire till 1832. Born 1807. Educated privately. Was High Sheriff of county, 1839; M.P. for South Leicestershire, 1868. Married daughter of late Mr. M'Causland, banker, of Derry.



MR. R. LODER (SHOREHAM).

Son of Mr. Giles Loder, of Willsford, Wiltshire. Born 1823. Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Married, 1847, daughter of Mr. Hans Busk. Was High Sheriff of Sussex, 1877; magistrate for Sussex, Notts, and Northamptonshire.



MR. MONTAGUE J. GUEST (WAREHAM).

Third son of Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest. Born 1839. Educated at Harrow. Was in Rifle Brigade. Is Lieutenant of Dorset Yeomanry. Was Juror at Paris Exhibition, 1878. J.P. Dorset and Middlesex. M.P. Youghal, 1869 to 1874.



MR. W. H. LEATHAM (WEST RIDING, SOUTH).

Son of Mr. W. Leatham, banker, Wakefield. Born 1815. Younger brother to Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P. Huddersfield. Was banker at Wakefield, Doncaster, and Pontefract, retired 1851. Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions. M.P. Wakefield, 1859, and 1865 to 1868.



HON. W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK (WEST SURREY).

Eldest son of eighth Viscount Midleton, and heir to the peerage. His grandfather, the late Viscount, was Dean of Exeter. Was born in 1856. Was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. Was formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Surrey Militia.

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SILVER PLATE EXHIBITION, AMSTERDAM.

This is the most interesting loan exhibition which has ever been held in Holland, and the efforts of the club of Dutch artists to make it complete have been crowned with success. Ecclesiastics, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have for the time denuded the "treasuries" of their respective churches in order to aid a national work in which all were concerned, and whatever they possessed that was precious, in books, missals, church furniture, and the like, was placed freely at the disposal of the club.

Nor has the hearty assistance of other countries been wanting. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, of the South Kensington Museum, has sent a large case of electrotyped shields, vases, cups, caskets, spoons, plaques, &c., which form by no means the least imposing group in the exhibition; and Professor Lessing has sent a kindred collection of electrotypes from the Gewerbe Museum in Berlin. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are also distinguished by the value of their contributions. A small volume in the book-binding section, lent by the latter, is peculiarly precious. It is only about two inches square; but its tiny covers are rarely enamelled with figures and literally incrusted with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The volume is valued by experts at a hundred thousand guilders, which in British money would be equivalent to eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds sterling—a rather remarkable price for a volume which lies easily within the palm of a lady's hand.

But by far the most numerous and, perhaps, most characteristic contributions come from churches, town corporations, and private individuals. Among the last is Dr. J. P. Six, a descendant, we believe, of the Burgomaster Six of Rembrandtish renown. The memory of the connection of the two names he is careful to keep green by maintaining intact the finest private collection known of the works of the great master of chiaroscuro. With the aid of other contributors, he has furnished a dinner-table just as it would have been set forth a hundred years ago. The soup-tureens are of silver, and the plates of Nankin blue of the Lange Lijsen pattern, so much prized in London during the last few years. At the side of each plate lie a blue Delft-handled knife, a fork, and a spoon; and the look of the appointments is at once rich and quaint.

One curious collection of objects was to be found in childrens' toys and playthings, all of which, it would appear, were, two or three generations ago, made of silver. The articles represented were such familiar objects as boats and sails, sledges, horses, goats, coaches, barrows, spinning-wheels, rope-dancers, boys and hoops, tea-things, chairs and tables, and, of course, windmills and milk-maids. They were all of miniature size, and such as a lady of our own time might almost wear among the nick-nacks attached to her girdle.

Another very characteristic portion of the collection consisted of a set of silver-mounted whips of a portentous size, with great knobbed handles, looking just like the staves of state carried by English beadles on high parish occasions, only the bulbed end was the handle end, and to the other was attached a lusty whip-thong. Such whips used to be given, particularly in Friesland, as prizes to the winners of trotting-matches, on which occasions the trotter was harnessed to a high, old-fashioned chaise, and so driven. During the present century, however, winners have preferred for their prizes silver teapots or teakettles, tobacco-pots, and often money, and the grand whip is known only now but in museums.

We do not know whether the arrangement of the catalogue is in harmony with Dutch tradition; but we were rather struck with the circumstance that drinking-vessels take precedence of everything else in the museum, and with the variety of names under which such vessels are classified. There are, for example, five different kinds of *Bekers*, then come *Drinkhoorns*, Drinkschalen, Drinkkroegen, Koppen, and Drinkkannen. These are followed by other objects pertaining to the table and by various miscellaneous articles, including coins, medals, badges, armorial shields, watches, seals, and trinkets of all kinds. Then comes a section devoted to book-binding, so far as it embraces the goldsmith's and jeweller's art; and, lastly of all, there are most valuable contributions from the three great religious bodies living in Holland—viz., the Jews, the Roman Catholics, and the Protestants, and it is in this order that they are placed in the catalogue.

The collection consists of 854 exhibits, and from what we have said our readers will rightly conclude that it is of rare variety and excellence. In point of time, the examples begin about the middle of the sixteenth century and come down to pretty nearly the close of the eighteenth. There seems, moreover, no style from the matchless modelling and designs of Benvenuto Cellini to the filigree work of the Genoese, which Dutch goldsmiths and silversmiths have not imitated and often rivalled. We were particularly struck with the workmanship of a golden cup by Paulus Van Vianen, dated 1610; with another by an artist *onbekend*, on which three exquisitely designed figures in coloured enamel of Judith, Deborah, and Jael fill each a separate compartment; and especially with a ewer and dish by Adam Van Vianen, dated 1614. In the bottom of the dish were represented in low relief a charging squadron, cannon in batteries, and spearmen ranked in squares, all with a force and truth which produced on the eye quite a pleasant pictorial effect. There is also a very fine dish, 22 inches in diameter, filled with classic subjects treated in a manner worthy of the best period of the Renaissance; and yet it and the accompanying vase date no farther back than 1712. Indeed, there are several choice examples of repoussé work in the Exhibition, and of ivory jugs in high relief not a few; but enough has been said to indicate the character of the Exhibition, and we will conclude our notice with a word or two on the spirited club, whose motto is *Arti et Amicitiæ*, and on the club-house in which this fine collection of gold and silver work is being exhibited.

The building, a substantial erection with some architectural pretensions of a modest kind, is about the size of one of our smaller club-houses, and stands in the Rokin-straat, facing the canal of that name, so called, some fancy, because in olden times women used to be drowned here for witchcraft: and *rok* they say is Dutch for petticoat. This building, along with a good many others in the same locality, is the property of the club, which exists that it may promote art, succour the widows and orphans of their late members, and encourage brotherhood among the living. It was started about forty years ago by a few enthusiastic artists—by which our readers will understand those belonging to the plastic arts—whose pockets were anything but plethoric; and now they number a thousand members, more than the half of whom are private gentlemen, possess many capital buildings of their own, and 150,000 gulden invested in the Four-per-Cents. The catalogue, which is in Dutch, is in the fullest manner descriptive; and its compilers have introduced one feature which strikes us as worthy of imitation. To the number of the century to which an article belongs is invariably added one or other of the first four letters of the alphabet to indicate the time more precisely—"a" meaning the first quarter of the century, "b" the second, and so on. Definiteness of this kind, as to date, is of great value to the archæologist. J. F. R.

THE MAGAZINES.

It has of late been suspected that Mr. Henry James has been writing too much, but no confirmation of the suspicion can be deduced from his present contribution to the *Cornhill*. "Washington Square" is, so far, an excellent example of the comedy-novel. The characters are at present few; and the situation of the tritest—an ardent youth, a willing maid, and a father much too prudent to please them. But the old, old story is told with as much freshness as though it were original. The scene in which Dr. Sloper refuses his consent is a masterpiece of quiet but rapid cut-and-thrust dialogue. "Studies in Kentish Chalk" is another ornament to the magazine, a delightful picture by an admirable word-painter of the scenery of "the garden of England." "Cimabue and Coal-Scuttles" is an interesting review of the progress of the well-to-do classes in quest of "an æsthetic style which will suit their purses," and enforces the wholesome moral that taste may be shown in the simplest things, and that æsthetic aspirations need not necessarily involve extravagant outlay. Captain Burton's memoir of Belzoni is chiefly interesting for its account of the least-known portion of the traveller's career, his death in the Bight of Benin. The Laureate's numerous adaptations and imitations of his predecessors form the subject of a second investigation, which adds to his reputation for taste even more than it detracts from his reputation for originality; and Mr. Leslie Stephen, while rating Sterne's genius more highly than Mr. Thackeray does, substantially agrees with the latter's low estimate of his character.

Macmillan has several good contributions on subjects of general interest. Foremost among these, perhaps, is one on "The Decline of the German University System," a phenomenon attributed by the writer to the centralisation of culture at two or three favoured seats, like Berlin or Leipsic, where alone a professor can obtain a respectable livelihood, and whither, accordingly, the ablest men flock to the detriment of the small local universities. "The Albanians and the Albanian Question" is a review of the situation by a friend of this picturesque people, who would gladly see their independence established, but who, despairing of such a consummation, prefers that they should gravitate to Greece rather than to Montenegro. Miss Betham-Edwards's reminiscences of a tour in Auvergne are as agreeable as any of her previous pleasant pictures of travel. "Peasant Life in Bengal" is merely a summary of Lal Behari Day's novel on the subject, "Govinda Samanta." The social state of a country nearer home is forcibly illustrated in Mr. Bence Jones's reply to the criticisms passed upon his recent remarkable paper on the questions at issue between Irish landlords and their tenants. The various causes for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs here enumerated seem mainly reducible to one—the general want of truthfulness and manliness throughout the country. "There is no such thing," says Mr. Bence Jones, "as a healthy public opinion in Ireland among any class. There is nothing and no one to put anybody to shame, whatever his conduct may be."

The most important article in *Blackwood* is one on "Schools and Colleges," discussing more particularly the extent to which University teaching is falling into the hands of the younger Fellows, and the lack of influence of which they frequently complain. "The Financial Situation in India" surrenders Sir J. Strachey's case as regards his late disastrous Budget, but makes an effective appeal for him on the ground of his former services. An essay on Beattie points out to what a degree Tennyson's "Oenone" is taken from Beattie's "Judgment of Paris," but also how infinitely Tennyson has surpassed his model. "A Lay Confessional" is a history in a dramatic form, set forth with singular grace and power.

"Mary Anerley" is approaching its conclusion in *Fraser's Magazine*. Although by no means the best of Mr. Blackmore's novels, it has always maintained a rank above the average of contemporary fiction. There is a sensible paper on Montaigne's ideas of education, and a sound criticism on the author of "Songs of Two Worlds," pointing out his affinities to an illustrious countryman of earlier date, Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist." "Hospital Nursing" directs attention to the general success of Miss Nightingale's principles of administration, and hints at causes of the unfortunate state of affairs at Guy's Hospital, of which the public have not hitherto been informed. The most remarkable contribution, however, is one on "The Ministry and its Work," contrasting forcibly with the excessive jubilation with which the change of Administration was originally welcomed by *Fraser*. Ministers are accused of rashness and precipitancy, and Mr. Forster's Irish bill, in particular, is roundly denounced as nothing better than confiscation.

The *Nineteenth Century* is replete with the contributions of eminent writers whose specifics for the diseases of humanity have been frequently propounded, and who can do little else than reiterate them. Mr. Matthew Arnold reminds Liberals, for the tenth time, that their business is to teach people how to live, and that this business is imperfectly discharged. Mr. Mallock imparts some slight novelty to ideas long since worn threadbare by him through the pretty setting of a slight tale. Mr. Blackley's views on national insurance, the Abbé Martin's on the attitude of the French Republic towards the clergy, and Mr. Hyndman's on Indian deficits are known before they are stated. The last-named writer, however, adduces some interesting facts, and Mr. E. J. Wilson's conclusion that the House of Commons must come sooner or later to the French system of the *clôture* is evidently the results of a serious examination of the question. The most entertaining paper in the number is Mr. G. Holyoake's sketch of his visit to America, where he went to propose the collection and publication of statistics useful to emigrants. He thinks that American politicians are not *perhaps* regardless *altogether* of principle, and observes that if Dr. Erasmus Darwin correctly defined a fool as "a man who never made an experiment," there is hardly a single fool in America.

The *Fortnightly Review* has too many papers on subjects which might be allowed to lie fallow for a time. Even Mr. Blunt's plea for a full consideration of Arab claims to a share of the Ottoman inheritance is mainly a repetition of what he has said before; but the theme will bear repetition better than the distribution of land in France or Parliamentary representation in England. Mr. Pearson's argument in favour of a progressive land tax in Victoria will scarcely carry conviction, but it affords interesting illustrations of the peculiar dangers of colonial communities between their democracies of mere numbers and their aristocracies of mere wealth. There are two able literary papers—Mr. Minto's essay on Poe and Mr. Simcox's review of the very remarkable poems of Mr. James Thomson.

One's first thought on remarking that a narrative of a few weeks' tour on the Continent by the Duke of Argyll is allowed the post of honour in the *Contemporary Review*, is that Dukes obtain entrance into periodicals on easier terms than ordinary mortals. But the criticism would be hasty and unjust, for the Duke does not appear in the character of a tourist, but of an observer of natural history, an office which few can more adequately discharge. All his zoological notes are delightful, and his remarks on geological mutations and the evolutionary theory display acumen and serious thought. Major Grey's panacea for the Indian deficit is to abolish the permanent settlement of the Bengal land revenue, a salutary measure, could it but be shown to be consistent with good faith. The ethics of Indian financiers require to be controlled by a more disinterested class of moralists. Mr. L. Bradley, in a suggestive paper, proposes to effect the abolition of the income tax by an increase of the receipt-stamp duty. We should have thought such a measure, which has much to recommend it, rather the supplement than the substitute of a tax on property. Dr. Hillebrand draws a gloomy picture of German discontent, which he mainly ascribes to the fact that the nation in Europe reputed to be the best educated is in fact not educated half enough. The most remarkable of the other contributions is M. Lenormant's learned, but inevitably intricate, elucidation of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

The *Modern Review* gains in interest and variety. All the nine articles are spirited and readable. Mr. Clodd's on the Later Stone Age, Mr. R. C. Jones's on Synesius, and Dr. Odgers's on the Eikon Basilike controversy pre-eminently so.

It is in our eyes a serious objection to the current number of the *Victorian Review* that it contains nothing Victorian except an editorial "word on Victoria's position in the frozen-meat question," and Mr. Stuart Reid's sensible remarks on the great colonial abuse of paying members of the Legislature. *Minerva*, on the other hand, sets a good example by its varied information on Italian matters—such as the scientific mission to Shoa, the quarries of Carrara, the Camorra of Naples, and the Monte di Pietà of Rome. Signor Parodi's conversations with Victor Hugo are so interesting as almost to reconcile us for this once to the objectionable practice of "interviewing" celebrities.

Mr. Aldrich's story in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "The Stillwater Tragedy," contains a vigorous picture of a strike; and "The Undiscovered Country" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Among a number of excellent miscellaneous papers the palm of interest, perhaps, belongs to an American view of the prospects of Canadian confederation and a picturesque description of the occupation of Richmond by General Weitzel's corps. The most noticeable articles in *Scribner's Monthly* are Professor Boyesen's sketch of the Norwegian poet and novelist Björnson, and General MacClellan's account of his tour in Sicily, which indicates a highly cultivated and highly susceptible mind.

There is little of interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, except the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua," and an ingenious speculation of Mr. Karl Blind on the identity of Woden and the Wandering Jew. An essay on Brantôme in *Temple Bar*, though slight, shows real critical perception; and there is much to provoke curiosity in "The Strange Story of Kitty Canham," the absconding wife of a Kentish clergyman in the last century; especially as the story is clearly not fully told. The strength of *Belgravia* lies in its serial tales; and both "A Confidential Agent" and "A Leaden Casket" are very good. There is also much of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's peculiar power in his "Kildhurm's Oak." "Our Old Country Towns" has got round to the east of England, and contains capital sketches from Lincoln, King's Lynn, and Whittlesea. *Time* manifests a good deal of sarcastic humour in "How to Become a Courtier," and of burlesque humour in "Violet Fane's" "Sophy." The July number of *Home*, which begins a new volume, opens well with the first portion of a tale, "Windwhistle Hill," by Edmund de la Pole; there is another instalment of "Great Heart," by a powerful and evidently practised pen; "Une Nichée de Gentilshommes" increases in interest; and, finally, in "Daisies and Buttercups," by Mrs. Riddell, we welcome back Mr. Cheverley, who has been too long absent, albeit he has had excellent substitutes, and whose appearance, now he has again come, is tantalisingly brief. The *Antiquary* contains its usual pleasant gossip on archæological lore. Papers on "Book-Plates," "Art-Treasures at the Mansion House," and "Our Early Bells" are especially to be noted. The principal article in the *Theatre* is a full account of the Ammergau Passion Play, by Mr. Clement Scott. A portrait of Madame Modjeska is also a great attraction.

Among the excellent serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the Magazine of Art, the Popular Edition of the Doré Illustrated Bible, Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated.

We have received Part 3 of the Great Historic Galleries of England, edited by Lord Ronald Gower, the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, London Society and its Summer Number, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Social Notes, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round and its Summer Number, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

The trustees of the Princess Alice Memorial Fund have received from India £3661, contributed chiefly by native princes and gentlemen. This brings up the entire amount contributed to considerably more than £7000.

At a meeting of the council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Thursday week, a resolution was unanimously agreed to regarding with satisfaction the steps taken by the Government for the repeal of the malt tax by the substitution of a duty on beer. A long discussion ensued on the Ground Game Bill, in the course of which various amendments and suggestions were made. They were, however, ultimately withdrawn. Mr. C. S. Read heartily approved of the bill as the best of the kind that had ever been introduced in the House of Commons.

The Notts Agricultural Society's annual show was held last week at Lenton, near Nottingham. There were 187 entries of horses, 76 of cattle, 43 of sheep, and 53 of pigs, besides a good show of poultry, pigeons, agricultural implements, &c. The Marquis of Exeter took the first and second prizes for bulls above three years old. In the other classes for cattle the Duke of Portland was awarded two first and four second prizes, and his Grace also took seven prizes for sheep. Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., was a successful exhibitor of stock, and Lord Galway, M.P., gained a couple of second prizes for pigs. For agricultural horses the prizes mostly fell to local exhibitors.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

The popular vote at Geneva on the law passed by the Great Council for the separation of Church and State has resulted in the rejection of the measure, 9306 persons recording their suffrages against, and 4064 in favour of it. The number of voters on the rolls of the Canton is 17,451.

GERMANY.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet adopted last Saturday, by a large majority, the Falk Laws Amendment Bill, in precisely the shape given it about a week ago by the Chamber of Deputies. In the evening the two Houses held a joint sitting, at which the Diet was prorogued.

DENMARK.

The Chambers have adopted the project of law relative to the purchase of the Zealand railways by the State.

RUSSIA.

By the will of the late Empress the Castle of Livadia, which was her own personal property, goes to the hereditary Grand Duke. This will entail on the possessor an annual expenditure of 300,000 francs. The amounts were not placed against the names of several of the legatees.

AMERICA.

The Fourth of July was energetically celebrated throughout the United States on Monday.

Speaking on Sunday at the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Seville, Ohio, Mr. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, expressed the hope that peace, harmony, and liberty in the North and South would, at no distant time, be fully restored under the Union flag.

CANADA.

The *Ottawa Herald* of Monday states that the Dominion Government has nearly completed negotiations with an English syndicate with the view of forming a company, with a capital of £20,000,000, to construct the Pacific Railway. The company would receive a land subsidy of 50,000,000 acres.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Empress Eugénie and suite embarked at Cape Town on Tuesday in the steamer Trojan for England.

Lady Frere, on behalf of the ladies of the colony, presented Sir Evelyn Wood with a handsome shield as a recognition of his services in the Zulu War.

The Railway Bill has passed its second reading in the Assembly.

The Transvaal Boer deputation are in favour of unification under certain conditions.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton and his family left Simla on Monday, the 28th ult., and arrived at Bombay on Friday. They were received at the station by the Governor, whom they accompanied to Government House, where they spent the day. On Saturday last Lord Lytton embarked in state on board the Himalaya, in presence of a crowd of Europeans and natives. In response to a call from the Governor of Bombay, three cheers were given for Earl and Countess Lytton.

Telegrams from India give some further details of the attack on and dispersion of the Zurmat men by General Hill's cavalry brigade. One of the *Times* correspondents says that the blow thus struck has for the moment broken up the new combination; but the punishment inflicted has not been so severe as to prevent the insurgents from reassembling hereafter. None of the defeated tribesmen were favourable to Abdur Rahman. The Calcutta correspondent of the same journal says that Abdur Rahman started from Kohistan from Khanabad on June 28, having sent to Cabul a letter professing his great satisfaction at the prospects of an amicable understanding with the British Government. His movements and intentions are still ambiguous, but they will be tested as soon as he crosses the Hindoo Koosh. With respect to Ayoub Khan, the same writer says, it is doubtful whether he will risk a battle. Should he do so, there can be no doubt as to the result, and just as little doubt that his complete defeat will go far to remove one of the elements of uncertainty in the existing Afghan situation. A Bombay telegram in the *Standard* says that the statement that Mr. Lepel Griffin has been summoned to Simla is premature.

AUSTRALIA.

We have information from Australia to the 5th inst.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter ending June 30 amounts to £1,105,000, being an increase of £32,000, compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

The revenue of New South Wales for the past quarter amounts to £1,176,000, or an increase of £1000, compared with the June quarter last year.

The revenue of South Australia for the quarter ending June 30 amounts to £547,000, showing an increase of £146,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The King of Greece arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning. He is staying at the Hôtel Bristol.

The completion of the railway connecting North and South Sardinia is announced.

A fugitive female slave demanding asylum has been received at the British Embassy, Constantinople, by Mr. Goschen.

The Plenipotentiaries who have attended the Morocco Conference at Madrid assembled last Saturday, and signed the protocol of the Conference.

Peace has been concluded between the belligerents in the Argentine Republic. Dr. Tejedor has withdrawn his candidacy for the Presidency, and Buenos Ayres has agreed to disarm.

A collective note, reported to be couched in very energetic language, has been addressed by the Great Powers to the Government of Morocco, demanding that religious liberty be accorded to the subjects of the Sultan in Morocco.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred on Monday in the valley of the Upper Rhone. The principal seat of the disturbance was at Brigue, where many buildings were damaged. It was also felt at Zermatt, and some say at Geneva.

A duel was fought on Monday between two French journalists, a writer on the staff or the Legitimist organ the *Union*, and M. Camille Pelletan, the editor of the Republican paper *La Justice*. The latter received a sword-thrust in the thigh.

According to intelligence received at New York from Havannah, the Spanish troops have had several successful encounters with the band of the insurgent leader, Carlisto Garcia, and have captured Rosada, the insurgent War Secretary.

The *Gazette* announces that Major Sir George C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Windward Islands), has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its dependencies; and Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G., to the Governorship of Trinidad, vacant by the retirement of Sir G. Irving, K.C.M.G., on the expiration of his term of office.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Princess of Wales has expressed her intention of being present on the last day of the Wimbledon meeting, and will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

In order to represent Scotland in the Elcho Challenge-Shield competition at Wimbledon this year, the following gentlemen have been chosen to form the eight:—Martin Boyd, Irvine; Captain Thorburn, Peebles; R. M'Vittie, Dumfries; T. R. Bruce, Kirkcudbright; Lieutenant M'Isaac, 1st Renfrew; Lieutenant M'Intyre, Dumbarton; John Clews, 2nd Lanark; and Lieutenant M'Kenell, London Scottish, with Captain Taylor and Lieutenant M'Auslan, Dumbarton, as reserves.

The Canadian Rifle Team, who have crossed the Atlantic to take part in the Wimbledon meeting, is in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur T. H. Williams, of Port-Hope, Ontario.

To-day (Saturday) has been fixed for the annual Government inspection of several of the metropolitan Volunteer regiments—viz., the Civil Service (21st Middlesex), at Richmond; Customs and Docks (26th Middlesex), at Bushey Park; London Irish (28th Middlesex), in Hyde Park; Artists (38th Middlesex), on the Horse Guards' parade; Finsbury (39th Middlesex), in the Regent's Park; 2nd Essex, at Stratford; and others.

Following the custom which has obtained for many years in the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, composed of her Majesty's civil servants, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel, and Lord Bury commanding officer, the 21st Middlesex has been under canvas in the Old Deer Park at Richmond.

The annual great gun competition of the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps, or, as it was known until lately, the 1st Administrative Brigade of Kent Artillery Volunteers (which comprises eleven batteries, belonging to Gravesend, Faversham, Blackheath, Sandgate, Gillingham, and Sheerness) was concluded at Hurty Ferry Battery, near Faversham, last Saturday. Thirty-one detachments competed. The guns used were forty-pound breechloaders, the range was 1600 yards, the number of rounds five, and the time allowed ten minutes. The result was as follows: Faversham (No. 1 detachment), 35 points, first (£16); Sheerness (No. 5), 34, second; Gillingham (No. 2), 33, third; Sheerness (No. 7), 32, fourth; Faversham (No. 4), 32, fifth; Gillingham (No. 5), 29, sixth. The challenge cup for the highest average score was won by Faversham. There was also a repository contest. In this again Faversham was victorious.

The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (1st London corps) hold their annual boat-races to-day (Saturday).

Her Majesty's gun-boat Cherub has arrived at Harwich to take the place of her Majesty's ship Penelope whilst the latter vessel is absent with the reserve squadron on the cruise of evolution. The schooner-yacht, owned by Lieutenant Smith, R.N., N.V., with Royal Naval Volunteers, proceeded on a voyage of Instruction for Copenhagen and Stockholm on Saturday afternoon.

The affair of the Hull Artillery Brigade has not ended as seemed probable last week. In accordance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Field, commanding Northern Artillery, and Colonel Collington, inspecting officer of Artillery, York, visited Hull on Monday, bearing with them the orders dispensing with the services of Colonel Commandant Humphrey and Captains Thorp, Wellesley, and Sharp, of the Hull Artillery Brigade. At a previous parade of the corps, Colonel Lord Londesborough read the order from the Commander-in-Chief intimating that his Lordship had been permitted to withdraw the resignation of his commission as Colonel of the brigade. Lord Londesborough addressed the men on the necessity of fidelity to her Majesty. Colonel Field also briefly addressed the men, and after they had left the platform some one called for three cheers for Colonel Humphrey, which were lustily given. Major Pudsey, who was in command, vainly called for silence. Cheers were also given for the three dismissed captains, and two of them who were near at hand were carried on the shoulders of some of the men, amid great cheering, to the residence of Colonel Humphrey. Many of the men declared they would attend no further parades of the corps.

It appears that the review of the Scotch Volunteers, which it was proposed to hold in August next in the Queen's Park, in honour of the majority of the force, will not take place.

At Dublin the Abercorn Cup Rifle Competition terminated late yesterday week. The top score was made by Mr. Jackson, one of the Americans who did not shoot in the late international match. He made 464 out of a possible 500; and was followed by Scott, also American, with 461. Captain Fenton made the highest score of the Irish competitors, 458; but, he having formerly won the cup, that prize fell to Major Young, who scored 453. Milner made 450, Warren 447, John Rigby 444, and William Rigby, 441. The first six, therefore, of the Irish eight to shoot for the Elcho shield will be Fenton, Young, Milner, Warren, John Rigby, and William Rigby. With them lies the selection of the remaining two members. Of the Americans, Browne made 451, Farrow 444, Laird 441. Two American squads competed on Saturday for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield, and the Wilkes (*Spirit of the Times*) Gold Medal. The competition for the Shield was open to rifle clubs affiliated to the Irish Rifle Association, each to be represented by a squad of four men, and also by one squad each for England and Scotland and the United States. Three squads competed—namely, Messrs. Jackson, Scott, Browne, and Laird, forming the Washington-Boston team; Messrs. John Rigby, Fenton, Warren, and Milner, representing the Dublin Shooting Club; and Messrs. Joynt, Coghlan, Johnston, and Murphy, representing the Dublin Miniature Rifle Club. The ranges were 1000 and 1100 yards, twenty shots at each range, the highest possible individual score being, of course, 200, and the highest club score 800. The Shield was won by the Dublin Shooting Club with a score of 636, the Miniature Club making 626 and the Americans 625. Mr. Joynt made the best individual score, 168, Mr. Brown made 93, and Mr. Murphy 91, at 1000 yards; while at the longer range the best scores were made by Captain Fenton, 84, and Mr. Scott, 82. The Wilkes Challenge Gold Medal, competed for by Messrs. Joynt, Fenton, and Scott, the highest in each team in the preceding match, was won by Mr. Joynt. The American Cup and Championship of Ireland fell to Captain Fenton in right of his having made the highest aggregate score during the meeting.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate market, as unfit for human food, 65 tons 13 cwt. of fish which had been consigned there for sale. With the exception of 13 cwt., the whole quantity came by land. The fish numbered 15,765, and included 53 cod, 419 crabs, 70 undersized crabs, 4420 haddocks, 8 halibut, 988 lobsters, 5500 plaice, 2900 roach and perch, 4 salmon, 1 grilse salmon, 42 skate, 170 soles, 584 thornbacks, 98 trout, 158 turbot, and 400 whiting; and in addition 2 bags of cockles, 128 of mussels, and 8 of whelks; 107 boxes of herrings, 82 barrels of sprats, and 1 of oysters; 780 bushels of periwinkles, 207 baskets of shrimps, and 550 quarts of whitebait.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Edmund Willes; to be Rector of Harswell.
Booth, William; Vicar of Hook.
Burrows, John Nelson; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Haggerston.
Cattley, Richard; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
Gibson, E. C. S.; Prebendary of Combe Fifteenth in Wells Cathedral.
Lewis, Alfred Merlin; Vicar of Huttons Ambo.
Orr, William Holmes; Rector of West Lydford.
Pearson, Alfred; Vicar of All Saints', Nottingham.
Pitcher, Amos William; Rector of Keinton Mandeville.
Sandford, G.; Vicar of Ecclesall, Sheffield.
Stewart, W. A.; Vicar of West Tisted, Alresford.
Torr, William Edward, Vicar of Flamstead; Vicar of Eastham, Cheshire.
Williamson, Zaccheus P.; Perpetual Curate of Margam, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth has, says the *Record*, given the Church Missionary Society £1000 to begin a mission among the Bhils, a hill tribe in Central India.

Lord Blachford and Sir Walter Charles James have been placed on the Commission to inquire into the condition of the cathedral churches in England and Wales.

On the 1st inst. Mr. J. D. Allcroft laid the foundation, and Mrs. Horace Marshall a memorial stone, of a church dedicated to St. Paul in the Ferndale-road, Brixton.

A painted window in memory of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart., has been erected by his sister, Mrs. Tottenham, in the Church of Moyliscar, Mullingar. The work is from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

Dr. Ryle, the first Bishop of Liverpool, was enthroned in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Peter on the 1st inst. An illustration of the ceremony is given on another page, and in our Number for June 19 appeared an exterior view of St. Peter's Church.

The Mackonochie case, having been practically abandoned by Mr. Martin, has been taken up by the Bishop of London, who on Sunday took the first step towards carrying out the sentence of sequestration by having a notice of it affixed to the doors of St. Alban's Church.

The Convocation of York met on Tuesday, when Dean Cowie was chosen Prolocutor by 31 votes to 21 given for Dean Howson. Canterbury Convocation meets next Tuesday, when the subjects of Clergy Discipline and Curates' Salaries are set down for consideration.

Notice of the sentence of sequestration passed on the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was affixed on Sunday morning to the door of St. Alban's Church, Holborn. The document of sequestration authorises Mr. J. Benjamin Lee, Registrar of the Diocese of London, to receive all income arising from the living, and to provide for the due performance of Divine worship.

Last week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated St. Thomas's Church, which has been erected in the new parish of Nuthurst-cum-Hockley Heath, near Knowle. The total cost, exclusive of the site, has been about £2200, towards which Mr. T. Burman, of Waring's-green, and the Rev. T. H. Mynors, Vicar of Salter's-street, Hockley-heath, have each given £500, besides making handsome donations to the endowment fund.

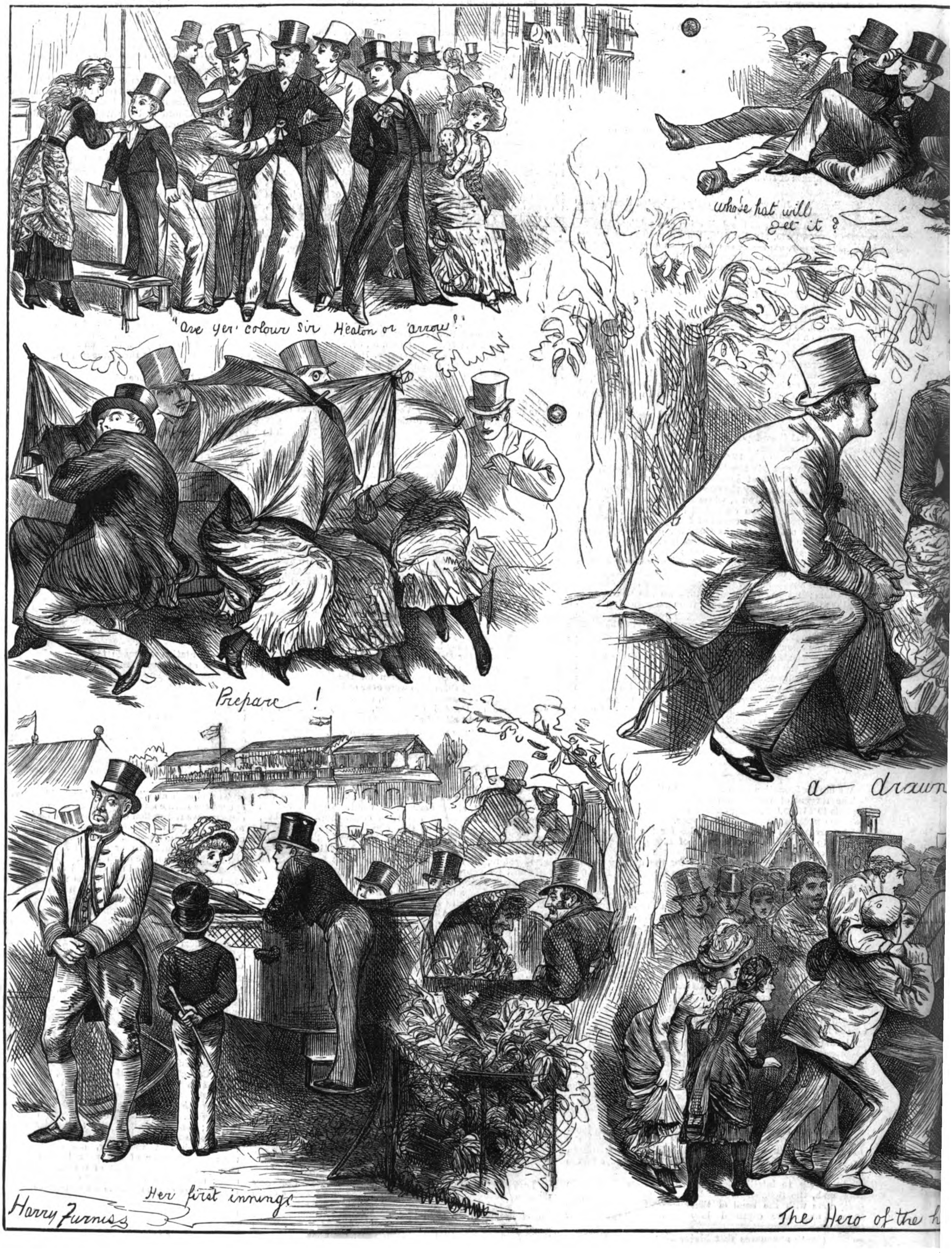
The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their one hundredth and first session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Bishop of St. Andrews, the Master of the Temple, the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Brown, Professor Milligan, Professor Newth, Professor Roberts, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, and Mr. Humphry. The company proceeded to consider various proposals made with the view of securing harmony of rendering.

A presentation was made to the Rev. John Russell yesterday week at the town residence of the Duke of Bedford, in Eaton-square. The rev. gentleman is well known in the hunting world, and the occasion of the testimonial was that Mr. Russell has left the rectorship of Swymbridge, in North Devon, which living he has held for forty-seven years, having been appointed to the living of Black Torrington by Lord Poltimore. There were over 150 subscribers; and the presentation, made by Earl Fortescue, consisted of a silver soup tureen, a book with the names of the subscribers (headed by the Prince of Wales) in illuminated letters, and a purse of £650. An Illustration of Swymbridge Church appeared in our Number of June 19.

The church at Winthorpe, Lincolnshire, was recently re-opened for Divine service by the Bishop of the diocese. The conservative restoration of this fine specimen of Gothic architecture by the architect, W. Smith, Esq., received on the opening day much praise. The debt remaining on the work done is £100, and a further sum of £250 is much needed to restore the roof on the north aisle. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have restored the chancel at a cost of about £600. The treasurer for the restoration is now most anxious to get an endowment for the living; and if any rich and benevolent person will come forward and assist in the cause it would be a great blessing to this poor, thinly inhabited parish, if a clergyman's house could be built and the living made sufficient to support a Vicar, the living at present being £2 10s. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners allow £150 for a curate to the Vicar of Burgh-cum-Winthorpe, which burgh is five miles distant from Winthorpe.

The programme of the Church Congress, which is to be held at Leicester on Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, has been issued. The Bishop of Peterborough will be the president, and the preachers at the opening services will be the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff. The subjects to be discussed include the following:—The foreign missions of the Church; the religious condition of the nation; upper and middle class education, its present condition, and how to maintain and promote its religious character; internal unity of the Church, and the influence of the three great schools of thought in the Church of England upon each other and upon the Church; the responsibility of the Church towards Dissent, with special regard to home re-union; existing forms of unbelief—their social and moral tendencies; home mission work; popular recreations, how to improve them (including light literature and the stage); the Church and the poor, including the questions of the remedial action of the poor laws, the organisation of charity, the encouragement of thrift, and compulsory insurance; the Church in relation to the organisation of labour; the influence of the Church over young men and women—how to maintain and increase it; efforts towards reform in foreign Churches, and the attitude of the Church of England towards them; the temperance question, including local option and Sunday closing; the reform of the cathedral system; the position and claims of curates and other unbeneficed clergy; Church patronage and preferment; the internal organisation of the Church; Church finance; penitentiary work of the Church; the duty of the Church as regards civil laws relating to marriage and divorce; and the moral dangers of factory and workshop life.

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SKETCHES AT THE ETON AND HA

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LOW CRICKET-MATCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

The ancient Britons had their town of Caer Luel, in their principality of Cumbria or Strathclyde, before the Roman conquest. Lugubalia was the name which the Romans bestowed on this place. It was occupied by the Anglians of Northumbria, but in the latter Saxon reigns was utterly laid waste by piratical Norsemen. William the Norman and his successors restored the city; and a college of Augustinian monks, with a church of St. Mary, was founded here by Henry I. The Bishopric of Carlisle was established in 1133, but little remains of the Norman cathedral building, only the south transept, a part of the nave, and some piers of the central tower.

The general aspect of Carlisle Cathedral is pleasing, and, viewed from the churchyard of Stanwix, a suburb on the lower ground to the northward of the city, across the river Eden, it has considerable dignity, being situated on rising ground, with Carlisle Castle not far above it. The building is chiefly of dark red sandstone, which colour forms an agreeable combination with the surrounding verdure of trees and greensward; but there are tall factory chimneys and an obtrusive large railway station in close vicinity to the ecclesiastical precinct. The distant Cumberland "fells," or mountainous moors, afford a noble background to this view.

It is believed that the Early English choir, of the thirteenth century, was begun about 1218 by Bishop Hugh of Beaulieu, who had been Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire. Its present interior details of architecture, the original work having been destroyed by fire in 1292, are of the Decorated style, and are ascribed to Bishops Welton and Appleby, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The east window is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the world, surpassing even the south window of the great transept in Lincoln Cathedral, and the west windows of York and Durham. Its tracery framework is of exquisite design, perfect in grace and symmetry; the stained-glass pictures, made in the reign of Richard II., in the upper lights of this window, represent the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, and the New Jerusalem. There is some modern stained glass in the lower part, supplied as a memorial to Bishop Percy in 1856.

The Bishops of Carlisle were never of great political importance, being overshadowed by the princely magnificence of the neighbouring Bishops of Durham. But several of them have been men of repute for learning and piety; and it has always been a highly respectable See.

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.

The annual contest between these two great public schools of England, in our national, highly organised, highly elaborate game of militant agility, strength, and skill, takes place on the last two days of the present week. It never fails to bring together a large assemblage of spectators belonging to the upper classes of society, always including a great many ladies, who feel a particular interest in the feats of their youthful kindred on the level greensward, or in the possible victory of one or the other school, to which fathers, brothers, or sons have conceived a loyal attachment.

The present year is the centenary of "Lord's Cricket Ground," that well-known inclosed space, six or seven acres in extent, on the north side of St. John's-wood-road, beyond Regent's Park, where the Eton and Harrow match is always played. It was in 1780 that Thomas Lord opened this ground to the public for a moderate admission fee, and here was established the Marylebone Cricket Club, which brought the game to perfection. There had been a cricket-ground before on the site of Dorset-square, west of Upper Baker-street; and there was one in White Conduit-fields, Islington. These were patronised by the Duke of Dorset, Lords Sandwich, Darnley, and Winchilsea, Sir Horace Mann, and other leaders of fashion. Cricket had long been esteemed a rather vulgar pastime, one in vogue among City men at the Artillery-ground in Finsbury. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was taken up by men of rank; and Alderman Boydell had the best shop for bats and balls and wickets in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane. For these antiquarian notes we are indebted to Cassell's "Old and New London."

The Sketches at Lord's, on such an occasion as that of the present week, engraved to fill two of our pages, do not show anything of the actual cricket-play. That may be left to connoisseurs and to our attentive chronicler of "National Sports," who will no doubt have some report of it to give in our next publication. There is usually much social amusement to be got from watching the behaviour of the spectators, and of some people who are rather more occupied with their own personal by-play. In the central group of figures, bearing the title of "A Drawn Match," we see a young lady seated between two rival worshippers. Her abstracted gaze may be intent on the dangerous bowling of an antagonist to one in whom her heart feels the warmest interest, and who stands at this moment, bat in hand, covering his wicket in careful self-defence. She will listen to neither of the ardent swains who have seated themselves beside her; they know it but too well; yet neither of them likes to go away, and to leave the other there. It is likely enough, indeed, that similar incidents of untimely pursuit and unacceptable courtship may have taken place on other public occasions, for instance, at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race.

There is one ingredient here, the possible direction of the flying cricket-ball, propelled by vigorous strokes of the bat, into the midst of the most sequestered party, that compels everybody now and then to be on the look-out. "Prepare!" is a note of warning to which the best practical response seems a prompt unfurling of parasols and umbrellas to shelter the affrighted crowd against that terrible random missile. When it comes flying low over the heads of a seated row of young gentlemen, all of them duly attired in their tall Etonian hats, there is an urgent interest in the question, "Whose hat will get it?" Undoubtedly, the blow of a swift cricket-ball on the head is capable of killing any person, and some cases have been recorded in which it has had a fatal result. But the ball can be seen coming, and may easily be avoided; so the risk is not so great, after all, except to the careless and inattentive bystander, and only in certain positions around the field.

The company at Lord's occupy several rows of open carriages, drags, cabs, and omnibusses, besides the pavilion, grand stand, and platforms set with benches, chairs placed on the ground, and a great deal of standing-room. Behind are tents and marquees, with store of "refreshments," pork pies, buns, and sandwiches, wine and other beverages, ices and fruit, perhaps more solid food, which seems to be needful after a long morning passed in the fresh open air. Those who came in the drags, or in other private carriages, may have provided themselves with a hamper, as they would for Ascot race-course. The dispensation and the reception and enjoyment of these comforting supplies must be an agreeable change after intently following the fortunes of the game. It is not everybody who will care so much for the success either of Eton or Harrow as the "Future, Present, and Past"—the public school-men of three successive generations, who are seen together in one of our Sketches eagerly watching the play at the standing wickets. The "Hero of the Hour," who has made the largest score of runs off his own bat, will have plenty of admiring and applauding friends. Merit at Lord's is sure to gain its reward in social favour. It is not always so in the more serious affairs of life.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Sir James Hannen presided last week at the twentieth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, and said that nearly half the grants made from its funds had been devoted to the relief of non-members. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £460.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of St. Mary's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Huntly, Sir C. Rowley, Sir J. Anderson, the Hon. H. Noel, Dr. Broadbent, Major-General Lowry, C.B., and Dr. Farquharson, M.P. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman pointed out that St. Mary's Hospital is situated in a populous district of the West-End, and that it relieves annually about 2000 in-patients, besides a large number of casual accident cases. In conclusion, the chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the hospital, which resulted in donations amounting to about £900.

The foundation-stone of the Middlesex Industrial School for Girls was laid last week by Mr. Edmund E. Antrobus, J.P. The site is within the parish of Bedfont, less than a mile from the Feltham Station on the South-Western Railway, and forms a portion of the Spelthorne Sanatorium grounds. A report to the subscribers showed that the committee had about £900 in hand, over £1000 being required for the building.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, in the Commercial-road, Spitalfields, was held last week at the Albion Tavern, and was attended by about one hundred gentlemen, the gathering being presided over by Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P. Mr. Croxton, secretary, announced lists of subscriptions amounting to £2000, and including donations on the chairman's list of £145, and per Messrs. Defries £528.

The Earl of Lathom presided at the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held on the 1st inst. at the Crystal Palace. Brother F. Bincks read the list of subscriptions, showing that in the whole the lodges throughout England had subscribed £14,002, of which London lodges had given £4700, and West Lancashire the next largest sum, £2664. In all about £40,000 had been subscribed in voluntary charity by the English craft this year for the three institutions connected with it.

The young blind from the National Institution of Paris gave a concert yesterday week at St. Mark's School, Windsor. There were about 500 persons present by special invitation of Mr. Richardson Gardner, the member for the borough, and Mrs. Richardson Gardner. The performance was similar in character to those already noticed.

The annual examination of and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Russell-hill, Caterham-junction, near Croydon, took place last Saturday afternoon. This home for orphan and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks was founded in 1853. It contains on an average about 150 boys and 70 girls, who are maintained and educated principally by means of public contributions. The examination on Saturday was of an exceedingly satisfactory character. The children seemed physically in a condition of robust and buoyant health, and they gave abundant evidence that their mental faculties were well exercised and developed. The examiner was Mr. Collins, of the British and Foreign School Society, who testified to the gratifying state of advancement of the inmates. The prizes were distributed by Mr. John Baggallay, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the institution, who said a few words of commendation and encouragement to the successful scholars.

Lady Jenkinson gave a morning concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Incurables, Putney, at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. James Willing on Monday evening presided at the thirteenth annual festival of the City Waiters' Provident and Pension Society, celebrated at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. There was a substantial subscription-list, the chairman giving twenty-five guineas.

The forty-second anniversary of the Tailors' Benevolent Institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Over one hundred and fifty gentlemen were present. Mr. H. Cecil Raikes presided. In giving the toast of the evening the right hon. gentleman remarked upon the objects of the institution and the amount of good work it had been the means of accomplishing. Subscriptions were announced amounting to over £1000.

A roll of bank notes, value £500, was dropped into the offertory bag at St. Mary's Church, Chelmsford, on Sunday forenoon, for the benefit of the Chelmsford Infirmary.

Mr. Charles Holmes, secretary of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, writes to state that the committee of management have had placed at their disposal the sum of £6500 on condition that they at once add to their institution a seaside branch. This it is proposed to do at a cost of about £12,000, and the committee appeal for funds with which to support the branch establishment. Subscriptions will be received by the London Joint-Stock Bank, and by the secretary, at 32, Sackville-street.

The Newsvenders' Benevolent Institution has secured the Earl of Dunraven for a chairman for the festival which is to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, July 28.

The Bibles presented at Lambeth Palace on Saturday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Superintendents of all the Sunday Schools there assembled, were of a special edition printed for this occasion, and published by Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Paternoster-row. They are designed to be kept in each of the schools as a permanent memorial of the Centenary of the Foundation of Sunday Schools in England, each copy presented by the Archbishop bearing an inscription to that effect. The volume, bound in Turkey morocco leather, with bevelled edges, and mounted with clasps, is light, compact, and elegant. The same edition has been published in a much smaller volume. It is the "Oxford Bible for Teachers," with marginal references, and with an appendix of nearly 300 pages, containing valuable notes, analytical, historical, and geographical, a dictionary of Scripture names, an essay on the natural history of the Bible lands, a concordance and index, and several maps.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNTESS BANGOR.

Harriet Margaret, Viscountess Bangor, died at Castle Ward, near Downpatrick, on the 4th inst. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 16, 1805, the second daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Farnham, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and was, consequently, sister of the present Lord Farnham, and of Henry, the late accomplished Lord Farnham, who was killed in the Abergele railway accident. She married, first, Feb. 14, 1826, Edward Southwell, third Viscount Bangor, who died Aug. 1, 1837; and secondly, Oct. 4, 1841, Major Andrew Nugent, of Strangford, third son of Colonel Nugent, of Portaferry, in the county of Down, and leaves issue by each husband. Her eldest son is the present Viscount Bangor.

LORD BELPER.

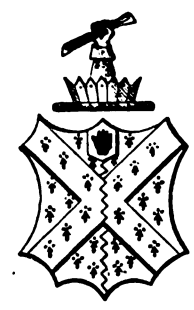


The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, first Lord Belper, of Belper, in the county of Derby, a Privy Councillor, LL.D., and Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, died on the 30th ult., at his town house, 75, Eaton-square. His Lordship was born in 1801, the only son of William Strutt, Esq., of St. Helen's House, Derby, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., also of Derby, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, obtaining the degrees of M.A. 1826 and LL.D. 1862. He sat in Parliament for Derby from 1830 to 1848, for Arundel 1851 to 1852, and for Nottingham 1852 to 1856. He held office as Chief Commissioner of Railways 1846 to 1848, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry 1852 to 1854; and was raised to the Peerage in 1856. His Lordship was Chairman of the Nottinghamshire Quarter Sessions from 1855 to 1873, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county in 1864. He became President of University College, London, in 1871. Lord Belper married, March 28, 1837, Emily, youngest daughter of Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester, and had four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, William, died in 1856, in his eighteenth year, and the title devolves on his eldest surviving son, the Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed (formerly for East Derbyshire), now second Lord Belper, who was born in 1840; married, 1874, Lady Margaret Coke, sixth daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and has one son and three daughters.

GENERAL LORD GEORGE A. F. PAGET.

General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Hussars, died on the 30th ult., at Farm-street, Mayfair. His Lordship was born March 16, 1818, the youngest son of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., (twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), by his second wife, Lady Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan. He entered the Army in 1834, was appointed Colonel of the 4th Hussars in 1874, and attained the rank of full General in 1877. Lord George served in the Crimean War, and commanded the 4th Light Dragoons at the Alma, at Balaclava in the celebrated "Charge of the Light Brigade," and at Inkerman and Tchernaya, besides various other affairs. He had the orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, the medal (with four clasps), and Sardinian and Turkish medals. His Lordship sat in Parliament for Beaumaris from 1847 to 1857 in the Liberal interest. He married, first, Feb. 27, 1854, Agnes, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., and by her, who died March 10, 1858, leaves two sons; he married, secondly, Feb. 6, 1861, Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Heneage, Esq.

SIR CLAUDE E. SCOTT, BART.



Sir Claude Edward Scott, fourth Baronet, of Lytchet Minster, Dorset, died in Paris on the 28th inst. He was born July 14, 1840, the elder son of Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bart., by Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Cockley Clay Hall, Norfolk, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy (conferred in 1821 on Claude Scott, an eminent banker of Westminster), July 27, 1874. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Sir Claude married, 1861, Selina, daughter of the late Henry Charles Burney, Esq., LL.D., of Holywell, Hants, and granddaughter of Admiral Thomas Searle, C.B., and leaves two daughters. In default of male issue the baronetcy devolves on his next brother, now Sir Edward Henry Scott, fifth Baronet, J.P. and D.L., a partner in the banking firm of Sir Samuel Scott and Co. He married, 1865, Emilie, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Packe, of Twyford Hall, Norfolk, and has two sons and two daughters.

MR. BRYAN OF JENKINSTOWN.

George Leopold Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P., D.L., late M.P. for that county, died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 29, 1828, the only son of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, and represented the Bryans of Bawnmore, a very old Kilkenny family. His grandfather, Major George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, claimed, unsuccessfully, the barony of Slane before the Lords' Committee for Privileges. Mr. Bryan served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny in 1852, and represented that county in Parliament from 1865 till the recent dissolution. He did not seek re-election. He married, Dec. 6, 1840, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Conyngham, daughter of Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, K.P., and had an only child, Mary Margaret Frances, who died in 1872. Mr. Bryan's only sister, Augusta-Margaret-Gwendaline, now heiress of the family, married, in 1853, the present Lord Bellew, and has issue. Mr. Bryan was an enthusiastic sportsman, and his name was associated for many years with the English and Irish Turf. He was also an ardent lover of fox-hunting, and the Kilkenny Hunt had no more liberal patron.

MR. HENEAGE OF STAG'S-END.

Edward Heneage, Esq., of Stag's-End, Hemel Hempstead, D.L. for Lincoln, late M.P. for Grimsby, whose death is announced, was born July 24, 1802, the second son of George Robert Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, by Frances Anne, his wife, second daughter of Lieutenant-General George Ainslie, Colonel 13th Regiment (and sister of Sir R. S. Ainslie, Bart.), and was uncle of Edward Heneage, Esq., now of Hainton, formerly M.P. for Lincoln. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A.; and sat in Parliament for Great Grimsby, as a Liberal, from 1835 to 1852. He married, first, April 11, 1840, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Colonel Rolleston, of Watnall, M.P.; and

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secondly, Aug. 25, 1853, Renée Elizabeth Levina, daughter of Captain Richard Hoare, R.N.; and leaves issue by both wives.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Commander Henry Hope Johnstone, R.N., at Clifton, in his eighty-third year.

Samuel Belcher Chapman, Esq., J.P., on the 26th ult., at Tower Lodge, Ipswich, in his eighty-first year.

Commander William Gwyn, R.N., J.P. for Norfolk, on the 28th ult., at Tasburgh Lodge, in that county, aged eighty-five.

Peter Marten, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Kent, on the 29th ult., at Bridge-street, Canterbury.

John Robert Thomson, Esq., of Blackstones, Surrey, on the 27th ult., at 26, Sussex-square, aged ninety-two. He was one of the earliest British colonists in South Africa.

Major William Prime Jones, of Wellesley House, Lower Walmer, late 5th Fusiliers, on the 30th ult., at Russell Cottage, Upper Tulse-hill, aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Captain Richard Jones, R.N., of Homewood, Tenterden, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Strode, of Richmond, Victoria, who may be regarded as one of the founders of that colony, on May 1. In 1838 he founded, and for some time afterwards carried on, the *Port Phillip Gazette*. Mr. Strode also established the *Maitland Gazette* and the *Pastoral Times*, the latter being still published at Deniliquin, New South Wales.

George Mackenzie, of Avoch, of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. He was the first officer gazetted to the corps, and for sixteen years in succession he was their commandant at Wimbledon camp. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avoch, the discoverer of the Mackenzie river and explorer of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. William Henry Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, aged fifty-two,—a learned and most painstaking antiquarian investigator, was employed in the deciphering and editing of old MSS. for the Library, and for the Oxford Corporation. He compiled the well-known Calendar of Charters, and was engaged in the indexing of the Dodsworth MSS. He also edited the Harleian Society's work on "Oxfordshire."

Samuel Davis, a mariner, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy named Winch from drowning off the jetty extension, Margate.

Mr. Rothery's report on the causes which led to the fall of the Tay Bridge last December has been issued. It condemns the structure as "badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained;" and holds that Sir Thomas Bouch is mainly to blame for defects in construction and maintenance, and alone responsible for the faults of design. Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. are also reported to be blamable for having allowed such grave irregularities at the Wormit Foundry. Mr. Rothery's colleagues, Colonel Yolland and Mr. Barlow, agree with him in opinion as to the responsibility of Sir T. Bouch, but think it was not within the province of the Court to say so.

At the 126th annual general meeting of the Society of Arts, held last week, the Prince of Wales was re-elected president of the society, an office he has held since 1863. The report dealt with the action of the society during the past year. A large number of papers had been read at the ordinary meetings and at the meetings of the sections devoted respectively to matters connected with India, the colonies, chemistry, and physics. Three courses of lectures had been delivered under the endowment of Dr. Cantor, and a conference had been held on the progress of public health. The society has had at work a number of committees, the proceedings of which were set out in the report. The report concluded with a summary of the financial condition of the society, which was stated to be in a most satisfactory condition.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOGUE:
Nature's By-paths. A Series of Recreative Papers in Natural History. By J. E. Taylor.
The Birds, Fishes, and Cetacea commonly frequenting Belfast Lough. By Robert Lloyd Patterson.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS:
Campaigning in South Africa. Reminiscences of an Officer in 1879. By Captain W. E. Montague.

CORNISH, MANCHESTER:
The Calendar of the University College of Wales. 1879-80.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:
College Days at Oxford. By the Rev. H. C. Adams. With Six Illustrations by J. Lawson.

HERBERT AND CO.:
Hotels of Europe, 1880. With Maps, Railway and Steam-ship Routes.

KNIGHT AND CO.:
The Magistrates' Pocket Guide: A Key to the Diverse Knowledge necessary to be Acquired by an Efficient Justice of the Peace. By T. Baker.

LEWIS:
Royat les Bains in Auvergne: Its Mineral Waters and Climate. By G. H. Brandt, M.D.

LONGMANS AND CO.:
A Familiar History of Birds. By the late Bishop Stanley. New Edition.

MOWBRAY AND CO.:
Hine Moa, the Maori Maiden. By Joseph Earle Ollivant.

MACMILLAN AND CO.:
The Irish Crisis, being a Narrative of the Measures for the Relief of the Distress caused by the great Irish Famine of 1846-7. By Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart. Reprinted from the Edinburgh Review.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS:
Oxford Bible for Teachers. With Notes Analytical, Chronological, &c., a Biblical Index, Concordance, Dictionary and Maps; and a compendium of Scripture Natural History.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION:
The Gloucester Martyr. A Sketch of the Life, Times, and Martyrdom of John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. By William Higgs.

TINSLEY BROTHERS:
Innocence at Play. A Novel. By Jean Middlemass. 3 vols.

WARNE AND CO.:
Advice to Singers. By a Singer. New and Enlarged Edition.
Our Sons; How to Start them in Life. By Arthur King.
Warne's Star Series—
Leyton Auberry's Daughters. A Tale. By Mrs. H. B. Paull.
Dorothy. An Autobiography. Edited by Jane A. Nutt.

WHITTINGHAM AND CO.:
Sermonic Fancy Work on the Figures of our First Acquaintances in Literature. By John Paul Ritchie. Second Edition.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

A. HAMMOND AND CO. (Jullien's):
Lange's Easy Pieces for Pianoforte—
Harvest Home.
A Message from the Flowers.
In the Village.
Youthful Sorrow.
The Young Sailor.
The Good Old Times.
Trauungluck. Tonstuck. By Gustav Lange.
Im Grunen Hain. Tonstuck. By Gustav Lange.
Cypressen. Elegie. By Gustav Lange.

LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.:
Before the Mast. Song. Words by Knight Summers. Music by Thos. Worsley Stainforth.

METZLER AND CO.:
Styrienne. For the Pianoforte. By J. B. Wekerlin.
Berceuse. For the Pianoforte. By J. B. Wekerlin.
Bourrée, in D. For the Pianoforte. By Alma Sanders.
The Sands of Dee. Songs. Words by by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley; Music by J. L. Hatton.
The Unfinished Song. Words by Fred. E. Weatherly; Music by Frederic H. Cowen.
On Mossy Banks. Duet for Soprano and Tenor. By B. F. Gilbert.

MOUTRIE AND SON:
There's Music in the Gallowy. Song. Words by Whyte Melville; Music by Eletta Grant.

NOVELLO AND CO.:
The Organist's Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions. Edited by William Spark. Part XLVII., Vol. 6. July 1, 1880.
Elijah. An Oratorio. By F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy. The Accompaniments arranged from the full score for Harmonium and Pianoforte. By Ebenezer Prout.
Novello's Octavo Edition of Trios, &c., for Female Voices: Morning Thoughts. A Trio for Female Voices. By James Montgomery. Music by Henry Smart.
Hark! The Village Bells. A Trio for Female Voices. By Walter Phillips. Music by James Shaw.
A Fourth Set of Sixty Voluntaries, arranged for the Harmonium. By J. W. Elliott.
Novello's Pianoforte Albums—No. 1. Compositions by John Sebastian Bach. Edited by Berthold Tours.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L B (Padua).—The information you ask for shall be given when we can find sufficient space for it to interest more than one inquirer.

J R H (Halifax, N.S.).—There is no adverse Pawn in the diagram to capture the Kt when it is played to Kt 6th.

N M (Cork).—If found correct, it shall have a diagram.

W F (Manchester).—The attacking power of a piece upon the adverse King is not diminished by its being "pinned."

E F (Winchester).—The attack 1. Q to Kt 6th was dealt with in our note to No. 1895.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1895 received from S Lowe, W S Leest, John Tucker, Alpha, Lulu, W Burr, East Marden, Cant, and F M Gavin (Smyrna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from E F, R L'hermet, Emile Frau, S Lowe, Julia Short, O Wolter, J W W, W Burr, and James Atkinson.

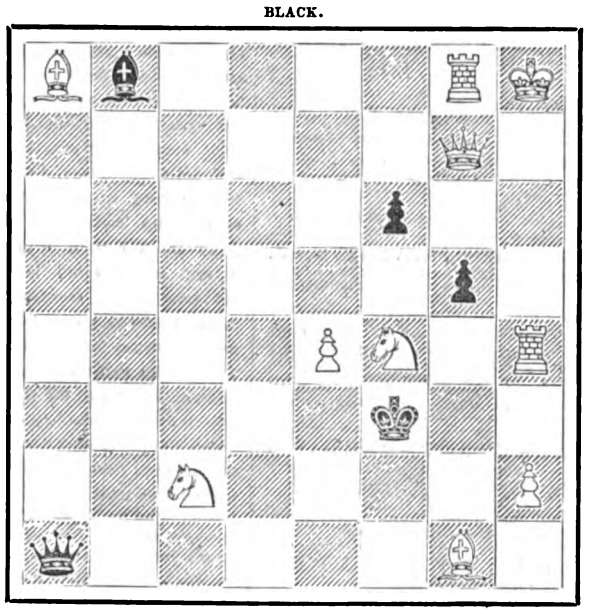
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1897 received from H B, Cant, R H Brooks, Alpha, East Marden, A C Edwards, John Tucker, B L Dyke, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, R Ingersoll, W M Curtis, E L G, Carioca, C Darragh, H Barrett, H Langford, C Oswald, An Old Hand, T Greenbank, Jupiter Junior, Elsie, N. Cator, Nerina, D Templeton, G L Mayne, H Brewster, R Jessop, Vera, V King, N Warner, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Shadforth, Hereward, Over, J W W, Dr. F St, Norman Rumbelow, E P Vulliamy, Alfyn, Lulu, James Dobson, F Spratt, Kittan, R Gray, M O'Halloran, S H B, and G Johnson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1896.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to B 4th	K to B 4th
2. Kt to K 7th	K takes R
3. B mates	

If Black play 1. K to K 5th, White continues with 2. Kt to B 6th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1899.
By J. P. LEA, Bath.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Lowenthal Tourney at the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. MCDONNELL and MASON.
(*Vienna Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. McD.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. McD.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q takes Q	R takes Q
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25 R takes P	R to B 4th (ch)
3. P to B 4th	P takes P	26. K to K 2nd	R takes R
4. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)	27. K takes R	R takes P
5 K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	28. K to K 2nd	R to K R 4th
6. Kt takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	The following moves, which are played with great care on both sides, form a very instructive end game.	
7. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
9. B to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th	29. P to K R 4th	K to Q 2nd
9. Q to R 3rd is the correct move. White cannot then play 10. Kt takes Kt because of the reply, 10. Kt takes Q P (ch); and if he continues with either 10. P to Q B 3rd or 10. P to Q B 4th, Black plays 10. Kt takes K P, and soon gets the better game.		30. K to B 3rd	R to B 4th (ch)
		31. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 4th
		32. R to K 2nd	K to Q 3rd
10. Kt takes Kt		33. K to Kt 3rd	R to K 4th
The best continuation; for if Black now play 10. Kt takes Q P (ch), the obvious answer is 11. Q takes Kt.		34. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 3rd
		35. K to B 4th	K to B 3rd
10.	P takes Kt	36. R to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
11. P to Q 5th	B to Q B 4th	37. R to Q 2nd	R to Q B 4th
12. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (ch)	38. K to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
13. K to K sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)	39. P to B 3rd	K to K 3rd
If 13.	B takes Kt	40. R to K 2nd (ch)	R to K 4th
14. P takes B	Kt takes P (ch)	41. R to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th
15. K to Q sq	Kt to K 4th (dis.ch)	42. K to B 3rd	R to Q 4th
16. Q to K 2nd, and there is no special advantage on either side.		43. R to Kt 2nd	P to B 3rd
		44. K to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
14. P takes Kt	B takes P	45. R to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q 3rd
15. B to K 2nd	B takes B	46. P takes P	R P takes P
16. Q takes B	Q to Kt 3rd	47. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q 5th (ch)
17. Q to B 4th	B to Q 3rd	48. K to Kt 3rd	P to B 5th
18. B takes B	R takes B	49. P takes P	R takes P
19. K to B 2nd	R to K sq	50. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 3rd
20. Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 4th	51. R to K 2nd (ch)	K to B 4th
21. K R to B sq		52. R to B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
21. Q to Q 3rd, with the view of advancing the Q B P, appears to be the best course here; but White probably relied upon the exchange of Queens to bring about a drawn game.		53. K to R 3rd	R to B 6th (ch)
		54. K to Kt 2nd	P to B 4th
		55. R to Kt 2nd	R to B 5th
21.	R to K 4th	56. R to Kt 3rd	
22. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	He might have defended the Pawn with the King, but Black should win eventually, we think.	
23. Q to K Kt 3rd	P takes P		
		56.	R takes P
		57. P to R 3rd	P takes P
		58. R takes P	R to Q B 5th, and White resigned.

Twenty-two competitors have entered the Meister Tourney at Wiesbaden, including Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, Schwartz, Englisch, Paulsen, Minckwitz, &c. The proceedings commenced on Saturday last, when, after some discussion, it was arranged that play should begin on the following day and continued thereafter, eight hours every day until the end of the tourney.

Mr. Judd, of St. Louis, has carried the victory against eight amateurs of that city, giving in each case the odds of a Knight. The following is the full score:—

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
F. P. Merritt	2	0	C. E. Moody	½	1½
B. R Foster	2	0	R. Koerpen	0	2
Amateur	1	1	C. W. G. Watts	0	2
J. E. Nelson	1	1	M. Ahrensberg	0	2

Mr. Judd thus scored 9½ and the Amateurs 6½.

On Friday last a match was played between the clubs of Oxford and Witney, thirteen on each side. Oxford won by 15 games to 8.

The King of Sweden has presented a gold medal to George Oatley, serving in the Coastguard, for his gallant conduct at the wreck of a Swedish vessel near Peterhead, for which act her Majesty recently personally decorated him with the Albert Medal.

The Bishop of Ripon has accepted the post of president of a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, shortly to be opened at Halifax. An inaugural public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held last week at Southampton, attended by Major F. Duncan, R.A., Surgeon-General T. Longmore, C.B., and Captain Perrott, as a deputation from the central executive committee. Great enthusiasm as to the objects of the association was displayed, and classes for instruction in "first aid to the injured" will be commenced forthwith. The Duke of Manchester and the committee of the Order of St. John have conferred their silver medal for deeds of gallantry in saving life on land on Captain G. F. Harris, 3rd Buffs, in recognition of the conspicuous courage shown by him some time since in rescuing five persons from a fire at No. 40, Charlemont-street, Dublin.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of the Right Hon. John Somerset, Baron Hampton, P.C., G.C.B., late of Westwood Park, Worcestershire, and of No. 9, Eaton-square, who died on April 9 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Hon. Herbert Perrott Murray Pakington, the son, and Martin Curtler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Anne Augusta Hampton, his town residence, No. 9, Eaton-square, with the furniture, pictures, household effects (except plate and plated articles), and certain horses and carriages for her use for life, and then to his said son; and to his said son certain plate and effects which had belonged to his late mother. He confirms the family settlement of the Westwood estate, and he devises all his real estate, not included therein, upon the trusts of the said settlement; the furniture and effects at Westwood Park, including the deer in the park, the silver shield presented to him by the county and city of Worcester, and other presentation articles, are to go with and be enjoyed with the estate, of which his eldest son, John Slaney Pakington (now Lord Hampton) is the first tenant for life. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his said eldest son for life, and the capital, at his death, to his children (if any); and in default of such children to the testator's second son, Herbert Perrott Murray.

The will and three codicils (all dated March 5, 1880) of Mr. Robert Cook, late of No. 3, Upper Wimpole-street, Portland-place, who died on April 6 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by Major Robert Cook, Colonel Henry Cook, and Dr. John Cook, the sons, and Alfred Walkington, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £130,000. The testator devises the Milden Hall estate, Suffolk, to the use of his son, Robert Cook, for life, with remainder to his (testator's) sons John and James for their lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor he settles the said estate on the two sons of his late son, William Frank Cook; and he leaves upon trust for the widow and two sons of his said late son William Frank £6000; to his daughter, Lady Caroline Rivers Wilson, £250 and an annuity of £50; to his daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Walkington, £250 and upon trust for her £4000 in addition to her marriage settlement; to his daughter Mrs. Janie Florence Darval, £250 and upon trust for her £5000; to his daughter Miss Emily Cook, £250 and upon trust for her £5000; to his four sons £9000 each and all his Turkish Government Bonds between them; to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Robertson Cook, £300 and an annuity of £100, he also leaves her for life his house in Hill-street, St. John's-wood, with the furniture and effects, and on her death for his daughter Victoria Alexandra; upon trust for his last-named daughter £2000; and his residence in Wimpole-street, with the furniture and effects, horses and carriages, to his sons Robert and John and his daughter Emily, as joint tenants. There are legacies and annuities to his sister and brother, and some other bequests; and the residue of his property he gives to his said son Robert.

The will (dated April 9, 1875) of Mr. Stephen Moulton, late of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, who died on April 26 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Alexander Edward Moulton, Horatio Moulton, and John Moulton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves £2000 upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Denham; and to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Moulton, his residence, with the furniture, pictures, plate, household effects, horses and carriages for life. He directs the business of an india-rubber manufacturer, carried on by him as S. Moulton and Co., to be continued, and out of the profits £1000 per annum is to be paid to his son Alexander Edward, £750 per annum to his son Horatio, and £500 per annum to his son John. The remainder of the annual profits, together with the income of his residuary real and personal estate, is to be paid to his wife for life; and at her death the whole of such property is to be divided between his said three sons.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1873) of Mr. Thomas Greenwood Clayton, late of Ousecliff, Clifton, Yorkshire, and of No. 28, Upper Grosvenor-street, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Emily Mary Clayton, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being under £90,000. The the testator devises all his real estate of every description to the use of his wife, and he bequeaths to her all his personal estate for her own use absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1879) of Mr. John Waddington, late of Langrish, near Petersfield, Southampton, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Arthur Henry Delmé Radcliffe, the nephew, and Arthur Proctor Pickering, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves the Langrish estate and all other his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in the county of Hants, upon trusts for sale, the net proceeds to be held upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Constance Louisa Talbot Ponsonby, for life, and then for her children or issue, as she shall appoint; all his jewellery, pictures, furniture, household effects (except plate and plated articles), horses, carriages, and farming stock at Langrish to his said niece; and other bequests including £200 to each of his executors, and annuities to his bailiff, butler, cook, and other servants. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives one third to his nephew, the said Rev. A. H. D. Radcliffe; one third upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Melicent Rogers; and one third upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Alice Hirst.

The will (dated May 23, 1878) of Miss Lucy Clarke, late of No. 52, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, and of No. 28, York-street, Portman-square, who died on May 9 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Frederick George Berkeley, the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After giving one or two legacies, the testatrix leaves all her Consols and Reduced Three per Cent Stock between her seven nephews and nieces; and her freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, between her five nephews.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1874) with a codicil (dated Nov. 13, 1875) of the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Emmline Arundell, formerly of Saint Hill Place, East Grinstead, Sussex, but late of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 11th ult. by James Kennedy Esdaile, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix bequeaths a few legacies, and the residue of her property to her cousin, Mr. Esdaile.

The will (dated May 3, 1877) with two codicils (dated July 1, 1878, and Nov. 7, 1879) of Mrs. Annie Peploe, late of No. 25, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Daniel Peploe Peploe, the son, and Thomas Myers Croome, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

An additional codicil has just been proved to the will, with five codicils, of Mr. Charles Montague Chester, of which probate was granted on Jan. 20 last, and duly reported in this paper. By the additional codicil the testator bequeaths £100 to the Samaritan Free Hospital.

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of every description, suitable for Summer, Autumn, or Winter Wear,
Evening, Wedding, or Dinner Wear,
all marked 3d., 6d., 9d., 6½d., and 8½d. yard,
all of which are less than half the wholesale prices.
Ladies' Underclothing, £1000 worth,
all kinds at ridiculous prices.

Gloves.	Hosiery.
Two and Four Button Kid, 8½d. to 1s. 6d. Very best, 1s. 6d.	Lisle Thread, 6½d.; worth 1s. Balbriggan and other, 8d., 9d., and 10½d. pair.

This Day, at
BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

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GREAT SUMMER SALE,
This and Following Days.

GREAT SALE. SILKS at 10½d. yard; worth 2s. 4d.

GREAT SALE.

SILKS	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 11d.	
Were	2s. 11d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	

GREAT SALE.

DRESS FABRICS	3d.	4½d.	6½d. yard.
Were		1s. 1s. 3d.	1s. 6d. ,,

GREAT SALE OF £7000 worth of FANCY GOODS, at a reduction of 9s. 11d. a pound.
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	9½d.	11½d.	1s. 3d.
Were	1s. 6d.	1s. 11d.	2s. 3d.

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GENERAL SALE
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During the present season Messrs. Jay have made up only Bonnet's Black Silks. They keep in good condition, and will wear well.
£10,000 worth of Bonnet's Black Silks will be offered for Sale on Monday next, at the lowest prices ever quoted for the same qualities.

MANTLES.

A numbered Catalogue may be obtained on application, showing the originally marked prices, and the reductions on each mantle. Ladies may inquire for any numbered mantle. The same convenient plan will be adopted in the Silk Costume Department.
Specimen prices of Black Materials:—Pure Mohair, 1s.; Barege Prairie, 1s. 3d.; Crepe Grenadine, 1s. 6d.; Pompadour Mohair, 1s. 6d.; Cashmere Jerseys, 10s. 6d.; Beaded Jerseys, 15s.
The stock has been generally re-marked, and various incidental Millinery and articles for dress will be attractively cheap.

MOURNING.—This SALE will not in any way affect the execution of Mourning Orders, a special staff being retained for that purpose.
JAY'S
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

NOTICE.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.'S
STOCKTAKING SALE
will be on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.,
TOTTENHAM HOUSE,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.—J. ALLISON and CO. respectfully announce that their ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, has now commenced. Each department has been carefully revised, and considerable reductions made, to effect a clearance. Some recent purchases will also be included, consisting of Costumes, Mantles, and the cheapest lot of Silks they have ever offered. 24 in. Gros Grains at 4s. 9d., worth 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; 37 in. ditto at 8s. 11d., usual price 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Satin Duchesse, in all colours, 5s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.; regular prices 9s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Broche Satin and Damasse Silks at 5s. 11d.; the cheapest ever offered. Useful Dress Materials from 6½d. the yard. Black Embroidered Polonaises from 21s. 6d. Special lot of Cashmere Cloaks, lined dark grey squirrel, at 35s.—Regent House, 238, 240, and 242, Regent-st.

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Warranted Fast Black.
Registered October, 1879.
"Myra's Journal" of Jan. 1, 1880, says:—
"The Mancunium Velveteen is so rich and full in tone that it can be used with all classes of fabrics."
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"It is absolute perfection, and may be worn by ladies of haut ton."
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from 6s. per half dozen.
Detailed List post-free. Single Pairs sold.
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Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape	..	per doz.	0 6 0
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Table Knives, per dozen.	13 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	40 0
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Carvers per pair	5 6	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 6	11 0

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5ft. ..	£26 0 0	5ft. ..	£22 0 0	3ft. 6	£10 0 0	3ft.	£3 0 0
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In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

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There is no malady more general than toothache; it is common to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by all. From the cradle to the grave the teeth are a source of trouble; therefore a cure for this evil, not only immediate but permanent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which, although so perfectly innocuous that it may taken internally, has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay, and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity. Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian press has had much to say about it. Articles from the Paris "Figaro" and other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each other by a green, yellow, and red silk thread attached to the bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouth wash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath, will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent it may be. The red thread is for children's use, and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M Suez recommends his Orange Tooth-Paste for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of Tooth-Brush made from the finest badger-hair, instead of the ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments," for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the breath. That the English public may benefit by this great discovery, M. Suez has established a dépôt for its sale at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and Co., 336, Oxford-street, London, where his preparations may be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars. The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—Green Thread, 4s.; Yellow Thread, 2s. 9d.; Red Thread, 2s.; Orange Paste, 4s. 6d.; Tooth Brush, 1s. 6d. People residing in the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox, for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage-free, to any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name Suez stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of Wilcox and Co. on the labels.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade-Mark, "Anti-Fat," Registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid-extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is no less so to-day.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "The British Medical Journal," of June 7th, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."
"Prattville, Ala., July 20, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I commenced using your Anti-Fat, at which time my weight was 219 lb. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 lb. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to commencing the use of your medicine I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of the coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a bean-pole; and when I put the pants on—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business.—Yours truly, "GEORGE BOYD."

THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.
"Prattville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1878.—The Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.:—Gentlemen:—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of the oil firm of Telfair, Snedeker, and Rucker, 105, John-street, New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to come across some one who has actually taken your medicine. So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr. George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he reduced himself from 219 to 158 pounds in four months.
"Yours truly, COL. HOUSTON RUCKER."

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Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and the Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON will officiate. Ladies and Children contributing or collecting Five Guineas and upwards will have the honour of presenting Purses containing their offerings to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. They will be admitted free, and will occupy specially reserved places in front of the Foundation-stone. Life Subscribers of £10 10s. will be entitled to Free Admission to the ceremony, which will be entirely under cover.
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Ladies are invited to apply for purses to
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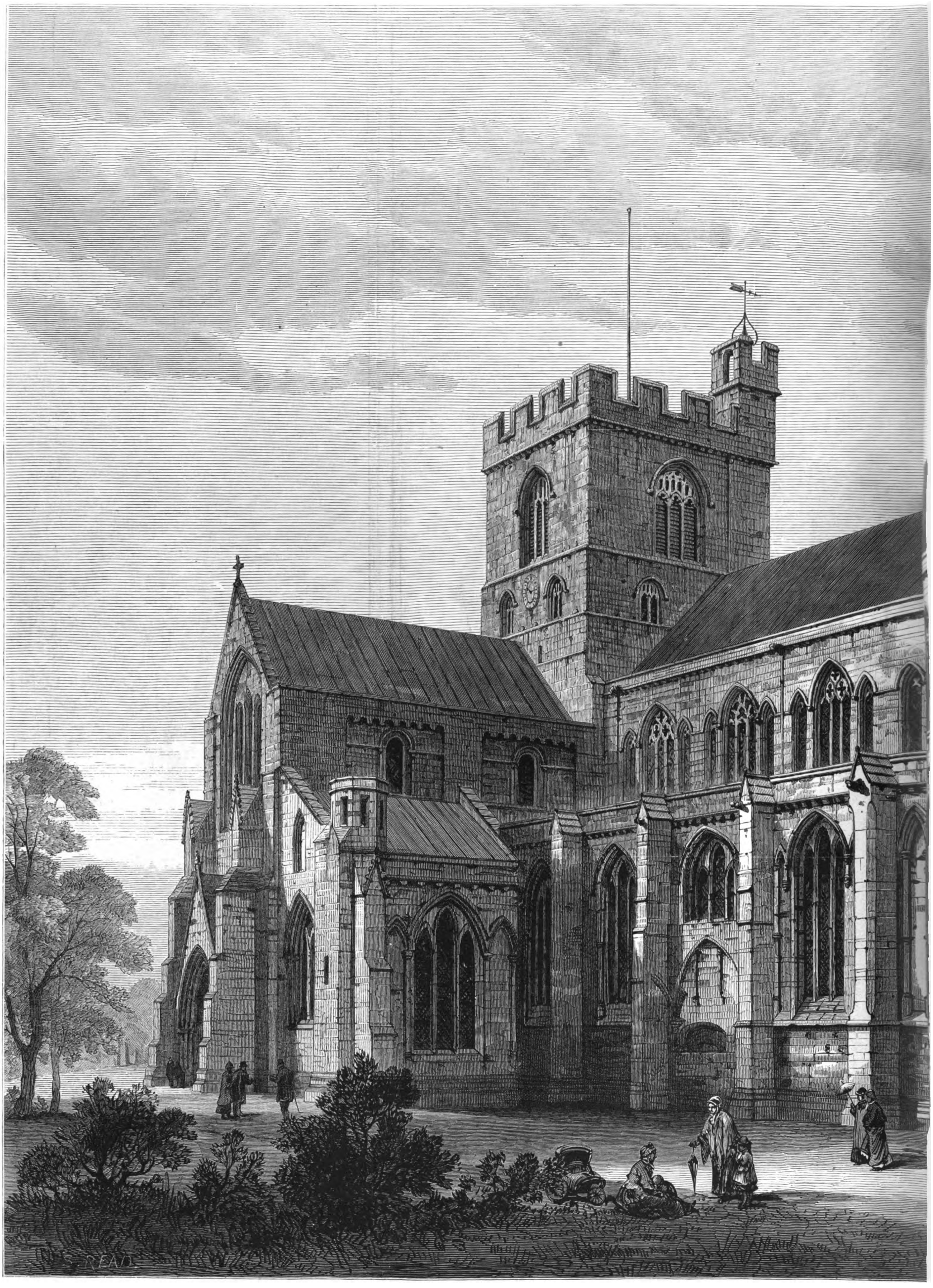
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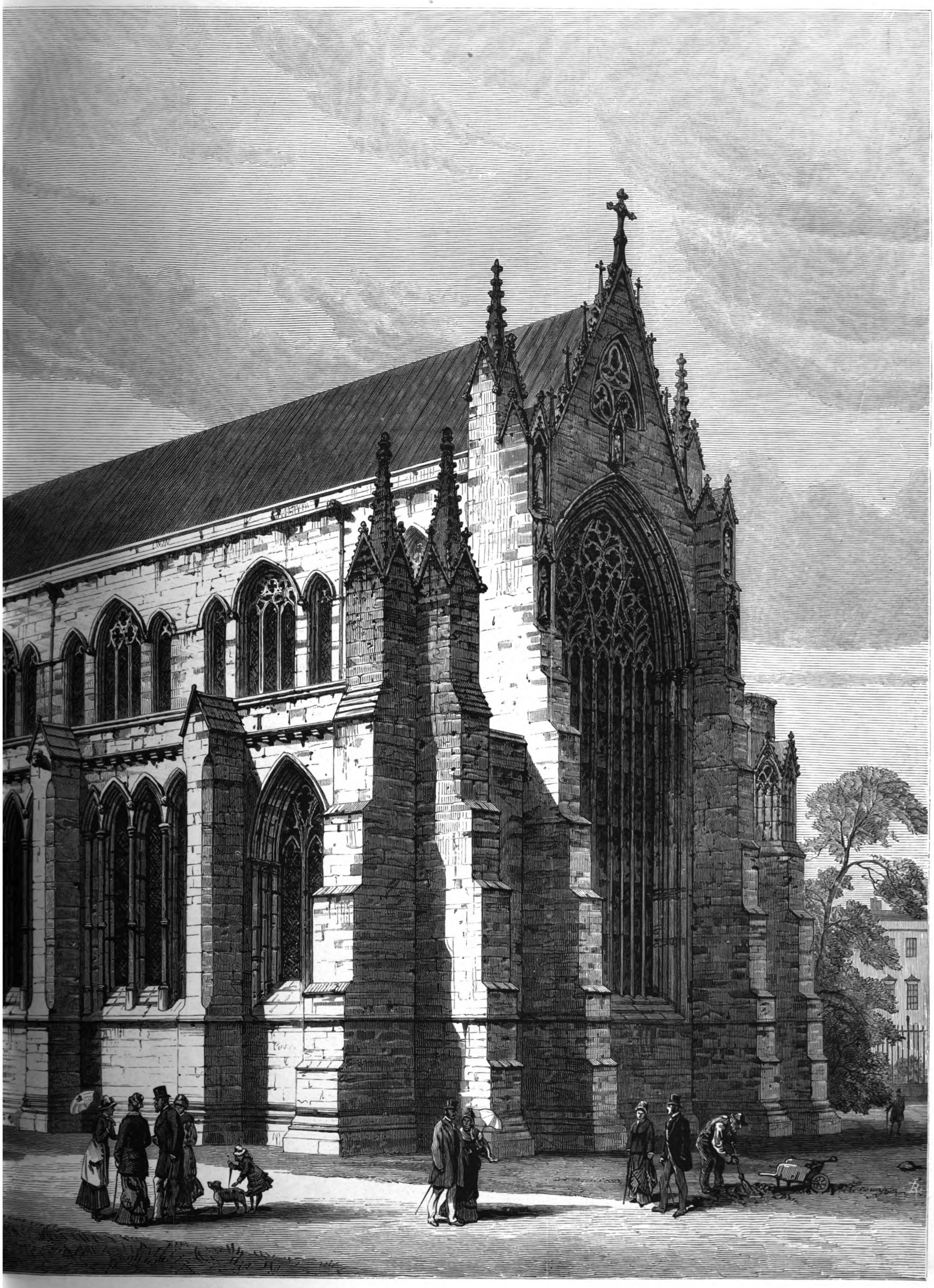
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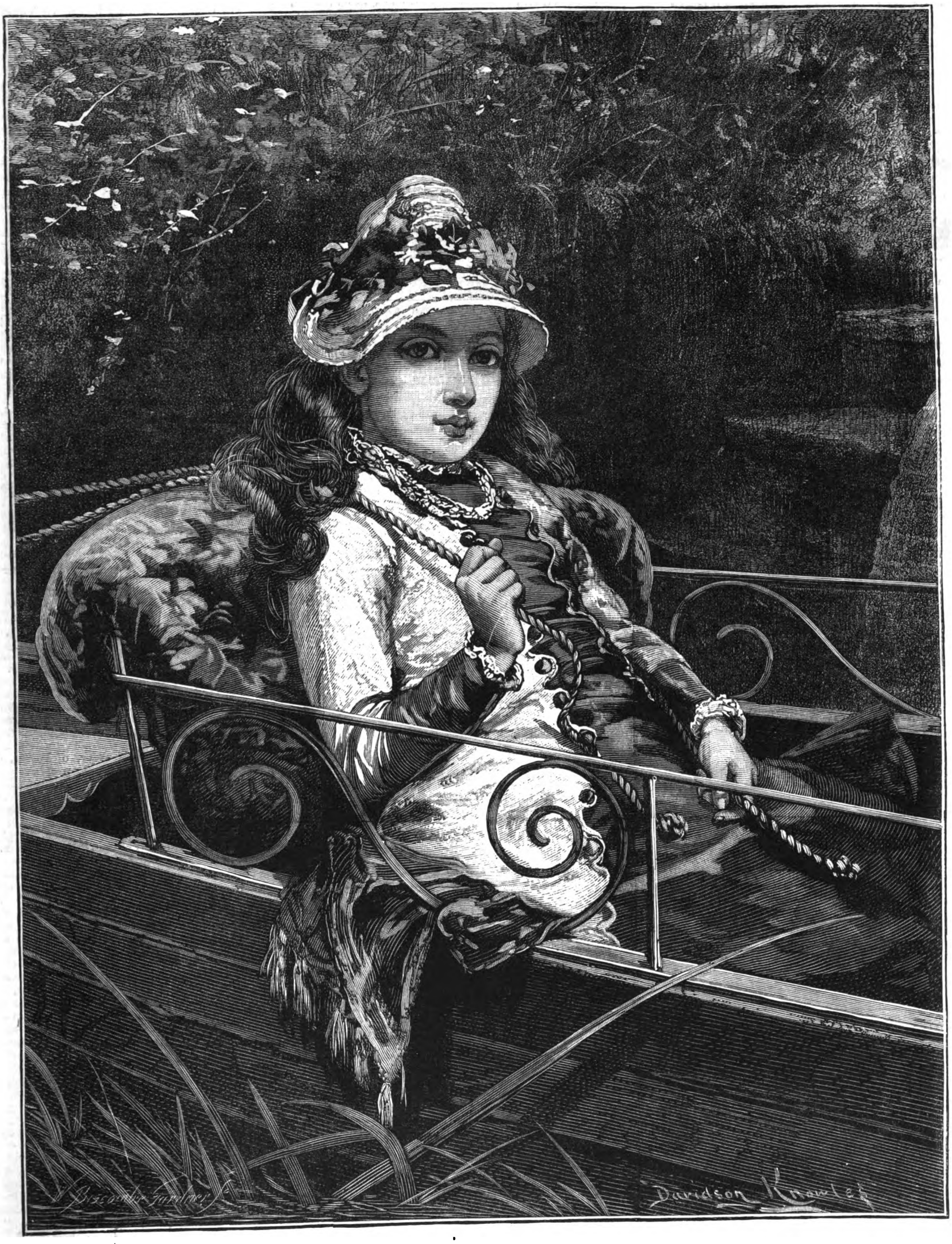
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2146.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D



DOWN BY THE RIVER.—SEE PAGE 54.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor-street, the Lady Braye, of twin daughters; the younger infant survived but a few seconds.

On the 9th inst., at Augusta-gardens, Folkestone, the Viscountess Coke, of a son.

On the 11th inst., Countess Granville, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. E. Capel-Cure, M.A., Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, of Stoneville and Cloughnarold, county of Limerick, Lieutenant 36th Regiment, eldest son of the late James Fitzgerald Massy, Esq., to Lucy Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Glasgow, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, David J. Urquhart, Glasgow, to Jane E. A. Lester, elder daughter of William Lester, Glasgow.

On the 10th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Croydon, by the Rev. G. R. Roberts, D.D., assisted by the Rev. I. G. Horseborough, Alfred John Marshall Jay, of Emscot Church-terrace, Lee, eldest son of Alfred T. Jay, to Emma, second daughter of Francis J. Hartridge, of Hillside, Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Stoke Lodge, Francis Cecil David Cornish, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, of fever contracted on service in India, age 24. He was only son of Francis Shath and Helen Lockhart Cornish, of Stoke Lodge, Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, and grandson of an old Peninsula officer, the late Captain Pine, 36th Regiment, formerly of Marlborough, Wilts.

On the 6th inst., Sir Francis Vincent, tenth Baronet, in his 78th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9—29; Acts xx. 17. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i., or 1 Kings iii., Matt. ix. 1—18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. C. F. Webber, the Sub-Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Julius, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Benham.
St. James's, noon. Rev. Canon R. Harvey.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Frederick Wallis, Dean of Caius College, Cambridge.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, Divine service, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
Home for Invalid Ladies, Cannes, entertainment for it at Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.
Yachting: Junior Thames Club Match to Ramsgate.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Albert, 600 and 900 yards; Arthur, 600; War Secretary's, 900.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Wesleyan Conference opens in London.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Alfred Yacht Club (two days); Fowey Royal Regatta.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Duke of Cambridge, Arthur, Army and Navy, Queen's (second stage), 800, 900, and 1000 yards, &c.
Rowing: Reading Regatta.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Full moon, 9.2 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.; Prizes, Albert, Duke of Cambridge, Arthur, &c.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Guild of St. Luke, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. T. W. Belcher on Spiritualism).
Horological Institute, anniversary, 8.
Horticultural Society, evening fete, 8 p.m.
Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Brigg (two days).
Scottish Corporation, opening of the New Hall by the Duke of Argyll, 3 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society Show, Bridgnorth (three days).
National Hospital for the Paralysed, Bloomsbury, foundation for new wing to be laid by the Duke of Westminster, 3 p.m.
Rowing: Burton-on-Trent Regatta.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Elcho Shield, Public Schools (Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup), Army and Navy, Arthur, &c.
Grand Bachelors' Ball, Kensington House.
Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Biggleswade.
Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, Newcastle.
Rowing: Sunderland Regatta.
Races: Pontefract, Sandown.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Loyd-Lindsay, Dudley, &c.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Regatta, Hull (two days).
Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Geologists' Association, excursion to Leith-hill and Dorking, Victoria, 1.3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Cleckheaton Horse and Horticultural Show.
National Rifle Association. Prizes: American match, Royal Cambridge Trophy; distribution of prizes by the Princess of Wales.
Rowing: Kingston and Agecroft Regattas.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 4	29·948	58·3	49·4	·74	9	64·8	54·9	WNW. NW. N.	231	0·005
5	30·117	60·1	48·0	·66	5	70·6	50·0	N. W.	182	0·000
6	29·973	59·0	51·8	·79	10	67·6	53·5	W. SW.	233	0·015
7	29·627	57·3	54·1	·90	8	64·7	54·3	SW. S.	295	0·065
8	29·631	57·2	50·8	·80	8	65·8	51·9	SW.	303	0·420
9	29·749	58·0	52·3	·82	7	67·4	53·4	SW. S.	285	0·000
10	29·874	58·2	51·6	·80	7	66·2	51·1	S. SW.	194	0·140

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·849	30·147	30·020	29·639	29·618	29·732	29·839
Temperature of Air	59·6°	63·1°	61·8°	59·7°	61·5°	59·6°	60·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·8°	53·1°	56·4°	57·7°	57·4°	56·6°	55·6°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	W.	SW.	S.	SW.	SSW.	WSW

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
THIRD and LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the engagement of those truly great American Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. POWERS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. E. M. HALL, whose quaint and original stories are nightly received with screams of laughter and applause.

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Such a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. JOHNSON, MR. POWERS, and MR. E. M. HALL,
is an event of but rare occurrence.
Their rich sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

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EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
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MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Molloy. After which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A FLYING VISIT, by A. Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Last Week of the Season. Will close Saturday, July 24.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—The SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation.

WEEK DAYS.

		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) ..	dep.	5.15	7.15	10. 0	11. 0	8. 0	8.50	9. 0
Edinburgh	arr.	4.30	5.50	8. 0	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.50
Glasgow	,,	4.44	6. 0	8. 0	10. 0	6.40	6.55	8. 0
Greenock	,,	5.50	7.15	9. 5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.48
OBAN	,,	9.35	—	—	4.35	12.28	12.28	2.25
Perth	,,	6.50	—	9.25	11.40	8. 5	8.15	9.55
Dundee	,,	7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9. 0	9. 0	12. 0
Aberdeen	,,	10.12	—	—	3.20	12.40		2.15
Inverness	,,	—	—	—	8.50	2.45		6.25

The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) leaves Euston every night, Sundays included, and is due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columba, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers. It also arrives at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.
The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OBAN.

The Line of Railway to Oban is now open throughout, the Train Service from London being as above.
Steamers in connection with the Caledonian Canal and the Islands of Scotland are run to and from Oban at times suitable for passengers using the trains over the new line.
From July 19 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.
Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.
Sleeping accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.
For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Bills.
G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N. W. Railway.
July, 1880. J. SMITHELLS, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

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NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
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Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
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HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, viâ Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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Tourists' Tickets, available for two months (first, second, and third class), are issued in London, at PADDINGTON, Westbourne Park, Notting-hill, Hammersmith, Shepherd's-bush, Kensington, Uxbridge-road, and certain stations on the Metropolitan and District Railways, to the West of England, including the following seaside and other places of attraction—viz., Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Watchet, Minehead, Lynton, Barnstaple, ILFRACOMBE, EXETER, Dawlish, Teignmouth, TORQUAY, Dartmouth, PLYMOUTH, Devonport, Tavistock, Launceston, Newquay, Truro, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, Scilly Islands, &c.
Passengers holding First and Second Class Tourist Tickets can travel by the 11.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Fast Express Trains from Paddington, which reach Exeter at 4 and 7.14 p.m., and Plymouth at 6 and 9 p.m. respectively.
For further information see Programmes and Time-Tables issued by the Company.
J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, July, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

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H.M.S. ATALANTA FUND. — SPECIAL NOTICE. The Proprietor of the FINE-ART GALLERY, 172, New Bond-street, begs to announce that he has arranged with the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR to devote the proceeds of all admissions on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 16 and 17, in AID of the above FUND, SCHOECK'S MIDNIGHT SUN and Mr. FISCHER'S SMOKE DRAWINGS, the only Novelty in Art of the Season. Admission, One Shilling.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annexe. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'Clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, conditorei, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by tramways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (20th time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. Saturday Evenings, July 17 and 24, at 8.30, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Last Two Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE Saturdays, July 17 and 24, at Two. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, Ten to Five. Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season, JULY 31.

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CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

Time is on the wing, as our legislators in both Houses of Parliament are forcibly reminded by the slow progress of public business. When will the Holidays commence? Will the Prorogation be likely to take place before Aug. 12? Will it be deferred beyond the end of that month, and so trespass upon September? We will not venture a prediction, but we see no great likelihood that another month will suffice for the completion of the business now before Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone seems to intimate his expectation that the Houses may rise before Sept. 1 overtakes them. There is no very distinct prospect this year of what has been usually described as the "Massacre of Innocents." To be sure, the Ballot Act is to be continued for another year without amendment, and the Borough Franchise Bill for Ireland is to be given up for the present Session. But the main measures submitted by her Majesty's Government to the Legislature are to be pushed on to a definite conclusion. The Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, now in Committee, the Employers' Liability Bill, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill will follow each other in regular sequence, to be dealt with by the Lords as their discretion may prescribe. The Hares and Rabbits Bill, if it be not previously rejected by the voice of the House of Commons, will do likewise. The Burials Bill, which has come down from their Lordships' house, will probably go back to them with Amendments which, availing themselves of the lateness of the Session, they may think fit to withstand; and the Census Bill, introduced to the Upper House, by Lord Enfield, on Monday night, seeing that all debatable matters have been wisely excluded from it, will probably run through both Houses with little or no opposition. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone has asked the House of Commons, and has obtained his request, to give priority to Government business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, leaving only Friday night, after a morning sitting, for the appropriation of private members. We may expect, therefore, some considerable acceleration of the rate at which Public Measures will advance. Obstructive proceedings are still possible; but, as they are not likely to answer the indirect purpose for which alone they would be resorted to, they will probably not be attempted, or, if so, attempted on a very small scale.

It is clear, we think, from even a cursory review of the Parliamentary Session, which may be said to have commenced on May 20, that the present System of transacting public affairs in the Imperial Legislature cannot continue much longer in force. It is quite inadequate to the discharge of the multiform responsibilities which the immense and rapid growth of public business imposes upon it. No industry (at least in the House of Commons) can fully meet the demands which the exigencies of the times advance. The machine is overworked. Every year more is required of it than it can successfully perform. Its capacity has been stretched to the utmost; while it has never, of late years, been commensurate with the necessities with which it has to grapple. It will be obliged before long to delegate to others the management of details to which it can itself give no fair amount of attention. There need be no diminution of the unity of legislation, for Parliament will, of course, reserve to itself the duty, as well as the right, of determining all principles affecting the welfare of the Nation, as such. But much of what it is now called upon to do is, if not of parochial, certainly of local, interest only. A wider distribution of legislative authority might ensure a fuller attention than can now be given, whether to National or to strictly Municipal affairs. To point out what are the limits which should separate the one from the other is the proper business of first-class statesmen. Surely it is not beyond the reach of human ingenuity. It need unsettle nothing that is fundamental in the organisation of the body politic. It would seem to be indispensable to a careful and thorough discharge of the trust inseparable from the conduct of public affairs in this country. Want of time for doing what the Nation requires to be done, means simply want of due organisation. There are forces enough, if they be but rightly applied. There is patriotism enough, if only it be aptly appealed to. Love of order, of liberty, of justice, exists in ample strength among our people to give regular and successful motion to any arrangement of mechanism best suited to develop their power in the government of men; and it is not to the credit of modern Statesmanship that so much of what is undeniably desirable has to be left undone, or most imperfectly done, simply because means and ends have not been brought together.

We do not contend for a moment that the practical in political and social action should be held subordinate to theoretical symmetry. Some results are best obtained by what is vulgarly called "the rule of thumb." What is to be deplored and, if possible, rectified is, that the results sought for as the turn-out of our legislative machine so unfrequently make their appearance, that so much time and labour run to waste, that there is a maximum of harassing effort, with a minimum of useful effect. And this is not to be altered by mere palliative arrangements. We speak not of the present Session, which has been too brief and necessarily too hurried for the proper completion of far-reaching measures. The evil which calls for remedial treatment is one that makes itself visible every Session, and more portentously visible every year. Population increases in numbers, in intelligence, in the consciousness of moral responsibility, and, as it does so, public and social wants necessarily multiply, and the will of the community seeks more varied expression. What sufficed for that purpose a century, or even half a century, ago is now found to be wholly inadequate. About this fact there is really no difference of opinion. It is unfair to Representative Government to overtask its powers by refusing, or neglecting, to distribute its burdens. If it break down beneath the weight laid upon it, it will do so not because of its inherent weakness, but simply because of the unreasonable manner in which its capabilities are tested. The pretension of doing everything generally ends in doing nothing well. "Method" is said to be "the soul of business," and where the method adhered to is unsuitable for the work to be done, it is no matter for surprise that it should be done badly.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I should properly be by this time in Paris, "doing" the Grand National Fête of the Republic, racing from pillar to post, and describing patriotic signs and wonders until my eyes were dazed and my fingers ached. I have done that kind of thing many a time and oft. Let others have their turn, now. Let the younger generation go to the fair and see the show, and bring Molly back a bunch of blue ribbon to tie up her bonny brown hair withal. It is pleasanter to sit at home among the old books and newspapers, and read letters from all kinds of people all over the world, and strive to weave a few readable paragraphs for the "Echoes" out of an amazing amount of wool lying loose, and requiring to be carded and hackled and spun, than to scamper over the burning asphalte of the Paris Boulevards and strain one's every faculty to its utmost capacity of tension in the attempt to limn the transient phases of a kaleidoscope, to describe the onward casting, the heading, and the rearward draught of waves, or accurately to depict the shadow of the shadow of smoke. For of such, I take it, is a popular festival in Paris. Fittingly to paint it is beyond the powers of prose. The very finest description of an al fresco merrymaking that I ever read is that which forms the prologue to the "Princess," and begins:—

> Sir Walter Vivian, all a summer's day
> Gave his broad lawns until the set of sun
> Up to the people: thither flock'd at noon
> His tenants, wife and child; and thither half
> The neighbouring borough, with the Institute
> Of which he was the patron.

For the rest, if so much mere literary cookery be required, I think that I might be able to name the ingredients and particularise the recipe for a Grand Paris Fête, an account of which might be "dished up" without the cook being at the pains of going to Paris. First get your money from your Government and your Municipality. Then send round circulars to your patriotic inhabitants, inviting them to hang out flags by day and to illuminate by night. Have plenty of flags of your own. Take your Place de la Concorde, your Champs Elysées, your Place de la Bastille, and your Place du Château d'Eau, and plant thickly with flags. Season with Venetian masts, arches of triumph, and emblazoned escutcheons to your liking. Now have ready your open-air theatres, your gratuitous performances at the Opera, your gingerbread-stalls, your greasy poles, your swings and merry-go-rounds, your rifle-galleries, and your *marchands de coco*. Add "all the fun of the fair." Throw in about a million of sightseers. Garnish with plenty of brass bands playing *La Marseillaise* and cries of *Vive la République!* Finish up with fireworks, *et servez, chaud.*

Mem.: The first Grand National Fêtes in Paris at which I had the honour to assist were the Three Glorious Days of July (27th, 28th, and 29th), 1840. I was then a boy at school. Since then I have seen the Fêtes of the Republic of February, '48. Then there were the 15th of August Fêtes of the Second Empire, one of which holidays I witnessed in the International Exhibition year '67. It was once more a Republican festival that I beheld in the Universal Exposition year '78. I remember in '40 that good old Madame Dizi, the widow of the famous harpist of that name, who lived in a pretty *pavillon* in the Parc Monceaux, telling me that her husband recollected very well not only the Bourbon Fêtes of St. Louis, under the Restoration, and the Bonapartist ones during the First Empire, but also Robespierre's Festival of the Supreme Being. These outings are all so many very edifying lessons in French history.

The Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, which are by turns slightly Bonapartist and slightly Republican, but which never fail to be bitterly anti-Republican, have been for some days past talking about the forthcoming rejoicings only with "flouts, gibes, jeers, and scoffs." In one of these reactionary journals I noted a paragraph, the illnaturedness of which was certainly atoned for by its wit. With mock gravity, it was stated that a certain Citizen X had petitioned the Government to be amnestied for an act of bankruptcy which he involuntarily committed in May, 1871, when the Communards burned his house down and ruined his business.

M. Henri Rochefort, after an exile of nine years and innumerable viscissitudes by sea and land, has returned to Paris, a wholly free and amnestied man. The French and English papers, since the beginning of the week, have been full of accounts of the Irreconcilable's sayings and doings, but on both sides the Channel the press are "unanimous in disagreeing"—pardon the paradox—as regards the present personal appearance of the sardonic founder of the *Lanterne*, and as to the circumstances of his reception at the railway station in Paris. According to one journal, the hair of the terrible pamphleteer has turned as white as the snows of Mont Blanc, and his countenance is as cadaverous, and his frame as attenuated as ever; while, if we are to believe another journalistic authority, the ex-Deputy and ex-life prisoner has grown stout and rosy, and his hair is only just getting a little grey about the temples. The same conflict of assertions prevails as to the number of enthusiastic Republicans by whom he was received at the terminus. The statistics given seem to range between five hundred and fifty thousand.

Mem.: There is nothing unusual, although there is something very curious, in this absolute disagreement between reports furnished by ostensibly honest eye-witnesses. I have somewhere read an old story that during Sir Walter Raleigh's confinement in the Tower he was one day the spectator from his prison window, of a scuffle which was taking place on the ramparts of the Brass Mount between one of the warders and a disorderly civilian from outside. Sir Walter chanced to be invited that day to dine with the Lieutenant of the Tower; and in the course of dinner he described the incidents of the encounter which he had beheld. "But," quoth Master Lieutenant, "I did see the fight with mine own eyes from the window of my lodgings;" and he proceeded to give a narrative of the affair, differing *toto cælo* from that of his illustrious captive.

I have been reading a very strange novel by M. Rochefort, published this very week. It is called "L'Evadé," and is founded on the writer's experiences of penal deportation to New Caledonia. Noumea, by M. Rochefort's showing, must be a very horrible place. The book is throughout of enthralling interest; and it possesses, besides, some philological value in comprising (in a very dramatic description of a court-martial) one of the most astounding outbursts of *argot* that I ever read. The speaker is a schoolmistress, who has suddenly been unmasked as an old offender, long ago convicted of coining. Standing at bay, "like a black panther," and hurling looks of defiance at the tribunal, she says, or rather screams—

Eh bien, oui, c'est moi. Après? Elle est si belle, votre monnaie. D'ailleurs j'avais assez battu l'antife sans plâtre dans ma clochette. J'avais fait la balle élastique tout mon soûl. En sortant du plan j'ai bavdrouillé par ici pour endroguer. Je voulais être une darbuche pour mes gosselines. Ce n'est pas du battage. Sans les casseroles je ne serais pas devant la planche au pain. . . . Maintenant que je suis une biribasse je n'ai plus que démurger dans mon patelin. Hein! Ca vous épate que j'entrave, mes bons lustres; mais maintenant que je suis enflanquée, je vous le gazouille: vous êtes tous des tas de ferlampiers! Oui, des ferlampiers!

Surely this beats Lord Lytton in the celebrated slang chapters in "Pelham" and "Paul Clifford," to say nothing of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth in "Rookwood." Were not M. Rochefort's "L'Evadé" to be procurable at every French bookseller's, the scholastic oration quoted above might be propounded as a "French Puzzle." And yet, perchance, it is not more puzzling than some of the questions put to English schoolgirls in the Universities local examinations papers. A correspondent has sent me an assortment of these schedules of torture; but I lack space to go into the subject (a very important one) this week.

O, my book! my book! murmured Henry Thomas Buckle, dying at Damascus. He was thinking, regretfully, of his unprinted History of Civilisation. But poor Mr. Buckle died, and was quit of his pain; whereas Professor Theodor Mommsen, the distinguished historian of ancient Rome, lives to bewail with infinite sorrow the loss of a splendid library of forty thousand volumes, including many rare and valuable works, and, in addition, a number of precious documents lent to him for study and reference by the curators of foreign libraries. The treasures have all perished in the fire which consumed the Professor's house at Berlin. The historian, I read, could with difficulty be restrained by the police from rushing into the flames in the vain attempt to rescue some of his beloved books. Poor gentleman! Every scholar and bibliophil in the civilised world will sympathise with him; and I should like to see a movement started among old book collectors to replenish the charred shelves of the Professor's library. Surely some of its incinerated contents are susceptible of being replaced.

Adulterated squibs and crackers, if not entirely novel examples of fraudulent production, have scarcely as yet, perhaps, taken a firm hold on the swindling market. This kind of sophistication would appear, however, to be looking up, to judge from an advertisement in the *San Francisco News-Letter* headed, "Don't be Deceived into Buying Defective Fireworks." This portentous announcement proceeds to recite that the cheap Eastern-made fireworks brought into the Californian market, "which outwardly appear to be good, are, for the most part, filled with clay—which can be easily proved by cutting them open lengthwise—and ought to be sold for about the cost of clay and paper." It is almost needless to say that this caveat against "Eastern-made fireworks" winds up—or it might be more appropriately said "goes off"—with a puff of a firm who manufacture "Californian fireworks," recognised as "the best in the United States." It is refreshing, in any case, to find that the Eastern States have lost nothing of their old energy in fabricating articles which "are not as they seem." It was feared for a time that the unjust competition of Chinese cheap labour had interfered with the time-honoured New England manufactures of wooden nutmegs, painted hams, clocks that decline to "figure," and other ingenious and innocent "notions."

But energy is not confined to New England. It permeates the whole gigantic frame of the United States, from top to toe, from head to heel, from zenith to nadir, from Dan to Beersheba, from the torrid tracts of the Dry Tortugas to the howling snowdrifts (howling snowdrifts "is" good) of Alaska, and from the verdant slopes of the Pacific to the frowning casemates of Fort Tompkins. Ask of Nature what Columbia is, and Echo answers "Energy" (Orator Pop's Thirty-Second Fourth of July Oration). The *San Francisco News-Letter* is, for example, a most energetic journal. Thus racily does it begin a leading article on the Mayor of San Francisco, who happens also to be a clergyman:—"That Halloch is a bold bad man, a wolf in sheep's clothing, a fellow who has managed to steal the livery of righteousness to serve sin in, and a thorough ruffian, must be the opinion of every candid person who read the Neilson pamphlet; but, bad as he is, we doubt whether he is worse than his Metropolitan Temple admirers." It is in the Metropolitan Temple that the Rev. Mayor Kalloch preaches. Politics seem to run cheerfully high in the Golden City; and as for the members of my own profession editing newspapers at El Dorado, they remind me of Macaulay's

> . . . Priest who slew the slayer,
> And shall himself he slain.

A complicated interchange of pistol bullets forms an integral part of the "circulation" of a 'Friscan paper. Sometimes it is "a subscriber from the first" who shoots at the editor; on another occasion the editor lets a "constant reader" have the contents of a six-shooter; the constant reader's son makes play with a Derringer on the business manager of the paper, and finally perhaps the uncle of the proprietor feels called upon to kill the dramatic critic "at sight." But then, as one of the earliest pioneers among Californian tourists has touchingly remarked, "the climate is eminently favourable to the cure of gunshot wounds."

I have just read a singularly exhaustive and lucidly arranged "Bibliography of Dickens"—being a list, in chronological order, of the published writings in prose and verse of the great novelist. The editor of the volume before me is Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, the author of the "Bibliography of Ruskin." I looked (for reasons personal to myself) very curiously to see if Mr. R. H. Shepherd had taken any note of the very scarce "Pic Nic Papers," a collection of tales and essays by various hands which Charles Dickens edited, and to which he contributed the "Lamplighter's Story." Sure enough, I found the "Pic Nic Papers" duly catalogued at page eighteen of the "Bibliography." They form, if I remember aright, three volumes which were published by Colburn for the benefit of the widow and young family of John Macrone, a Manxman, who set up as a bookseller in St. James's-square, and was the original publisher of the collected "Sketches by Boz." He borrowed five hundred pounds from a relative of mine to start in business withal; and he never paid her; and that is why I was curious about the Pic Nic Papers. I saw the parchment bond which he gave my relative at a solicitor's office many years ago; and thought that it would be just the thing to cut into tailors' measures or to mix snuff upon.

Mem.: So minute have been Mr. Shepherd's researches that they include a tiny scrap of an epistle written by Dickens in sheer good nature to poor Ada Isaacs Menken, and which is reproduced in photographic facsimile in the Menken's volume of poems (published by J. C. Hotten, I think) entitled "Infelicia," which she dedicated to Dickens. I wonder what has become of all the letters he wrote to me. They must be scattered as widely as Mrs. Hemans's "Graves of a Household." I know that I have but a single one, a brief business communication, remaining. I hope that Edmund Yates has been more careful in holding fast to his Dickens letters. I do not see his name in the catalogue of correspondents.

An elocutionist of bright talent and still brighter promise, Mr. Clifford Harrison, a son of the late celebrated English tenor, is rapidly making his way in London society. He has recently displayed his remarkable acquirements at the receptions of that accomplished judge in all matters pertaining to art, and that stanch patroness of merit, the Viscountess Combermere, and at other great London houses. The other day I heard Mr. Clifford Harrison recite with great grace, energy, and pathos Miss Adelaide Proctor's "Legend of Bregenz" and Jean Ingelow's "High Tide." Mr. Harrison is an accomplished musician as well as an elocutionist; and the fine effect of the two recitations I have just named were charmingly enhanced by a softly murmuring and accentuating accompaniment on the pianoforte by the speaker himself. An intelligent revival of a very ancient custom. Do we not read that Terence's "Andrian" was first performed at the Megalesian Games at Rome, M. Marcellus and C. Sulpicius being Consuls; and that the music which accompanied the dialogue was composed by Flaccus, the freedman of Claudius, "for equal flutes, right and left handed."

Mem.: The learned Mr. Cooke, in his edition of Terence (Lond., 1749), observes:—"Many are firmly possessed of an Opinion that the Words were all set to Musick in a sort of Chanting; and Quintilian often strongly alludes to such an Unnatural Custom." Be it natural or the contrary, the custom has, from times far too remote for our ken, spread all over the world. Three months ago, at the Chinese Theatre at San Francisco, I heard part of a comedy (it was the ninety-seventh scene of the hundred and twelfth act, I think, and had been going on since Christmas, 1879) recited in a shrill, swinging monotone to a "murmuring and accentuated" instrumental accompaniment. Only the instruments used seemed to consist rather of tin pots and pans, pokers and tongs, marrowbones and cleavers, than of "equal flutes, right and left handed," or Mr. Clifford Harrison's pianoforte.

The Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Fund held their Jubilee Festival at the Freemasons' on Friday evening, the 9th inst. Lord Houghton was in the chair, and made an admirable speech on the antiquities and the technics of bookbinding. Seldom have I heard the noble and lettered chairman speak so eloquently; and, of course, his Lordship's speech was not reported in the morning papers on the 10th. Is not Parliament sitting? He who speaks in public and out of Parliament during the Session wastes his sweetness on the desert air. Sir Frederick Pollock also delivered a capital address, so did the President of the Royal Society, Mr. Spottiswoode, so did General MacMurdo, and M. Gennadius, and the Rev. Dr. Manning. The talk was mainly about Grolier and Roger Payne, Hayday and Zaehnsdorf, and other famous bookbinders, past and present; but a thoroughly enjoyable evening brought about deeds as well as words, and the Fund benefited by the bookbinding gossip to the amount of over five hundred pounds in subscriptions and donations.

And poor Tom Taylor is dead! He was but sixty-three, and usually he looked so hale and "fit" that a long lease of health and strength might have been hoped for in his case. A rumour ran through town two or three weeks since that Tom Taylor was very ill, and that his malady was suppressed gout; but only a few days ago he wrote, himself, to the *Times* to reassure his friends, and to rejoice their hearts by the statement that he was mending; that he hoped soon to be at work again; and that he felt as though there were yet some years of work in him.

It was not to be. He died at his house at Lavender Sweep, Clapham Common—a house graphically described in one of the "Celebrities at Home" papers in the *World*—on Monday last. While that which is mortal of one whom I knew and respected for more than thirty years lies yet unburied, I refrain from further comment on the excellent writer and good man whose passing away is so bitterly lamented. Next week I hope to say something concerning his capacity and his career.

G. A. S.

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SKETCHES ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

SEE PAGE 54.

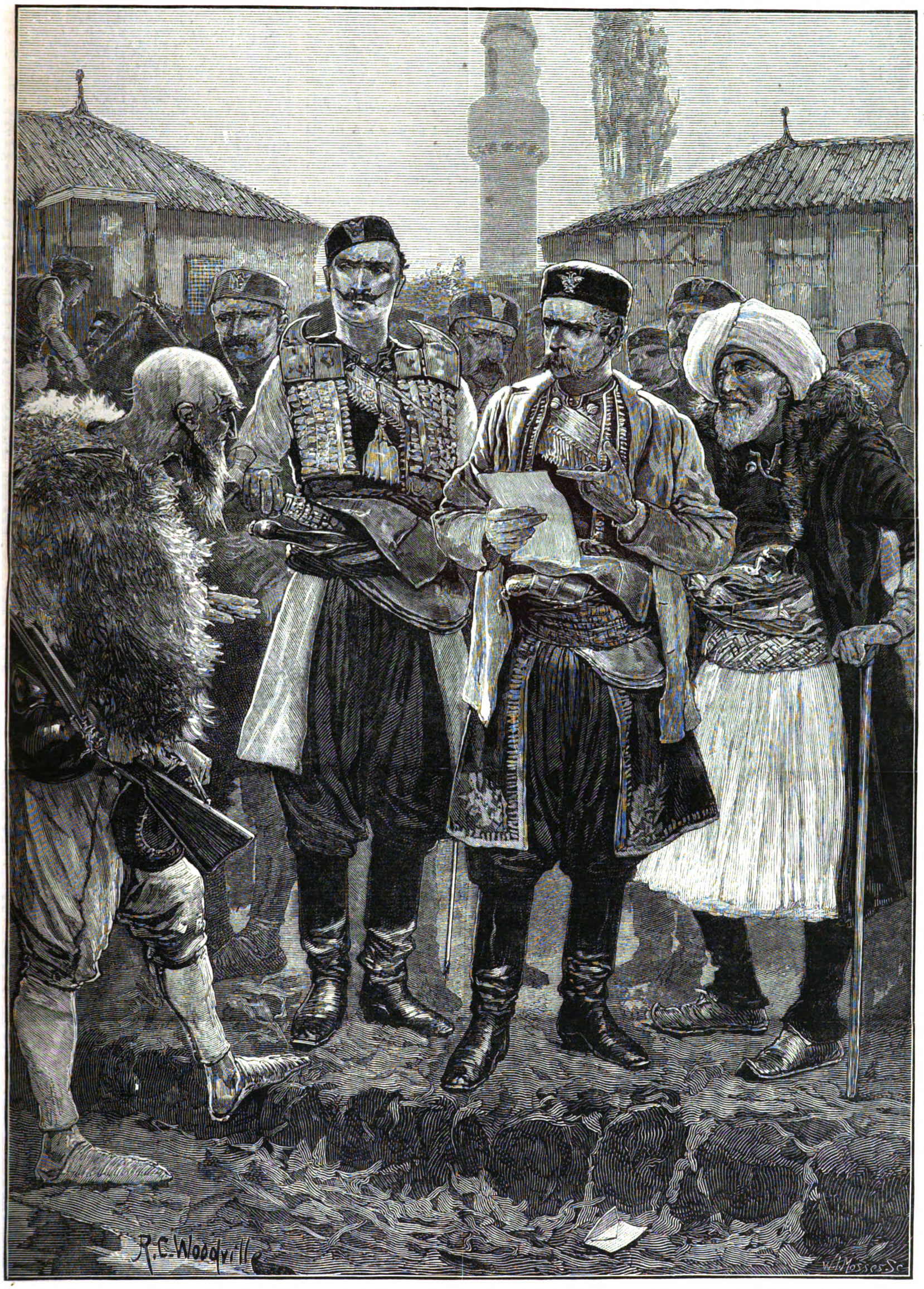


1. Albanian Raiders. 2. A Montenegrin Captain. 3. Austrian Provision Column.



1. A Montenegrin and his Wife on the Road to Ragusa. 5. Austrian Mountain Artillery. 6. Austrian Chasseur Patrol. 7. A Bosnian.

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THE ALBANIAN QUESTION: THE MONTENEGRIN MINISTER OF WAR AT PODGORITZA.—SEE PAGE 54.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, July 13.

C'est beau la rue! said Diderot; the streets are a fine sight! No one would dispute this statement as regards the streets of Paris, especially at the present moment, when they are all ablaze with flags and banners and Venetian lanterns. In the old days the windows that were darkened, and as it were in mourning, were those of the Republicans. Now, the reverse is the case; the darkened windows are those of the malcontents, whether they be Royalists, Imperialists, or Socialists. The latter party regard the fête of to-morrow as the fête of the *bourgeoisie*, or capitalists, who turned the revolution of 1789 to the advantage of their own class alone. The Socialists intend, therefore, to protest by printing their journals in red ink and hoisting the red flag of the Commune. But although the *petite guerre* of politics still continues, and probably will continue in France until the end of time, the whole country, particularly the capital, is preparing to celebrate to-morrow, with unprecedented splendour and unanimity, the anniversary of two great events, the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, and the Fête of the Federations which took place at the Champ de Mars on July 14, 1790. This is the first time in this century that France will celebrate the immortal anniversary of the conquest of her liberty; and this evening the Fête des Fédérations, which has been so magnificently described by Carlyle and Michelet, will be repeated on a small scale at the Palace of the Tribunal of Commerce in a fête to which the Municipal Council of Paris has invited delegates from all the municipal and general councils of France.

Unfortunately, I am obliged to write this letter before the great day of the 14th has dawned; but, although that will be the day of the official fête, the popular fête really began on Monday, and will last until next Saturday. Paris has, in fact, become a vast fair. In almost every district the Mayors, with the co-operation of the inhabitants, have organised popular rejoicings. The houses are decorated with flags and lanterns and festoons of coloured glasses; the streets are spanned by triumphal arches adorned with flags and verdure and patriotic devices, *Honneur et Patrie* on one side, and *Paix et Travail* on the other. On all the open spaces and cross-roads temporary orchestras have been placed, and showmen and mountebanks have set up their booths and peep-shows and roundabouts. Along the exterior boulevards the fair stretches for miles, and at night the inspiriting strains of the "Marseillaise" played by the band of the quarter mingle inharmoniously with the "Cloches de Corneville" ground out of a hurdy-gurdy by an enterprising lion-tamer across the way. Yesterday and this evening there was a general rehearsal of the illuminations, and the boulevards were almost as crowded as they will be to-morrow. I will not attempt to describe the fête before it has taken place, but I may say at once that the illuminations and decorations and the general programme of rejoicings already surpass those of the fête of June, 1878. The official programme comprises the distribution of the new colours to the regiments at Longchamps, the unveiling of the model of a monster statue of the Republic at the Château d'Eau, a reproduction of the outlines of the Bastille prison on the place of that name, illuminations of all the public buildings and of the boulevards and avenues, and six monster pyrotechnic displays. Paris has always been noted for its fêtes, and there can be no doubt that the fête of July 14, 1880, will remain as celebrated in the memory of men as the famous Fête des Portiques in Louis Philippe's time, the Venetian Fête of the Republic of 1848, or the Fête des Lanternes under the Second Empire. The novelty of the present fête is that it has been left largely to the private initiative of the citizens, and each district is vieing with its neighbours to excel in patriotic enthusiasm.

A fête is often as interesting in its minor details as in its *ensemble*. To-morrow, for instance, there will be more than 2000 balls in the different quarters of Paris. In the course of a walk through one of the popular faubourgs this morning I counted more than fifty different kinds of "national flowers" made of all kinds of materials, linen, silk, paper, leather, tin, &c., and all unknown to botanists. I bought twelve different medals struck off in commemoration of the fête, and a pocketful of scarf-pins and brooches in the form of flags, Phrygian caps, figures of the Republic, &c. In the Faubourg St. Antoine I purchased a blood-red liberty cap for fifteen sous; and in the shops I found everything flaming with the blue, white, and red—even tricolor corsets and national braces. Some of the tricolor costumes for ladies are very pretty. There is no city in the world, perhaps, where a popular fête brings into activity so much ingenuity and imagination as it does at Paris. The inventiveness of the Parisian *camelots* or street hawkers is marvellous, or, as our American cousins would say, "paralysing;" and the foreigner's admiration is always heightened when he thinks that, in addition to all their other qualities, they know their irregular verbs and never make a mistake in the gender of French substantives.

In order to give an idea of the illuminations, it has been calculated that the official illuminations alone will require 25,720 white globes for gas, 237,600 coloured glasses for festoons, 25 Venetian lanterns, and 700 Bengal fires. Multiply these figures by a hundred, and you will have, perhaps, an approximate estimate of the material required for the illumination of the whole city.

The Amnesty question has been at last settled in such a manner as to satisfy the scruples of the Senate without affecting the interests of the exiled Communists. The whole responsibility, in the eyes of the Senate, falls now upon the Government. The law as voted by the Senate, and as accepted on Saturday by the Chamber, runs as follows:—"All the individuals condemned for having taken part in the insurrectional events of 1870 and 1871, and in the posterior insurrectional movements, who have been or shall have been, before July 14, 1880, the object of a decree of pardon, with the exception of individuals condemned by judgment to the penalty of death or to penal servitude for life for the crime of arson or assassination, shall be considered as amnestied. This exception shall not be applicable to the above-mentioned condemned persons who shall have been up to the date of July 9 the object of a commutation of their sentence, &c." This law seems absurd and Byzantine, and so it is, for on Monday morning the *Journal Officiel* contained two decrees, dated July 6 and July 10, rendering the amnesty practically plenary, and granting pardons and commutations of sentence to all the Communists who are still in exile or in New Caledonia. The number excluded from the amnesty is, it is announced, seventeen, and it is hoped to reduce the number to nine. These seventeen have all been pardoned, and none of them are political personages. Let us, therefore, hope that the amnesty question is at last laid to rest.

Several of the notable exiles have already returned to Paris. Félix Pyat now signs his articles in full in the *Mot d'Ordre*. Jules Vallès and Paschal Grousset may be seen on the Boulevards. Rochefort and his family arrived yesterday afternoon, and were escorted from the station by a crowd of 50,000 persons, singing the "Marseillaise" and crying "Vive Rochefort!" "Vive la République!" The popular hero finally had to take refuge in a draper's shop to escape from the enthusiasm of his escort. Since the burial of Victor Noir no such instance of popular enthusiasm has been seen in Paris. The first number of Rochefort's new journal, *l'Intransigéant*, will appear to-morrow.

"Garin," a drama in five acts, and in verse, by Paul Delais, was produced at the Théâtre Français on Thursday last. The piece is at best an honourable failure. It is an undigested patchwork drama, made up out of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," Racine's "Andromaque," Victor Hugo's "Burgraves," and Dumas's "Charles VII. chez ses grands Vassaux." The scene is laid in the thirteenth century. In 1830 the piece might, perhaps, have passed muster, but now we wonder how a man of average intelligence could have entertained the idea of such a drama for years, and still more how the Comédie Française could have consented to mount it. The verses are very inferior, and the acting unworthy of the great reputation of the Maison Molière.

M. Isaac Pereire, the celebrated financier and an old disciple of Saint-Simon, died on Monday, at the age of seventy-four. M. Pereire, who was a practical philanthropist, remained faithful to the Saint-Simonian doctrines to the end of his life, and brought up all his family in perfect indifference on religious matters.

Meissonier, the painter, has been promoted grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

Dr. Broca, a senator and a celebrated anthropologist, died suddenly last week, at the age of fifty-six. As a surgeon and an experimenter, Dr. Broca had great fame. His researches were devoted more particularly to tumours, aneurisms, and the curious affection known as *aphasia*.

The books of the week are "Les Petites Cardinal," by Ludovic Halévy, a continuation of the history of "Madame et Monsieur Cardinal," which is familiar to all who appreciate pure Parisian *esprit*, and "Le Carnet d'un Ténor," in which the late famous Gustave Roger has recorded his impressions of his artistic career.

The Parliamentary Session will close the day after the national fête, on July 15, and the vacations will last until the end of October.

T. C.

ALBANIAN SKETCHES.

A BORDER RAID.

The hereditary antagonism of the highlanders of Albania and Montenegro has descended through centuries of raids and forays and the bitter memories of the fluctuating Border wars which have carried each of these hostile races in turn far into the other's country. In early times, when Montenegro was named Zetna, and was governed by a Prince dependent on a Servian monarch, it formed part of the ancient Illyricum, and belonged to the Labeates, of which Skodra, or Scutari, was the capital. On the death of Skander-beg, in 1467, the Turks having overrun Albania and occupied Scutari, the then Prince of Zetna, Ivan Tzernoievich, finding himself threatened in the town of Zsabliak, to which he had retreated, applied to Venice for assistance. Failing in his appeal, he was thrown upon his own resources, and when, after a valiant resistance, he saw the impossibility of withstanding his powerful enemy, he abandoned the town of Zsabliak and retired to a more secure and mountainous part of the country. He there founded the convent of Cettinje, and translated the metropolitan see to the new capital. But during the following century the Turks obtained an influence in Montenegro, and many of the people, having embraced Islamism, entered the service of the Porte; and, for a time, Montenegro was regarded as part of the Pashalic of Scutari. In 1623 Suliman, Pasha of Scutari, advanced with a powerful army from Albania to attack the intractable Montenegrins, and, overcoming a most desperate opposition, he ultimately penetrated to Cettinje, where he destroyed the convent; but he was soon obliged to abandon the country and retire across the border, with the disgrace of being unable to subdue the people. Later on, in compliance with the orders of Peter the Great, the Montenegrins, in 1711, took up arms and made several incursions into Albania, an affront which the Porte promptly resented by ordering Seraskier Ahmet Pasha to march an army of 60,000 men into Montenegro. The battle which was fought in the following year was one of the most sanguinary that had hitherto taken place between the Montenegrins and the Turks, and the former gained a complete victory. But the warriors of the Black Mountain were not allowed to rest long under the shadow of their laurels, for three years later the Grand Vizier, Duman Pasha, at the head of 120,000 men, invaded the country in concert with the Pashas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. To this formidable array the Montenegrins offered a desperate resistance, until, overwhelmed by numbers and defeated at Zurnik, they found themselves unable to check the advance of the Turks, who once again penetrated to Cettinje. The inhabitants fled to the mountains: whilst those of the western districts, who were cut off from the secure fastnesses of the interior, took refuge in Dalmatian territory, whither they were followed by the Turks, who butchered them without regard to age or sex, and carried away upwards of 2000 into captivity. During the present century the conflicts between armed bands of Montenegrins and Albanians have been almost endless; and many a ruthless raid of the latter, plundering the homesteads, ill-treating the helpless women, after first killing their male defenders, and lastly driving off the cattle, has left the Montenegrin peasantry inspired with a fierce desire of vengeance. Such an incident is represented in our Artist's Sketch, entitled "Albanian Raiders," which indeed sufficiently tells its own tale; on the one part of violence and outrage, on the other part of misery and despair. The condition of these unhappy females appears most wretched; they are bereft of husbands, fathers, and brothers in the unavailing fight against a stronger attacking force of the enemy; and now, with their hands still bound, and with a curse for their only weapon, robbed of their all, shamefully insulted, and abandoned to destitution. But such are the tender mercies of barbarian warfare.

We learn from the news of this week that the Montenegrins have commenced hostilities against the Albanians. On Sunday they attacked the latter in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Scutari, but were repulsed, defeated, and pursued; and the Albanians returned from the chase with thirteen heads of the enemy.

THE MONTENEGRIN MINISTER OF WAR AT PODGORITZA.

Towards the close of the late Turkish war Podgoritza, a small Mohammedan town upon the northern borders of Albania, fell captive to Montenegrin prowess, after a stubborn struggle upon the neighbouring heights of Medun and subsequent to the severe fighting round the adjacent fortress of Spuss. Although Podgoritza is, in population and extent, no larger than an average English hamlet, it is, nevertheless, both on account of its size and situation, by far the most important place in Montenegro. It is, in fact, the only moderately populous centre in the Black Mountain—Cettinje, the modest capital of the tiniest principality in Europe, consisting merely of some half-hundred Irish-looking stone cabins, clustering about an old convent and a small château-like palace, and the villages of Ricka, Danilograd, and Zsabliak, each covering about the same area as we should devote to a block of almshouses. From the date of its permanent occupation by the Montenegrins, Podgoritza has been made the head-quarters of the Ministry of War on account of its proximity to the Turkish border. Just now its closeness to the theatre of war makes it a capital military dépôt, for it is barely three hours' march from the town, along the plain which trends south to the head of the lake of Scutari to Tusi, where the Albanians are now massed to resist the surrender of the fort and pashalic there, and which the Porte offered some weeks ago in exchange for the territory at Gusinje. Moreover, the rebel district of Gusinje itself is only fifteen hours' distance; so that, by making Podgoritza the official centre of military organisation, the Montenegrins are always handy to their base of operations.

During our sojourn in Montenegro, at the close of last year, the Albanians had already risen to defend the districts which should have been quietly given up to the Principality under the conditions of the Berlin Treaty. It happened that the news of the Albanian rebellion arrived at Podgoritza about the same time as we did; yet the town was as quiet and orderly as though it had been the time-honoured residence of Prince Nikita himself. The impending Gusinje difficulty did not appear to affect the temper of the people, although the place has a mixed population, partly Albanian, partly Montenegrin, but apparently most peaceably blended in the proportion of two thirds Mohammedan to one third Christian. Neither did the warriors of the Black Mountain seem in the least degree excited by the machinations of the Albanian League, for they shouldered their *dobró pouskas* and marched to the front with as much nonchalance as, with us, a veteran sportsman would set out on a few days' rabbit-shooting. Nor was there any unusual bustle noticeable about the neighbourhood of the War Office, beyond the occasional arrival of a courier from Cettinje, clad in his shaggy white sheepskin jacket, a huge water-gourd dangling from his waist, and his belt containing a perfect arsenal of arms. Beyond these mountain runners there appeared to be no official communication whatever between the world without and his Excellency the Voivoda Plamenaz, the Montenegrin War Minister, within. The Adjutant and Staff of his Excellency sat, whilst their master was indoors, upon the steps of the War Office—a low, one-storied, white-washed, Turkish building, pierced with green lattices and quaint little iron cages—and smoked cigarettes with great assiduity. Judging from the singular want of military animation observable upon the War Office steps, one might infer, either that the military organisation of Montenegro was so perfect that, like Maréchal Le Boeuf's paper army, the soldiers were always ready "down to the button on a gaiter," or that constant familiarity with the armed Albanians had bred a contempt for their valour bordering on the apathetic.

The solution to this enigma was given me by the War Minister himself in an interview I had with his Excellency before quitting Podgoritza for Albania. Our conversation took place in the reception-room at the War Office—a diminutive, whitewashed *camera*, no bigger than a butler's pantry, Spartanly furnished with a low-cushioned divan running round three sides of the apartment, and a plate for cigarette ash placed in the centre of the bare flag-stone floor. During the customary silence of the introductory coffee and cigarettes I had ample leisure to notice that the Voivode—who shares with Marko Milano the military honours of the late campaign—was marvellously preserved for his age, which I had been informed was over seventy. But his upright muscular frame and bright observant eyes seemed to belong to a man still in the full vigour of the prime of life. He wore the handsome national dress, with a long ivory-mounted "Gasser" revolver thrust into his sash; but in place of the brown shawl or *Strukka*, which usually hangs from every Montenegrin's shoulder, he had donned, by way of overcoat, an ordinary English tweed shooting-jacket, which seemed singularly out of sorts with his gold-embroidered red waistcoat, green surcoat, and voluminous Zouave trousers. His Excellency informed me that the military system of Montenegro precluded all chance of bustle or confusion when the army was summoned to arms. There were no barracks in the country, and every soldier—the term included all able-bodied Montenegrins between the ages of sixteen and sixty—was quartered in his own home. The country was divided into military districts, and each of these divisions had its Commander, or Chief. When the districts were required to prepare for war, notice to that effect was telegraphed from the War Office to the commanders, but the soldiers, thus put upon the alert, were not permitted to leave their homes a day before their presence in the field was imperative. They were then rapidly moved into position, and as soon as their mission was accomplished they returned as swiftly to their homes to resume their ordinary occupations. Twelve thousand men, the Voivode told me, were then in readiness to occupy Gusinje, but not a single battalion would leave its district until its presence on the frontier was a matter of absolute necessity.

The manner in which the Montenegrin Minister of War usually transacts his official business would, no doubt, be viewed with horror by the fastidious routine-sticklers at our own Horse Guards. As I have already hinted, the Podgoritza War Office is a singularly unpretentious Government building of circumscribed interior arrangements. It is, in fact, hardly bigger than a good-sized porter's lodge. Therefore, for the lack of reception space in his official residence, his Excellency prefers to hold his levées in the little public square in front of his office. Here he may be seen at all hours of the day pacing slowly backwards and forwards, over the cobble-stones, granting audiences, reading despatches, issuing orders, or smoking contemplative cigarettes with his Staff, formed in line a deferential step or two behind him. A glance of the Montenegrin military executive will show one that—with the exception of the gigantic officer of the Prince's body guard who invariably attends upon Plamenaz, wearing the silver breast and shoulder armour of Old Servia, which constitute the sole distinguishing trappings of the Hospodar's hundred household troops—the army has no uniform beyond the national dress. Officers, according to their several grades, are distinguished only by small silver or golden badges sown to the front of their *kappas*; and, were it not for these emblems in their caps, the Montenegrin Minister of War and his suite might be readily mistaken for a group of gossips discussing the events of the day in the little Piazza of Podgoritza.

ATHOL MAYHEW.

With reference to the other Sketches of scenes and figures encountered on the Albanian frontiers of Montenegro and of Bosnia, a few lines of explanation may be sufficient. The portrait of a Montenegrin captain, as well as the travelling Montenegrin family, a man and his wife, followed by a sister

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or some other woman, descending the rock-cut steps of the road from the Black Mountain (Tzernagora) down to Cattaro and Ragusa, derives some interest from our Correspondent's foregoing account of the Border wars in that unsettled highland region. The remaining Sketches are designed chiefly to illustrate the recent advance of the Austrian army of occupation from Bosnia, over the Southern frontier, into a debateable territory which was claimed to be part of the province of Albania. The train of Austrian mountain guns, the line of pack-mules laden with provisions, and the patrol of chasseurs following a native guide through some wild pass of that ragged country, might have been frequently met with any time last year. We are somewhat relieved by a glance at the snugly-seated Bosnian Beg, smoking his pipe of peace, with his glass of raki on the table, in comfortable resignation to the orderly rule of the Austrian Empire, which has superseded that of the Sultan.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

It was only for a limited period apparently that Mrs. Bateman had arranged to secure the attraction of Mr. Edward Saker with the Midsummer Night's Dream company at Sadler's Wells. The exquisite fantasy with its beauteous scenery, excellent music, and charming troupe of children fairies, was played for the last time at "Merry Islington," so far as the present season is concerned; and a complete change of performance was made on Monday evening. I am sorry for it, in one respect. I wished to see the "Dream" again; and further to study the evolution of the character of Puck as interpreted by the wonderfully sprightly, graceful, and intelligent little daughter of Mrs. Cicely Nott. (Be careful, O printer. Remember the damaging epitaph, "*Ci gît la Fille de Mademoiselle Mars.*" I have seen many Pucks. Polly Marshall to begin with, both under the Vestris management at Covent Garden, and the Maddox management at the Princess's; betwixt '42 and '46, I should say.

I have often fancied, when musing over that very mysterious little personage, Puck, that Shakspeare intended him to be fundamentally an incarnation of the Spirit of Rural Democracy. One of his cognomina, "Robin Goodfellow," is a strikingly convertible term for the French "Jacques Bonhomme." It is true that he acknowledges one of his names to be Hobgoblin, that he boasts of being feared in field and town, and that he glories in the knavish tricks with which he first beguiles and then terrifies old women. It is true that he is a bit of a cynic, and makes no secret of his opinion that the majority of mankind are fools; yet, *au fond*, I conscientiously believe that the aim of Puck is the general good. He is a kind of rustic Rabelais, barking nonsense and playing the fool, but veiling a steady opposition to evil under his buffoonery. He is "sweet Puck" to those who really know him. Oberon, who is manifestly a beneficent spirit, addresses him as "gentle," and the affectionate devotion and willing obedience rendered by Puck to his master are beautiful in their pathos. And hear the busy little sprite, when he has a chance moment of leisure for soliloquising:

> And the country proverb known,
> That every man should take his own,
> In your waking shall be shown.
> Jack shall have Jill,
> Nought shall go ill:
> *The man shall have his mare again, and all shall go well.*

Bos locutus est. The half articulate aspirations of the oppressed Elizabethan peasant are made clear here. No more cruel Game Laws; no more stocks and whipping-posts for the offence of taking the rabbits which the Squire claims for his own, but in which Robin Goodfellow should surely have a share; no more——but stay, I must not talk politics in this place. My business is with "Plays and Players."

At Sadler's Wells, then, the "Dream" has been superseded by a sufficiently interesting Comedy-Drama of American origin (Mr. F. Marsden is the author), entitled "Otto: a German." The piece is designed not only to afford the talented American artistes Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight an opportunity for displaying their ability as actor and actress, but also to give scope for the exhibition of Mrs. Knight's attainments as a vocalist, and for her husband's remarkable versatility as a dancer, mimic, comic and pathetic reciter, gymnast, and performer on the "xylophone," the "chir-organon," and the musical glasses.

The plot of Otto follows the fortunes of a young German emigrant in the United States, and turns upon a fraudulent act committed long before the action of the piece begins by Gottlieb Muller (Mr. F. Huntley). This person while in his native Germany has dishonestly appropriated a large sum of money confided to him by one Rutger for transmission to his son Otto, whom he has never seen. Instead of handing over the thalers to their rightful owner, Herr Muller emigrates to the States, and makes a large fortune by "running" a brewery at Hoboken, in New Jersey. Subsequently the newly-emigrated Otto finds employment in his brewery, and naturally falls in love with Mr. Muller's pretty daughter Lizette (Mrs. George S. Knight). It happens, fatefully enough, that the villain of the piece, one Caspar Bechs, has obtained possession of a document in which the guilt of Muller in purloining the Rutger trust-funds is clearly shown; and this document is made use of by the reprehensible Caspar for the purpose of extorting money from old Mr. Muller and obtaining his consent to the villain's marriage with Christine (Miss Maud Rennie), who really loves and is beloved by a very good-looking and eligible young gentlemen, named Dick Freely (Mr. H. B. Mantell). Things are looking badly for old Mr. Muller and his family; but all is made right at last, by the pluck and ingenuity of Otto, who obtains possession of the document incriminating the brewer, burns it, tramples on the ashes, knocks Caspar Bechs, metaphorically speaking, "into a cocked hat," kicks him down stairs, and marries Lizette. Christine pairs off with Dick Freely; and old Mr. Gottlieb Müller makes a mental resolve (at least, I hope so) not to steal other people's money any more, but to live cleanly for the future, and to put real ten-cent pieces into the plate at church collections, instead of metal buttons with the shanks snipped off.

Mr. Knight is a capital comedian, with an excellently modulated voice, and a master equally of humour and of pathos. His broken Teutonic-English is very good. He recites a parody on Mrs. Hemans's "Boy stood on the Burning Deck," or, as he phrases it, "De deck dat shtood on the Burning Boy," with much comic effect; and the fun of the burlesque was at once seized by the audience, although "Casabianca" is, at present, very rarely recited in this country, whereas in America it is being perpetually spouted from Coney Island to the Seal Rock on the Pacific, and from Lake Pontchartrain to Alaska. Mrs. G. H. Knight sang very melodiously, and the exuberance of her action appeared to please the public mightily. Mr. Mantill was a first-rate villain—a well-dressed "scallawag," who, on any slight encouragement, would develop into a "hamfatter," a "glue-brother," a "koodlum," a "plug-ugly," a "blood-tub," a "shoulder-hitter," a "dead rabbit," and a politician of the Fourth Ward. And with a few weeks' training he would make a very apt "road agent," which is Californian for a highwayman who robs the bullion express.

The piece, which was from first to last enthusiastically received, is altogether American in tone, feeling, and local colour; but it would have gained in the direction of realism had the revolver been a little more freely and frequently introduced. Only once in the course of the piece does Otto produce a glittering little toy of a six-shooter, and even then he does not make any use of it. In point of literal fact, such a thoroughpaced, and withal such a cowardly scoundrel as Caspar Bechs would assuredly have carried a pistol; but to disarm him was possibly a permissible dramatic license used by the writer of the play. Caspar, "shooting-iron" in hand, might have proved an ugly customer, and impeded the happy consummation of the epopœa by blowing out Otto's brains instead of submitting to be cowhided and kicked by that gallant German. Next to the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, I admired the "make up" and general demeanour of Mr. F. Huntley as the felonious brewer Gottlieb Muller, who, with his cleanly-shaven countenance, his long, silvery locks, and his broad-brimmed hat, looked, now like the Patriarch in "Little Dorrit," and now like a "bogus" Benjamin Franklin. A Humbug, evidently. I am afraid that besides stealing Otto's money he had been for years engaged in "watering" the stock of "roorback" railroads and starting "wild cat" banks, and that he habitually adulterated the lager beer he brewed.

The summer season at several of the theatres is drawing to a close; but the autumn will no doubt bring with it novelties with which the middle of this instant July is certainly desperately destitute. Meanwhile I hear that Haverly's "Great Troupe of American Minstrels" sailed from New York city last Friday by steam-ship Canada. The Minstrels are sixty in number, and are to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 31st inst. Three score minstrels at once. The four-and-twenty blackbirds that sung, notwithstanding the circumstance of their having been baked in a pie, will "shrink to their second cause and be no more" when Haverly's troupe (I have met them in the States) begin to sing. How many Ethiopian Serenaders were there in the original troupe which appeared at the St. James's in 1846 or 1847? Five, I think. I often try to remember their names as a test of the decay or otherwise of my memory, Pell, Harrington, —— Stanwood, and Germon. For the life of me I cannot recall the name of the Serenader represented by a dash; but Pell was the "Original Bones," of that I am sure.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season is to close this (Saturday) evening, with "La Traviata," the cast including Madame Patti as Violetta.

On Saturday last, "Les Huguenots" was given, with the transference of the character of Margherita di Valois to Madame Sembrich, who sang the music of the part, especially the aria "O vago suol," with dazzling brilliancy of execution. The latter part of the air was enthusiastically encored. In one or two instances, Madame Sembrich a little overdid the florid ornamentation in the strained use of the staccato on the extreme upper notes. The cast included, as recently, Mdlle. Turolla as Valentina, Madame Scalchi as Urbano, Signor Gayarré as Raoul, Signor Cotogni as Di Nevers, and M. Vidal as Marcello—M. Gaillhard having been an efficient representative of the stern St. Bris.

There is little to record of this week's final proceedings, which have consisted of repetitions of operas cast as previously. On Thursday evening "Semiramide" was announced for the benefit of Madame Patti; and yesterday (Friday) Madame Albani was to take her benefit in "Mignon" and a scene from "Norma."

The season just closed opened on April 13 with "Il Re di Lahore," the principal characters sustained, as last year, by Mdlles. Turolla and Pasqua, Signor Gayarré, M. Lassalle, and Signor Silvestri; Signor Di Reszke having made his first appearance as Indra, in which he produced a favourable impression that was greatly enhanced by his subsequent performances in other parts. Besides the artists just named, Mdlles. Valleria, Mantilla, Schou, Bauermeister, Pyk, Cottino, Ghiotti, Sonnino, Madame Corsi, Signori Nicolini, Sabater, Carpi, I. Corsi, Manfredi, Fille, Graziani, Ciampi, Capponi, Scolara, Raguer, and Caracciolo have reappeared.

Besides the very successful début of Madame Sembrich and that of Signor Di Reszke, new appearances have been made by Mdlle. Malvezzi and M. Engel.

The novelties produced have been revivals of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs" and Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," in both of which the charming performance of Madame Albani was the prominent feature; and the production of "Estella," an Italian version of M. Cohen's "Les Bluets," which, notwithstanding the fine singing of Madame Patti, was but coldly received.

Some changes have recently been made in the orchestra, the general efficiency of which does not seem to have been improved thereby. Signor Vianesi and Signor Bevignani have fulfilled the duties of conductor as hitherto.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The subscription season of this establishment closed on Saturday last, but the performances are being continued by extra nights. Signor Boïto's "Mefistofele" was repeated yesterday (Friday) week, and on the following evening Signor Ravelli made his second appearance, with a repetition of the success which he had previously obtained in the same character, Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Madame Gerster having again sung finely as Lucia. This lady also appeared with great success as the heroine in "Linda di Chamouni" on Thursday week. Three repetitions of "Mefistofele" were announced for this week—on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

On Tuesday, Madame Gerster appeared as Elvira in "I Puritani," in which—as during last season—she sung with much effect. The cast included, as before, Signori Campanini and Galassi, respectively as Arturo and Riccardo; Signor Nanetti having been an excellent representative of Giorgio. The duet, "Suoni la Tromba," for the two last-named characters, was encored.

The extra nights are to close on July 24.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The last concert of the twenty-fifth and final season of this institution took place on Monday afternoon, when Wesley's fine motet for double choir, "In exitu Israel;" Mendelssohn's noble eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God;" Gounod's "Ave verum;" and madrigals and part-songs were admirably rendered by the choristers, conducted, as usual, by Mr. Leslie. Vocal solos were effectively sung by Madame Trebelli and Mr. Maas; and Mr. Charles Hallé played—in his usual excellent style—three "Gavottes" by Bach, and other pianoforte solos. After the concert, Sir Thomas Gladstone presented a testimonial to Mr. Leslie, comprising a check for three hundred guineas, a diamond ring, and a silver punch-bowl. Mr. Leslie replied in a speech tracing his past labours and their results, and stating that the dismemberment of the choir did not imply his retirement as a conductor. We believe there is a probability of some similar institution being formed in replacement of the disbanded choir, whose performances have long since reached a degree of excellence hitherto unattained by English choristers.

St. James's Hall was crowded, the audience having included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, and other distinguished visitors.

That excellent institution the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, gave its annual prize concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, when the performances of the pupils were highly meritorious. In the vocal selection, Misses Dick, Campbell, and Reece, and Mr. J. West particularly distinguished themselves, and there was some very clever organ-playing by Mr. A. Stericker, and some effective pianoforte performances by Mr. Schwier and Master A. Hollins. Some part-songs were charmingly sung by a select choir of the pupils, and the fine Crystal Palace band, conducted by Mr. Manns, contributed much to the interest of the occasion. After the concert medals and prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Connaught, an address was delivered by Professor Macfarren, and speeches were made by the Duke of Westminster (President of the College), and the Duke of Connaught. The college is doing a great work (under the skilful and active superintendence of the principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell) in ameliorating the condition of the blind, by general education, the special cultivation of music, and the training for active and useful employment by means of which to earn an independent livelihood. As the institution cannot be self-supporting, it behoves all who can to aid in the extension of its purposes.

Mr. George Magrath—an accomplished pianist of whom we have several times had occasion to speak in terms of praise—gave a matinée musicale at Oakland's Hall yesterday (Friday).

The miscellaneous concerts (which have been more numerous this season than ever) are beginning to subside. This week has included those of Signor Conti on Monday, of Mrs. Gurney on Tuesday, and of Mr. H. E. Thorndike on Wednesday.

The Musical Artists' Society give this (Saturday) evening their eighteenth performance of new compositions at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. Walter Macfarren has, under medical advice, resigned the conductorship of the choir and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music, but retains his position as a professor of the pianoforte in the institution.

The competition at the Royal Academy of Music for the Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal (for singing selected pieces) took place on Monday. There were eight candidates, and the medal was awarded to Clara Samuell. The competition for the Heathcote Long prize (purse of ten guineas, for playing selected pieces) took place on the same day. There were twelve candidates, and the prize was awarded to Charles T. Corke.

Madame Louise Reichner gave on Wednesday morning, at St. George's Hall, an excellent recital from the works of English, French, and German dramatic authors. She was assisted by Mr. E. H. Brooke, of the Adelphi; and Herr Oberthür played a harp solo.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment will close for the summer season on July 24, and, after a few weeks' tour in the provinces, will re-open for the autumn season at St. Georges's Hall on Monday, Oct. 4.

DOWN BY THE RIVER.

Boating on fresh and pure inland waters has a charm for the less ambitious and adventurous spirits altogether different from the pleasure of a bolder and wider navigation. A winding river is the quietest of sequestered lanes, especially if its banks are curtained with green willows, or even with tall rushes, screening from common sight the lowly sitters in a light pair-oared skiff, whose heads do not rise more than 3 ft. or 4 ft. above the water. The after-part, occupied by the person who holds the tiller-ropes for the manipulation of the rudder, called the stern-sheets, ought to be made very comfortable, with soft cushions to recline upon, when a pretty girl is invited to take her place there. A young fellow, between fifteen and twenty-two years of age, or be it more or less, cannot have a better employment than to confront this sweet little lady on his rowing-bench and to ply the easy sculls at her bidding, whether up or down the stream, just so long as she is pleased to command his services. Could he not be equally obliging on dry land? In places where no river, lake, pond, or other piece of water happens to be convenient, it might be held just as reasonable that a gentleman should be called upon to give a lady the benefit of recreative locomotion by pushing her wheel-chair along the turnpike road. This would, in the majority of cases, do both him and her quite as much good; but the practice has not yet come into fashion. It is said, however, that the latest form of tricycles, intended to carry double, will be made available for the use of gallantry, on the principle of carrying a fair companion with the masculine rider. One has sometimes been tempted to regret the discontinuance of the old method of riding on a pillion behind the horseman, which must, in certain cases, have been rather pleasant. But we are straying too far on dry land, as ducks and geese and swans are apt to do; it is time to return to the water, and "down by the river," where the pretty little maiden sits waiting for somebody to row her boat for her. If he is of our mind about the matter, she will not have long to wait.

In the Inner Temple, pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each have been awarded to the undermentioned students:—Equity, Mr. Charles H. Grafton; real property law, Mr. W. Brinton. In common law no scholarship was awarded.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Index Society was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, in the chair. In the course of his address Mr. Lowell stated that he would endeavour to procure assistance from his countrymen, both in work and in money, in order to carry out the object of the organisation.

On the 8th inst. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Sir John Michel, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, visited the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, Dublin, and distributed the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes to the successful pupils. The fund consists of a sum of £1000 surplus of a subscription raised after the Crimean War to entertain the soldiers who returned to Ireland. It was invested in Government Three per Cent Stocks, together with £100 added by Government, and the interest is distributed in seven prizes, the highest, of £8, to the most deserving boys. Lord Cowper expressed much interest in the school.

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THE MONTHS: JULY.—SEE PAGE 50.

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THE MOWER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE MONTHS: JULY.

The air is filled with the pleasant odour of new-mown grass, and on all sides we hear, or fancy we hear, the whetting of scythes, and the measured rip through long thick grass of the sweeping blades.

The warm hazy hue of a summer sky breathes peace and beauty upon the green earth below, and a *dolce far niente* feeling steals over us, as, lying with our back against a hay-cock, that amply shades us from the noonday sun, we gaze with tilted hat and half-closed eyes upon a landscape in which blue and green and haze blend together in delicious harmony. High up against the horizon is a rolling line of hills whose distant verdure is lost in the grey-blue haze above; midway between the hill-tops and the valley at our feet, with no haze about it but the glorious sunlight, is a hanging wood, its advancing and receding parts exquisitely coloured with masses of light and shade; while down beneath us lies a green valley, also wooded, but revealing here and there refreshing glimpses of water, for a stream is stealing whisperingly through the vale. A charmingly peaceful scene, which we think in nowise diminished when seen through a little wreath of blue smoke that we, in lazy mood, emit from our lips in time with the measured sweeps from the mowers hard by. The mowers themselves are out of sight; but we can hear the scythes at work, and that is all we care about just now; for, truth to tell, the real pictures of haymaking have sometimes fallen a little short of our ideal; and, moreover, we are chary of showing ourselves too prominently, lest the pipe, a covered one, be it said, should be ordered into our pocket.

Who does not know the pretty rural scene?—when "swarms the village o'er the jovial mead." There is, of course, "the rustic youth, brown with meridian toil;" and, rake in hand, "the ruddy maid," in drapery that but half conceals her form, with "all her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek;" and "stooping age" is there, and winning childhood; and waggons are creaking slowly along between the hedgerows with their fragrant loads of hay. But stay, what is that we hear?—something surely that the poets have never told us of, a sound suggestive of town factories rather than of the sweet hayfields? 'Tis the quick sharp click of machinery. We rise and look in the direction whence comes a continuous succession of small sharp sounds that grate unmusically upon our ears. Ah, we had been dreaming, and had forgotten we live in the days of the electric telegraph and steam-engines. As fast as a pair of stout horses can walk round and round the field the grass is falling before the scissors-like knives of a mowing-machine, like the rolling shingle from a receding wave. The mowers have ceased toiling with their scythes: those slow measured sweeps of theirs only meant the cutting down of the grass on the outskirts of the hayfield, where it borders on the hedges, and now, a pathway having been cut out for the horses all round the field, the mowing-machine will speedily do the rest. The poetry of haymaking is becoming a thing of the past: and yet we think our poets of to-day will soon find that there is music even in the click of the mowing-knives, since it is the associations connected with the scythes that charmed us, not the mere whetting of the blades or the attitude of the mowers. The smell of the hay still remains, in spite of machinery; and there is plenty of work in the hayfields even yet for the stalwart rustic youths, aye, and for the "ruddy maids" whose saucy eyes are such incentives to vigorous toil; nor has any machinery yet been devised that can dispense with the picturesque scenes wherein the waggons come into play.

In our southern counties haymaking began before June had quite closed; and here and there we may find clover-fields not only swept, but tinged with fresh verdure. But the grass-lands where the hay smells the sweetest are not mown until after the dog days have begun. July is the hay month for the great majority of our counties; though, of course, the hayfields present different aspects in different parts. In the south, the phases just now are tedding, raking into wind-rows, bunching into haycocks, pitching into waggons, and stack-building; in the midland counties they are, for the most part, either cutting or tedding; while in the north the mowing-machines and scythes are only just being waked up from their long acquaintance with rust and dust; and before the month has sped, even in Scotland, the mowing-machines will, on the larger farms, be eating away the swaths with appetites like an Atropos, and, on the smaller ones, the scythes be cutting out their more tedious way through the waving grass.

But we are not in Scotland, and had better therefore dwell on the scene before us, which is essentially an English one, and, moreover, highly characteristic of the month. We are again seated by our sweet-scented haycock, which the intelligent reader will at once perceive is in a field cut some days before the adjacent one whence comes the click of machinery. The click of the scissors-knives is pleasantly indistinct just now, for the horses have taken the mower to the end of the field remotest from us, and we can again quietly contemplate the rolling hills that seem almost to melt into sky, and the hanging wood below, and, still lower down, the green valley at our feet, through which a deep stream wends its tranquil way. The alders and willows that overhang the river-banks partially hide the shimmering water from our view, but they do not prevent our hearing the lazy dip of oars. A half-loaded waggon is approaching us, and our haycock is doomed; so we shall go down to the river and rest under the shade of yon weeping-willow that dips its trailing foliage in the stream, as if the heat of this summer day had made it thirsty. Our view is now a very circumscribed one, but the water and the trees are well worth our contemplation. The river is so still and deep and clear, we desire nothing more than a plunge from the mossy bank and a ten-minutes' swim in its cool, translucent waters; but this is a luxury that can only be indulged in before breakfast, for no sooner has one boat passed us than another comes in sight, and from most of the boats comes the soft ripple of girlish laughter.

Now that the fever of the racecourse has in great measure subsided, our pretty English streams woo us to their tranquil bosoms, and the manliest of our men and the sweetest of our women turn with gratitude from grand stands and the hoarse shouts of bookmakers to the haunts of the Naiads—unless there be something special on at Lord's. It is just the hour of the year when rowing and yachting are most enjoyable. True, there is Goodwood looming before us; but who would not rather be handling an oar or the tiller-cords, than see any more racing; or be sculling to the steering of some fair dimpled coxswain; or, encircling himself with a coil of ropes, take his share on the towing-path. Who would care for the formality of a set dinner when a tent can be pitched on the summer grass close to the stream, and camp-kettles and a few lighted sticks do all that is needful? And, by-the-way, are the strawberries now in season so luscious to the taste at the resorts of fashion as in some sequestered nook or creek into which our boat has drifted, where we have on our right some shady alders, and on our left bulrushes and forget-me-nots, and, perhaps, right under the bows of our little craft, the great round leaves and white blossoms of the water-lily?

The forget-me-nots that fringe the reedy marge of many a tree-shaded creek are now in their fullest beauty; perhaps nowhere more so than on the classic banks of the Cam, where the sweet pale things grow in great abundance and luxuriance. In our river creeks may also be found the water-lily, though it seems to prefer resting its lovely white chalices on the unruffled bosom of a lake or mere. Another river flower of the month is the handsome but deadly poisonous monkshood, whose thickly-clustered spikes of purple "hoods" are especially noticeable on the wooded banks of the Teme. But, though the Spirit of Beauty still rests on field and river and in wood and glen, it were affectation to say we love the flowers of July as we did the sweet wildings of May and June; for, since the summer solstice, all our sweetest-scented blooms have shrivelled and fallen, and a new generation of plants has sprung up in their places that blanches not nor sickens at the fierce rays of the July sun, and that can better endure the pangs of thirst. Amongst the more common flowers now in bloom are the meadow-sweet, with its crowded cymes of cream-yellow flowers, the wild thyme, the stately foxglove, the blue and red corn-flowers, the bindweed, and amongst the campanulas that universal favourite the delicate little blue-veined harebell.

THE MOWER.

"All flesh is grass" may well be remembered, even on a fine summer evening, when the mower is seen plying his scythe in a field adjacent to the rural churchyard. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth," but ere the time of natural decay, comes this unsympathising reaper with his destructive blade, and they are soon cut off, both the grass and the flower that cometh up in the midst thereof. He stops a moment in his work, only to wonder if it be six o'clock and time to leave it off for the day. And while listening for the expected sound of the near church clock to proclaim the hour of repose, he looks over the low hedge into the deep-cut road which leads up hill, past the graveyard wall, into the neighbouring village. A youthful couple of contented lovers, whose engagement is known to every gossip in the place, just now pass by the Mower's field of brief employment on the Parson's glebe. They have not observed his presence, and he has no business to speak a word to them. Yet even here is a touch of nature, making the whole world kin; and the old fellow cannot but feel that he too was once young, some thirty or forty years ago, and there was a lass with whom he was happy to stroll through the green lanes in the evenings of a bygone summer. Youth, in manhood as in womanhood, "cometh up as a flower;" but too soon it withereth, if it be not untimely cut off, and then—his head turns involuntarily to the next plot of ground, with its turfy mounds and simple tombstones, beneath the spreading branches of the solemn yew-tree. The Mower has so often heard, in that consecrated place, "Man that is born of a woman," and the rest of the awful but consoling liturgy for the burial of the dead. He sighs at the recollection, then wipes his eyes, and presently walks home, it is to be hoped a sadder and a wiser man, instead of going into the customary beerhouse.

THE COURT.

The Queen's residence at Windsor for the season will close this week, the Court leaving for the Isle of Wight.

The Duc d'Aumale lunched with her Majesty before his departure, Princess Christian joining the Royal party.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited the Queen yesterday week. His Imperial Highness was met at the Windsor railway station by the Equerry in Waiting, who conducted him to the castle. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty and the Grand Duke, after which his Imperial Highness left on his return to London, attended by Prince Chahoffskoï, who was presented to her Majesty by the Grand Duke. Signor Li Calsi played on the pianoforte before the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Abercromby, the Earl of Zetland, Viscount Barrington, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Colonel R. H. Buller, and Captain Edwards.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, last Saturday visited St. George's Chapel and inspected the memorial to the memory of the late King of Hanover, which has been executed for her Majesty by Count Gleichen. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Abercromby, Lady Adela Larking, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Earl of Zetland, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and Major R. B. Lane. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during and after dinner in the quadrangle. Earl Spencer arrived at the castle.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Abercromby, Earl Spencer, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen on Monday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left for London in the afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Lord and Lady Aveland, Lady Abercromby, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Earl of Camperdown, and the Earl of Morley. The Rifle Brigade band, under the direction of Mr. Miller, played a selection of music during and after dinner in the quadrangle; after which the Queen sent for Mr. Miller and presented him with two handsome crayon drawings of herself and the Prince Consort, mounted in gilt frames, Mr. Miller being about to leave the brigade after being fifty-three years with the corps.

Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at the castle to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards attended the meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association, which was held in the Home Park, opposite the castle, the Duke presenting the prizes to the successful competitors; after which their Royal Highnesses visited the flower show and exhibitions of handicraft and bees, the latter shown by the Berks and Bucks Beekeepers' Association.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London the same afternoon, and were present at the Royal garden party at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and the Princess returned to the castle in the evening.

The Queen reviewed the troops of the Aldershott division, to the number of nearly 14,000, on Wednesday in Windsor Great Park, Prince Christian, as Ranger, having, with the various military officials, outlined the arrangements of the day's programme. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present.

The Queen has given an audience to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; and has entertained at dinner Lady Paget (with Miss Paget, who was the same day presented to her Majesty), the Countess of Caledon, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, the Right Hon. J. Bright, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby. Princesses Victoria and Louisa have lunched with the Queen.

M. Saint-Saëns has performed upon the organ and Baronne de Caters-Lablache has sung before the Queen and Princess Beatrice at the castle.

The following general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge:—"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to convey to the Volunteers of Great Britain her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the twenty-first year of the existence of the force. The Queen has watched with much interest the steady progress of the force since its formation; and its present numerical strength, high training, and discipline have elicited her Majesty's unqualified satisfaction. While regretting that it has not been found possible to hold a review this year, the Queen hopes that an opportunity may present itself at no distant period which will enable her Majesty the inspect the Volunteers in Windsor Great Park."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Sandringham yesterday week, the Princess of Wales, with her family, having passed the week there during the Prince's visit to Newmarket.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, where the Rev. F. Hervey officiated.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their children and Prince Louis of Battenberg, returned to Marlborough House on Monday, and in the afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their sons, went to the last concert of the season given by Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess dined with Lord and Lady Carington at their residence in Whitehall-yard.

Their Royal Highnesses had a garden party on Tuesday at Marlborough House. The Queen was present; also Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The invitations, numbering some 3000, included various illustrious foreigners, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the chief of English society. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, and the band of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), under Mr. Miller, played in the garden. The band of the Spanish Students likewise played a selection of music.

Princess Christian formally opened the newly erected Windsor Infant Schools on Tuesday. The Princess received purses in aid of the funds.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry yesterday week at Londonderry House, Park-lane. On Saturday their Royal Highnesses were present at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at the Crystal Palace, where a concert was given, after which the Duchess distributed the prizes. During their visit the Duke and Duchess accepted from the committee of the Crystal Palace Bible stand copies of the memorial edition of "The Oxford Bible for Teachers," specially printed at the Oxford University Press for the Sunday-School centenary celebration. The Duke and Duchess have been to the Royal Italian Opera and to the Gaiety Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Lord and Lady Edward Pelham Clinton on Monday in Belgrave-square.

The Duchess of Teck visited yesterday week Messrs. Howell and James's fifth annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs, of which her Royal Highness is one of the patrons and prize donors. The Duke and Duchess dined at Lord and Lady Aveland's on Tuesday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover on Saturday distributed in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, the annual prizes to the boys and girls composing the choir and day and Sunday schools connected with the Chapel Royal, Savoy, it being the twenty-first anniversary.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia left town last Saturday en route for Darmstadt.

His Excellency Count Karolyi left the Austrian Embassy on Wednesday on a few months' leave of absence. The Countess and family had previously left for Hungary.

The Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Roxburghe have gone to Norway on a fishing excursion.

The Duchess of Westminster's intended party to Royalty at Grosvenor House on Thursday did not take place, it having been abandoned in consequence of her Grace's delicate health.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Marriages are arranged between Captain W. H. Newenham and the Hon. Louisa Y. Edwardes, second daughter of the late Lord Kensington; between Mr. Arthur R. Dering, youngest son of Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., and Miss Beatrice Eyre Ledgard, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eyre Ledgard, of Château Hydra, Algiers, and of Poppleton Hall, Yorkshire; between Mr. Algernon Turnor, and Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of the late Earl of Galloway; between Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., and Miss Adeline Denison, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison; between Mr. Mostyn, eldest son of Sir Pyers Mostyn, and Miss A. M. Perry, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Perry, of Biham House, Warwickshire; between Mr. C. Napier Miles, 1st Life Guards, and Miss Emily Spicer; between Mr. Frederick William Fane, son of the late Colonel Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, and Miss Annie Scott; youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. Graham Scott; between Mr. Edward Southwell Trafford, of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, and of Honington Hall, Lincolnshire, and the Hon. Elinor Mary Petre, daughter of Lord and Lady Petre; and between Mr. Le Marchant Gosselin, secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, and the Hon. Katherine Gerard, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard.

A committee of county gentlemen of Dorset, Lord Eldon and Canon Bingham being amongst the number, have agreed upon a plan for the erection of a county museum and library and school of art at Dorchester, subscriptions amounting to £3000 have been already raised towards the total sum (£6000) that is required. Mr. Robert Williams, of Bridehead House, near Dorchester, has presented a suitable site.

A Parliamentary paper was issued last Saturday containing, amongst the correspondence printed, an exhaustive minute of Sir John Strachey on the cause of the errors in the estimates for the war in Afghanistan, and a memorandum by the Financial Secretary to the India Office, showing that the cost of the war is now estimated at £15,000,000, an excess of £9,000,000 over the former estimate.

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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Earl Granville, his bland suavity unbroken by the secession of a noble Marquis from the Government or the occurrence of an interesting domestic event at home, has preserved the even tenour of his way, now urbanely disarming Lord Stratheden and Campbell when too curious as to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches, and then as diplomatically answering the Earl of Dunraven's inquisitive questions as to the Porte's reception of the Collective Note. The legislative machine, ever more active in the Upper than it is in the Lower House, has ground out a variety of measures, including the Elementary Education Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne signified his resignation of the office of Under-Secretary for India yesterday week by taking a seat next the Earl of Derby on the front bench below the gangway.

The Census Bill of 1881 (read a first time on the motion of Viscount Enfield) and Crime in Ireland occupied the attention of their Lordships on Monday. Lord Oranmore and Browne returned to the charge on the latter point, and cited a variety of lawless cases, notably the shooting of Mr. Ferrick at Ballinrobe, with the view of showing the Government the need of creating an effective body of detectives, and the necessity of calling upon the Constabulary to be more on the alert. Earl Spencer and the Earl of Kimberley, replying to the noble Lord and other peers, lamented the prevalence of crime in Ireland, but hoped that it might prove reassuring that murder and manslaughter had not increased last year in the sister isle.

Ireland also monopolised the greater part of their Lordships' sitting of twenty-five minutes' duration on Tuesday. The Lord Chancellor having introduced a bill to free Lord Byron from the pains and penalties he was liable to for having voted without taking the oath, and a handful of measures having been advanced a stage, Earl Rosse prevailed upon Earl Spencer to grant him a return showing the present number of inmates in Irish workhouses, but could not elicit a return as to the paupers accommodated in the spare buildings.

COMMONS.

The white hat and white waistcoat season must be at its height to enable hon. members to appreciate to the full any Ministerial announcement implying that the loom of the land is at length discerned. There was thus experienced considerable relief on Monday when Mr. Gladstone, replying to the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Cowen and others, protested that "The sound of the month of September was as hateful in his ears as it could possibly be in the ears of any hon. member," and added that he did not see "why the month of August, before its very last week, should not enable them to get through the business before them." A short time before the Prime Minister had stated that the Secret Voting Bill would not be persevered with further than to secure the continuance of vote by ballot; and that the Irish Borough Franchise Bill would be dropped; and the right hon. gentleman obtained priority for Government orders on Wednesdays, and that on Tuesdays orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion.

Now that economy of time has become an urgent Parliamentary question, attention may be called to the elaborate answers Ministers generally have got into the habit of returning to questions. Mr. Grant Duff is almost the solitary exception to this rule. "Yes, Sir," or "No, Sir," is usually the sum total of the reply of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. His colleagues, however, whether from an uncontrollable desire to emulate the conscientious prolixity of the Prime Minister, or whether with a view of excelling each other in the elaborateness of their exhaustive and exhausting answers, have accustomed themselves to go through a kind of competitive examination at question-time, thereby directly encouraging the growing evil of putting trifling queries, worthy a local vestry rather than the House of Commons.

Erin's carriage still stops the way. On the 8th inst. the bill for granting compensation for disturbance in Ireland, which has alienated some of the supporters of the Ministry and has not reconciled the irreconcilable Mr. Parnell, met with determined opposition from Mr. Albert Grey, who assailed it in an exceedingly able, if one-sided, speech; but was eventually got into committee by a majority of 56—255 to 199. Mr. Gladstone confessed to Lord Elcho at the close of this long sitting that Lord Lansdowne had resigned. Lord George Hamilton on the following day seized upon the secession of the noble Marquis as a reason for requesting the Government to withdraw the bill. More time was wasted in talk on the measure, with which no progress was made. The Opposition returned to the attack in Committee with renewed vigour on Tuesday. Lord Randolph Churchill made and then withdrew a motion to report progress. Lord George Hamilton, borrowing a leaf from Colonel Burnaby's book, then read a telegram from Donegal stating "the number of ejectments from Jan. 1 to June 13 last as 156, and the number of actual evictions eighteen." Opposition cheers greeted these figures, they being deemed an effective answer to Mr. Gladstone's estimate that unless evictions were checked "15,000 persons will be driven from their homes without hope and without remedy during the present year." Lord George Hamilton moved an amendment to the first clause; and in the course of the protracted debate Mr. Gladstone maintained the correctness of his figures, and argued that what happened under the Ulster right custom in Donegal was no criterion at all of what had occurred in counties where the Ulster right did not obtain. In the end, Lord George Hamilton withdrew his amendment. Mr. Gladstone thereafter roused the opposition of Mr. Parnell afresh by accepting Mr. Gibson's amendment limiting the application of the measure to tenancies let at £30 a year or under. An amendment of the right hon. gentleman, introduced to render unnecessary the amendment of the Attorney-General for Ireland, has likewise been much cavilled at. On Wednesday, after considerable discussion, and some wrangling on a point of order, the Committee divided upon an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to tenancies under £15, the number being for the amendment 154, against it 231.

Mr. Roundell yesterday week introduced his resolution declaring it expedient to remove clerical restrictions to any Oxford or Cambridge headship or fellowship; but withdrew it for a twelvemonth at Mr. Gladstone's request.

Some progress was made with the Civil Service Estimates on Monday, when Mr. Adam promised at last that better accommodation should be granted to the representatives of the Press, who have long borne their discomfort uncomplainingly.

It is stated that some of the Jesuits exiled from France intend to settle in Wales. They have leased the Corbet Arms Hotel, Aberdovey, Merionethshire, for twenty-one years. It is announced from Madrid that the French Jesuits have requested permission from the Spanish Government to establish a penitentiary colony in the Island of Fernando Po.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Bend Or difficulty seems no nearer elucidation than it did when we wrote last week. The Duke of Westminster has produced his stud-book before the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and the entries contained in it relative to Bend Or and Tadcaster certainly seem to favour the idea that the former is the son of Clémence and not of Rouge Rose. However, the entire book has been kept so irregularly, and the mistakes in it appear to be so numerous, that, after a long discussion, the Stewards did not feel justified in advising Messrs. Brewer and Blanton that they had good grounds for objecting to the winner of the Derby. These gentlemen have, therefore, no resource left but an appeal a court of law. We rather doubt if the matter will be carried to that length; for, as the entire onus of proof would rest with the plaintiffs, it will easily be understood that their case would not be a very strong one, especially as Sir Henry Hawkins—an honorary member of the Jockey Club—has given an unofficial opinion that the Eaton Hall stud-book would be practically worthless as evidence.

Strangely enough, Bend Or's great rival—Robert the Devil—furnished the sensation of the Newmarket July week. Of course, long odds were freely laid on him for the Midsummer Stakes, in which his only opponents were Merry-go-round, Pride of the Ocean, and Cipolata. The pace was wretched during the early part of the race; in fact, they only galloped in earnest for about a quarter of a mile, and Cipolata, getting the first run, managed to keep in front and win by half a length. This unexpected defeat has had little effect on "Robert's" status in the St. Leger quotations. He was conceding 11 lb. to a filly whose Ascot performance proved her to be a good one, and then he was doubtless short of work, while the way in which he succumbed to Apollo in the Craven Meeting shows that he is a colt who requires to be fully wound up to do himself justice. Charibert and Phénix ran a rattling race in the July Cup; and, though the former was in trouble some little distance from home, and was conceding 6 lb. to the speedy Frenchman, yet he eventually won by three parts of a length. After carrying off the Two Thousand, Charibert apparently lost all form, and, last autumn, had descended to the rank of a selling plater, yet he is now the fastest T.Y.C. horse in England.

Bookmakers had a terrible time of it on the Thursday, as favourite after favourite cantered home with the greatest regularity. Tristan proved an exception to the rule in the Chesterfield Stakes, as his penalty seemed to put him quite out of court; and Iroquois, who must be wonderfully improved, gained the easiest of victories. Lord Falmouth's pair—Lennoxlove and Golden Plover—never looked dangerous; but Voluptuary, who ran a dead-heat with Panique for second place, made a great advance on his previous essays, and really Newmarket air seems to have imparted a little much-needed galloping power to Lord Rosebery's horses. It was quite refreshing to see Mr. Savile win a race of any description, though, early last season, Marc Antony gave promise of doing far better things than winning insignificant welter handicaps; and the easy victory of Edelweiss over three miles and a half impressed many people with the idea that he will prove the best of Mr. Crawfurd's string in the Goodwood Stakes. The results of the various events on the last day were as adverse to backers as those of the Thursday had been in their favour; but, though several of the fields were large, there was nothing during the day that calls for comment.

The Liverpool July Meeting can hardly be pronounced a success, as a wretched acceptance for the chief handicap has been followed by the elimination of several animals that were considered to be certain starters, and the fields for several of the other races have dwindled down in the same unfortunate manner. The only feature of special interest on Tuesday was the appearance of Teviotdale, who made short work of Lady of the Lake and Emperor Titus in the St. George's Stakes. Fordham, who has now taken a decided lead in the list of winning jockeys, was successful three times during the day. On Wednesday, odds of 9 to 4 were laid on Angelina for the Gerard Stakes; but she seems to be losing her form, and could not give 3 lb. to Eos, a good-looking daughter of Prince Charlie, whose stock can generally go pretty fast. Backers will not soon forget the Liverpool Cup, for, when favourite after favourite had been scratched, and left the way apparently clear for Von der Tann (6 st. 11 lb.), he could not get in the first three, Blackthorn, Lindrick, and Misenus running home in the order named.

The depressed state of the blood-stock market was very perceptible all through the July week sales, and, though two or three exceptional yearlings made long prices, yet the majority went decidedly below their value, and a great many were sent out of the ring without provoking a single bid. Mr. Everett parted with eight of his select team, I Zingaro (630 gs.) being the only one that fetched a very remunerative price. He is by Pellegrino—Miss Lizzie, and is about the first representative of his young sire that has appeared in a sale ring. The Bonehill yearlings, though a wonderfully good lot, were completely sacrificed; and the same may be said of the contingent from Middle Park. Great things had naturally been expected of the half brothers to Blue Gown and Hermit, both by Scottish Chief, but they only realised 550 gs. and 530 gs. respectively, and were both knocked down to Tom Brown, the well-known trainer. The fourteen sold only averaged 180 gs. Mr. Chaplin's team invariably does well, and a duel between Robert Peck and Mr. Gretton ran up a beautiful filly by Hermit—Stray Shot to 1400 gs. before the trainer secured her. Others of the ten also made remunerative prices, and an average of 382 gs. is really grand in these hard times. The proprietors of the Yardley Stud had also no reason to complain; for, though no one would give the reserve price of 2000 gs. for an own brother to Isonomy, yet a colt by Sterling—Siluria (1500 gs.), a colt by Sterling—Thalia (980 gs.), and a colt by Blandford—Gretna (620 gs.), all did well, and the capital average of 345 gs. for thirteen was reached.

The Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, which was brought off on Monday last, seemed to possess few attractions to any but members of the various rowing clubs, and the spectators on the towing-path could almost be counted by tens. The Thames R.C. almost made a clean sweep of the prizes, the members of that club taking the Champion Challenge, the Metropolitan, and the Thames Cups, and the Champion Pairs. There was only a poor entry—as regards quality—for the Senior Sculls, in which W. A. D. Evanson (London R.C.) proved the winner. Lord Londesborough presented the prizes.

What may be termed the "picnic" aspect of the Eton and Harrow match was treated so fully last week that we need only allude to the "business" portion of the game. In spite of their very dubious victory over Winchester, the Etonians were strong favourites before play began; but they had all the worst of the weather, and, in their second innings, were set the wellnigh hopeless task of making 184 runs on a wicket soddened by rain. In this they failed signally, and, thanks mainly to the fine bowling of Lucas, who, altogether, took nine wickets for 67 runs, the Harrow team won by 95. No very large scores were made on either side, but we must note that De Paravicini, the Eton captain, got rid of twelve men at an expense of 92 runs. We append the full score:—

HARROW.

R. C. Ramsay c Newton, b de Paravicini	28	b de Paravicini	11
A. F. Kemp, b de Paravicini	15	c Curzon, b Throwley	18
P. H. Martineau c de Paravicini, b Bainbridge	21	b de Paravicini	2
J. Dunn c Grenfell, b Bainbridge	0	b de Paravicini	15
M. C. Kemp, b de Paravicini	9	c and b Bainbridge	14
F. W. Stancomb c and b Bainbridge	8	not out	8
W. E. Bolitho, b Bainbridge	12	b de Paravicini	1
F. W. Pember c and b de Paravicini	9	b de Paravicini	11
E. M. Hadow not out	28	c Onslow, b Bainbridge	49
F. G. L. Lucas, b de Paravicini	10	b de Paravicini	0
R. J. M'Neill, c and b Jardine	5	b de Paravicini	9
B 1, l-b 1, w 1	3	B 2, w 2	4
Total	148	Total	142

ETON.

Lord Throwley c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	14	b Lucas	0
Lord Curzon, c and b Lucas	9	c M. C. Kemp, b Lucas	11
P. J. de Paravicini, b A. F. Kemp	35	b A. F. Kemp	9
P. St. L. Grenfell c A. F. Kemp, b Ramsay	11	c and b A. F. Kemp	6
A. J. Polhill-Turner, c and b Lucas	1	not out	34
A. Hughes-Onslow, c and b Lucas	24	b A. F. Kemp	6
W. F. Cave, l b w, b Lucas	0	c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	10
B. Davenport, c Bolitho, b Lucas	1	c Hadow, b Ramsay	2
H. W. Bainbridge, c A. F. Kemp, b Lucas	5	b Ramsay	1
A. E. Newton, not out	7	c M. C. Kemp, b A. F. Kemp	8
I Jardine, c Ramsay, b Lucas	0	run out	2
		B 3, l-b 1, w 1	5
Total	107	Total	88

Notts made a sad exhibition of Middlesex at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last. Mr. T. S. Pearson (not out, 24 and 24) was the only one of the home team who could do anything against the bowling of Shaw and Morley, the latter of whom took eleven wickets for 81 runs, and the Notts men, for whom Selby (28) made the longest score, won by nine wickets.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY.

Several meetings were held at Portsmouth last week in celebration of the centenary of the Sunday Schools. The most important took place on Thursday afternoon, when about 13,000 children from nearly all the schools in the town, Episcopalian and Nonconformist, assembled on the military recreation-ground in the presence of a multitude numbering, it was estimated, little short of 50,000. Hymns were sung, prayers and addresses delivered by the Vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, two Nonconformist ministers and the Mayor taking part in the proceedings. Most of the children wore a centenary medal. On dispersing they were entertained in various ways in their respective school-rooms.—The Nonconformists of Bristol held a grand demonstration in celebration of the Sunday School Centenary on Thursday. Upwards of 18,000 children and teachers took part in a great procession, estimated to be six miles in length.—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., gave an address to the Sunday School children of Leeds, in celebration of the Sunday School centenary. The children belonging to thirty-three Nonconformist places of worship were gathered together, and to each scholar was presented a handsome medal commemorative of the occasion.—Last Saturday the centenary was celebrated in the Pudsey, Stanningley, Fulneck, Farsley, and Rodley districts by a public demonstration.—At Canterbury on Sunday the Sunday School centenary was further celebrated by the attendance of scholars at a special service in the Cathedral. The juvenile congregation, which numbered about 1400, was addressed by the Dean, and hymns suitable to the occasion were sung.—Two great meetings were held in Sheffield on Monday night in connection with the Sheffield celebration of the centenary of Sunday Schools. It was estimated that 6000 officers and teachers, representing all the religious bodies in the town, were present in the two separate halls. The Mayor presided over the principal gathering, and the chief speakers were the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, Pasteur Cook, and Sir Charles Reed, M.P. There are in Sheffield about 8000 teachers, and more than 50,000 scholars. The meetings were very successful.—At Chester, the United Nonconformist Schools, to the number of 4000 scholars and teachers, commemorated last Monday Raikes's centenary by an imposing demonstration on the Roodee. The children, who carried pretty bouquets of flowers and bannerets, returned to their schools just in time to avoid a heavy storm.

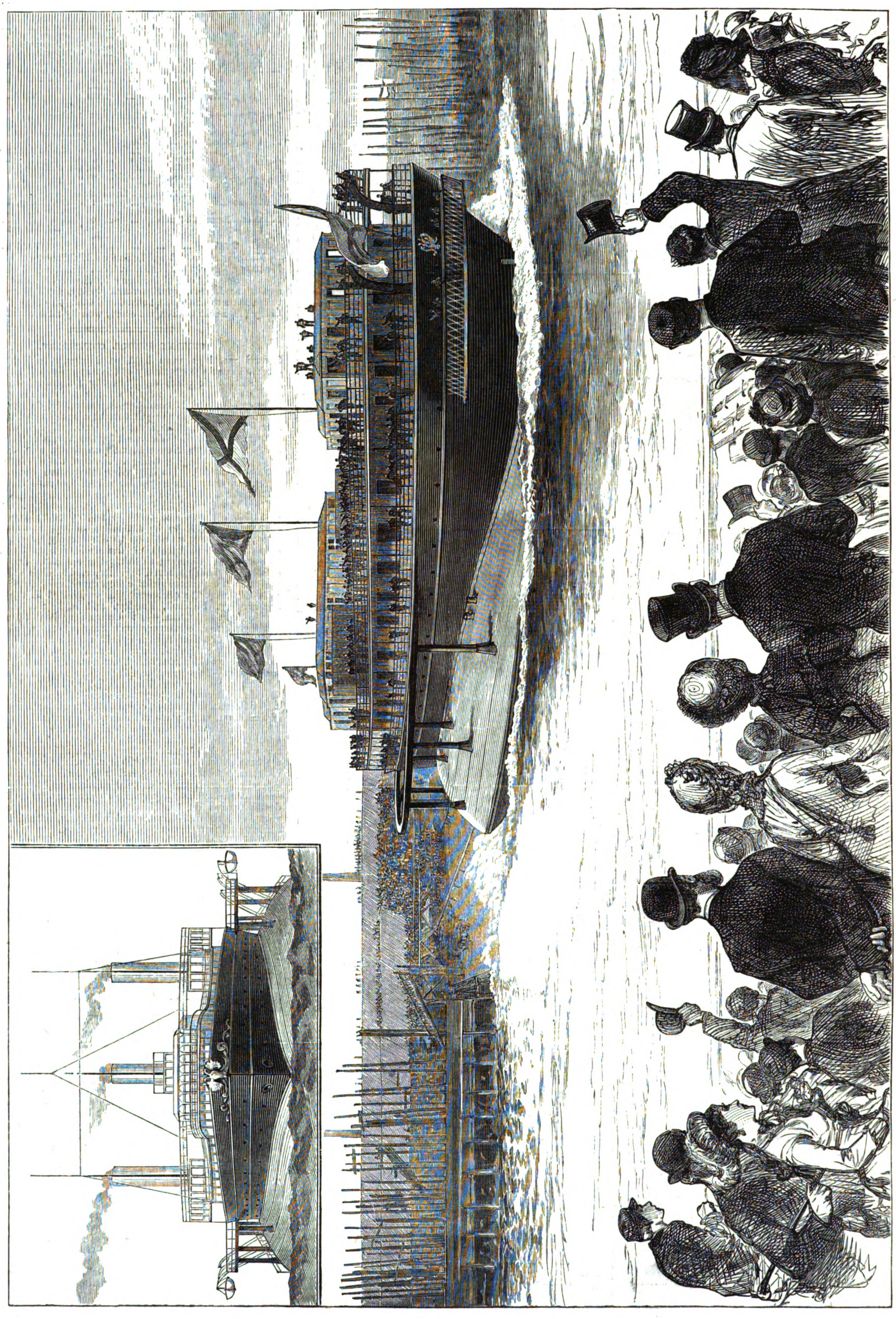
On Tuesday the celebration of the Sunday School Centenary took place at Hartlepool. There was a procession of Sunday schools to the number of 2000, and an aggregate gathering for tea at the market, followed by assemblies of scholars and friends at the respective schools, weather not allowing an outdoor gathering. At West Hartlepool a conference of ministers and teachers was held, and a paper read on "Sunday Schools and Modern Thought" by the Rev. H. Mann. In the evening a large public meeting was held, and a procession of scholars took place on Wednesday.—About 9000 school children and teachers paraded the streets of Coventry on Tuesday, in celebration of the centenary of Sunday Schools. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the planting by the Mayor of the city of a Raikes centenary tree. The 9000 children subsequently partook of tea, which was provided by public subscription.

On Tuesday the annual festival of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at the Crystal Palace, when 61,500 visitors passed the turnstiles.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the Bill for the construction of the Inner Circle Completion Railway between Aldgate and Mansion House stations, and have granted powers to enable the two companies to underpin or burrow beneath the houses and streets, giving compensation only in those cases where the basements of the premises are interfered with. The Committee, however, recommend that these powers of burrowing should be cautiously exercised.

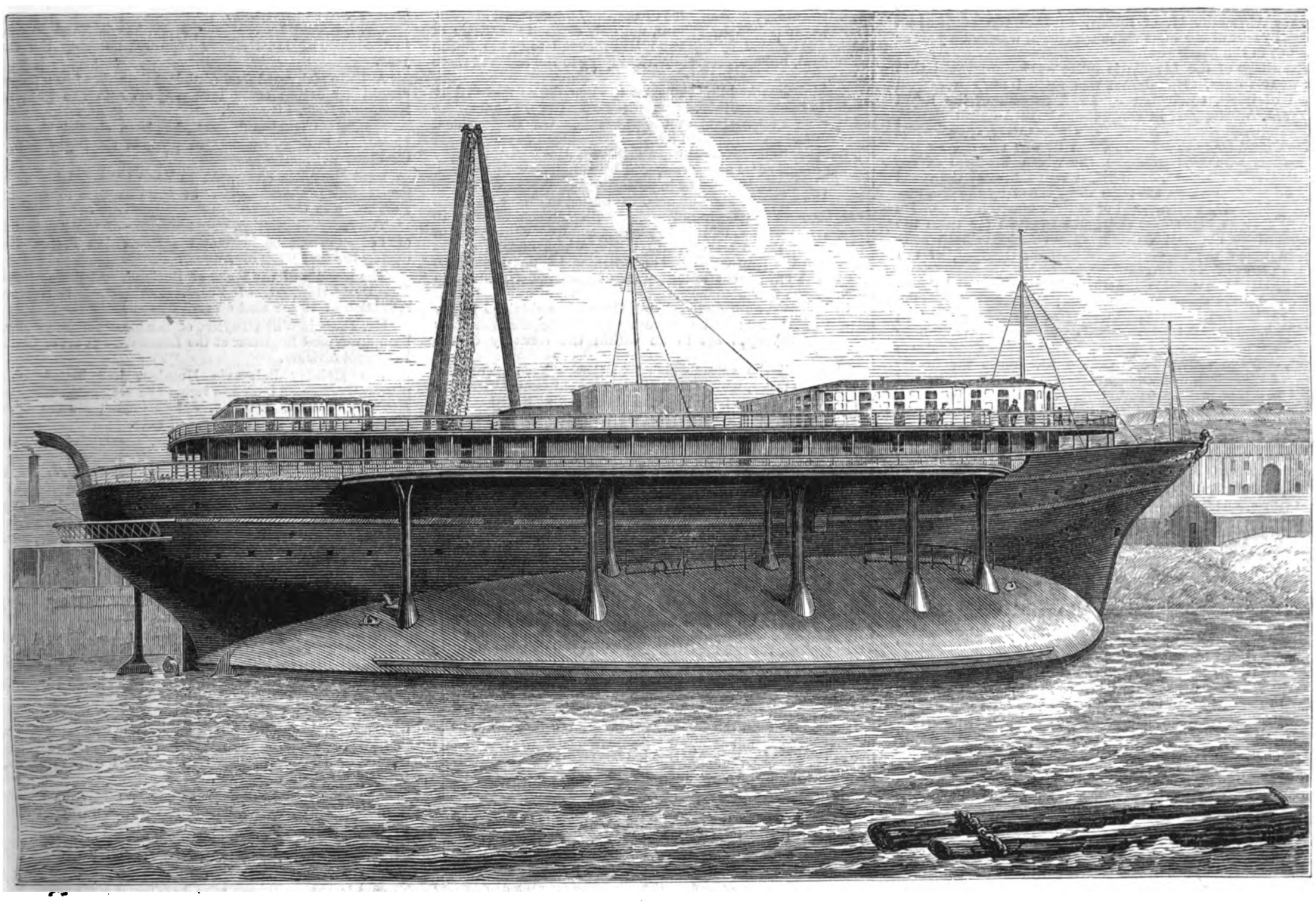
The inquest upon the men killed by the gas explosion in Tottenham-court-road, on the 5th inst., was concluded on Tuesday. The jury found that the accident was caused by a light being applied to a pipe leading to a new main, which contained gas owing to some defect in the valve in Howland street. They recommended that more care should be taken in testing new mains. At a meeting of the St. Pancras Vestry on Monday night, a report was read from the special sub-committee appointed to investigate the effects of the explosion, in which it was stated that the Chartered Gas Company had undertaken, without, however, admitting their legal liability, to make good all damages to the roads, sewers, and other property under the control of the vestry. It was also stated that the company with the same reservation, would, make good all injuries to private property.—Early on Tuesday morning a gas explosion similar in character took place at Bilston, near Wolverhampton, but fortunately without such grave consequences. Later in the day a second explosion occurred in which several persons were hurt.

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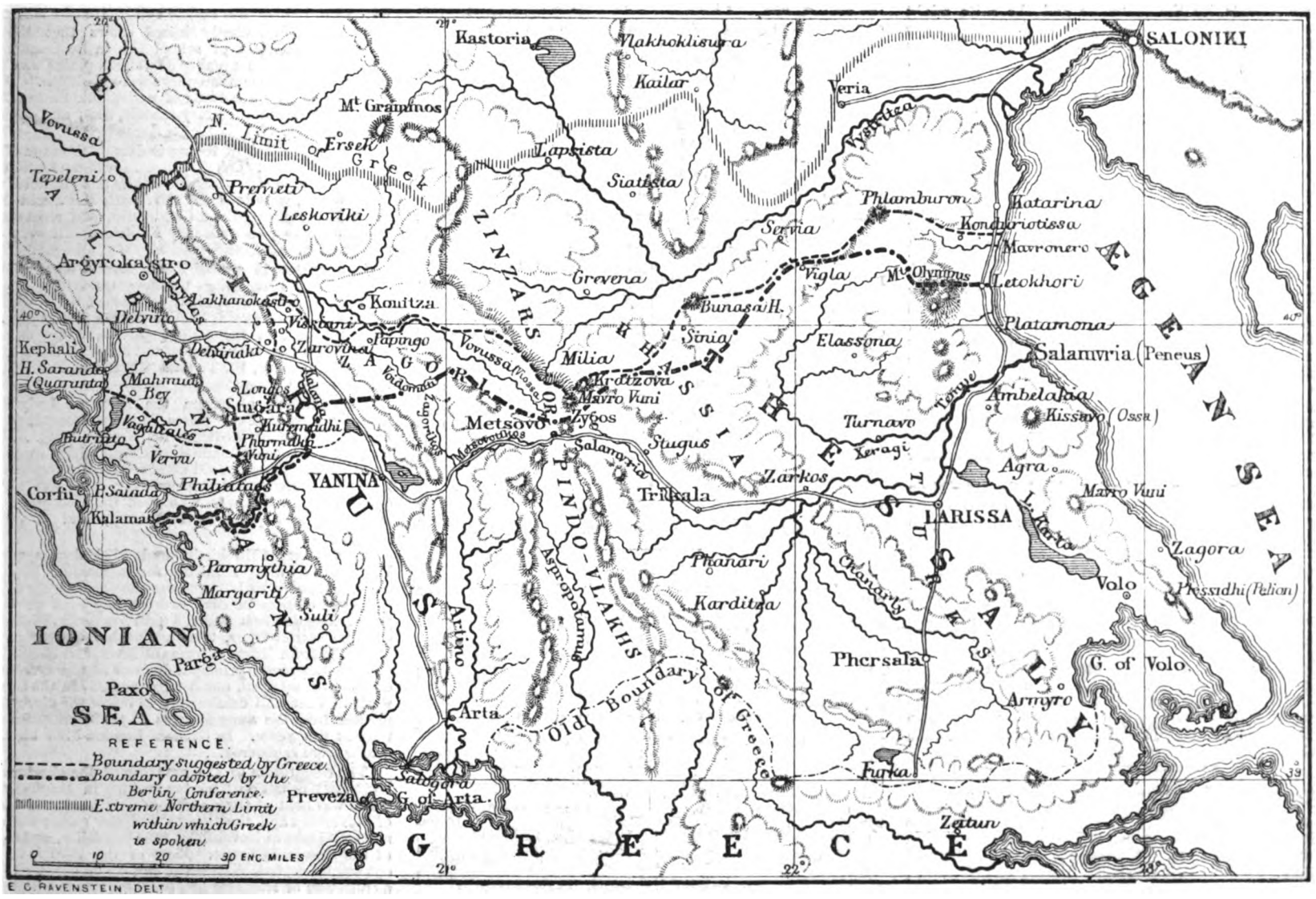


LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S YACHT LIVADIA AT GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 62.

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THE LIVADIA, AS SHE LIES IN MESSRS. ELDER'S DOCK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER: MAP OF EPIRUS AND THESSALY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL STEAM-YACHT.

An extraordinary novelty in shipbuilding was ushered into the world last week at the building yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, on the Clyde, just below Glasgow. This was the great new steam-yacht Livadia, constructed for the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, to take the place of an Imperial yacht of the same name which was wrecked a year or two since in the Black Sea.

The shape of the Livadia is quite unlike any vessel that ever went to sea. Her design was settled after a careful system of trials, conducted by Dr. Tideman, of the Royal Dockyard, Amsterdam, in conjunction with Admiral Popoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy. The plans were approved of by the Grand Duke Constantine, and he was assured by Mr. W. Pearce, who now conducts the whole business of the firm still called Messrs. John Elder and Co., that the vessel could be constructed on the form determined by the Amsterdam experiments, with a speed of at least fourteen knots. He laid the designs before the Czar, and received for them the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. The vessel has been constructed under the supervision of Captain Goulaeff, of the Russian Corps of Naval Architects.

The hull of the vessel is something between oval and rhomboid, or rather in the shape of a turbot; at the widest part the breadth is 153 feet, more than three fifths of the length, which is 235 feet. There is a pointed bow or beak, and an obtusely pointed stern. The depth of the fish-like raft in the centre is 18 feet, and the water-line is only 6 feet above the lowest point. At the stern a small depression, making a draught of 16 feet in all, is made, to give the screws water to work in. There is no freeboard, and stability is given by breadth and weight. There are three keels, one in the centre, the others placed 18 ft. to right and left of the central keel. The bottom has a flat area of 14,500 square feet. At the edges the surface trends out and upwards, all round the ship, toward the water-line. But as soon as the ordinary water-line is reached a change is made in the direction of the curves. The outward slope is succeeded by a slope inwards, which continues till the perpendicular depth of 20 feet has been given to the substructure. It gradually rises to this all round. In the middle of the back of the fish there is a wide flat space of about 15,000 square feet. This supports a floating marine palace, which rises 40 ft. above the water.

The turbot-like lower portion of the vessel is built of steel, with a double bottom, the height of which is not less than 3 ft. 6 in. in the centre. The double bottom is divided into forty water-tight compartments, throughout the flat portion. At the sides it is superseded by the cells formed by running two vertical bulkheads round the ship, subdividing the space between the middle and the outside skin into forty other compartments. These side cells, formed of continuous bulkheads, and covered by the plating of the rounded deck, present a very rigid, continuous, annular structure, which has its lower points tied together by the radial girders, forming the bracket framing of the bottom, and by the heavy beams of the rounded deck, also radial, at the top. Thus the lower portion of the vessel is made strong enough to withstand the roughest seas.

The turbot-like lower part of the vessel contains machinery, coals, and stores of all kinds. The steel superstructure, in its main portion, contains accommodation for the crew forward and the officers aft, while the palace above its deck includes the Imperial apartments and the cabins for the suite.

Around the deck of the main superstructure, outside the palace erected upon this deck, runs a continuous gallery, which is used for stowing anchors, mooring the vessel, hoisting up boats, steam-launches, and a small steam-yacht carried on the davits, supported by bridges projecting outwards. The roof of the palace is carried to the same width as the main superstructure, over the gallery, shading from sun or rain the lower story of the palace, and widening the open promenade above.

The apartments for the Emperor and the suite might compare with those in some palaces on land. Beyond the promenade, on the awning deck, rises a reception saloon, the height of which is 12 ft. In its forward part is a fountain, surrounded by a bed of flowers. The splendid decorative work of this saloon reminds us of the rooms of Louis XVI. at Fontainebleau. The drawing-room is furnished in Crimean-Russian style, while other rooms are of a simple kind of modern English, regard being had to obtain the greatest comfort. Behind the funnels, on the same awning deck, stands another deck-house, including rooms for the Grand Duke Constantine and the captain of the ship.

The Livadia's gross burden is 7700 tons, and her displacement with coals on board for five days is 3920 tons, while her tonnage, according to yacht measurement, is no less than 11,600 tons. The vessel has three screw-propellers, driven by three sets of engines, each having three cylinders, the diameters of which are, for the high pressure, 60 in., and for the low pressure 78 in., with a stroke of 3 ft. 3 in. The propellers themselves are of manganese bronze, each 16 ft. in diameter, placed 18 ft. apart, each driven by its own engine. The aggregate indicated horse power is 10,500, and the vessel is expected to make fourteen knots an hour. She will be manned by a crew of 260 men. The yacht will carry three swift steam-launches, two life-boats suspended at the edge of the raft, and other boats—eleven in all. Her construction is an experiment, and great interest has been taken in her by the chief of the Russian navy, the Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Czar.

We give an Illustration of the launch of the Livadia on Wednesday week, and one showing the vessel as she afterwards lay in Messrs. Elder's dock. The naming ceremony was gracefully performed by the Duchess of Hamilton, and the launch was witnessed by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, with Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Ambassador, Prince Shahovskvy, and a large number of spectators. This vessel has been constructed with a rapidity which proves in a striking manner the extraordinary resources of the builders. Eight months ago the yacht existed only on paper; now it is well advanced, and in a short time will receive its engines. It should be observed that since November last Messrs. Elder and Co. have launched and completed four large steamers for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, two steamers for the British and African Steam Navigation Company, and three vessels for the British Government.

THE NEW FRONTIER OF GREECE.

A view of Jannina or Yanina, the capital of Epirus, and one of Mount Olympus, to the north of Thessaly, were given in our last week's publication. It was explained that nearly all the territory of those two provinces, Epirus and Thessaly, situated north of the present Greek or Hellenic Kingdom from the Ionian Sea and Gulf of Arta, across to the Ægean or the Gulf of Salonica and Gulf of Volo, have been conceded to Greece, at the expense of the Turkish Empire, by the recent decision of the Berlin Conference.

The Map we now give, including Epirus and Thessaly, is intended to illustrate the discussions upon the new Turko-Greek boundary. The Berlin Congress of 1878 had vaguely indicated the rivers Kalamas and Salamvria (Peneus), the one tributary to the Ionian, the other to the Ægean Sea, as forming a suitable base for direct negotiations between the two Powers principally concerned. But while Turkey objected to yielding anything, except a small slice of territory on the Gulf of Volo, Greece, encouraged by France, not only claimed the whole of the basins drained by the two rivers referred to in the Berlin instrument, but also several districts lying to the north of those basins.

A thinly-marked line indicates the boundary suggested by Greece in December, 1879. It embraced a territory of 9400 square miles, with a population of 650,000 souls. On geographical grounds, the line suggested by Greece has much to recommend it; but it is to be supposed that the terms of the Berlin Treaty did not admit of its being conceded by the mediating Powers. Greece, however, is to be put in possession of Jannina, which lies within the basin of the Kalamas. Its lake, draining into that river through underground channels, has been allotted to Greece, but not the main road, which connects the capital of Epirus with the coast opposite Corfu. The district of the Zagori, on the Upper Vovussa or Viossa, which has been since 1850 in the enjoyment of autonomous institutions, is cut in twain by the new boundary.

In Thessaly, on the other hand, Greece has obtained nearly all she demanded; and the Valley of Tempe and the lofty ranges of Olympus are to lie within the territory of the Hellenes.

The territories actually ceded to Greece have an area of 8500 square miles, with about 535,000 inhabitants. This is a wonderful accession for a kingdom whose present extent does not exceed 20,000 square miles. Of these 535,000 inhabitants about 47,000, or 88 per cent, are Greek Christians, 60,000 are Mohammedans, and 4000 Jews. The population is not therefore so homogenous as prudent politicians might desire; but, for all practical purposes, there are few unable to converse in Greek.

In Thessaly, the fertile plains extending between Larissa, Pharsala, and Volo are almost wholly in the occupation of Turkish agriculturists. The ranges of the Pindus, which separate Thessaly from Epirus, are inhabited by Zinzars, Kutzo or Pindo Vlakhs, a Latin race akin to the Roumanians, and, like them, supposed to be the descendants of Roman legionaries. These Zinzars are not likely to prove troublesome. They are a thrifty people, who readily amalgamate with the Greeks.

In Epirus, though the Greeks are in a majority, there exists a strong Albanian element. The Mohammedan Albanians, not exceeding 15,000 in number, seem to be averse to being severed from their countrymen in the north; but not so the Christian Albanians. None fought more vigorously for Greek independence than the Albanian Suliotes. Greek is universally understood throughout Epirus. According to nationality, there live in the ceded territory about 366,000 Greeks, 80,000 Zinzars, 50,000 Albanians, 45,000 Turks, and 4000 Jews.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., has presented £100 to the Research Fund of the Chemical Society.

Conspiracy, with premonitory symptoms of awful deeds to be done, had begun to throw its grim shadow more strongly than heretofore over the pages in the June number of *Sunrise:* by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.); and the story, as regards both the course of true love and the progress of more terrible events, increased in interest and in promise of exciting incidents. The scene was laid partly in Venice; and the city of gondolas, with its labyrinth of gloomy canals, its lapping waters, its bridges and archways, its sombre palaces, and its meetings of secret fraternities or of a secret fraternity, offered opportunities, which of course were not neglected, for some picturesque writing. The figure of Natalushka still dominated the whole; and how far gone, both politically and romantically, was the apparently phlegmatic Brand, might be gathered from the words in which she greeted him at the end of the number: "Brother, I welcome you." But she had not yet presented him with an elegant dagger having a handle of lapis lazuli, though "the Council" had sentenced a Cardinal to death, and somebody will have to do the deed. And in the July number conspiracy and love, hand in hand, still advance, assuming rather more definite shape and more striking colours. A Russian, thirsting for blood, appears from the banks of the Dnieper; and Brand, determined to declare his feelings, writes a letter to Natalushka.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE:
Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs. Illustrated with Numerous Diagrams. By G. Christopher Davies.
Cucumber Culture for Amateurs: including also Melons, Marrows, and Gourds. Illustrated. By W. J. May.
Stock-Keeping for Amateurs. By W. H. Abbett.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN:
Familiar Wild Flowers. Figured and Described by F. Edward Hulme. Second Series. With Forty Coloured Plates.

DULAU AND CO.:
The Thorough Guide to the English Lake District. By M. J. B. Baddeley. With Maps.

MACMILLAN:
The Works of Charles Kingsley. Vol. XVIII.: Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays.

MOXON, SAUNDERS, AND CO.:
Love in Cyprus; or, The Fortunes of an Unfortunate Man. A Novel (Never before published). By Mark Chorlton.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS:
Oxford Bible for Teachers. Memorial Edition. With Notes Analytical, Chronological, &c., Index, Concordance, Dictionary of Proper Names, and Maps, and a Compendium of Scripture Natural History.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.:
James Outram. A Biography. By Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid. With Illustrations. 2 vols.

NEW MUSIC.

DUFF AND STEWART:
Patient Love. Song. By F. E. Weatherly. Music by P. De Faye.
Ruby. Idyl for the Piano. By Carl Hause.
Lock of Golden Hair. Song. Words and Music by G. F. Kendall.
Rosa Bianca. Valse. By Guglielmo Lardelli.
Rimprovero. Canzone. Sung by Signor Cotogni. Composed by G. Tartaglione.
My Darling's Name. Song. By Madame L. Diana Ferri. Composed by Nicola Ferri.
Golden Grain. Song. By Robert Barber. Music by H. A. Muscat.

RUDALL, CARTE, AND CO.:
The Flute-Player's Journal. First Series. Arranged for the Flute and Pianoforte. No. 27, Vol. 3, Cantabile and Allegretto. J. W. Harmston.
Amateur Flute-Player's Journal. Second Series. Arranged for the Flute and Pianoforte. No. 33, Vol. 3, Jenny Jones. By J. Harrington Young.

STANLEY LUCAS AND CO.:
Le Navire. Sarabande. By A. C. Swinburne. Music by L. S. Benson.
Lorna Doone Valse. By M. Ball.
Barcarolle. For the Pianoforte. By Heinr. Mueller.
Now was I Wrong? Song. By Charles Rowe. Music by Louis Engel.
A Face in the Crowd. Song. By Mrs. Panton. Music by Louis Engel.
The Stars are with the Voyager. Song. By Thomas Hood. Music by Frank H. Simms.
I Think on Thee. Song. With Violin or Violoncello Obbligato. By Thomas K. Hervey. Music by Frank H. Simms.
I Prithee send me back my Heart. Canzonet. By Sir John Suckling. 1613-1641. Music by Maude Valérie White.

METZLER AND CO.:
The King's Jester. By Edward Oxenford. Music by Alfred Cellier.
O Love that's True. Song by Louisa Gray. Music by Alfred Cellier.
The Leetle Spanish Man. Humorous Ballad. By Frank Desprez.
Jessie. Song. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Music by Frederic H. Cowen.
Nydia, "The Blind Flower Girl." Romance for the Pianoforte. By Henry W. Goodban.
Only You and I. Serenade. By Frank Desprez.

HOME NEWS.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of a Baronetcy on the Knight of Kerry, Mr. Fitzgerald.

Lord Houghton on Monday opened a new and handsome market-hall at Castleford, Yorkshire.

Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., has declined to continue in the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin during the ensuing year.

A little girl, aged five, died last Saturday from poisoning, caused by eating some buttercups which she gathered in Newsham Park, Liverpool.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., has been elected Treasurer of University College, London, in place of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., who has resigned.

Lord Reay has consented to accept the presidency of the Social Science Association at the Congress to be held in Edinburgh in October.

The forty-sixth High Court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, during the first week of August.

The tenants of the Duke of Rutland, and those of the late Mr. Dunn-Gardner, of Fordham Abbey, have received a reduction of 10 per cent on rent due at Lady Day.

Mr. Francis Willis Taylor, of the local Chancery Bar, has been appointed Registrar of the Lancashire Court of Chancery, Liverpool division.

The Holiday Belgravia Number, just issued, contains pleasantly-written tales and verses by Percy Fitzgerald, Marian Hepworth Dixon, F. Boyle, James Payne, Dutton Cook, B. M. Ranking, and other authors of note.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by Colonel Bray and the Hon. C. Byng, inspected the troops at Dorchester on Monday. The field movements, Prince Edward said, were satisfactorily executed.

There have been severe thunderstorms throughout the past week, especially in the north of England. On Tuesday a thunderstorm of great violence burst over Manchester, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property.

There will be an evening fête in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society next Wednesday at eight. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blues) will perform, and the gardens will be illuminated.

One of the largest rose shows ever held was opened last Saturday in the great hall of the Alexandra Palace, and continued open up to Friday evening this week. The number of cut blooms exceeded sixteen thousand; and as they went off daily their places were taken by fresh supplies.

Damages, laid at £1000, were claimed in an action for breach of promise of marriage at the Oxford Assizes, the plaintiff being the daughter of a farmer, and the defendant a farmer of Finstock. The jury awarded £400 damages, but the Judge stayed execution.

The Trustees of the British Museum received a deputation from the Sunday Society last Saturday, in favour of opening the British Museum on Sunday. Earl Sydney, in replying to the deputation, said the Trustees could not grant their request without referring the matter to the Treasury.

The *Birmingham Gazette* says that Mr. Councillor Richard Tangye is the gentleman who has bought Mr. John Bragg's collection of Wedgwood ware for presentation to the Corporation Art Gallery. This gift follows upon the offer of £10,000 made by this firm towards the formation of an Art Gallery.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in July was 83,219, of whom 46,163 were in workhouses, and 37,056 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 860, of whom 683 were men, 156 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

A Bluebook recently issued shows that the estimated number of children of school age in Scotland in 1878 was 645,076, whilst the number of school places was 685,098, or 40,022 places more than there were children. The number of public schools was 2503; of non-public State aided schools, 605; of efficient elementary schools, 508; and of higher-class public schools, 17.

A mass meeting of the agricultural labourers of Kent and Sussex was held on Monday in the recreation grounds, Chatham. Upwards of 30,000 adults and children, with thirty brass bands, were present. Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Broadhurst M.P., gave political addresses, and resolutions asking Parliament to pass a County Franchise Bill were carried by acclamation.

The fourteenth annual flower show in connection with the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the working classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, was held on the 8th inst., by permission of Dean Stanley, in the college garden, Great College-street. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Dean Stanley, and Lady Frances Bailey.

On Tuesday afternoon the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the London School of Medicine for Women. Mr. A. T. Norton, Dean of the schools, made a statement which showed that the institution had progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Amongst those awarded prizes was Miss Kenealy, daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, who took the first prize in forensic medicine, first prize in midwifery, and a certificate in pathology.

There were 2510 births and 1326 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 136, whereas the deaths were 81 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 62 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 93 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 251 deaths were referred, against 189 and 227 in the two preceding weeks. These 251 deaths were 49 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3136 births and 1530 deaths were registered.

The celebration of the granting of the charter of Victoria University began on Tuesday evening in Manchester, when a soirée was held at Owens College. It was given by the Court of Governors and the Senate, and the guests were invited to meet the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor, and the members of the University Court. Most of the 2000 invitations sent out were accepted. The whole college was open to visitors and a collection of scientific and other objects and pictures was on view. At noon on Wednesday the first meeting of the University Court was held in Owens College, the Duke of Devonshire presiding. In the afternoon the Mayor presented on behalf of the Corporation a congratulatory address to the members of the Court. Afterwards the Mayor entertained some 340 guests at a banquet in the Townhall.

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THE ANNIVERSARY OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The programme of the festivities which are to be held this summer to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium has been published. The whole celebration will occupy nearly two months, and the following is the list of events:—

At Brussels, July 18, military fête, review of the civic guard and the army; 20th, national Rifle meeting; 21st, inauguration of the monument to King Leopold I.; 22nd, horticultural exhibition; 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, musical festival; 23rd to 26th, Botanical and Horticultural Congress.

At Namur, July 25, international regatta on the Meuse.

At Brussels, Aug. 1, inauguration of the Palace of Fine Arts and opening of the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art; 2nd to 7th, Congress for the Study of Questions relating to Alcoholism; 8th and 9th, competition in *chant d'ensemble*.

At Namur, Aug. 8, night fête in the Parc de la Plante.

At Ghent, Aug. 15, opening of the Fine-Art Exhibition.

At Brussels, Aug. 12 to 16, Belgian Literary Congress; 15th, horse-races; 16th, patriotic fête and illuminations and fireworks; 17th, gymnastic and artistic fêtes; 18th, *Cavalcade*, concert and illuminations in the Grand Place; 19th, popular fêtes and horse-races.

At Antwerp, Aug. 21, reception of Belgian and foreign civic guards, inauguration of new rifle-shooting *établissement* and international competition, performance of a grand jubilee cantata by P. Benoît, grand military retreat; 22nd, international festival *d'harmonies et de fanfares*; 23rd, inauguration of new maritime *établissements*, international regatta on the Scheldt, and illuminations; 24th, grand nocturnal Venetian fête on the Scheldt, with fireworks; 29th, horse-races.

At Brussels, Aug. 22, Belgian Congress on Intermediate Education; 23rd to 29th, International Congress on Education; 29th, Medical Congress; Sept. 2 to 5, Belgian Congress on Primary Education.

At Namur, Aug. 29, musical fête at the theatre; Sept. 5, international festival *d'harmonies, fanfares et chant d'ensemble*; 12th, grand Venetian fête on the Meuse.

There is to be, in addition, a national exhibition at Brussels of industry, horticulture, agriculture, and ancient artistic industries, and this will remain open till Oct. 15.

The grant made by the Canadian Government towards the alleviation of Irish distress, which is being devoted towards permanently ameliorating the condition of the Irish fishermen, has been allocated to the extent of £18,671—viz., for fishing material, £8110; for piers, £10,341; and for boat-slips, £220.

Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., M.P., presented the prizes last Saturday to the successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examination lately held at the Hastings centre. It was, in his opinion, in consequence of the feeling which was brought about by these examinations that Mr. Forster was enabled to bring forward his scheme for the education of the poor classes.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. IX.—THE FAVOURITE DAUGHTER.

Colonel Morton was an Indian soldier who had attained some distinction. He was a Companion of the Bath; and although honours are sometimes bestowed in the neighbourhood of Courts on small pretence or upon none, our Indian officers who win the ribbon are perhaps among the most meritorious body of men in the world. And if to be brave and kindly, loyal and true, are qualities which merit the recognition of authority, the Colonel deserved the reward he had received, and more. He had married early in life and had several children, which had perhaps given a manly gravity to his character when other young Captains of his age were over busy with brandy-pawnee and games of hazard. Certain it is that his home was cited as one of the pleasantest and best-kept houses in Madras, when first his wife sickened, then his children. The climate of India was not so well understood at that time as it is now; and Mrs. Morton was ordered home by the local physician most experienced in such cases. "You will never rear a family here," remarked the Doctor, who was frequently consulted in such emergencies; "the climate is unfavourable to the health and vigour of the English race in the second generation. Native air is the only remedy known to science, and it must be taken as soon as the mischief begins. I had to send my wife home last year; the best advice I can give you is to follow my example."

So Mrs. Morton, after some struggles with her love and pride, had to leave her husband, as other ladies have done before and since, with a sore heart. But there was no help for it; the brave and loving woman remained at her post, and smiled at her own danger, so that she could stay by his side who was more than life to her. Then nature gave way, and broke down utterly. She and her children were pale and thin as phantoms when they stepped on board the great ship, which was flying the blue-peter, accompanied by the sad-faced Major of Cavalry in undress uniform. He watched them with straining eyes, as they stood on deck waving scarf and kerchief to him, and the big steamer went out to sea. They had taken his heart away with them.

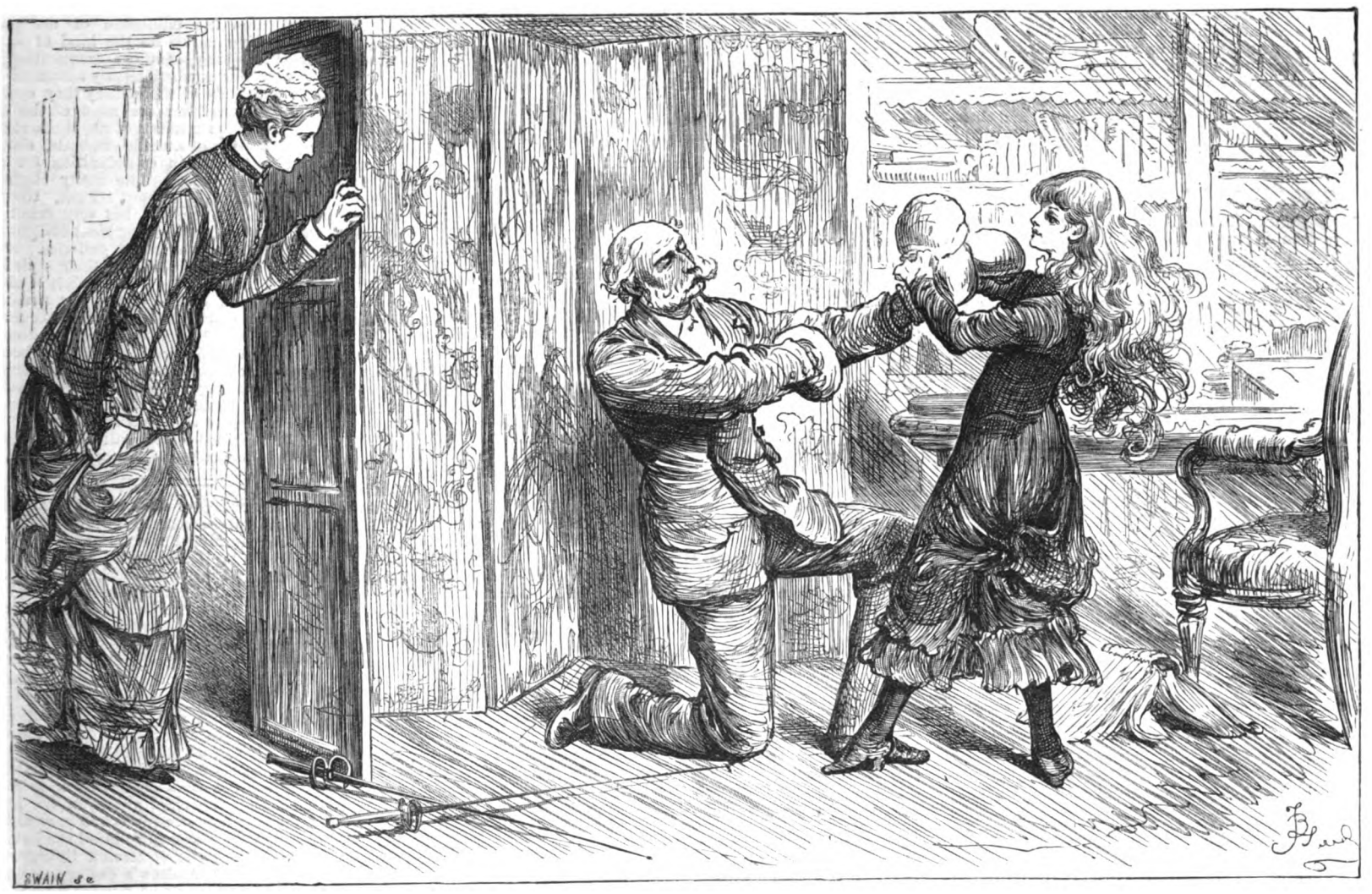
Mrs. Morton settled on the pleasant coast of Hampshire; partly to be in the neighbourhood of some rich kinsfolk from whom she had expectancies; and partly because her wifely fancy made her think that she was nearer him, so long as she remained by the sea and ready to return should he recall her, or did one whisper reach her that she was needed near him.

It was long before she rallied, and the roses came back to the sweet English faces of her little ones. Her husband could not afford to throw up his commission, which had cost him half his fortune; he could not go on half pay either with any prudence, or ask for leave while there was war on the frontier, and his regiment was ordered on active duty. So the honest gentleman served out the usual term of service, got his Colonelcy in due course, and was handsomely dealt with by John Company—a kinder master, it is said, than his successor.

When the Colonel arrived at Southampton, however, with all his honours thick upon him, he was a good deal altered. His stalwart military figure had not run into bulk, and had the same gallant cavalier look as when he rode with Havelock and Beatson on his first campaigns. But his hair,



THE FAVOURITE DAUGHTER.



"Mrs. Morton stole in upon the air one afternoon, and surprised the Colonel on one knee behind a screen in the library, teaching his pupil the noble art of self-defence."

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which had been black, was now of iron grey; his comely face had grown more stern, and his voice had the metallic ring in it of one accustomed to command. In truth, the Colonel was forty-six and looked fifty. Hard service and rough diet had done their work upon him. Barrack life is not all rose-colour.

About a year after Mrs. Morton had welcomed her husband to the Hampshire home she had made around her, another daughter was born to them. She was born at daybreak on a May morning, and the happy father, who was not wanting in poetic instinct, at once gave her the name of Aurora.

She was a frail, delicate child, with wondering blue eyes, and a transparent complexion faintly warmed by auburn hair, of the rich golden tint which looked as though a sunbeam played amongst its silken curls. Her fragile life appeared to hang upon a thread for years, and it was a touching sight to see the hard old soldier of a hundred battle-fields watching the feeble gambols of his little girl and rocking her to sleep in his strong arms when she tired, which was very soon. He could hardly bear to be apart from her, and carried her about at his saddle-bow when he rode along the Hampshire lanes. He had her beside him playing on a carpet when he fished for trout. He took her into the fields where his hay was making. He went gardening and boating on his lake with her. He was never tired of her pretty prattle, and by-and-by they began to romp together. The child's limbs developed into plumpness and vigour, till by the time she was ten years old she had become a wild, beautiful hoyden, full of high spirits and wilfulness. She could ride, she could sing, she could dance, and was ready for all kinds of fun and frolic. At twelve she could have commanded a troop of horse, and knew more of military tactics from the Colonel's talk than many a promising boy at Sandhurst. But her grand climax was reached when Mrs. Morton, suspecting with a woman's intuition that they were too quiet to be up to much good, stole in upon the pair one afternoon and surprised the Colonel on one knee behind a screen in the library teaching his pupil the noble art of self-defence. She had hit out, too, so straight from the shoulder that his face resembled the family plum dumpling which had been served for tiffin.

That night Mrs. Morton gave her husband a curtain lecture, and, after nearly choking him with kisses and laughter, formally took her daughter's education out of his hands. These good people were all of soldierly tastes, and loved pluck and spirit even in women. Mrs. Morton had allowed drill and fencing, and the broad-sword exercise, which might be good for the chest. She had looked on from her summer-house while the Colonel showed Aurora the proper management of the lance on charging infantry, and had smiled as Missy spitted poppy-heads in the hedges round the paddock with unerring precision. But when it came to boxing-lessons, she thought that even an officer's wife might be excused for being of opinion that physical development in this direction had gone far enough.

Aurora was then about the age when a girl begins to grow shy, and clings closer to her mother; so she became a prim and praiseworthy little Miss for several years, making progress in feminine ethics and deportment in a demure, docile way that was quite refreshing. The young witch had an inborn faculty of charming. All she did had a natural grace and winsomeness. She showed as great a taste for the accomplishments of young ladies as she had done for those of a different sort. She learned to dance, paint in water colour, to make cheeses before illustrious visitors, and to wield all the bright armoury of youth and loveliness as quickly and well as she had learned to ride and handle a hair-trigger; and though she would often say, "Mamma, I ought to have been my brother," she was a dainty young beauty indeed at seventeen. She possessed especially a remarkable talent for singing. There was an untaught melody in her voice which was almost amazing in an English girl. Her songs and her sweet, pretty whims and ways were enough to charm the heart of a cynic, and there was not a manor-house within twenty miles of Freshfields where she was not welcome as healthy weather.

In her own home she was light, she was joy. She gladdened the whole house—and ruled it. She kept her father's accounts and her mother's keys, being a shrewd little lady into the bargain; a soldier's daughter, who knew the fitness of things, also the price of them. Her brothers and sisters had married and gone out into the world, so that when the Colonel came home from India they were almost strangers to him; but Aurora had never been separated from him a day since her birth. She knew all the family affairs and interests and shortcomings from day to day. She knew of brother Tom's private allowance from his mother to pay off his Oxford debts, and of sister Mary's quarrel with sister Jane, and how it had to be kept secret from Aunt Hester for fear she should alter her will. There was also something about Jack, who was in the Navy, which she only knew herself; and, indeed, she was the most experienced person in the household, having much sound counsel in her, and might have seemed to a fanciful imagination, encircled in that sterling home love, like a fair jewel in a golden casket.

Her father's early training had taught her many of the plain truths of life. She could converse far better, and more reasonably as well, upon a greater variety of topics, than most young women. To her father she was what neither man nor woman could be but herself. She was his friend and yet his child, which is the tenderest of all connections that bind together human hearts. She knew all the strength and weaknesses of his character, which was by no means perfect. She governed but she obeyed him, and his unspoken wish was law to her proud and generous heart. He had accustomed her to military obedience of orders, and she would march off anywhere and everywhere at the word of command with amusing docility; for there was one thing which the Colonel could not bear, and that was opposition to his will. In the midst of her most wayward humours, and when she felt elate with all the royalty of her womanhood, she would not have angered him for the world. Perhaps part of the honeyed secret of the sympathy between them was that she had a true hero worship for the old soldier, and fought his campaigns over and over again with him with as much pleasure as he did. She knew how he had been mentioned in gazettes and despatches, and would tell with glistening eyes and bated breath the gallant story of how he had led a forlorn hope which saved a great city and won for him the Victoria Cross. Her language glowed with a poetry all her own when she spoke of her father's worth and courage. She treasured up his clasps and medals as of great price; his sword and sabretache were sacred in her eyes. As they talked together of sieges and of battles, of deeds of daring and of victory, she looked indeed the fairest vision that could smile on valour when its task was done.

Neither father nor mother could make up their minds to marry her, for they knew no one worthy of her hand; and her own heart never spoke, save in merry jests among the bumpkin squires of the county. Lord Mallowfield had sidled up to her at a wonderful ball she attended at Cowes; Mr. Dewdney, who owned the next parish, had been seen mooning about the lanes every time she rode out. But his Lordship was a robust widower who could only talk intelligibly of shorthorns; and Mr. Dewdney had a head of hair which seemed to be on fire. The Honourable and Reverend Mr. Mincyn Capre spoke, indeed, pleasantly enough of ecclesiastical architecture, having recently travelled over the grand old cities of Flanders, when he was appointed to a benefice within dining distance of the the Mortons. But he carried the practice of intoning into private life; and Miss Aurora, after trying some of her favourite canticles with him, unaccountably arrived at the conclusion that his intellectual standard was not high. This opinion was unquestionably erroneous, because the honourable and reverend gentleman, who must have known himself better than she could have known him, regarded his own mental stature with exceeding complacency; but she could not alter it. So things went on. One was dismissed with a smile, another with a sigh; but the girl made no choice till she was more than five-and-twenty, when her mother began to look grave. "Pooh, pooh," growled the Colonel, when his wife broached the subject; "'Queenie' can marry half England when she pleases." He would never allow treason to be spoken against his darling; and, indeed, he was constantly dodged about the covert side on hunting days by Aurora's admirers, who only waited a word of encouragement to declare themselves. Mrs. Morton was silenced, but not convinced, and she next spoke to the young lady herself; but her daughter only blushed a little, and declared that her home was too nice to run away from it."

"Humph," said her mother, drily.

About this time Miss Morton, who had been reading a great deal concerning artistic furniture, imbibed a taste for house decoration, and nothing would serve her but that the ceiling of her own room should be painted with an elaborate device of her own imagining. Her design was appropriate and well chosen, but far too complicated for any of the local workmen, so the Colonel wrote to one of the great firms in London to send down a special artist.

A few days afterwards there arrived a young artisan with the appearance of an Italian gentleman and the manners of good society. He spoke with a foreign accent, but he also spoke perfectly good English, and he was introduced to the Colonel as the most expert decorator known in the business. When the awkwardness of having so smart a labourer about the house had a little worn off, he was supplied with the necessary materials for his task, and then, day after day, might be seen lying on a sort of cradle he had made with ropes to a scaffolding set up in Miss Morton's private room. She had fully explained her plan to him, and she saw with delight that he was working it out with a brilliancy and elegance such as she had hardly dared to expect. Whenever she looked at his work as it went on she felt a new surprise and enchantment.

His name was Carmelo Williams, he said, for his mother only was Italian; and he was not offensively garrulous or obtrusive in any way. But he had dark lustrous eyes, and a soft caressing voice, which gave extraordinary expression and even pathos to his language. When he was alone he sang; sang with the marvellous melody which comes only of inborn genius.

Aurora listened, at first timidly and furtively, then entranced; then, Heaven knows, perhaps magnetised. It was beautiful summer weather. The rose and the lilac were ablossom and ablow, the scent of the lush woodbine came with an intoxicating odour through the windows, and those wondrous songs of the young painter made the air alive with music.

She fled with him before his task was over, and they were married. Married in Scotland, at a border village; and when the wilful thing was done the girl found, on her return to the inn where they had halted, a newspaper which told of her father's sudden and dangerous illness. The Colonel's anguish had, indeed, been terrible; and when he knew exactly what had happened he had fallen down as a stricken stag might do, and now hovered between life and death.

"I must go home at once," said the girl to her newly-made husband; and there was a decided ring in her voice which admitted of no dispute. "You must remain here, Sir, till I send for you or come to you."

The painter had no time to gasp out his astonishment, for before he could protest she was gone; and, taking the first train, she never stopped in her journey till she kneeled in her bridal dress, all disarranged, at her father's feet.

He had rallied partly; and he, with her mother, sat hand in hand, their faces very pale and wan. A big tear from the old soldier's eyes fell upon her forehead like molten fire.

"O papa! papa! she cried, in a very ecstacy of grief, "I am come home. I will never leave it again. *I have married him because I knew he would never dare to contradict you!*"

The annual meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain took place on the 8th inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The annual address was delivered by Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., on Some Preventible Causes of Impurity in London Air. In the evening the anniversary dinner of the institute took place, Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair.

The final arrangements for the Welsh National Eisteddfod, to be held at Carnarvon in the ensuing month, are being made. The gathering will be held in the Pavilion, a large permanent structure of glass and iron, capable of holding 7000 people. The bardic oak chair, a silver crown, and money prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in the bardic and literary tournament. Silver medals, on which a sketch of Carnarvon Castle will be a prominent feature, will also be given in some instances. Sir Llewelyn Turner has granted the use of the castle in which to hold Gorsedd. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., has consented to accept the presidency of one of the morning meetings. Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, has also consented to attend in a similar capacity. The Mayor of the town, Mr. Lewis Lewis, has given permission to the Cymrodorion Society to hold meetings in the Guildhall on the four days of the Eisteddfod, when Mr. Lewis Morris, M.A., author of the "Epic of Hades," will preside.

The fifth annual distribution of prizes to the pupil teachers of Westminster took place last Saturday at the Grosvenor Hall. The chair was occupied by Lord Hatherley. The report, which was read by Mr. W. H. Baker, showed that during the year the ordinary examinations had been held quarterly, fifty-seven males and 167 females having submitted themselves to the tests. Seventeen had been examined for the prizes for Latin and French offered by Mr. Matthew Arnold, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools; but the prize for domestic economy had not been awarded. By the kindness of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, nineteen prizes had been given for needlework, as well as rewards for proficiency in religious knowledge. Her Ladyship had also invited the teachers to Holly Lodge; but the inclement weather preventing the visit, she provided them with a day's outing at the Alexandra Palace. In the unavoidable absence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mrs. W. H. Smith presented the prizes to the successful competitors; and resolutions were subsequently passed recommending the scheme of the association to the consideration of the friends of education.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A few comments should, it seems to us, be made in the public interest on the return (which we summarised last week) that has been made to the House of Lords of the resolutions passed by the trustees of the National Gallery on the question of keeping the Gallery open throughout the year and the admission of the public on "students' days." As might be expected, the trustees and director recommend that the system of closing the Gallery for several weeks in the autumn should be abandoned or greatly modified. This autumnal closing of the Gallery precisely when many persons residing in the provinces can only visit the metropolis, and when the main stream of Americans travelling to the Continent pass through London, was entirely indefensible; and one may wonder that, since the trustees have the power to take the initiative, this reform was not effected long since. Generally it may be observed that, considering merely what an enormous sum has been expended in providing the national collection, it is obviously false economy not to render the collection as widely and uninterruptedly available as possible. It is not to be supposed that the vote of a small increase of the annual grant, if this be necessary in order to provide a larger staff of assistants, would not be readily forthcoming. The Director, Mr. Burton, in the remarks he has added to the return, says he does not believe that any beneficial result would attend an extension of the hours of admission in summer. We submit, however, that there is a large number of professional and other persons engaged during the day in London who could only visit the gallery in the late afternoon or early morning.

The admission of the public on students' days might, the trustees object, be attended with injury to the collection, and would cause great inconvenience to the students. The director further observes that one of the two main objects in the formation of the National Gallery was to afford to professional students of painting a direct means of study and improvement. He says that the students need quiet for their work; that there would be a risk of accident to the pictures if the public were moving about among easels and other painting apparatus; that in foreign galleries there are neither so many students nor so many visitors as in our National Gallery; and that, as a matter of fact, the public would gain but little, as visitors to foreign galleries know, by being admitted when many pictures must necessarily be hidden from them by the easels. The students' days are utilised, too, for work which must be done by daylight, such as freeing the pictures from dust, &c., which could not be properly done with visitors present. For these and other reasons he strongly deprecates any change in regard to the reserved days. We cannot, however, but regret the Conservative spirit manifested by the trustees and director. Their nervous fears are surely needless, for the objections raised seem to us almost wholly imaginary, even in respect to the present arrangements as regards the students. At all events, any inconvenient influx of visitors might be easily regulated, if necessary—though we do not apprehend that it would be necessary—by making a small charge for admission on students' days, for this is proved to be perfectly effectual at the South Kensington Galleries. In the Louvre, as many copyists may be seen about a given picture as in our National Gallery on students' days, and we have never heard (although we have had frequent opportunities for doing so, if such were the fact) of any damage to a picture in the Louvre being made by a student's easel or otherwise. In regard to the public, probably not one picture in half a dozen, taking the whole collection, would be hidden from the visitor by the students' easels in Trafalgar-square. The objection that the dust could not be properly removed from the pictures if visitors were present is to us incomprehensible. The few men who leisurely rub over the canvases with silk handkerchiefs could perform their operations behind the rails as well under the gaze of visitors as of students.

But we have been assuming the desirability of always admitting as many students as hitherto. If, however, the number were limited to those really prepared and qualified for copying the old foreign and deceased British masters—if a proper test of efficiency were applied—the difficulty as regards the admission of the public would disappear. Knowing as we do the kind of students that form the great majority of those frequenting Trafalgar-square—how very few are sufficiently advanced to derive a profit by their monopoly of the gallery they could not gain elsewhere, and how worthless are most of the copies there made—we think that the interests of the public at large, which includes the great body of outside students, should not for one moment be set aside in consideration for a generally undeservedly privileged body. The really eligible students may be divided into two classes. First, the professional copyists, useful persons enough, but very small in number, who would welcome the visitor, seeing that he might occasionally prove a customer, as in Continental galleries. Secondly, the advanced artists desirous of finishing their style in execution in colour or what not from the great models of old—certainly a still smaller section of the whole. At present the only appreciable crowding at Trafalgar-square occurs in the old and generally small rooms containing works of deceased British artists; but nearly all the students here might be relegated to South Kensington or a hundred other places where they could work with equal advantage to themselves. The large majority of the remaining students are, as already intimated, mere tyros who are learning to apply paint to canvas; and that the public should be excluded nearly half the year for the benefit of such appears to us neither right nor expedient.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Royal School of Mines the prizes and associateships were awarded as follow:—The Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer; the De la Beche Medal to John Greene; the Murchison Medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer. Associates—Mining and Metallurgical Divisions: E. B. Lindon, P. W. Stuart Menteath, Ralph Scott; Mining Division: John Greene, B. Mott, H. E. Trederoft; Metallurgical Division: R. S. Benson, J. J. Beringer, D. B. Bird, H. S. Cotton, W. Cross, W. L. Grant, G. S. Grundy, C. H. Higgins, B. M'Neill, T. H. Reeks, James Taylor. Geological Division: H. H. Hoffert, H. M. Platnauer.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes at the Malvern College took place on the 7th inst. The meeting was one of unusual interest, as Mr. Faber, who has presided over the institution since its foundation, in 1865, is resigning his post. The proceedings were opened by a speech from Mr. Faber recapitulating the chief events in the history of the college, and showing how steadily it had grown. The speeches followed, and then Mr. Faber introduced the Rev. C. D. Cruttwell, Fellow and late Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, and late Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, as his successor. Next day there was a presentation to Mr. Faber, in the Great School, of two candelabra, weighing about 360 oz.; and the Rev. Dean, a colleague of Mr. Faber's from the school's foundation, was deputed by the old and present boys and the body of the masters to offer it on their behalf.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

After a most animated discussion in the Chamber on Signor Cavalotti's motion that the House should sit permanently to discuss the Reform Bill, it was decided by 246 against 21 to postpone the discussion until November.

The resignation of General Bonelli, the Minister of War, has been accepted.

In the Parliament last Saturday the general discussion closed on the bill for the abolition of the grist tax. By 269 to 128 votes, the House resolved to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the measure. On Sunday the Chamber continued the debate on the Government's financial measures.

A Papal "Bluebook" has been printed giving the correspondence which resulted in the recall of the Belgian Envoy to the Vatican. The Belgian Premier wrote to Cardinal Nina threatening the discontinuance of relations unless the Pope retracted his letter to the Archbishop of Malines. The Cardinal refused to yield under the pressure of a threat.

GERMANY.

The Emperor left Ems on Saturday for the Palace of Coblenz, the favourite residence of the German Empress. His Majesty made a stay of a few days in the Rhenish city, and inspected the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. On Tuesday he joined the Grand Ducal family of Baden on the Mainau Isle, in the Lake of Constance.

The Princess Albrecht, wife of Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor William, has given birth to a son.

An invitation has been given to the Duke of Connaught by the Emperor to assist at the manœuvres of the combined Guards and 3rd Army Corps, which begin near Berlin at the latter end of August.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Majthenye, member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament, and Deputy Verhovay, have been sentenced by the Civil Tribunal of Pesth—the former to six weeks', the latter to a fortnight's imprisonment, for fighting a duel. The seconds were acquitted.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Bohemian Diet the report of the Committee on the ordinance relative to the use of the German and Czech languages was discussed, and, after a debate lasting several hours, the motion of the minority to pass to the order of the day over the petitions against the ordinance was rejected by 125 votes to 81. The Diet then adopted the motion of the majority, that the petitions should be referred to the Government, with a request that they should be seriously taken into consideration, and that relief should be afforded.

RUSSIA.

The Czarevitch and Czarevna arrived at St. Petersburg from Hapsal on Sunday, in order to be present at the special masses for the late Empress in the Fortress Cathedral, Monday being the fortieth day from the decease.

The Russians have formed three camps on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and are assembling large bodies of men there preparatory to an advance against the Turcomans. General Skobeleff is strongly fortifying and arming Bami, and expects to have finished these works, and to take the field, in about two months.

A new tariff upon iron and steel goods has been published. It raises the rates upon several classes of articles.

TURKEY.

The rumours of impending changes in the Ministry have proved correct. Osman Pasha, the Minister of War, has been superseded, and Hussein Husni Pasha, formerly Governor of Scutari, has been appointed to succeed him. The command of the Imperial Guard has also been transferred from Dervish Pasha to Hakki Ismail Pasha. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the real opposition to the demands of Europe now comes from the Sultan himself, and is due to a religious scruple. He cannot surrender Moslem territory to infidels, except under compulsion. When, however, there is a sufficient show of force his religion will allow him to yield.

GREECE.

The King arrived at Berlin yesterday week, and in the afternoon drove with the Crown Prince of Germany to Potsdam. On leaving Berlin, the King proceeded to Copenhagen, where he arrived on Sunday evening.

EGYPT.

Zekij Pasha has been appointed Director-General of the Egyptian Daira Sanieh, but no successor has been named for the post of English Director of the Daira, rendered vacant by the nomination of Mr. Alonzo Money as English member of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt.

AMERICA.

Mr. Garfield has formerly accepted his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and officially endorses the platform of the party. He urges the widest hospitality to immigrants, except Chinese, and he regards the influx of so much servile labour as an evil which must be restricted.

Speaking on Saturday night last at a meeting at Terre Haute, Indiana, Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the United States Navy, declared that at the coming election the whole power of the Government, supported, if necessary, by the military and naval forces of the country, would be employed for the protection of the citizens in their right of voting.

Three hundred men from Kansas City, acting in defiance of President Hayes's proclamation, have invaded Indian territory with the object of seizing land for cultivation.

CANADA.

The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, accompanied by the Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways, and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, left Quebec on the 9th inst. for England.

The Orangemen of Montreal unveiled the Hankett monument on Monday. The celebration passed off quietly, the proceedings being confined to the lodge-room of the association. The leading members of the Catholic Union Society assembled at their rooms, but, on finding there was to be no Orange demonstration of a public character, shortly after dispersed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 9th inst. the Premier, the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, read a telegram which he had received from Mr. Griffith, the Resident in Basutoland, expressing the opinion that there would be no general surrender of arms on the part of the Basutos. The despatch added that Letsea was in favour of obeying the summons of the Government, but that the chief Masupha had made a speech against surrender. Great excitement is said to prevail in Lower Basutoland.

A mail from Cape Town gives an account of the solemnities with which the anniversary of her son's death was observed by the Empress Eugénie upon the spot where he fell.

INDIA.

Intelligence was received by the Viceroy on Saturday last from Cabul stating that large numbers of persons were going to meet Abdul Rahman at Charikar, where his arrival had not, however, then been reported.

In Afghanistan, according to the *Times'* correspondent at Cabul, "events are progressing fairly well towards a final settlement." Abdur Rahman still professes his desire for friendly relations with the British Government, although a great number of tribesmen are flocking to Kohistan in the belief that the Sindar is about to lead them against the English. Measures have been taken to meet any outbreak that may arise out of the excitement consequent on Abdur Rahman's arrival in Kohistan. The correspondent thinks that probably the Sirdar is not anxious for the British troops to leave Afghanistan until he has established his authority. In the city of Cabul there is said to be great distress from the scarcity and high prices of provisions; but the harvest is now nearly gathered, and should bring relief. It is understood that, on the withdrawal of our troops from Cabul, the defences which our security has demanded will be demolished. A despatch from Bombay, published by the *Daily Telegraph*, says that there is some reason for believing that the Indian Government intend to bring the railway to a stop at Quetta, and eventually to withdraw from Candahar.

A telegram from Sydney on the 13th inst. announces that the New South Wales Parliament has been prorogued.

Mr. George M. O'Rorke, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of New Zealand, has been knighted.

Mr. G. W. Des Vœux, C.M.G., lately Administrator of the Government of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands.

An exhibition of objects brought home by the Vega Expedition from their voyage to the Arctic Seas has been opened at Stockholm.

The last Census of Sweden was taken at the end of 1879, and showed that the population of that kingdom (without Norway) amounted to 4,577,783 souls.

Baden-Baden is fixed upon as the place of meeting of the Old Catholic Congress this year. The congress will last three days—namely, from Sept. 19 to 21 inclusive.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimsoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last.

The youngest son of the Comte de Paris was christened last Saturday at the Castle of Eu. Only the nearest relatives and friends of the family were present. The infant Prince received the names of Jacques Marie Antoine Clement.

Intelligence has been received at Madrid of an unsuccessful attempt to land in Cuba having been made by Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, who left San Domingo with a small number of followers, but was chased by the Spanish gun-boats to the neighbourhood of Jamaica.

Naila Mohamed, the bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to King John of Abyssinia, has returned to Cairo, after a favourable interview with the Abyssinian Monarch, who expressed himself desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Egypt.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Earl Stanhope has succeeded the Earl of Wharncliffe as President of the Council of the National Rifle Association; and the noble Earl and Countess have gracefully dispensed the hospitalities of the Cottage at the Wimbledon Camp, which has again drawn Volunteer riflemen from the furthermost corners of England, Scotland, and Wales, and from the other side of the Atlantic. The United States are this year represented; and the Canadian team, who have again come over to compete in friendly rivalry with the crack shots of the mother country, arrived on Saturday, receiving a warm greeting. Their camp, a little way inside the principal entrance, shelters twenty-three Dominion Volunteers, inclusive of the Commandant, Colonel Williams, of the 1st Canada Regiment.

A religious service was held, as usual, in the spacious tent of the 1st Surrey on Sunday morning, and a large and attentive congregation of Volunteers and visitors assembled. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. J. T. Athawes, of St. John the Divine, Kennington, and the Rev. H. R. Verry, of Dulwich College, an appropriate sermon being preached by the latter upon the text furnished by the passage in the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, in which the Apostle exhorts all men to put on "the whole armour of God." There was also a service in the South Middlesex Camp, where the sermon was preached by the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. E. Ker Gray, Rector of St. Michael and All Angels', Kensington. Late in the afternoon a considerable number of persons were attracted to the camp, no charge for admission being made.

The members of the executive committee who assist Lord Stanhope in the management of affairs are Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley, and Mr. G. T. Biddulph. Captain E. St. John Mildmay is again the secretary, with Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox Peel at the head of the executive and squadding department, and Major Thompson as leader of the statistical staff. The camp commandant, as for many years past, is Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the Grenadier Guards.

Shooting began on Monday, when the competitions for the Alfred Prizes closed as follows, and Cambridge beat Oxford in the Universities' match:—

ALFRED PRIZES.

	Points.
£20.	
Private Whitelaw, 1st Lanarkshire	34
£10.	
Captain Berrington, 2nd Denbighshire	34
£7 10s.	
Serjeant Callow, 5th Leicestershire	34
Serjeant Forbes, 8th Lanarkshire	34
£5.	
Private Cameron, 3rd Lanarkshire	34
Private Dixon, — Lanarkshire	34
Private Hodgson, — Cambridge	34
Sergeant Mitchell, 1st Cambridgeshire	34
Private Fidler, 1st Berkshire	33
Corporal Parry, 6th Cheshire	33
Private Runtz, 1st London	33
Sergeant Wace, H.A.C....	33

INTER-UNIVERSITY L.R. MATCH.

CAMBRIDGE.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total Aggregate.
W. Penhall	68 ...	59 ...	55 —	182
R. Donovan	62 ...	58 ...	59 —	179
F. F. Daldy	55 ...	62 ...	55 —	175
J. S. Oxley	60 ...	47 ...	33 —	140
				676

OXFORD.

N. P. Jodrell	60 ...	60 ...	44 —	164
T. G. Balfour	58 ...	58 ...	44 —	160
W. J. Stavert	55 ...	54 ...	46 —	155
A. H. Tod	49 ...	14 ...	20 —	82
				561

The competition for the first stage of the Queen's Prize began on Tuesday. For the Queen's Prize the entries were but 2315, as against 2369 last year, which witnessed a falling off in this respect from 1878, when the number was largely augmented by the desire of the men to take advantage of the change in the rifle from the Snider to the Martini-Henry. In the first stage the competitors fired seven shots at each range of 200, 500, and 600 yards, the aggregate value of the 360 prizes given by the National Rifle Association being £1668. The competitor making the highest score in the first stage takes £60 in money and the National Rifle Association silver medal and badge, the next fifty-nine in merit taking £12 each. There are also 100 prizes of £4, 100 of £3, and £100 of £2. In the second stage the first sixty winners in the previous stage fire seven shots at each of the 800, 900, and 1000 yards ranges, the competitor making the highest score at the three ranges taking £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, and the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. Owing to the strong and rather uncertain wind that prevailed early in the day, no very high scores were made on Tuesday, but when the wind fell in the afternoon four highest possible scores were made by Corporal Scott, of the 13th Cheshire; Sergeant Stone, of the 17th Stafford; Private Hunter, of the 16th Lanark; and Private Haines, of the 3rd Wiltshire. Next in order of merit came twenty-six thirty-fours, followed by fifty-seven thirty-threes, and 148 thirty-twos. Major Pearse, 4th Devon, also made seven consecutive bull's-eyes for the Snider Association Cup. The still more remarkable score of ten consecutive bulls at 900 yards making fifty points, was made by Mr. Jackson, an American, for the St. Leger Stakes.

The *Daily Telegraph* Prize, open to all comers, was on Tuesday shot for at 200 yards range with the Snider rifle, seven shots being allowed. The prizes given in the competition are a fifty-guinea cup, given by the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* to the highest scorer, and £100 given by the National Rifle Association, divided into thirty-six prizes, varying from £10 to £2. The contest resulted in nine ties of 34 each for the cup, which had to be shot off.

The match between the Lords and Commons will take place at three o'clock on Saturday (to-day), when also the China Cup and the Belgian Challenge Cup will be competed for. The following are the other principal fixtures:—Queen's Prize, second stage, July 20; Prince of Wales's Prize, July 16; St. George's Prize, July 16; Albert, July 19; Arthur, July 19; Duke of Cambridge's, July 20; Army and Navy Challenge Cup, July 20; Public Schools Veterans' Match, July 20; Chancellors' Challenge Plate (Oxford and Cambridge), July 21; General Eyre's Army Prize, July 21; International Rifle Match (Elcho Shield), July 22; Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup (Public Schools) Matches, July 22; Volunteer Cadet Corps' Trophy, July 22; Rajah of Klapore's Cup, July 22; Army and Navy, second stage, July 22; Loyd-Lindsay (mounted contest), July 23; Mappin Brothers', July 23; America v. Great Britain (match at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), July 24; Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy (mounted contest), July 24—followed by the distribution of the principal prizes by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Royal London Militia and the 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers (better known as the London Rifle Brigade), of which the Duke of Cambridge is honorary Colonel, were inspected by his Royal Highness in Hyde Park last Saturday evening, when there was a good muster of both regiments.

Other regiments inspected on Saturday were the 1st London Engineers, in Regent's Park and at head-quarters, by Colonel Dawson-Scott, commanding Royal Engineers, Home District; the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles, in Hyde Park, by Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards; the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, in Regent's Park, by Colonel Logan, C.B.; and the 7th Surrey (Southwark) Rifles, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, by Colonel Sprott.

At the Government ranges, Milton-next-Gravesend, last Saturday a rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds was held among upwards of 200 of the best shots of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteers. The first prize, £12, presented by the Duke of Connaught, and a challenge cup value £25, was won by Sergeant H. J. Browne; second prize of £8, presented by the Duke of Connaught, Private English, 57; third prize, £6 (the Marchioness of Donegall's), Private E. Rodgers, 55; fourth prize, £5 (the Marquis of Donegall's), Captain Hardy, 54; fifth and sixth prizes, £4 each (Sir Richard Wallace's), Private Glover, 53, and Captain Roberts, 52. In the volley-firing contest, the prizes for which were the regimental challenge cup and money prizes given by the Duke of Connaught, the winners were A company (Captain Howland Roberts), who made the fine score of 47 out of the possible 50 hits. Major-General Daubeney's challenge cup, to be held by the captain of the company any eight of whose men make the highest aggregate score in series A, was won by C (Captain Vaughan Jones's) company. The staff-instructors' prizes were won by Sergeant Reynolds and Sergeant Fitzgerald. A large number of company prizes were shot for.

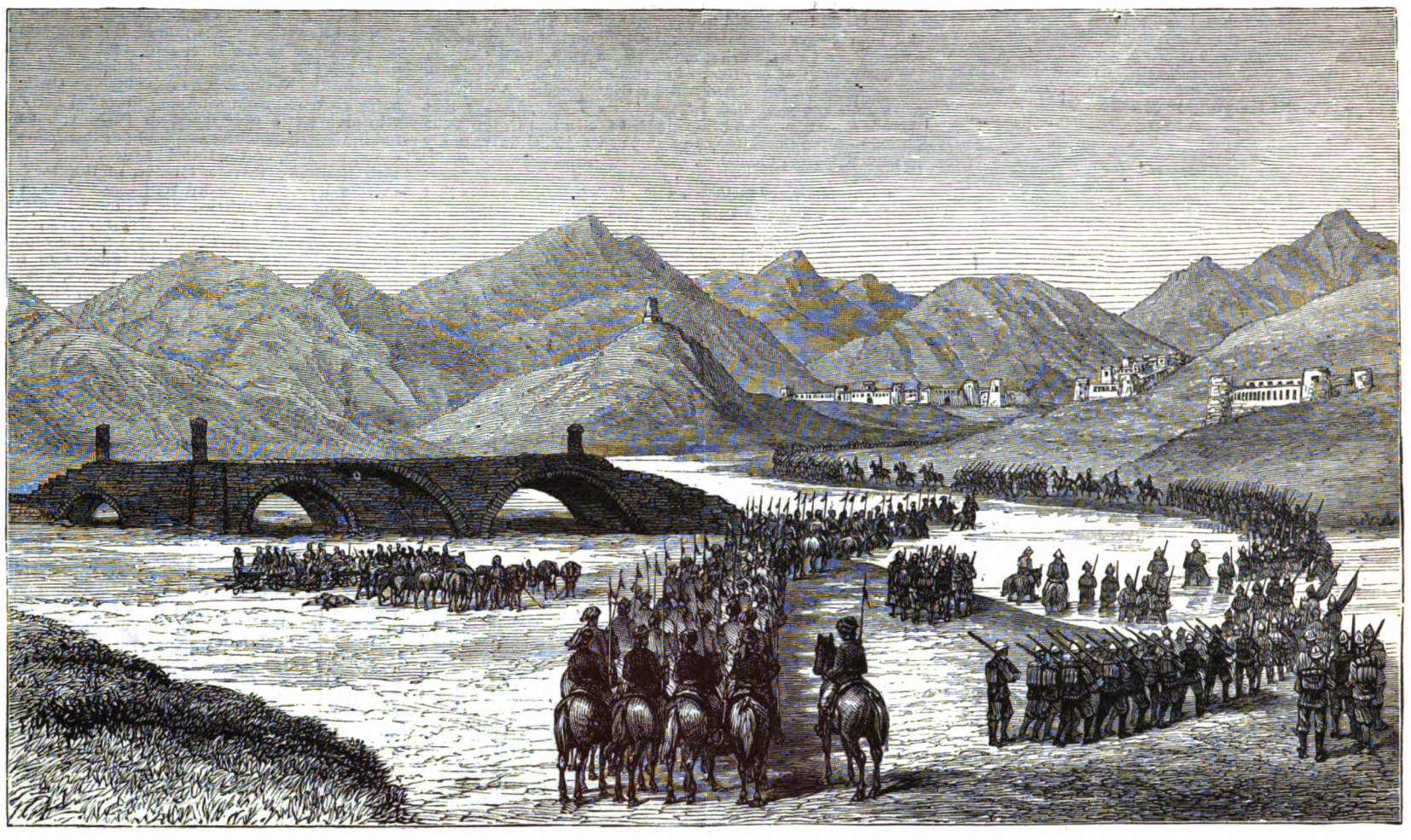
The camp of instruction for Volunteer Engineers was opened at Chatham last Saturday. The detachments at present forming the camp are the 1st Cheshire, 1st and 2nd Gloucester, 1st Durham, 1st Hants, 1st Lanark, 1st Lancashire, 1st London, and 1st Middlesex, comprising 24 officers and 352 non-commissioned officers and men. The camp will remain open until the 24th inst., but some of the detachments which have already joined will only remain until to-day (Saturday), when their places will be taken by others. The camp during the second week will be occupied by the following detachments:—1st Aberdeen, 1st Cheshire, 1st Durham, 1st Flint, 1st and 2nd Gloucester, 1st Lanarkshire, 1st and 2nd Lancashire, 1st London, 1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets.

Under the presidency of Baron Henry de Worms, the annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held on Sunday morning, for the election of the council, the adoption of revised laws, and for other business.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during last week show a large decrease as compared with the previous week. The steamers conveying live stock were as follows:—The Brazilian, with 569 cattle, 1314 sheep, and 524 pigs; the Lake Manitoba, with 548 cattle; the Bulgarian, with 438 cattle; the Mississippi, with 311 cattle and 353 sheep; and the Erin, with 59 cattle. The steamers bringing fresh meat were as follows:—The Arizona, with 1900 quarters of beef and 500 carcases of mutton; the Bulgarian, with 1531 quarters of beef; the City of Richmond, with 800 quarters of beef, 150 carcases of mutton, and 121 dead pigs; and the Baltic, with 580 quarters of beef and 150 carcases of mutton. The total being 1923 cattle, 1667 sheep, 521 pigs, 4811 quarters of beef, 800 carcases of mutton, and 121 dead pigs.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.



GENERAL ROSS'S DIVISION CROSSING THE LOGHUR RIVER ON ITS WAY TO MEET SIR DONALD STEWART.

Our Illustration, from a sketch by Major C. J. Cramer Roberts, of the 9th Foot, represents the division commanded by General Ross, C.B., on April 24, crossing the Loghur river. This was on its way from Cabul to meet Sir Donald Stewart with the Candahar column of the army from its position near Ghuzni. The old bridge that formerly stood over the Loghur appears in this view as a bridge over the adjacent dry ground, the river having altered its course. The fortified village here seen, with the tower perched on the summit of a rock, and one or two neighbouring forts, is Shahabad, where in 1866 Abdul Rahman fought and gained a signal victory over the late Ameer Shere Ali. At this place, also, in the disastrous year 1841, Captain Woodhouse, with a hundred and thirty men, cut off from the British army, was enticed into one of the forts. They trusted to the Afghans swearing to be their friends; but the whole party were massacred in the night. We observe that the Ghuzni field force, which had been quartered at Cabul, has returned to the Loghur valley for greater convenience of getting supplies.

Another sketch by the same Correspondent presents a view of the fort and village belonging to Mollah Abdul Guffoor, a chieftain in the Lunga Valley. He had given so much trouble, in harassing the columns of troops passing that way, that General Ross determined to inflict signal punishment on him. Brigadier-General Charles Gough, V.C., C.B., with four mountain guns, a troop of the 9th Lancers, a squadron of Bengal Cavalry, a wing of the 9th Foot, one of the 4th Goorkhas, and detachments of the 23rd and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry, was sent from Shahabad on April 29. The fort and village lay about ten miles distant. The place was found quite deserted, so the troops entered and took what was to be found there. Among the booty were some valuable china and Arabic manuscripts. An attempt was made by the Engineers to blow up the towers of the fort. This was not very successful; but all the buildings were set on fire and completely burnt out.



FORT AND VILLAGE OF MOLLAH ABDUL GUFFOOR, CAPTURED AND DESTROYED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES GOUGH, C.B.

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. T. DUCKHAM (HEREFORDSHIRE).

Born 1816, at Slirehampton, near Bristol. Educated at Hereford and Bristol. Is a farmer at Bayshaw Court, Ross, Herefordshire. Founder of Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture; leading member of several agricultural associations. Author of "Hereford Herd-Book."



MR. R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK (NORTH AYRSHIRE).

Eldest son of late Mr. W. C. R. Patrick, and grandson of Mr. W. Cochran, of Ladyland, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire. Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. Author of works on antiquities of Scotland. Magistrate for Renfrewshire and Ayrshire.



SIR HENRY BRUCE, BART. (COLERAINE).

Eldest son of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, Bart. Born at Down Hill, Coleraine, 1820. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was Cornet in 1st Life Guards, 1840 and 1841. Married daughter of late Sir J. G. J. Clifton, Bart.



PROFESSOR MASKELYNE (CRICKLADE).

Son of Mr. A. M. Story-Maskelyne, F.R.S., of Basset Down House, Wilts; grandson of Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer-Royal. Born 1823. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Was Keeper of Minerals at British Museum. Is Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford.



DR. J. WEBSTER (ABERDEEN CITY).

Born at Aberdeen, 1810. Educated at Marischal College and Aberdeen University; LL.D. 1877. Assessor of University Court. An Advocate of Scottish Bar. Lord Provost of City of Aberdeen, 1856 to 1859. Vice President of British Association, 1859.



MR. JOHN GIVAN (MONAGHAN).

Son of the late Mr. Givan, linen manufacturer. Born 1837, at Castlecaulfield, Tyrone. Admitted to practise as solicitor in Dublin since 1870. Is a magistrate, and is also Chairman of Town Commissioners, at Aughnacloy, in the county of Tyrone.



MR. DONALDSON-HUDSON (NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME).

Son of late Mr. J. Donaldson, of Wigton, Cumberland. Born 1840. Educated at Merton College, Oxford. Assumed additional name of Hudson, 1862, succeeding to estates of his great-uncle, Mr. T. Hudson, M.P., of Cheswardine, Shropshire. High Sheriff of county.



MR. W. H. GRENFELL (SALISBURY).

Eldest son of Mr. C. W. Grenfell, of Taplow Court, Maidenhead, formerly M.P. for Sandwich and Windsor; grandson of late Mr. C. Pascoe Grenfell. Born 1855. Educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford.



MR. J. C. BOLTON (STIRLINGSHIRE).

Mr. Joseph Cheney Bolton was born in 1819. He is a merchant at Glasgow, engaged in the East India trade, and is Vice-Chairman of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. He married in 1850. His residence is at Carbrook, in Stirlingshire.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Henry William, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Old Hill.
Baldwin, Francis, Vicar of Maltby; Rector of Skegness, Lincolnshire.
Dening, Henry; Vicar of German, Isle of Man.
Evans, L. H.; Vicar of Christ's Church, Tunstall.
Forrester, R. B., Curate; Vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton.
Grafton, Augustus William; Vicar of Castle Cary.
Kemble, Arthur; Rector of Berwick Saint John, Wilts.
Lawrence, T. E.; Vicar of Walgrave, Northamptonshire.
Penley, Lionel Banks; Vicar of St. John's, Stourbridge.—*Guardian.*

Miss Firth, daughter of Mr. Mark Firth, on Monday laid the corner-stone of the north transept of the parish church, Sheffield, which is now being restored at a cost of £18,000.

A leading firm in the city of London has promised £500 to the building of Truro Cathedral, on condition of other firms contributing a similar sum.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday, when a message was read from the Queen in reply to the Address which was presented.

Following the example of last year, an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress.

On the 5th inst. the Bishop of Worcester reopened a portion of Aston church, which is in process of rebuilding and of enlargement to nearly twice its old capacity. The work is carried out under the direction of Mr. J. A. Chatwin.

The anniversary service of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Wednesday evening at St. John's, Red Lion-square, Holborn. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Northampton preached.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Protestant Union will be held at Manchester on Thursday, Oct. 14. The sermon will be preached on the previous evening in St. Catherine's Church by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Vicar of Astley.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament concluded their sixty-fourth session yesterday week at the Chapter Library, Westminster. The revision of the Book of Job was continued as far as chapter xxxviii. 35.

A new reredos has recently been erected in the Colne Engaine church, the gift of Mrs. Keymer, in memory of her husband, the late Rector of the parish, and their son, who died abroad. The design represents the Good Shepherd, under a central canopy, with carved side panels ornamented with foliage. The work is executed in Caen stone, with pillars in alabaster, from the drawings of Mr. Noel Armfield.

A work of great importance, in the shape of the large window in the east end of the chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been put up by the authorities of the college, the subject represented is the Crucifixion of Our Lord, occupying the whole of the window. It is designed in character with the old Flemish glass, of which there are one or two good examples in the chapel. The window was designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The Church of Week St. Mary, Launceston, has been reopened by the Bishop of Truro, after partial restoration, under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn. Immediately after his appointment to the rectory, about four years ago, the Rev. G. H. Hopkins took this much-needed work in hand, but the total cost being estimated at £2200, a portion of it has had to stand over. What has been done, however, has cost £1350. The parish is chiefly notable for the good deeds of a rustic belle, named Thomasine Bonaventure, who was taken to London towards the end of the fifteenth century by a merchant, as his servant. She soon became his wife, and afterwards made two other brilliant matches; but, having no child, she expended much wealth upon her native village.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated St. Crispin's Church, Southwark Park-road, on the 7th inst. The cost of building, together with the parsonage, amounts to £15,870, which sum is made up by £6000 for the church contract for building, £2800 for the cost of the site, £5000 for the endowment, £1600 for the parsonage, and £470 for the architects. Towards this £11,500 has been given by the following members of the Fitzwygram family:—Major-General Sir F. Fitzwygram, Miss Fitzwygram, Lady Baker, Rev. J. Fitzwygram, and Mr. Loftus Fitzwygram. The Church-Building Society has subscribed £225, and the Rochester Diocesan Society £500, leaving but the very small deficiency of £395. The building is in the Gothic style, with red bricks and stone facings. The tower and spire remain to be completed, at an estimated cost of £900. At the conclusion of the consecration service a bazaar was held in the mission hall.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, laid last Saturday the corner-stone of the new parish church of Fulham. The old edifice had a remarkably fine tower, built about the fourteenth century, and this tower is the only remnant of the original parish church, for the body of the edifice, which is now being rebuilt, was of a much later date. The reconstruction will be proceeded with as funds are received, the total cost being estimated at £9480, of which about £5000 has been obtained. At Saturday's ceremony there were a large number of clergymen present. These, with the choir, marched in procession from the vicarage. A very fine musical service, with the accompaniment of the reed instruments belonging to the Coldstream Guards' band, was one of the features of the ceremony. The stone having been laid, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a short address, in which he said that as they still had the old tower, which was a beauty to the neighbourhood, it would not do to attach to it anything but a very handsome church. There was every reason to expect, from the interest taken in the day's proceedings, that they would not have long to wait for the funds needed. Fulham itself was extending rapidly. New houses were being erected everywhere; and it was right that they should enlarge their parish church to meet the wants of the district. A bazaar, which was well patronised, was held in the garden of the vicarage during Friday and Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund was held on Monday in the Library at Lambeth Palace, when great regret was expressed at the limited response to the urgent appeals of the committee, the amount received during the past year being only about £2000. It was hoped, however, that the depression in trade was the cause of this, and the meeting was congratulated by the Earl of Harrowby on the fact that since the disendowment of the Irish Church the society has been able to help her with between £50,000 and £60,000.

The Pope has raised the Very Rev. Dr. Neville, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, to the dignity of domestic prelate at the Vatican, which carries with it the title of Monsignore and the right to wear the purple.

The next Wesleyan Conference will be held in London, commencing on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Official returns of emigration from Liverpool during June show that 20,757 passengers emigrated from that port, of whom between 17,000 and 18,000 went to the United States.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Clothworkers' Company have made a grant of thirty guineas in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

The eleventh annual fête of the combined bodies of metropolitan and City police took place on the 8th inst. in the Crystal Palace and its grounds. The entertainments were exceedingly multiform.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs paid a visit to Margate, where his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of an extension of the Margate Branch of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Old Kent-road. The object is to increase the accommodation at Margate, without actually closing the original institution. The cost of the extension will be about £11,000.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the same day at the annual distribution of prizes to the boys on board the Arethusa and Chichester training-ships, which belong to the organisation known as the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and Ragged and Industrial Schools, and are stationed off Greenhithe, Kent. About 200 friends and supporters of the movement were present, and lunched on board the Arethusa.

Lord Houghton in the evening presided at the public commemoration dinner of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. In proposing success to the society, the chairman said that it now numbered 2000 persons, and assisted the members who fell into difficulties, and their families when they were gone, besides providing a certain number of almshouses for the decayed members. Thus the institution was dispensing its funds in a way which commended itself to all generous feelings. Mr. W. Spottiswoode responded. Mr. G. A. Sala gave "The Health of the Chairman" in a eulogistic speech. Sir W. Pollock gave "Success to Literature," and Dr. S. Manning replied. Other toasts followed, and subscriptions to the amount of over £500 were announced.

Special interest has lately been taken in the musical training of the blind, and has increased by the arrival and by the performances of the pupils of the French Blind College in London. The Norwood College for the Blind gave a concert at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when the Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes gained by the pupils during the past year.

On Monday a visit was paid by the Surrey Magistrates' Club to the training-ship Cornwall, lying off Purfleet. This club has long taken an active and helpful interest in the reformatories of which this ship is an example. Until Monday the visits to the Cornwall have had an individual and occasional character. The extra need of funds, however, caused those who take particular interest in the School Ship Society and its work to make an extra effort on its behalf. Mr. William Hardman, treasurer of the Surrey Magistrates' Club, and Mr. Hudson, one of its most actively philanthropic members, planned a steam-boat excursion to the training-ship for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and gaining the pecuniary aid of as many members of the club as possible, and also, perhaps, of the public at large. This idea was yesterday carried out with the utmost success.

Miss Edith Goldsbro' gave a concert on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall in aid of the fund for building the south wing of Miss Sharman's Orphanage; and on Thursday the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club performed at St. George's Hall in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, a meeting of the council of the Coffee Music-Halls Company was held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday afternoon. The main object would appear to be the institution of entertainments of an attractive and improved kind, at which non-intoxicating liquors are to be provided, and to which a man may take his wife and daughters, or even permit them to go alone. The council announce that they have secured possession of the Victoria Theatre, in the New-cut; but that, before it can be opened as a coffee music-hall, a sum of £1500 is required in addition to the amount already subscribed.

A morning concert, under distinguished patronage, took place, by permission of Lady Clifford, at 19, Stratford-place, Hyde Park, on Thursday, in aid of the funds of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday night at the annual meeting of the Golden-lane Mission, held at the Foresters' New Hall, Clerkenwell-road. The proceedings began with a tea, to which about 350 costermongers and their wives sat down. There was an exhibition of about twenty donkeys and fifty ponies and cobs used in business by the costermongers. The animals all showed evidence of good grooming and kind treatment.

At a meeting at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, convened by the ladies' committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors for prizes offered for essays on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." No less than 15,326 essays were submitted, and there were 350 recipients of prizes or certificates.

Under the immediate patronage of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Teck and Count Gleichen and the Countess Gleichen, an evening concert, in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society, was, by permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., to be given in the Grosvenor Gallery on Thursday.

Mrs. Stephen A. Ralli holds a drawing-room meeting at her residence, Cleveland House, Clapham Park, to-day (Saturday), on behalf of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, Addlestone, Surrey.

Next Monday an entertainment on behalf of the Home for Invalid Ladies at Cannes will take place at Grosvenor House, under the patronage of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and many ladies of rank. Mdlle. Rosina Isidor and Madame Trebelli, with other artists, will take part in the entertainment, which will conclude with a play in one act, entitled "La Pluie et le Beau Temps," by Léon Gozlan, in which Miss Geneviève Ward will act, assisted by Messrs. Marius and Beerbohm Tree.

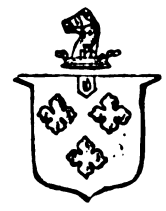
The Duke of Westminster will lay the foundation-stone of a new wing of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, next Wednesday. The band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance. The new wing will cost about £9000, of which £6300 has been contributed.

In consequence of the Review at Windsor on Wednesday afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales were unable to attend the Fête at the Farningham Home for Little Boys; but their Royal Highnesses have promised to visit the institution next year.

Early in the present year the editor of *Little Folks' Magazine* made a special appeal to his readers on behalf of the permanent establishment of "Little Folks'" cots in the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell. Although only a few months have elapsed since this appeal was made, the subscriptions already received from the little readers of this magazine have reached, we are informed, a total of £1350, and £1000 of this amount has recently been forwarded by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. to the treasurer of the hospital for the endowment, in perpetuity, of a cot, to be called "The Little Folks' Cot."

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, BART.



Sir Francis Vincent, tenth Baronet, of Debden Hall, Essex, who died on the 6th inst., was the elder son of Sir Francis Vincent, ninth Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and granddughter of Jacob, first Viscount Folkestone. He was born in 1803, and succeeded his father in 1809. Sir Francis married, in 1824, Augusta Elizabeth (who died in 1876), only child of the late Hon. Charles Herbert, R.N., and granddaughter of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he leaves an only daughter, Blanche, who inherits the estate of Debden Hall, in Essex. She married, Jan. 10, 1871, John Raymond, second surviving son of the late Maurice Cely Trevilian, Esq., of Midelney, Somerset. Sir Francis was M.P. for St. Alban's from 1832 to 1835; and was a D.L. for Essex, but latterly lived in retirement. He is succeeded by his cousin, now the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, eleventh Baronet, M.A., J.P., Canon of Chichester, son of Henry Dormer Vincent, Esq., of Lily Hill, Berks, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Felton Hervey, and granddaughter of John, Earl of Bristol. He was born in 1798, and has been twice married—firstly, to Louisa, daughter and coheir of John Morris, Esq., of Hughenden, Bucks; and, secondly, to Maria Copley, daughter of R. Herries Young, Esq., of Auchensbrugh, Dumfriesshire. He has, with other issue, two sons, the Rev. William Vincent, Rector of Postwick, Norfolk, who married, in 1865, Lady Margaret (who died 1873), daughter of Henry, twelfth Earl of Buchan; and Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Barrister-at-Law, Director of Criminal Investigations. The family of Vincent is one of great antiquity, possessed of the manor of Swinford, Leicestershire, so far back as 1264. They removed to the county of Surrey upon the marriage of Thomas Vincent, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with Jane, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lyfield, Esq., of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. This Thomas Vincent had the honour of a Royal visit at Stoke D'Abernon when Queen Elizabeth conferred knighthood on him; his son, Sir Francis Vincent, was the first Baronet.

THE HON. W. PORTER.

The Hon. William Porter died at Lennox Vale, Belfast, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was the son of the Rev. William Porter, of Newtownlimavady, county Derry, and brother to the Rev. John Scott Porter, the well-known Unitarian minister, whose death preceded his by but a few days. Mr. Porter was at first intended for a mercantile career, but abandoned it and studied for the Bar in Dublin and London, and became a member of the North-East Circuit. He accepted the office of Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, and held the post for upwards of thirty years, during which he was virtually the mainspring of Cape affairs. His retirement a few years ago gave occasion to a great display of feeling in the colony. On his departure for Europe, the Cape Parliament voted him a large increase on his official pension as a special mark of appreciation. The whole of the amount so voted, in excess of the strict official pension, he set apart and funded as an endowment for educational purposes in the colony.

CANON MILLER.

The Rev. John Gale Miller, D.D., Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Greenwich, died on the 11th inst., in his sixty-seventh year. He was son of Mr. John Miller (who held an appointment in connection with the American Embassy in London), was born at Margate, in 1814, and received his education at Brompton Grammar School, and in the University of Oxford, where he graduated First Class, Classics, in 1835. In 1837 he was ordained, and after some time passed as Curate of Bexley and Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea, he was transferred to St. Martin's, Birmingham, where, during a ministry of twenty years, he gained great popularity and influence. In 1866 he was given the Vicarage of Greenwich, and in 1871 a Canonry at Worcester, changed for a Canonry at Rochester in the following year. In 1866 he had been nominated Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, and in 1877 had acted as Examining Chaplain to Bishop Thorold. He was one of the original members of the London School Board. In Canon Miller the Evangelical party has lost one of its most eminent men.

MAJOR-GENERAL CRAWLEY.

Major-General Thomas Robert Crawley died on the 2nd inst., at York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged sixty-two. He entered the Army in 1834, and was present at the closing operations before Mooltan, and the surrender of the citadel, in January, 1849. He was extra A.D.C. to Sir Henry Dundas in the march from Mooltan, and served during the Sikh War. He became Major-General in 1870.

MR. TOM TAYLOR.

Mr. Tom Taylor, who had for several weeks been suffering from a severe attack of suppressed gout, died on the 12th inst. at his residence at Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1817, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1845. For two years he was Professor of English literature at University College, London. Abandoning the legal profession, he took to literature, writing for the *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily News*. He was also one of the earliest contributors to *Punch*, of which he was appointed editor on the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks. Mr. Tom Taylor's reputation, however, is chiefly based upon his dramatic works, of which he produced more than a hundred, most of which are well known from frequent performance upon the stage. Among the most popular of his dramas may be mentioned "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and "The Overland Route." One of his last and most successful pieces was "Lady Clancarty." Mr. Taylor was also well known as an art critic. In 1850 Mr. Taylor was appointed assistant secretary of the Board of Health, of which he subsequently became secretary. He retained a departmental secretaryship when the duties of the Board were transferred to the Home Office, and retired on a pension on the formation of the Local Government Board in 1872. We intend to give a portrait of Mr. Taylor next week.

The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General John Henry Stewart, Royal Marine Light Infantry, at The Ferns, Upper Deal, Kent, in his fifty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of Captain T. D. Stewart, R.N.;

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entered the Army in 1838, served at Sidon and the bombardment of Acre, and was made Major-General in 1877.

Joseph Sharpe, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, on the 2nd inst., at Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, aged fifty-three.

Henry John Hunter, Esq., barrister-at-law, formerly of Worcester College, Oxford, and of the 3rd and 4th Regiments of the British Italian Legion, on the 1st inst., aged sixty-one.

Theodosia, Lady England, wife of General Sir Richard England, G.C.B. She was the daughter of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., of Melton Park, York, and was married, as his second wife, to General Sir Richard England in 1844.

The Rev. Walter Macgilvray, D.D., of Aberdeen, a well-known Scotch divine and writer on religious subjects. He married a daughter of Sir William Hooker, the botanist, sister to Sir J. D. Hooker, now Curator of Kew Gardens.

Charles Trevor, Esq., formerly Controller of the Legacy Duty Office, on the 5th inst., in his eightieth year. He was for a long period engaged in the Stamp Office, and afterwards in the Legacy Duty Office, and retired in 1865.

William Unett, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late of Venwood, Herefordshire, on the 26th ult., at Kingsdown, Bristol, aged eighty-four. He was the only surviving son of Henry Unett, Esq., of Freen's Court, in the county of Hereford, and was formerly in the 43rd Regiment.

Mr. John Hervey, late Grand Secretary of English Freemasons, on the 3rd inst., at an advanced age. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and held a leading position amongst the Freemasons, the Grand Lodge granting him a substantial pension on his retirement from the post of Grand Secretary.

Pierce Egan, the novelist, on the 6th inst., at Ravensbourne, Lee, Kent. He was born Dec. 19, 1814, the son of Pierce Egan, author of "Boxiana," and "Life in London." He contributed largely, both as author and artist, to periodical literature, amongst others to this Journal on its start by Mr. Ingram in 1842, and produced many leading novels.

The Rev. Richard Seymour, Canon Residentiary of Worcester Cathedral, and for forty years Rector of Kinwarton and Great Alne, Worcestershire, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-four. He was a man of deep piety, and the author of several religious works. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1828, and was an active member of the Convocation of Canterbury.

The Rev. William Frederick Radclyffe, Rector of Tarrant Rushton and Tarrant Rawston, in the county of Dorset, at Okeford Fitzpaine, near Blandford, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-four. He was fourth son of the late Robert Radclyffe, Esq., of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, near Warrington.

Major-General Thomas Raikes, C.B., on the 10th inst., in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He entered the Army in 1840, and obtained a captaincy in 1854. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese War of 1852-3, and in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-8. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1869, and became Major-General in 1877.

Aldborough Jonn Brydges Henniker, Esq., of Mayfurlong and Grindon, Staffordshire, and of Catcott, near Bridgwater, Somerset, at the age of eighty-three. The deceased gentleman, who was the third son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothic Henniker, took his degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1817, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826.

The Rev. Edward Freke Lewis, M.A., Rector of Portskewett and St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty. He was only son of the late Rev. Edward Lewis, also Rector of Portskewett, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Freke, Esq., of Hannington, Wilts, and grandson of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, the representative of a very ancient Monmouthshire family descended from Cadifor, Prince or Chieftain of Divet.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Newhouse, formerly of the 65th Foot and of the 5th Fusiliers, at St. Kilda's, The Park, Cheltenham, in his eightieth year. He entered the Army a few months after the Battle of Waterloo, and served in the Mahratta War, being wounded at the engagement at Ashta, in 1818, and receiving a medal for the capture of Poonah. He was subsequently in the two expeditions to Cutch, and in those to the Gulf of Persia.

Henry de Stafford O'Brien de Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, and of Tixover, in the county of Rutland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of the former county in 1868, on the 2nd inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and assumed the surname of de Stafford in 1868. He was brother of the late Augustus Stafford O'Brien, Esq., of Blatherwycke Park, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty in 1852, and second son of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., of Cratloe Woods, in the county of Clare, by Emma, his wife, sister of Charles, Earl of Gainsborough.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, which opened at Carlisle on Monday, was, with the exception of that of last year in London (when the show partook of the nature of an international one), one of the largest which the organisation has ever held, the entries of live stock numbering 1500, including 487 horses, 434 head of cattle, 434 of sheep, and 146 of pigs; while the implement yard comprised nearly 10,000 feet of shedding, with 288 stands, in which over 4000 articles of more or less agricultural interest are displayed. We gave an engraving of the show-yard last week. The total value of the prizes amounted to £5700, of which over £1000 was contributed by the Carlisle local committee.

Amongst the exhibitors were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Duke of Westminster. The Prince of Wales gained the first and second prizes for Southdown shearing rams, the Earl of Ellesmere receiving the first prize for the best four-year-old agricultural horse.

At a general meeting on Tuesday of the members of the society, presided over by the Duke of Bedford, votes of thanks were passed to the Corporation of Carlisle for their hearty co-operation, and to the railway companies for the admirable manner in which they had done their part of the work. After a cordial acknowledgment of the services of his Grace during his presidential year of office, Mr. Wells, the President elect, was, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, duly inducted.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver table-service, of the value of £450, was presented on the 8th inst. to Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, at the Hall of the Supreme Council, 33, Golden-square, on his resigning his office of Grand Secretary-General of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in recognition of his services in that capacity for the last seven years. The Supreme Council presented one part of the testimonial, and the members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite the other.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EAST MARDEN and H W T.—You are right. An impossible position of Pawns or pieces is a defect in a problem that would disqualify it in a competition; but we are not disposed to strain such a point against a problem of conspicuous merit intended for publication. These are too rare to be otherwise than welcome.

F Sr (Blandford-square).—Is there not a solution to your problem by 1. Q to Kt sq?

A C (Abergavenny).—We are always glad to receive solutions from our readers, casually or regularly. Yours are duly acknowledged below.

J D (Somerset).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken.

R L (Winchester).—There is no collection of chess stories so admirable as Walker's "Chess and Chess Players."

VA (U.S.).—Thanks for your very interesting letter. The inclosure shall be forwarded to Mr. Gossip if we can ascertain his address. Solutions of Nos. 1892, 3, and 4, correct.

W H T (Yokohama).—Very good and very acceptable.

H F A (Manchester).—Much too simple.

M CUMMING (Augusta, U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1894.

J A (Broadmoor).—We accept your assurance that you had not seen the published solution of No. 1895 when you forwarded yours.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from H Hampton, P S Shenele E L G, G C Baxter, Mrs A Clifford, M Gonzales, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, J Touliquié, H T Young, W T R, and Onne.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1897 received from P S Shenele, H Hampton, W D Jones, G C Baxter, Alfred W Hale, Mrs A Clifford, M Gonzales, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, J Touliquié, James Atkinson, H T Young, Ch Pompe, M Dawson, Smutch, W T R, J Lindley, Vleurgat, Ina, Barton and Co, and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from H B, East Marden, Shadforth, H Hampton, Norman Rumbelow, Cant, Alfyn, R H Brooks, Frank E Purchas, Alpha, W D Jones, Julia Short, B L Dyke, R Jessop, Elsie, C S Coxe, S Farrant, C Darragh, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, Nerina, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, C Oswald, T Roberts, R Ingersoll, An Old Hand, H Barrett, Kitten, D Templeton, E Elsbury, R Blacklock, Ben Nevis, H Brewster, M O'Halloran, T Greenbank, P S Shenele, Dr F St, E L G, Mrs A Clifford, J H Brown, H W Tsenchard, C J Stephen, J W W, H T Young, William Scott, Smutch, W Biddle, Vere V King, M Dawson, George Roe, J Tucker, V Vleurgat, Hereward, A C Edwards, Emile Frau, and E H H V.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1897.

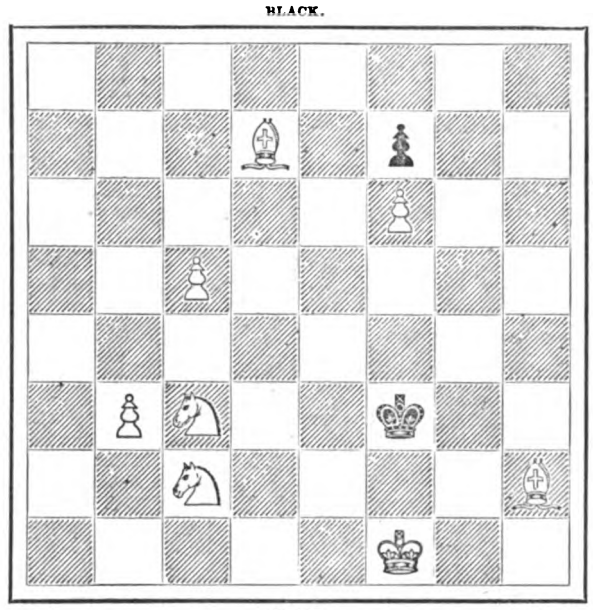
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt sq	P takes Q (a Q ch)*
2. K takes Q	K moves
3. Kt mates.	

* There is a solution to this problem commencing 1. Kt takes Kt, as pointed out by many correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1900.

By EAST MARDEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played between Mr. MASON and an Amateur.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q takes B	Kt to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K P		
4. Kt takes P	B to K 3rd		
5. P to Q 4th			

Better than 5. Kt to Q B 3rd, a move which is sometimes adopted by good players.

5.	P takes P (*en passe.*)	12. R takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd
		13. B to B 4th	Castles (Q R)
		14. Q Kt to B 3rd	K R to K sq
		15. P to K Kt 4th	Q to R 6th
		16. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt (dis. ch)
		17. K to B 2nd	R to Q 7th (ch)

If 5. Kt to Q 2nd, then follows 6. B to K 3rd, Kt takes Kt; 7. B P takes Kt, P to K B 4th; 8. Q to Q 2nd, B to K 2nd; 9. P to Q B 4th, &c.

6. B takes P	B to Q B 4th		
7. P to B 5th	B takes P		

Of course, he should have played the Bishop to Q 4th; the capture of the Pawn was a miscalculation, we presume.

8. B takes B	Q to B 3rd		
9. Q to Q 5th	Q takes B		
10. R to B sq	Q to R 4th		

He might have saved the Bishop, at the cost of a very bad game, by 10. Q to K 3rd. If then White continue with 11. Q takes B, Black's answer is 11. Kt to Q 2nd, &c.

A very ingenious attempt to draw the game.

		18. B takes R	Q takes P (ch)
		19. K to B 3rd	

If 19. K to B sq, then 19. Q to R 6th (ch), and white must play the King to B 3rd eventually, to avoid the perpetual check.

		19.	Kt to K 4th (ch)
		20. Q takes Kt	

The *coup juste.*

		20.	Q takes Q

20. R takes Q might have prolonged the game, but could hardly have influenced the result.

		21. B to B 4th, and wins.	

Played at Pursell's Coffee-House between Messrs. EARNSHAW and MACCONAS.—(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10 Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 5th (ch)	11. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes K P
		12. Kt takes P	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
		13. K to Q 2nd	Q takes R

Black adopts a defence the whole tendency of which is to develop the first player's game. The right move here is 3. Kt to K B 3rd.

The termination of this chess-kin is a good illustration of fatality in chess. Black imprisons his Queen, leaves a mate open, and—wins a Rook!

4. P to B 3rd	P takes P	14. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
5. P takes P	Q to B 3rd	15. Q to Q B 3rd,	
6. P takes B	Q takes R	and Black resigned.	
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
8. B to Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd		

The *Chessplayer's Chronicle* for July contains a good selection of original games, much less space being devoted to reprints in the present than in the last number. The "Useful End-Games" are continued by "W. W.," who writes this month of the position King, Knight, and Bishop against King; and the problem department is all that could be desired. It can hardly be news to the accomplished editor that the anecdotes quoted from an American paper were published at least sixty years ago in London, and subsequently in almost every newspaper and periodical with which the late Herr Löwenthal was associated. It was one of Löwenthal's amiable weaknesses to relate these fanciful legends of chess in reply to some inquiring correspondent. Like the head of Charles I. in Mr. Dick's memorial, the chessplaying King and the chessplaying Duke were always turning up in Löwenthal's work, and furnished a never-failing clue to his identity whenever he happened to write anonymously. The *Era* was specially favoured in this way; indeed, we believe the chess columns of our excellent contemporary contain a complete reprint of the anecdotes compiled by that miraculously learned trifler of the last century, Richard Twiss.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* for July, as usual, bestows more attention upon problems than upon play, although the latter is not wholly ignored. We look forward with interest, as many chessplayers are doing now, to the issue of this capital chess periodical in a new form on Oct. 1.

The "Chess Primer," by Mr. Cook (the author of the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings"), published by Smart and Allen, Paternoster-row, will be welcomed by young players, to whose first steps in chess theory it should prove an admirable guide. The tyro is first introduced to the game by an epitome of its history, then follow the arrangement and powers of the pieces, explanations of technical terms, the laws, games, with explanatory reasons for every move, and several highly instructive end games. So far as the scope of the little book extends, the author's work is well done.

The Wiesbaden tourney was brought to a close on Sunday last, in accordance with the official programme. There were sixteen competitors in the Meister Tourney, each to play one game with the others, so that 120 games were contested in the brief space of eight days. The result was a tie, with a score of eleven between Messrs. Blackburne, Englisch, and Schwartz, who therefore divided the prizes. Most of the players engaged in this tourney have proceeded to Brunswick, where a tourney will be commenced to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1879) of Dame Henrietta Katherine Burrell (the widow of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.), late of Castle Goring, Sussex, who died on March 4 last at Hyères, France, was proved on the 28th ult. by Hervey Charles Pechell and Lord Zouche, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to her executors; the diamond necklace and earrings given to her on her marriage to Mrs. Burrell, the wife of her nephew, Charles Raymond Burrell; £1000 to the Holt Middle-Class School; and £500 to her friend Mrs. Glover. All her real estate and the residue of the personalty she leaves to her sister Mrs. Adelaide Harriet Somerset.

The will (dated July 28, 1874) of Dame Jane Bottrall Jephson (wife of Sir James Saumarez Jephson, Bart.), late of Brighton, who died on July 20, 1879, was proved on the 29th ult. by Andrew Lawrie and David Ligat, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix gives numerous legacies, and the residue of the property she has power by will to appoint, to her said two executors.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1875) with a codicil (dated July 31, 1879) of Mr. William Henry Chicheley Plowden, late of Ewhurst Park, Hants, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Annette Sophia Plowden, the daughter, and Frederic William Steward, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths the piece of plate presented to him by the Hong merchants of China to his son William Chicheley Plowden. The residue of his real and personal estate is divided in various proportions between his sons and daughters.

The will (dated March 5, 1870) with two codicils (dated Dec. 13, 1873, and Jan. 6, 1875) of Mr. George Pritt, late of Helm Undermillbeck, Windermere, Westmoreland, who died on May 10 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by George Ashley Pritt, the son, Richard Pennington, and Mrs. Agnes Pritt, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, and household effects, £1000, and certain stocks, shares, and securities, and some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his seven children.

The will (dated Sept. 18, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 21 following) of Mr. Henry Bond Royds, late of No. 27, Albion-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Duncan Royds and Henry Francis Auldjo, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Royds, his leasehold residence in Albion-street, with the pictures, plate, wines, household goods, furniture, chattels, and effects; and all his real and the residue of his personal estate between his nephews, Charles Duncan Royds, Clement Royds, Robert Rendlesham Royds, Henry John Royds, George Fournereaux Royds, Henry Francis Auldjo, and John Rose Auldjo.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1874) of Mr. Edwin Barnett, formerly of Belsize Park, but late of No. 5, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Susan York Barnett, the widow, and Christopher George Barnett and Edwin Augustus Barnett, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £100 and furniture, plate, and effects to the value of £600; he also leaves £16,000 upon trust for her for life or widowhood, and then to his said two nephews. There are some considerable gifts to his relatives Fanny Eliza Sanders and Emily Ann Sanders, and legacies to others; and the residue he divides between his wife and the Misses Sanders.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1879) of Mr. Edward Nathan, late of No. 8, Magdalenenstrasse, Harvestepude, Hamburg, who died on March 18 last, was proved in London on the 23rd ult. by Daniel Hertz, the executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £30,000. The testator, subject to legacies to his relatives, makes, ordains, constitutes, and appoints as his heirs his wife, Mathilde, and his children, John, Adolphe, and Helène.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to grant pensions from the Civil List to the undermentioned persons:—

Lady Goss, £70 a year, and her two daughters £60 a year, jointly, in consideration of the services rendered to music by the late Sir John Goss.

Dr. Henry Dunbar, £80 a year, in consideration of his services to classical literature.

Mrs. Brown, £75 a year, in consideration of the services to science of her husband, the late Mr. J. A. Brown, F.R.S.

Lady Fothergill Cooke, £50 a year, in recognition of the services of her husband, the late Sir W. Fothergill Cooke, in connection with the introduction of the telegraphic system into this country.

Miss Georgiana Jackson, £45 a year, in recognition of the value of her philological researches.

On the 8th inst. the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society held their annual excursion, going to Steyning and Wiston, the places of interest in those localities being visited, and many objects connected with the churches examined. The company were entertained by the Rev. John Goring, and a most agreeable day was spent.

Mr. Lehmann, the Liberal candidate for Evesham, was on the 9th inst. returned by 378 votes as against 376 given to to Mr. Dixon Hartland, the Conservative candidate.—At Plymouth Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., who stood in the Conservative interest, was elected by a majority of 144 over Sir George Young. The polling in the Tewkesbury election took place on Saturday, when Mr. Martin, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 82 over his opponent, Mr. Fowler; thus leaving the representation unchanged.—Mr. Baldwin, the Liberal candidate for Bewdley, was on Monday returned by a majority of 120 over Mr. Marcy, Conservative. The representation is unchanged.

The Cobden Club held its annual dinner at Greenwich last Saturday. Earl Spencer, who presided, addressed the members upon the relation of the principles of the club to the politics of the day, in respect to free trade, our foreign policy, the objects at which the Government will aim in reforming the land laws, and religious toleration. M. Challemel-Lacour, who said he had been a member of the club for ten years, acknowledged the toast to the foreign friends. He alluded to the opposition which their principles met with, and expressed his admiration of the dexterity and courage of the Protectionists. But, in spite of all resistance, the desires of the Freetraders in England and France would be attained. M. de Lesseps also responded, and said his Panama Canal scheme might be regarded as certain of success. Among the other speakers were Mr. Baxter, M.P., Mr. J. W. Garratt, Professor Laughlin, Mr. Potter, M.P., Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and Sir Louis Mallett.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2147.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED PICTURES SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES HEADING THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE AT THE REVIEW BEFORE THE QUEEN IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—SEE PAGE 82.

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BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 33, Hatton-garden, the wife of Thomas Odempsey Lebert Buss, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 65, Brook-street, Viscountess Powerscourt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Ternan's Church, Banchory, by the Rev. J. J. Douglas, B.B., Canon of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. E. Tudor St. John, Incumbent of Christ Church, Kincardine O'Neil, the Rev. Charles Victor Merriman, Rector of St. Clement's, Salford, eldest son of the late Charles A. Merriman, Knutsford, Cheshire, to Harriet, youngest child of Henry Trew, Grove Cottage, Banchory, late Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S., and formerly Colonial Secretary, Island of Dominica.

On the 8th inst., at St. Mark's, South Norwood, by the Rev. G. M. Gould, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Longden, the Vicar, J. J. Philips, Esq., V.S.R.H.A., to E. M. C. Gould, eldest daughter of J. Gould, Esq., Howard-road, Woodside.

On the 14th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. William Taylor Smith, assisted by the Very Rev. John Rouse, D.D., Richard J. Kay, of Birtley, in the county of Durham, to Margaret, second daughter of the late John Fawcus, J.P., of North Shields.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at 14, Waterloo-place, Southampton, Isabella, wife of Joseph Henry de Franca, Esq., formerly of Madeira.

On the 18th inst., at 3, South Hill-grove, Liverpool, Mary Ann, widow of Charles Cotesworth, R.N., in her 88th year.

On the 19th inst., at Gunnersbury, Middlesex, Lydia Alken, formerly of Childrey, Berks, in her 88th year.

On the 21st inst., at 6, Pall-mall, Emily Jane Graves, daughter of Mr. Henry Graves.

On the 18th inst., at 22, Mansfield-street, the Earl of Kintore.

On the 15th inst., at Moosaphir Cottage, Kingstown, Dame Elizabeth Wolseley, widow of the late Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, county of Carlow, aged 84.

On the 19th inst., at Norley, Cheshire, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, aged 73.

On the 18th inst., at Somerset House, Park-lane, Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, deeply regretted.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 2. Admission (from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.) One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s., or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition will be Open in the Evening from MONDAY, JULY 26, to MONDAY, AUG. 2 (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be Sixpence. On other days it will be as usual.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, JULY 31. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 6, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, Dec. 4. Receiving Days—Aug. 2 to the 14th, both inclusive. London Agent—James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. Works of Art intended for exhibition, and all communications, must be addressed to the Curator, Mr. Charles Dyall, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Forms and further Particulars may be had on application. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THE COMING WEEK.—WET OR DRY. Daily.—Grand Promenade Concerts and Illuminations; Performance in the Theatre; National Dances by Drury Lane Company; the Great Hanlon-Voltas Combination Troupes; Little Red Riding Hood, and New Circus in Central Hall; FLEUCO, the GREAT DIVER in the Diving Pavilion; HELLER'S WONDERS, Dr. Holden's Magic, Military Bands, and Grand Organ Recitals.
July 26.—VENETIAN FETE on the LAKE, singing in Gondolas by A.P. Choir, A.P. Band, Vocal and Cornet Solos by eminent Artistes from Island Bower. In the Theatre, the Children's "Pinafore," popular Comic Opera, by Mr. D'Oyley Clarke's Company of Children.
July 27.—AL FRESCO PROMENADE CONCERT on the SOUTH TERRACE. In the Theatre, Ballads by Madame Telma, Miss Moore, Mr. H. Walsham, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook; followed by Scenes from the Great OPERAS, "Norma" and "Trovatore."
July 28.—BADEN-BADEN CONCERT in the GROVE. Illuminations by ELECTRIC LIGHT, in addition to the usual Attractions. PICKWICK BICYCLE CLUB RACES. "Les Sirenes," the Drury-Lane Ballet.
July 29.—PROMENADE CONCERT on the BANKS of the ROMANTIC TRIPLE LAKES.
July 30.—PROMENADE CONCERT in the ITALIAN GARDENS.
July 31.—Baden-Baden Concert in the Grove, with usual Attractions. "Les Sirènes," the Drury-Lane Ballet. EVENING OPERA (the work to be chosen by Ballot on the 24th).
EMINENT VOCALISTS have been engaged for each of the AL FRESCO CONCERTS, which commence at 8.30.
Special Illuminations. Extra Late Trains will be run.
No extra charge. Admission daily, 1s.; Monthly, 2s.; Quarterly, 5s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BANK HOLIDAY, AUG. 2. Amusement and accommodation for 100,000 Visitors. Not a single reserved seat anywhere. Three Performances in the Theatre, Three in Concert-Room, Five in Central Hall, Three in Park Circus, Three in Londesborough-Room, Three in Lecture-Room. Great Pedestrian Competition (330 entries) all day long on Cricket Ground, Trotting Track, and Race-Course. Bands of Music everywhere. Balloon Ascents; Grand Illuminations of the Grove, Japanese Village, Italian Garden, the Triple Lakes, American Garden, and the Great Lake by Electric Lights, Vauxhall Lamps, and Japanese Lanterns—"Night turned into Day." Great Open-Air Shadow Pantomime, and Host of other Amusements.
Picture-Galleries, Donkey-Riding, Conservatories, Boating, Fishing, Swimming Every Game. Every Pastime.
When once the Shilling has been paid for Admission there will be no other charge for any Entertainment except Refreshments, and the charges for them have been reduced to their lowest.
Full particulars of the Gigantic Programme will shortly be issued.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (247th time). Last Six Performances—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. This (Saturday) Evenings, at 8.20, THE BELLS (Last Night)—Mathias, Mr. Irving; and IOLANTHE—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Last Morning Performance of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE To-day (Saturday) at Two—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, Ten to Five. Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season, JULY 31.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artistes. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms, Marie Compton, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, Bros. Jee, and Dexteria. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. FOURTH and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of those truly great American Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. POWERS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. E. M. HALL, whose quaint and original stories are nightly received with screams of laughter and applause.
On MONDAY WEEK, AUG. 2, the NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY, an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will be given.

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Such a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians,
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Their rich sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

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including the four great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels,
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GOODWOOD RACES.—General Arrangements. SATURDAY, JULY 24, and MONDAY, JULY 26, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS from VICTORIA for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Drayton, Chichester, Havant (for Hayling Island), and Portsmouth (for Southsea and the Isle of Wight).
SPECIAL TRAINS, for SERVANTS, HORSES, and CARRIAGES only, will leave VICTORIA at 7.50 a.m. and 1.0 p.m.
Horses and Carriages for the above stations will not be conveyed by any other trains from Victoria on these days.
ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES
a SPECIAL TRAIN (First, Second, and Third Class) will leave Kensington, 7.10 a.m., Victoria, 7.30 a.m., London Bridge, 7.35 a.m.
A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First and Second Class) will leave Kensington 8.48 a.m., Victoria 9.0 a.m., and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return fares, 26s. and 20s.
AN EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return fare, 30s.
FORTNIGHTLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Race Meetings:—First-Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday, July 26, to Saturday, Aug. 9, inclusive. Price Five Pounds.
TICKETS for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations; also at the West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, which Office will remain open till Eleven p.m. on July 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, and 29.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back	First Class.	Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month	£2 15 0 ..	£1 19 0

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A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—The SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation.

			WEEK DAYS.						
			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) ..	dep.		5.15 ..	7.15 ..	10. 0 ..	11. 0 ..	8. 0 ..	8.50 ..	9. 0
Edinburgh	arr.		4.30 ..	5.50 ..	8. 0 ..	9.45 ..	6.45 ..	6.45 ..	7.50
Glasgow	,,		4.44 ..	6. 0 ..	8. 0 ..	10. 0 ..	6.40 ..	6.55 ..	8. 0
Greenock	,,		5.50 ..	7.15 ..	9. 5 ..	11.42 ..	7.50 ..	7.50 ..	9.48
OBAN	,,		9.35 ..	— ..	— ..	4.35 ..	12.28 ..	12.28 ..	2.25
Perth	,,		6.50 ..	— ..	9.25 ..	11.40 ..	8. 5 ..	8.15 ..	9.53
Dundee	,,		7.30 ..	— ..	10.30 ..	12.50 ..	9. 0 ..	9. 0 ..	12. 0
Aberdeen	,,		10.13 ..	— ..	— ..	3.20 ..	12.40 ..		2.15
Inverness	,,		— ..	— ..	— ..	8.50 ..	2.45 ..		6.25

The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) leaves Euston every night, Sundays included, and is due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columba, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers. It also arrives at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.
The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.
OBAN.
The Line of Railway to Oban is now open throughout, the Train Service from London being as above.
Steamers in connection with the Caledonian Canal and the Islands of Scotland are run to and from Oban at times suitable for passengers using the trains over the new line.
From July 19 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.
Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.
Sleeping accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.
For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Bills.
G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N. W. Railway.
July, 1880. J. SMITHELLS, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1880. First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available, with some exceptions, until Dec. 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1880.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Derby, April, 1880. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Will be ready in a few days,
VOL. 76, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
(FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1880.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

The Eastern Question forces itself upon public notice very inopportunely at the present moment. It has not received, it is true, much Parliamentary attention, nor can it be said to have seriously obstructed the progress of domestic business, so far, at least, as legislation is concerned. But it hangs as a cloud over the Commercial enterprise of the country, and, hardly less than the fluctuations of the weather, depresses the energies which ordinarily seek their outlet in the direction of industry and trade. It seems not a little humiliating that all Europe should be waiting with anxiety the determination of the Sultan and the Porte in regard to the Collective Note recently presented to them by the Powers on the subject of the Frontiers of Greece.

The rumours which have been originated in Constantinople, and which fly with electric speed to all the Courts of Europe, have been various and contradictory. Two queries have excited public speculation—what the Turks will do, and what, if they will do nothing, the Treaty Powers can agree to undertake. Much reliance seems to be placed by our Government upon the ultimate submission of the Porte to the fiat of European diplomacy. It is to be wished that this reliance is not misplaced. Resistance on the part of the Government at Constantinople (which means the will of the Sultan) would, it is said, be mere madness—contrary to all former experience in similar circumstances, and a simple prelude to the ruin of the Ottoman Empire. Yes; but it must be remembered that the alternative is one which, from the Turk's point of view, is equally desperate. If the rectification of the Frontiers of Greece and the settlement of the Montenegrin dispute, in conformity with the Berlin Treaty, could be looked upon as a guarantee for the perpetuation of Turkish rule where it yet exists, the pressure brought to bear upon the Porte by the United Diplomacy of the European Powers might succeed in extorting an acquiescent response. But can the Turk so regard it? Can the Pashas entertain for a moment this view of it? Is the *status quo* of the Sultan's Empire after these two points have been disposed of to be one of finality, assured by adequate protection against even proximate contingencies?

There are Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, for instance, more or less openly working for a structural union one with the other, with a view, no doubt, to throw off entirely the authority of the Sultan, even as Suzerain. Is this to be permitted to take effect, or do the Powers regard themselves as under a Treaty obligation to prevent it by force, if need be? Should the last question be answered in the negative, may it not be better to resist at once and to stake everything upon the cast of the die, than to submit to a perennial loss of its Territory, and to the no less certain destruction of the Empire, in Europe at least, by the somewhat slower process of internal decay? Of what avail, in the eyes of rapacious and arrogant Pashas, would be such an administrative reform of Turkey as would ensure the ascendancy of just Government in all its Provinces? The whole system of predatory dominion would collapse. Not a verdant spot would be left upon which political locusts could find for themselves an area for their ravages. It comes, then, to this—the prospect, looked at through the medium of Reform, is almost as hopeless to the dominant clique as that which is presented by utter destruction. Who is to say to which choice madness attaches? Reform, in the estimation of the great majority of the Pashas, is ruin. Resistance to the will of Europe is also ruin. "Kismet," as *Punch's* recent cartoon has put it, is the doom which, in any case, is suspended over Turkish rule in Europe. Under these circumstances, it is, perhaps, somewhat premature to count upon Turkish acquiescence in European Councils, however mad resistance to them may seem in the eyes of Western Civilisation.

It may be presumed, we apprehend, that Lord Granville has not only thought out the policy which he has adopted, but that he has come to something like agreement with the other great Powers as to the general course to be pursued in case of the refusal of the Sultan to abide by the decision of the Diplomatic Conference lately assembled at Berlin. Of course, there would be force enough at the disposal of either of the Treaty Powers to give their "Collective Note" full effect, so far as Greece is concerned. England, if it were so determined, could probably do so by a naval demonstration. The question is not whether the operation can be performed, but what are the probable consequences to the patient in the event of its being performed. Have our leading statesmen foreseen them? Have they so arranged their plans, as either to forestall them, or, at any rate, to put a limit to their ulterior development? When they have done their best, there cannot be a doubt that the introduction of force into the settlement of the question there must needs be a considerable range of risk and possibly of disaster. It is felt, we may suppose, by them, as it is surmised by most reflecting people, that the crisis is one of profound gravity. Until it be overpast nothing is settled, nothing can be taken for granted. Hence, perhaps, is due in great part the absence of a more decided growth of commercial confidence, here as well as elsewhere.

It is not impossible, of course, that the immediate occasion of present uneasiness—"the thorn in the flesh" of European Politics—may be disposed of by peaceful negotiation. The Porte, after all, may choose the alternative of submission. It seems much to be desired that it should do so. But we are unable to lay the flattering unction to our soul that this will be the end of trouble, so far as the East of Europe is concerned. It will take a great deal of nice steering in avoiding Scylla, to escape Charybdis; or, to change the figure, it will require the adoption of a truly scientific regimen to heal one eruption without provoking the outbreak of others. The questions which have come down to the present generation to deal with have been maturing for two or three centuries past. We cannot get rid of them. We cannot safely avoid them. We may easily make mistakes with regard to their treatment, but it is certain that we must bear their results. Meanwhile let us hope that no means will be resorted to by any of the great Parties of the State calculated to increase the difficulties in this matter with which her Majesty's Government have to contend. That they will take the Estates of the Realm into Council with them before they commit the Country to any irrevocable decision may be gathered from their own assurances. That all Parties are desirous of preserving peace is certain. That care will be taken not unnecessarily to wound the susceptibilities of any ruling Power we may, we think, be confident. And there we must leave the question. For the ultimate solution of it belongs to agencies beyond the control of individual or even national wisdom.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, went in state to the ceremony of the trooping of the colours, of the Royal London Militia, which was held in the spacious drill ground of the regiment, adjoining their barracks in Finsbury.

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HOME NEWS.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened on Monday at Leicester by General Burnaby, M.P.

Mr. Baldwin Brown has been elected Professor of Fine Arts in Edinburgh University. The chair is a new one.

Mr. Thomas Fry, J.P., has been appointed City Treasurer in Dublin, in the place of the late Mr. Curtin.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle, were reopened on Thursday for public inspection, and will remain open on the usual days during the absence of the Queen.

Mrs. Gladstone on Monday distributed, in the Egyptain Hall of the Mansion House, Lady Peek's prizes to old and present scholars of the National Orphan Home.

Florence Marryat will begin a Reading Tour on Aug. 10, which will continue nightly to Dec. 15, and embrace visits to the principal watering-places and towns of England.

The Select Committee on the London Water Supply met on Tuesday to consider their report, but did not finish their labours, and will meet again on Tuesday next.

A new cricket-ground of eight acres, which has been leased by the Bradford Cricket Club and laid out at a cost of £4000, was opened on Tuesday by Alderman Holden, the Mayor.

A vacancy in the representation of Liverpool has been caused by the death of the Earl of Dalhousie, and the consequent succession of Lord Ramsay to the peerage.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Butler, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Philosophy, in the United College of St. Andrews, in room of Dr. Swan, resigned.

A verdict of £4500 damages was on Monday awarded at the Manchester Assizes, in an action brought against the Yorkshire Railway Company by Mrs. Hindle for the loss of her husband, a cotton manufacturer, of Blackburn.

A coal merchant has been fined twenty pounds, at the Hammersmith Police Court, for not providing a proper weighing machine when supplying a ton of coals to a customer. Three sacks were found to be eighty pounds short.

The *Medical Press* is glad to hear that the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an additional allowance of four ounces to the three-quarters of a pound of flesh with bone that for a long time past has constituted the daily meat ration of the British lion, as represented by the infantry of the Line.

During the prevalence of a thick fog last Saturday evening the screw-steamer Centurion, and the ship Hydaspes, of 2093 tons, were in collision five miles off Dungeness, and the latter vessel was so severely injured that she sank in sixteen fathoms of water. The crew and passengers were saved.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., presided on the 15th inst. at the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. The report, which was adopted, urged that the efforts of the society should now be directed to remove the electoral disabilities of women as a part of the next Reform Bill.

Mr. G. F. H. Milne, owner of the fossil forest recently discovered at Oldham and pronounced by eminent geologists to be the only one of the kind in Great Britain, has offered to allow the Oldham Corporation to have care of it, and make a charge to visitors, the money to be applied towards a muscum.

At the annual general meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, held at the hall of the society yesterday week, Mr. John Moxon Clabon, of 21, Great George-street, Westminster, was elected president, and Mr. Druce, of 10, Billiter-square, vice-president of the society for the ensuing year.

The supply of live stock from the United States and Canada was less last week than that of the preceding week, but the arrivals of fresh meat and pigs showed a slight increase on the previous week; the total being 1341 cattle, 1526 sheep, 5487 quarters of beef, 844 carcases of mutton, and 125 pigs.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at their meeting yesterday week, adopted a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the application of the National Sunday League for permission to place a band in Finsbury Park on Sunday evenings during the summer months should be granted.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., author of "Homes without Hands," &c., gave the third of the course of lectures on the "Seaside," at Dr. Chaning-Pearce's Geological Museum, Brixton-rise. The audience was large, and thoroughly enjoyed the lecturer's beautiful coloured sketches and graphic descriptions.

On Tuesday the new Townhall of Kingstown was formally opened by Lord Longford, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, who was prevented from attending owing to the illness of a near relative. A grand déjeûner was given on the occasion, and in the evening a ball on a scale of unusual magnificence.

The First Division of the Court of Session at Edinburgh gave judgment on Tuesday in an action by the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators asking that their remuneration should be fixed. The Court spoke highly of the tact, energy, and skill the liquidators had displayed, and fixed their remuneration at £35,400.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone distributed on Monday, at the office of the School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, the certificates and prizes awarded to the successful candidates in the examination on the "Science made Easy" course of twenty illustrated lessons, given to teachers in Metropolitan Board Schools, by Mr. John A. Bower, on behalf of Mr. T. Twining.

Earl Fortescue presided last week at the annual meeting of the Charity Voting Reform Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. In moving the adoption of the report his Lordship dwelt at length upon the evils which the system of charity voting engendered, and warmly advocated the principles of the association.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in July was 83,219, of whom 46,070 were in workhouses, and 36,924 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 797, of whom 582 were men, 170 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

A lofty obelisk, which is in course of erection on Tower-hill, Beaumaris, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, fell on Monday morning, a number of workmen having a very narrow escape. It stood in an exposed situation, and it is supposed that the recent heavy storms weakened its foundations.

At University College, London, the Hollier Scholarship for Hebrew, of £80 a year, has been awarded to Miss Ada Ballin, youngest daughter of Mr. Ballin, of 14, Tavistock-square. Miss Ballin, who is the first lady who has been successful in this examination, is the authoress of a Hebrew Grammar, which Messrs. C. Kegan, Paul, and Co., have just announced as in the press.

Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella, M.P., opened the Central Schools at Sheffield on the 15th inst., in the presence of a large gathering, amongst whom were the Archbishop of York, Mr. Wortley, M.P., and a number of members of School Boards from a distance. The schools which, with the Board offices, have been erected at a cost of £50,000, will be devoted to the higher education of promising scholars draughted from the public elementary schools, and have in connection with them a number of scholarships. There is provision for the teaching of chemistry and cookery and for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, as well as for imparting technical education.

Messrs. Mayer and Co. have placed in the Burngreave-road Wesleyan Chapel, Sheffield, two magnificent stained-glass windows, consisting of a three-light east window and a five-light west window. They are in memory of the late Henry Fisher, of Norwood Grange, who was a prominent member of the Wesleyan body, and who left £700 for an organ, already put up, and £500 for the two windows just completed.

The grants made by the different City Companies in aid of technical education have given a great stimulus to work, and largely increasing numbers of students are presenting themselves for examination. The prize of £5 and a silver medal for technical telegraphy have this year been awarded to Mr. Sayers, of the Central Telegraph Department, Mr. Pink, of the same public office, obtaining the second award.

The newly elected Council of the Victoria University held its first sitting in Manchester on the 15th inst., and appointed six external examiners, including two pro-electors of Trinity College, Cambridge; one professor each of Oxford, the University College, London, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Professor Ward, of Owens College, was elected chairman of the General Board of Studies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided last Saturday at a "drawing-room meeting" held at Cleveland House, Clapham Park, on behalf of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, and in the course of his speech he appealed for funds to the extent of an additional thousand pounds per annum. The object aimed at in the "Homes" is to rescue girls form criminal influences. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., also spoke in support of the appeal made by the chairman.

A deputation from the Council of the Society of Arts waited on the Postmaster-General last Saturday to urge upon him the desirability of reducing the cost of inland telegrams. After going at great length into the financial statistics of his Department Mr. Fawcett said the question was one which could not be determined by himself, but must be considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government generally.

With the object of promoting the comfort and sobriety of the British soldier in the establishment of a military coffee tavern in the garrison of Woolwich, the park of Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, at Old Charlton, was on Monday devoted to a tournament, in which the troops in garrison at Woolwich took part. The foundation-stone of a public hall in the village, to be erected by the Baronet, was laid by the young heir; and after a dinner to the tenantry from the Essex and Sussex estates the sports commenced.

Colonel Levett, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Lichfield, was on the 15th inst. returned by a majority of thirty-four votes over Sir John Swinburne, Liberal, in succession to Colonel Dyott, the unseated Conservative member. The election at Berwick-on-Tweed, last Monday, caused by Mr. Strutt's succession to the Belper peerage, ended by Captain Milne Home, the Conservative candidate, being returned by a majority of two over the Lord Advocate (Liberal).

Pursuant to a warrant of the Lords of the Treasury and her Majesty's Order in Council the annual "trial of the pyx" was held last week at Goldsmiths' Hall, where it has been conducted for very many years past. The trial this year was one of more than ordinary interest, as it not only marked a decade of the conduct of the trial under the new Coinage Act of 1870, but, as the Prime Warden of the Company pointed out in his speech at the banquet in the evening, it concluded ten years' work at the Mint as reorganized in that year.

At the Burlington Middle-class School for Girls, in Boyle-street, Regent-street, Mrs. W. H. Smith on Thursday, the 15th inst., distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of their parents and friends. The rewards which were given included a prize by the Bishop of London, another by the Rector of St. James's, several Scholarships from the bequest of the late Mr. Rickards, of Piccadilly, some prizes for needlework (which had been adjudged by Countess Spencer) and several additional ones for the special excellence of papers at the recent examination.

The gold medal of the British Medical Association will this year be awarded by the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association to William Farr, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., C.B., "as an expression of their high appreciation of his long, unwearied, and successful labours in behalf of statistical and sanitary science; as a recognition of the light he has thrown upon many physiological and pathological problems, and on account of the extraordinary services his work has rendered to the advancement of the health of the nation."

King's College Hospital was closed last Saturday evening, for the first time in its history, for the purpose of extensive repairs and a thorough cleansing and painting, arrangements having been made by the authorities for the removal of the patients to St. Thomas's, Middlesex, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, while those who were deemed fit were removed to the Convalescent Home attached to King's College Hospital at Hemel Hempstead. The authorities hope to be able to reopen this institution on or about Sept. 20 next.

At the meeting of the Wesleyan Conference, in the City-road Chapel, on Tuesday, the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins was elected President for the year, in succession to the Rev. B. Gregory. He received 281 votes; the Rev. C. Garret 54, the Rev. W. T. Radcliff 52, and the Rev. Thomas McCullagh 49. Mr. Jenkins has been much engaged in missionary work, and has since spent twelve years in circuit work, principally in London. We intend to give his portrait next week. The Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn was elected secretary of the Conference by 319 votes, the Rev. R. N. Young receiving 22 votes.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held yesterday week, when it was stated that space would not permit of the erection of the statue to Sir Rowland Hill beneath the portico in front of the General Post-Office, and it was determined to ask the Commissioners of Sewers to allow it to be placed at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange, facing Cornhill. Dean Stanley, Mr. Whitehead said, had consented to a memorial tablet being placed in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of the Post Office reformer.

The Clothworkers' Company have subscribed £105 to the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of her Majesty's ship Atalanta; and Mr. Willing, the proprietor of the Alexandra Palace, has remitted the Lord Mayor a cheque for the same amount, as the proceeds of a recent fête there.—The Clothworkers' Company have voted £21 in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, which is situate in the Waterloo-road.—Mr. S. S. Forster, the Head Master of the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen at Worcester, states that the Clothworkers' Company has added to the scholarship endowment fund of the college the sum of 100 guineas a year, to provide for three scholarships of the annual value of 20, 30, and 50 guineas respectively. The endowment fund had previously reached £1000, which supported wo small scholarships.

In the presence of the Commander-in-Chief the Army Corps, numbering 10,000 men, 2300 horses, and eight batteries of artillery, divided into two opposing forces, had its first great sham fight at Aldershott on Tuesday, under the direction and superintendence of General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. Major-General Cameron commanded the southern and Major-General Peyton the northern force. The fight lasted about three hours. For the first time in the history of mimic warfare, balloons were employed to reconnoitre the positions. The troops were under arms about five hours.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to hold a series of technical exhibitions, and will begin them next year with one of wool and woollen manufactures. Everything relating to wool, from the fleece to the perfected cloth, will be shown, and visitors will be able to see the various processes of manufacture at work under the care of skilled artisans. Next year's exhibition will include all that relates to hair, fur, and feathers, and their many commercial applications. It is arranged that these exhibitions shall be under the management of Mr. P. L. Simmonds, who has for a long time been known in connection with such exhibitions at South Kensington.

A deputation, consisting of representatives of several important inland towns and of various Cattle Trade Associations, waited upon Earl Spencer, President of the Council, on Tuesday, to urge the strong objections entertained as to the restrictions which exist on foreign supplies of meat, particularly as to American cattle. Lord Spencer expressed his sympathy with the objects of the deputation, and promised to do all in his power to make the restrictions as light as possible, so that, whilst affording an absolute protection to the farmer, as much latitude as possible should be given for the introduction of foreign and dead meat into our markets.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, arrived at Liverpool on Monday by the Allan Mail-steamer Circassian. They were met by Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner for the Dominion, and in the afternoon the whole party proceeded to London, where for the next few weeks their address will be the Westminster Palace Hotel. It is understood that the chief object of the visit of these official representatives of the Canadian Government is to arrange the finances in connection with the completion of the Pacific Railway.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. 1—25, or 2 Kings i. 1—16; Luke ix. 51—57. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. 1—15, or xi. 16; or Jer. xxvi. 8—16; Matt. xiii. 1—24.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. M. Trotter, Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, Rev. J. St. John Blunt.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

Epsom and Ewell Society Archery meeting.
Nore Yacht Club Regatta.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Lincoln, the Bishop of Lincoln president, inaugural meeting, inspection of Lincoln Castle and the city; sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m.
St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1.15 p.m., sermon by Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, for Truro Cathedral.
Rowing: York Regatta (two days).
Yachting Regattas: Royal Cornwal Yacht Club, Falmouth, Corinthian and London Sailing Clubs, &c.
Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the Earl of Northbrook, 12.30 p.m.
Highland Society Agricultural Show, Kelso (four days).
Gloucester Agricultural Society Show, Gloucester (three days).
Goodwood Races begin.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

Moon's Last Quarter, 11.41 p.m.
Archæological Institute at Lincoln, excursion to Gainsborough; conversazione, 9 p.m.
Newsvenders' Benevolent Institution, festival, Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Dunraven in the chair).
Pickering Poultry Show.
Grand National Archery Meeting, Shrewsbury (three days).
Leicester Society Agricultural Show (two days).
Cambridgeshire and Ely Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Corinthian Yachting Club, sailing canoes.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

Goodwood Races: Cup day.
Archæological Institute at Lincoln: annual meeting; inspection of the Cathedral; sectional meetings; reception by the Bishop, 8.30 p.m.
South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington (two days).
Yachting: Plymouth and Beaumaris Regattas.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Archæological Institute at Lincoln: excursion to Grantham, Sleaford, Boston, and other places.
Yachting: Junior Thames, Erith, and Medway clubs.
Rowing: Chester Regatta.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Exhibition of Society of Painters in Water Colours closes.
Archæological Institute at Lincoln, sectional meetings, excursion to Southwell, &c.; sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m.
Annual Boat-race on the Thames for Doggett's Coat and Badge.
International Gun and Polo Club Meeting at Brighton.
Yachting: Solent Yacht Club Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. this morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. this morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 11	30·077	59·7	54·6	·84	9	69·6	53·7	SSW. WSW.	159	0·005
12	30·134	60·8	50·1	·70	9	68·8	55·0	WSW. SW.	178	0·005
13	30·098	60·5	54·3	·81	7	67·8	55·3	S. SSW.	226	0·320
14	30·001	62·5	56·9	·83	9	71·6	54·9	SSW. SE. NE.	160	0·400
15	29·941	63·1	58·3	·85	6	77·3	59·2	NE. E. SSW.	151	0·000
16	30·023	64·6	60·3	·87	6	74·1	54·9	SSW. N. NNE.	127	0·020
17	29·871	63·1	58·5	·86	8	73·0	56·9	NNE.	115	0·175

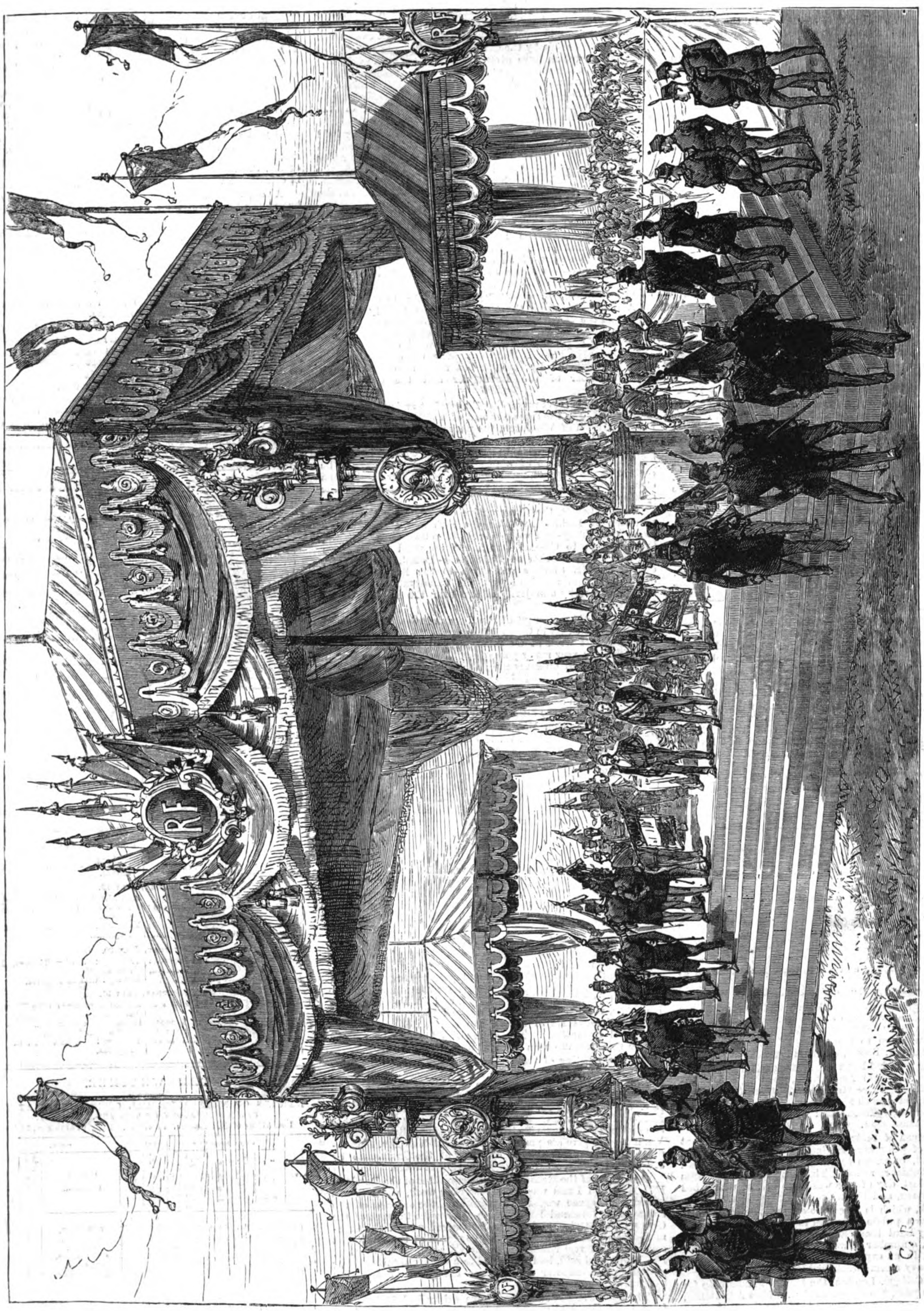
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	30·080	30·130	30·114	30·036	29·908	30·049	30·015
Temperature of Air	61·2°	63·3°	65·8°	61·8°	60·8°	62·8°	60·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	59·4°	57·19	57·8°	61·9°	60·5°	63·5°	59·1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	SE.	ENE.	SW.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

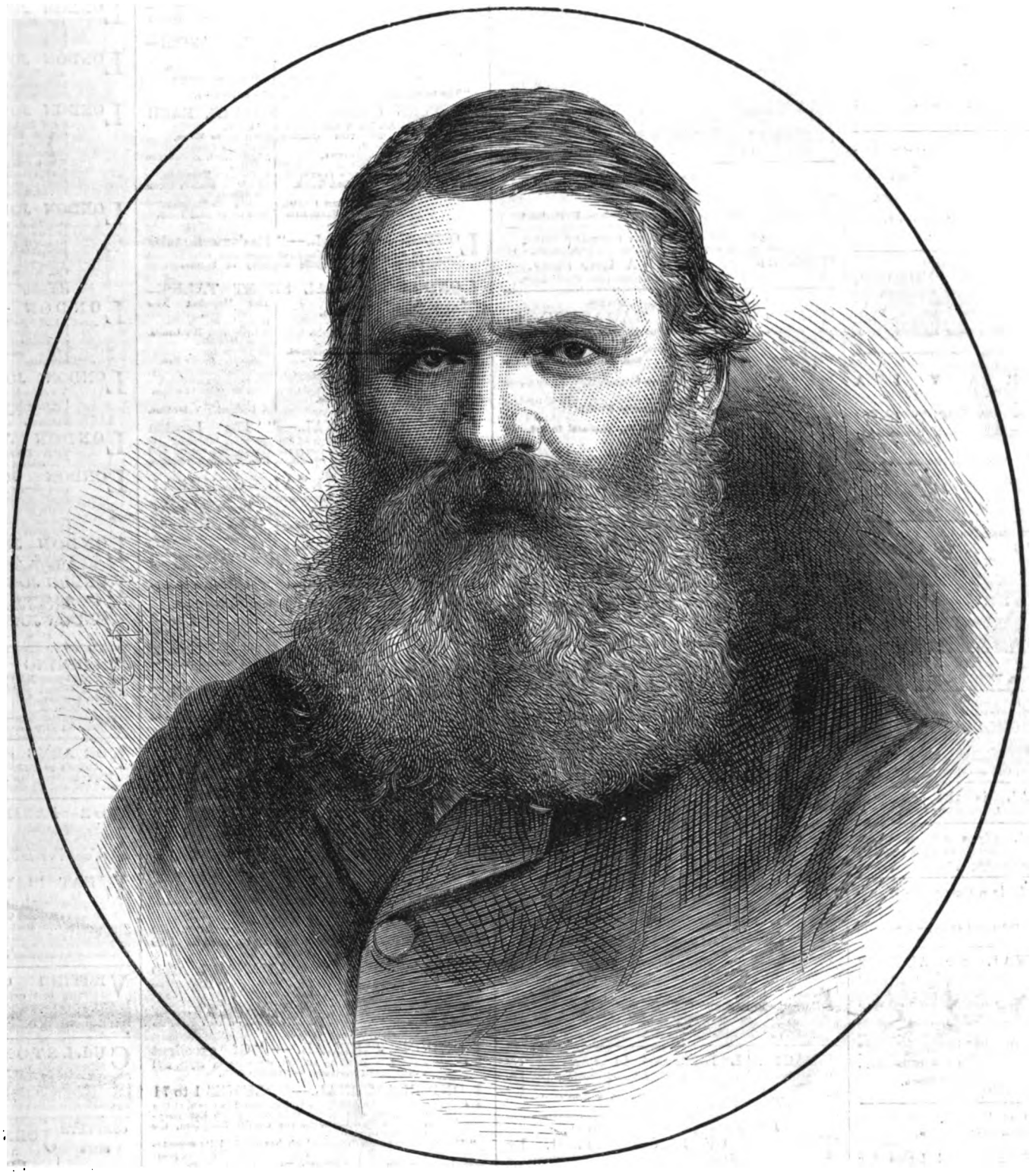
Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 8	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 48	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 35	8 2	8 35	9 10

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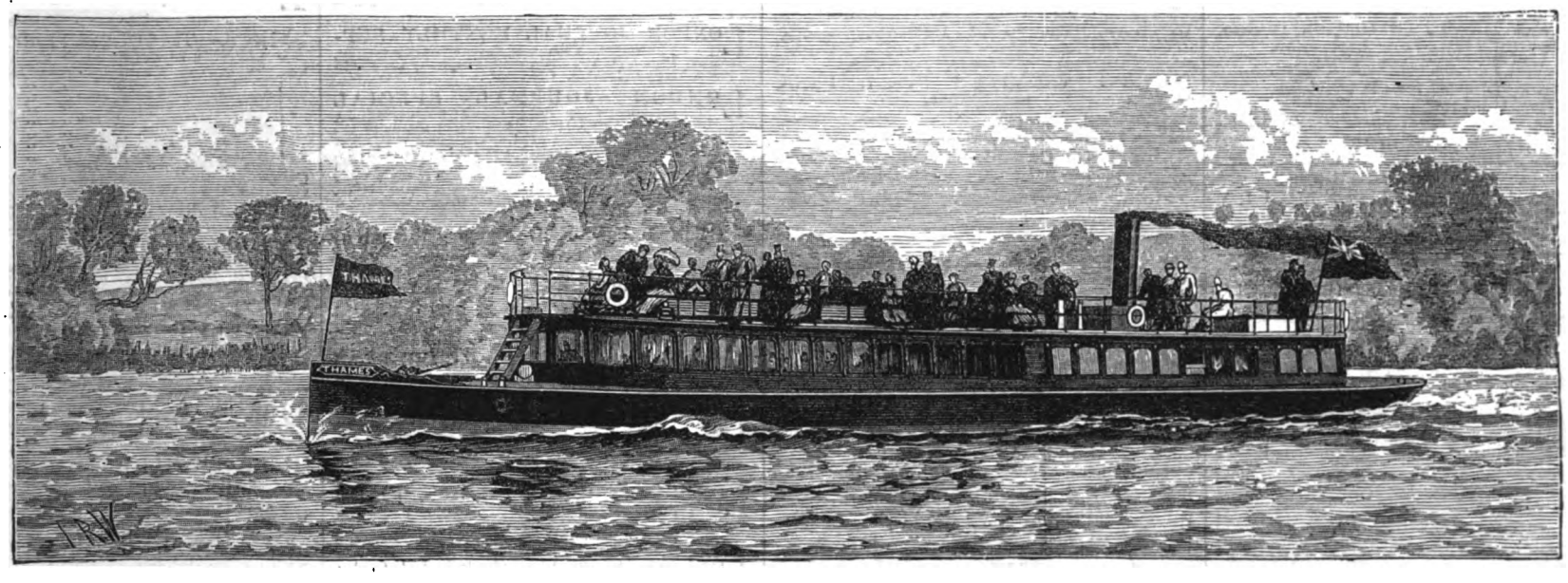


THE FRENCH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN FÊTE OF JULY 14: PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE ARMY AT LONGCHAMPS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE LATE MR. TOM TAYLOR.—SEE PAGE 82.



THE THAMES SCREW STEAM-BOAT, TO RUN BETWEEN KINGSTON AND OXFORD.—SEE PAGE 96.

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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
PARIS, 1878.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS—
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR;
Also the GOLD MEDAL (l'Académie Nationale), &c.,
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CONSTITUTES A SUPERIOR RECOMPENSE."
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The principal of the previous honours gained by the
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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1876, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
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With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1867, 1868, 1871, 1875, and 1879,
throughout Europe and America.

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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist.
"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
D. MAGNUS,
Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany.

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"Illustrated London News."
"The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch is so beautifully light, elastic, and certain, that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily Chronicle."
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Morning Advertiser."
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but specially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be sustained indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS,"
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY JULY 24, 1880.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF KINTORE.

The Right Hon. Francis Alexander Keith-Falconer, eighth Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer, of Halkerton, and Lord Keith of Inverurie, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Kintore, in that of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Aberdeenshire, died suddenly, on the 18th inst., at his town residence, 31, Half Moon-street. His Lordship was born June 7, 1828, the second son of Anthony Adrian, seventh Earl of Kintore, by Louisa, his wife, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq., and succeeded to the peerage at his father's death, July 11, 1844, his elder brother, William Adrian, Lord Inverurie, having been killed while hunting in December the previous year. The Earl was formerly Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, and lately of Aberdeenshire. He married, June 24, 1851, Louisa Madeleine, second daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq. (brother of the late Countess of Kintore), and leaves two sons and three daughters. The elder son and successor, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Lord Inverurie, now ninth Earl of Kintore, &c., was recently the unsuccessful Conservative candidate for Chelsea. He was born Aug. 12, 1852; married, Aug. 14, 1873, Lady Sydney Charlotte Montagu, second daughter of George, sixth Duke, and half-sister of the present Duke of Manchester, K.P., and has issue. The present Earl is Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Society of Scotland and Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Kincardineshire.



SIR C. BEADON.

Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., died on the 18th inst. at Latton, Wiltshire. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Beadon, and was born in the year 1816. Educated at Haileybury College, he entered the Bengal Civil Service and proceeded to India in 1836. He was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1843, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1847, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and was transferred to the Foreign Department in 1859. He was nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India in 1860, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1862. He received the Order of the Star of India, in recognition of his long services, on his retirement in 1866.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORTHEY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brook Northey, of Sevenoaks, Kent, late Coldstream Guards, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, Lord of the Manors of Box and Hazlebury, Wilts, and patron of one living, died on the 10th inst., aged seventy-five. He was second son of the Rev. Edward Northey, M.A., Canon of Windsor, by Charlotte, his wife, sister of General Sir Herbert Taylor, and was grandson of William Northey, Esq., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S., one of the Commissioners for Trade and Groom of the Chamber to King George III. He married, Dec. 3, 1829, Agnes, daughter of General Boreel, Grand Ecuyer of King William II. of the Netherlands, and niece of Baron Fagel, Ambassador in England. His eldest son, William Brook Northey, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, died in the Crimea.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Dalhousie, on the 20th inst. His memoir is deferred until next week.

John Sanders, Esq., of Hookwood House, Charlwood, Surrey, on the 8th inst., suddenly, aged sixty-five.

The Rev. George A. W. Downing, Chaplain to the Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, on the 13th inst.

The Rev. Edward John Treffry, D.C.L., of Place, Cornwall, on the 10th inst., at Fowey, aged seventy-one. Dr. Treffry was a considerable landed proprietor in his county.

David Inglis Money, late Judge of the High Court of Appeal, Calcutta, on the 16th inst., at Stodham Park, Petersfield, aged seventy-two.

John Guest, Esq., F.S.A., suddenly, at his residence at Rotherham, on the 18th inst. Mr. Guest was well known for his industry in historical researches. His latest work was "The History of Rotherham."

Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, Major Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Oude, on the 15th inst., at Elmfield, Streatham, aged forty-four. He was son of the late Major Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, Rosa Frances, wife of John Edmond Audley Harvey, Esq., Bedfordshire, J.P. and D.L., and sixth daughter of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, on the 12th inst., at Davos Platz Engadine, aged twenty-four, leaving one son and two daughters.

The Rev. Charles B. Snepp, Vicar of Perry Barr, Birmingham. He was editor of "Songs of Grace and Glory," a work evidencing great pains and research. He also edited "Pastoral Addresses and Sermons," and "Eastern Tour to the Holy Land and the Great Pyramid of Egypt."

Henry Phillpotts, Esq., J.P., of Longcroft, Devonshire, on the 9th inst., at Hazlemere, Torquay, aged seventy-one. He was second son of the late Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, by Deborah Mary, his wife, fifth daughter of William Surtees, Esq., of Seaton Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was formerly Captain 29th Regiment.

Herbert Henry Shadforth Spoor, Esq., Lieutenant 25th Regiment, on May 31 last, at Pezwau, in Afghanistan. He was the only son of the late Captain Appleby Spoor, also of the 25th (King's Own Borderers) Regiment, of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, and volunteered last year for service in India.

The Rev. Edward Otto Trevelyan, on the 9th inst., at Ashwick Hall, Marshfield, Gloucestershire, aged seventy. He was next younger brother of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and fifth son of the late Ven. Archdeacon George Trevelyan, Rector of Nettlecombe, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Somerset, on the 18th inst., at her town residence, Somerset House, Park-lane. Her Grace was the eldest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, by his wife, Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Sprinkell. She was married, as his second wife, July 28, 1836, to Edward, eleventh Duke of Somerset, who died Aug. 15, 1855 (father of the present Duke of Somerset, K.G.), but had no issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F St (Blandford-square).—In your description of the position there is a White Bishop on K R 7th and a Black Pawn on K R 2nd, identical squares! You probably intended the Pawn to be placed on K R 3rd, but in that case there is a solution by way of 1. B to Q R sq. Why not use diagrams?

W G (Westminster).—We have a problem of yours in hand, but we require an assurance from you that it has not been published elsewhere.

H R L (Mayfair).—The colour is of no consequence in playing over games in the English notation; in the German, the first player is always supposed to have the White pieces. The games show promise, but are not up to publication standard.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1897 received from C J Stephen, E Firmstone, W F Payne, Pierce Jones, Ch Pompe, and J Bumpstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from D Doppel, M H Moorhouse, James Atkinson, W M Curtis, and Pierce Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1899 received from H B, Dr F St, H W Trenchard, H Blacklock, E H H V, D W Keil, G Fosbrooke, Norman Rumbelow, Kentish Man, Julia Short, T Greenbank, Otto Wolter, S Farrant, Alfyn, M O'Halloran, Hereward, A R, Cant, Ina, Shadforth, Strawberry Colt, R Jessop, Ernest Sharswood, L Sharswood, D Templeton, W Brewer, C Oswald, E Elsbury, C B Coxe, B Nevis, Nerina, An Old Hand, G Raventon, H Langford, N Cator, Elsie, C Darragh, B L Dyke, Robert Miller, Kitten, W Warren, G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, Jupiter Junior, R Gray, H Brewster, M H Moorhouse, C J Stephen, W M Curtis, E Firmstone, W F Payne, C Wood, Meursius, W Scott, East Marden, F W H, J Tucker, Smutch, R H Brookes, E L G, Pierce Jones, E P Vulliamy, E R Lucato, W H F Johnson, Romola, A C Edwards, Henry Vincent, Theodore Willink, One of Three, E G Winter, W J Eggleston, W T R, H G Richmond, J Glossop, W P Welch, and Fred Richmond.

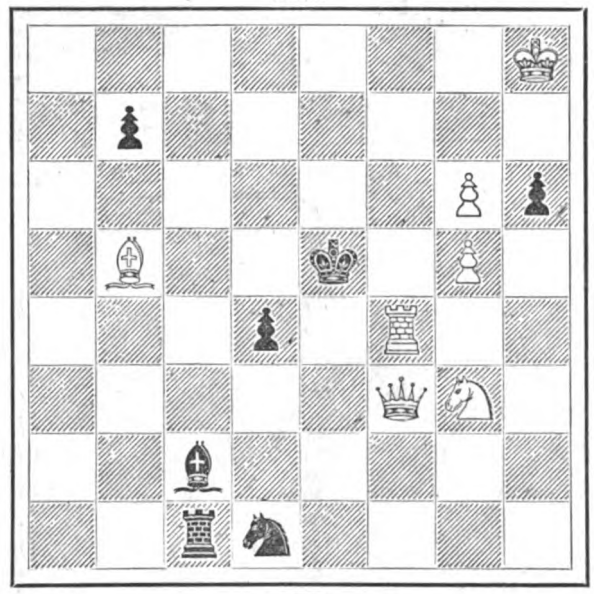
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1898.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq	P takes R (a Q)*
2. Kt to Q 5th	Any move
3. R or B mates accordingly.	

* If 1. K to B 5th, then 2. Kt to Q 5th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1901.
By D. W. CLARK (Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Wiesbaden Tourney on the 10th inst., between Herr W. PAULSEN and Mr. MASON.
(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 3rd	

Although irregular in its course, this opening is soon developed into a form of the Fianchetto.

1.	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. B to Kt 2nd	Castles
7. K Kt to K 2nd	P to B 3rd
8. P to Q 5th	B P takes P
9. P takes P	

This manœuvre has the effect of weakening the adverse Queen's Pawn, but it cannot be said to have strengthened his own centre. It is worth noting that of all White's army these two adventurous Pawns alone succeeded in penetrating the enemy's territory.

9.	P to K 4th
10. Castles	Kt to R 3rd
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K sq
13. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th

The commencement of an attack conducted with great skill and judgment.

14. P to K B 4th	Kt P takes P
15. K P takes P	P to K 5th
16. P to R 3rd	Q to B 2nd
17. R to R 2nd	Kt to B 2nd
18. R to Q 2nd	K to R sq
19. B to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt sq

WHITE (Herr P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
20. Q to R sq	

We see no better move here, for White, than 20. Q to K sq, as Black seems to be armed at all points. The move in the text turns out to be lost time.

20.	R to Kt 2nd
21. K to R 2nd	Q R to K Kt sq
22. Q to K sq	B to Q sq

Forseeing the course of the game, and therefore opening the file for his Rook.

23. Q to B 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
24. R to K R sq	

It is necessary to move the Rook to clear the road for the King's retreat.

24.	P to K R 4th
25. K to Kt sq	P to R 5th
26. P to Kt 4th	P to K 6th

An excellent stroke.

27. Q takes P	P takes P
28. K to B sq	

Clearly his best move. If 28. P takes P, then 28. Kt takes P, followed by 29. Kt to K 4th, in reply to 29. Q to B 3rd.

28.	R to K sq
29. Q to B 2nd	P to Kt 6th
30. Q to B 3rd	K to Kt sq
31. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 5th

A good finish to an interesting game.

32. P takes Kt	B takes P
33. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
34. Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt
35. B takes B	R to K 6th,

and White resigned.

When announcing the result of the Wiesbaden tourney last week we had not space to acknowledge our indebtedness to the courtesy of Mr. Mason for that information and for the full score which appears below. From other accounts which have since come to hand we gather that the meeting was a successful one, although there was, of course, the inevitable wrangle, this time in relation to the rules and their interpretation. An open rupture was happily averted by the self-denial of the amateur section of the competitors. Taking the minimum of lost games as a standard, the best score was made by Herr Englisch, who did not lose one, and the next best by Messrs. Schwartz and Blackburne. Herr Schallop's losses were gains only to competitors below him in the score-list, and the same may be said in Mr. Mason's favour. The others were out of the running on this occasion; indeed, it seems clear that a competitor who loses more than one game has small chance of taking one of three prizes in a single-game pool.

—	Blackburne.	Englisch.	Schwartz.	Schallop.	Mason.	Winawer.	Bird.	Minckwitz.	L. Paulsen.	Schottlander.	W. Paulsen.	Wemmers.	Fritz.	Schwede.	Knorre.	Schmid.	Score.
Blackburne ...	—	½	½	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	11
Englisch ...	½	—	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Schwartz ...	½	½	—	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Schallop ...	1	½	½	—	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	10½
Mason ...	½	½	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	9½
Winawer ...	0	½	½	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
Bird ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	9
Minckwitz ...	0	0	½	1	1	0	0	—	½	1	½	1	½	0	1	1	8
L. Paulsen ...	0	½	½	0	1	0	1	½	—	0	1	½	0	1	1	1	8
Schottlander ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	½	1	½	½	1	1	7½
W. Paulsen ...	½	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	—	1	0	1	½	1	6
Wemmers ...	½	½	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	0	—	1	½	1	½	6
Fritz ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	1	0	—	1	1	1	5½
Schwede ...	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	—	½	½	4
Knorre ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	—	0	2
Schmid ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	—	2
Lost ...	4	4	4	4½	5½	6	6	7	7	7½	9	9	9½	11	13	13	120

The annual inter-colonial chess-match between Victoria and New South Wales was played, as usual, by telegraph on the Queen's birthday. It was won by Victoria with a score of four games to three. Mr. Wisker, a well-known London chessplayer, who has been sojourning in Queensland for some time past, and is now at Melbourne, played on the winning side, but contributed nothing to the victory, for he was defeated by Mr. Russell, of Sydney. Messrs. Burns, Goldsmith, Hamel, and a promising "colt" named Ealing won the match for their colony.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 17, 1873) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will and the other dated Feb. 25, 1878) of Mr. John Alexander Hobson, late of Manchester, and of Green Hall, Bollin Fee, Wilmslow, Cheshire, merchant, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 7th ult. at the Chester district registry by Richard Hobson, the nephew, Alfred Thomas and Robert Hammond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Sumner Hammond, all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his executors, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hammond, £300 each; to his great-nephew, John Alexander Hobson, and his great-niece, Amy Ann Hobson, £7500 each; upon trust for his niece, Elizabeth Ann Hobson, for life, £6000; to Mrs. Mary Ann Van Grinsen for life or until she shall marry again, an annuity of £120; and to such of his servants who have been one year in his service at his decease, £10 each. The residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his said sister for life, and then for his said nephew Richard Hobson, his wife, and children.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1876) with three codicils (dated Feb. 28 and March 3, 1876, and May 6, 1880) of Mr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S., late of No. 15, St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on May 27 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Frederick John Methold and John Bonham Croft, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his son-in-law, Mr. F. J. Methold, £2500, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, also his freehold house at Northfleet and his leasehold house in St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park-road; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Edith Caroline Methold, her husband and children.

The will of Mr. Thomas White, of Aldershot, Hants, has been recently proved by Henry Harris Gatelee and Robert Loveband Fulford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1873) with two codicils (dated Sept. 19, 1879, and Feb. 7, 1880) of Mr. Biggs Andrews, Q.C., late of Heavitree House, near Exeter, who died on April 28 last, was proved at the Exeter district registry on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Charles Robert Ferguson Davie, Joseph Kaye, and Francis Elliott Kitchener, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister-in-law, Miss Joanna Gibson Craig, £500, and an annuity of £150; to his late clerk, Francis Gough, an annuity of £52; to his son-in-law, the Rev. C. R. F. Davie, £5000; to his daughter, Mrs. Anne Clarissa Ferguson Davie, £5000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; to his executors, £100 each; and legacies to his servants. The real estate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, held upon trust for his said daughter for life, and at her decease for her children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint. The deceased was the senior Bencher of the Middle Temple and the last Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Exeter district.

The will (dated April 22, 1879) of Mr. James Diggle, late of Hindley Green Hall, Hindley, near Wigan, colliery proprietor, who died on May 19 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Edward Potts, the nephew, George Swallow, Timothy Boddington, James Thorp, and James Hart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £50 each; to his children, Mrs. Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jane Thorp, and Arthur Allen Diggle, £100 each; to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Letitia Diggle, £200, an annuity of £300 for life, and the use of his residence, Hindley Green Hall, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, for life or widowhood, and he confirms the settlement made in 1879 of his freehold estate, known as "Ranicars," at Hindley, in favour of his wife and children. The trustees are authorised to carry on his colliery, and the residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between his three children.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1853) of Mr. Richard Baker Wingfield Baker, J.P., D.L., late of Orsett Hall, Essex, and of Lowndes-square, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Hon. George Pepys, the nephew, and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his son, Digby Hanmer Richard Wingfield, the legacies to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Maria Wingfield Baker, having lapsed by her death in testator's lifetime. The deceased was formerly M.P. for South Essex.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1873) with a codicil (dated March 24, 1879) of Mr. William Howard, late of Ryde Villa, Burnt Ash-lane, Lee, Kent, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by Herbert Howard Keeling, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives £100 each to the Kent Dispensary and the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, Greenwich; £50 each to the South-Eastern London Auxiliary of the London City Mission and the Lee National Schools; £5500, his household furniture and effects, two cottages, and an annuity of £200 to his sister-in-law, Miss Susan Neales; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his only child, Mrs. Frances H. Keeling, her husband and children.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1873) of Mr. Thomas Leedham Robinson, formerly of Croydon, but late of No. 40, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington, who died on July 15 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Henry Drake, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator settles certain freehold house property on his daughter Mrs. Elinor Katharine Miller, and he confirms the settlement of other properties made on his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Courtauld. The residue of his estate he gives to his daughter Miss Flora Elizabeth Robinson.

The will (dated June 6, 1878) of Mr. William Thomas Thornton, C.B., late of the India Office, and of No. 7, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Captain Edward Zohrab Thornton, the son, and Thomas W. C. Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator desires to be buried in an unbricked grave, and in a wicker coffin of some such sort as that lately recommended by Mr. Seymour Haden; and he leaves all his property in succession to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Thornton, his said son, and his son's wife; and on the death of the survivor to his grandchildren, being the children of his said son and of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Danvers Jones.

The will (dated April 16, 1878) of Mrs. Ann Cash, late of No. 5, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Frederick Liquorish and Isaac Cash, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 each to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the German Hospital, Dalston; the North-Eastern Hospital for Sick Children, Hackney-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the Providence Baptist Chapel, Hackney-road; and the Wesleyan Chapel, Hackney-road; and £100 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

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A NORWEGIAN VIKING'S SHIP.

On the farm of Gokstad, not far from Sandefjord, a favourite watering-place of the Norwegians, situated on the western coast of the Christianiafjord, is a large mound, about 150 ft. in diameter, which for centuries has been called Kongshaugen, or the King's Hill; and there was a local tradition of some king or mighty chief being buried there. Last winter, however, the people of the farm began excavating the hill, and soon came upon some timber and wooden materials. This discovery was at once reported to the Norwegian Society for the Preservation of Ancient Northern Monuments at Christiania. They sent down the well-known antiquary Mr. Nicolaysen, under whose guidance the excavation was continued during last April and May. It has resulted in a discovery of uncommon interest.

The hill contained the entire hull of an old ship from the Pagan times of the Vikings, in a remarkably good state of preservation. As estimated by the antiquaries, it dates from the period called the "younger iron age," and must be rather more than 1000 years old. In 1863 a vessel, 45 ft. long, was dug out at Nydam, in Schleswig; and in 1867 another, 43 feet in length, was discovered at Thune, in Norway; but the ship now found at Gokstad is not only much larger, but much better preserved, and contains a great number of articles, weapons and implements, which will aid in throwing light upon the life and customs of the old Norsemen.

The Gokstad vessel, built entirely of oak, is 75 English feet long between stem and stern, and 16 ft. broad amidships; and appears, like the Thune vessel, to be of a low build, drawing only 5 ft. The deals were riveted together by iron nails; and the ribs, of which there are twenty, are connected with the deals at the top by rivets, but at the bottom with ties, as in the vessel found at Thune. Amidships, in the bottom of the ship, is a heavy beam, both ends of which are fashioned in the shape of a fish's tail. This beam served as a support for the mast, of which there is still a piece standing in its place; while the upper part, which had been cut off, was found in the vessel. The mast appears to have been about 22 ft. long. Remains of two or three small boats were found; some pieces inside the ship, and some close to it.

In the fore-part of the vessel was a collection of various articles and utensils, such as a very large and well-made copper kettle; also a large wooden cask, which it is supposed must have been the water-cask of the crew; bits of sail and ropes, a great number of oars, some about 20 ft. long, and a rudder.

It appears, from the latest examination, that the ship had been built for sixteen oars only on each side, not for eighteen, as was at first supposed. One piece of timber turns out to be the stock of an anchor; the anchor was an iron one, of which only a few remains have been found. Several pieces of wood, of an unusual form, but quite sound and beautifully carved, and about 1½ foot long, are thought to have been the blocks used for the rigging. Each block is perforated with circular holes, which have the appearance of being worn by the ropes having been run through them. A wooden spade was also found. This, judging by its shape, is one of the implements of daily life, which during the course of a thousand years has undergone least alteration.

A number of shields were placed in a row inside the gunwale of the ship, like the scales on a fish. The chief part of these shields was made of wood, but of this nothing remains; only the centre pieces of iron, or bosses, which protected the outer side of the shields, were found here, at intervals of about eighteen inches from each other. The number of these shields, in all about one hundred, seem to have corresponded with the number of the crew. This arrangement of the shields on the inside of the gunwale of the ship is exactly the same as what is represented in the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy, which dates from the latter part of the eleventh century. That tapestry, as is well known, represents the ships of William the Conqueror on their way across the Channel to England. It is supposed, we believe, that these shields, being made of very thin materials, were only intended for ornament, as they were not strong enough to resist a heavy blow of the swords used at that time.

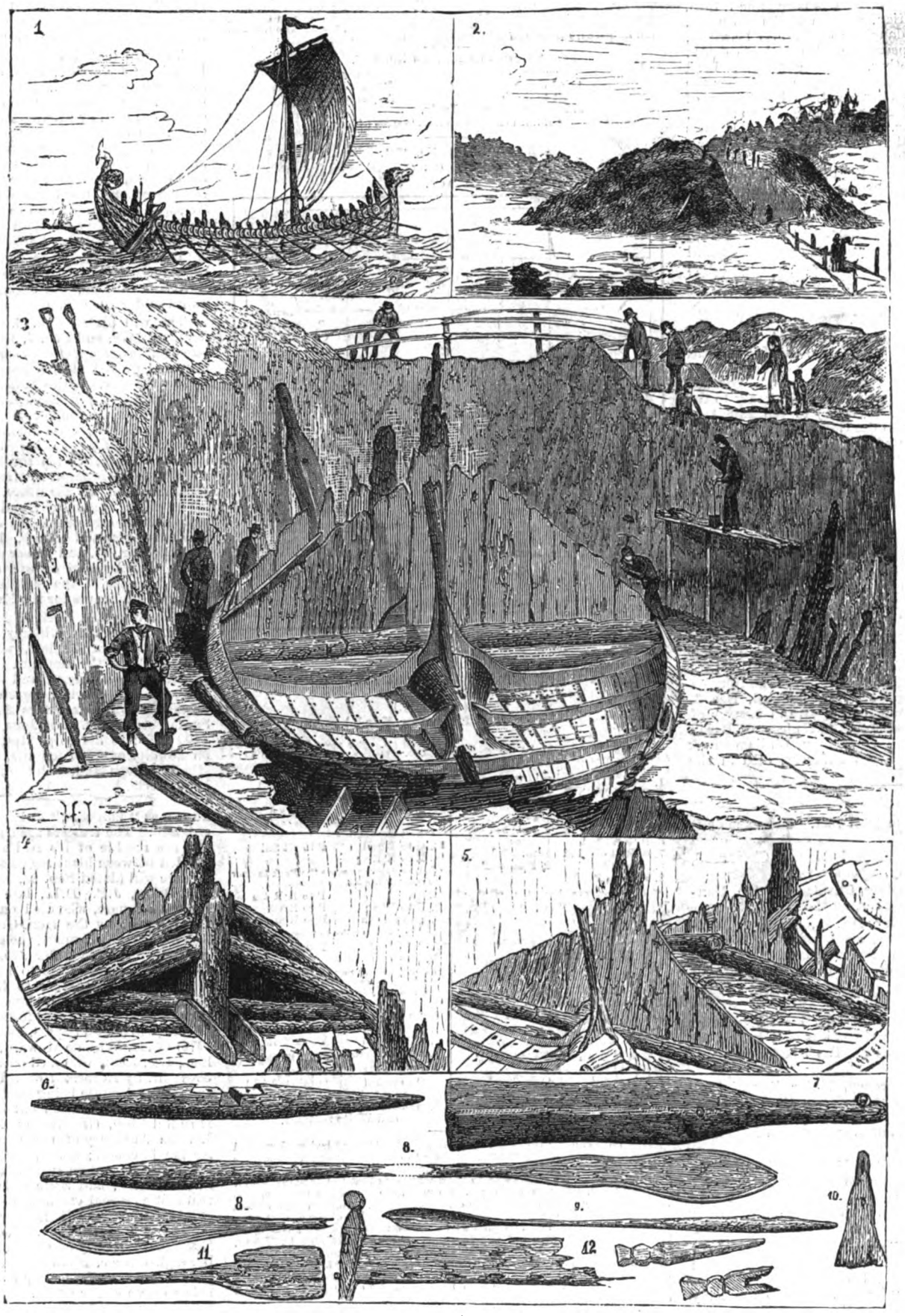
In the middle of the ship was a sepulchral chamber, to contain the body of the dead chieftain. It was built of strong spars and boards, in the shape of the roof of a house; but the pressure of the soil on top had proved too heavy, and one side had broken in. A great disappointment, however, met the antiquaries here. The sepulchral chamber had evidently been broken into, and at some time robbed of its contents. Some human bones, parts of a costly garb, richly embroidered with gold and silver, and bits of bridles, mounted with ornaments of lead and gilt bronze, were the only remains of any interest. A portion of the vessel under this chamber had been cut away; and it is supposed that the robbers had effected an entry by digging in under the ship and breaking through the bottom of it. The bones of three horses and a dog were found around the ship.

It was generally the custom in the time of the Vikings to bury a deceased Viking chief in his vessel, which had carried him from shore to shore in search of glory, fame, and wealth. The ship was usually placed with its stem towards the sea; so that when Odin, the mighty god of the northern mythology, should call the gallant chief, he could set sail straight off land, bound for Valhalla.

The hill is about one English mile distant from the shore of the fjord; but, judging from the appearance of the neighbourhood and the nature of the alluvial soil, it is evident that in olden times the sea washed close up to the base of the hill. Blue clay has principally been used in covering the ship, and this accounts for its excellent state of preservation.

According to the latest Norwegian papers the authorities have now decided on removing this interesting relic to Christiania. Workmen are already engaged in building a kind of movable supporting stage under the hull of the ship, upon which it will be drawn to the shore, where it will be put on board a large raft and towed up to Christiania by a steamer. On its arrival in Christiania, the ship will be taken to the University Museum, where a house will be built for its reception, and where it is intended to repair it as far as may be found advisable. When the work is completed and all the different objects of interest found in the ship and the excavated hill are properly arranged, the public will be admitted to view this unique piece of antiquity.

H. L. B.



1. Supposed original appearance of the ship, fully equipped.
2. The "King's Hill," where the ship was found.
3. The ship on May 27, after being excavated.
4. Remains of fore-part of sepulchral chamber, seen from the stern.
5. Remains of sepulchral chamber, seen from the stem.
6. Stock of the anchor, 19 ft. or 20 ft. long.
7. The rudder, above 12 ft. long.
8. Oars, 19 ft. or 20 ft. long.
9. Smaller oars, for the small boats found in the ship.
10. Rudder for small boat.
11. Spade, 5 ft. long, somewhat damaged.
12. Remains of a bedstead.

THE NORWEGIAN VIKING SHIP DISCOVERED NEAR SANDEFJORD, NORWAY.

THAMES AND ISIS STEAM-BOAT TRAFFIC.

During five years past there has been regular summer passenger traffic, once a week both ways, between Kingston and Oxford, by the steamer Isis, which belonged to Mr. H. Astrop. But last year he transferred it to the Thames and Isis Steam-Boat Company, taking the appointment of managing director. The Company has now got a new boat, the Thames, very superior to the Isis, built for its service by Mr. G. Davis, jun., of St. Helen's Works, Abingdon. This is the subject of our Illustration.

The Thames is a saloon-steamer, 95 ft. long by 13 ft. beam, built of Siemens steel, ¼ inch or 5-16th inch thick, with double sheer-strake. She is of extremely light draught, specially constructed for the somewhat difficult navigation of the Thames, with new and original arrangement of stern-post and stern-tubes, designed by her builder. The internal construction comprises a main saloon, 35 ft. in length, handsomely upholstered in blue Utrecht velvet, with ladies' cabin and lavatory communicating therewith. There is also a conveniently arranged and commodious smoking-saloon aft, with lavatory attached, besides captain's cabin, steward's pantry, and all other conveniences usually found in a seagoing vessel. The whole of the fittings are of teak. The boat is propelled by twin screws driven by a pair of engines, each of 7 in. cylinders, with 9 in. stroke; the boiler is of the return tubular type. This steamer is capable of the speed of twelve miles an hour. She has obtained the usual Board of Trade certificate, and carries 186 passengers. The engines, as well as the boat, were constructed by Mr. G. Davis, jun.

The arrangements for this season are very inviting to Londoners who have leisure for a few days' holiday trip up the river. The fare to Oxford is eighteen shillings: return fare thirty shillings. The steamer leaves Kingston on Monday a quarter before twelve at noon, and reaches Windsor at twenty minutes past five in the afternoon. You have the whole evening for a stroll in Windsor Park and comfortable dinner in the town, where you take your bed. Next morning brings you to Caversham Bridge, where you land at half-past six and stay the night. The third day's voyage brings you to Oxford at six o'clock on Wednesday evening. The return passage down from Oxford to Kingston is performed in two days, Thursday and Friday, stopping at Henley for the Thursday night.

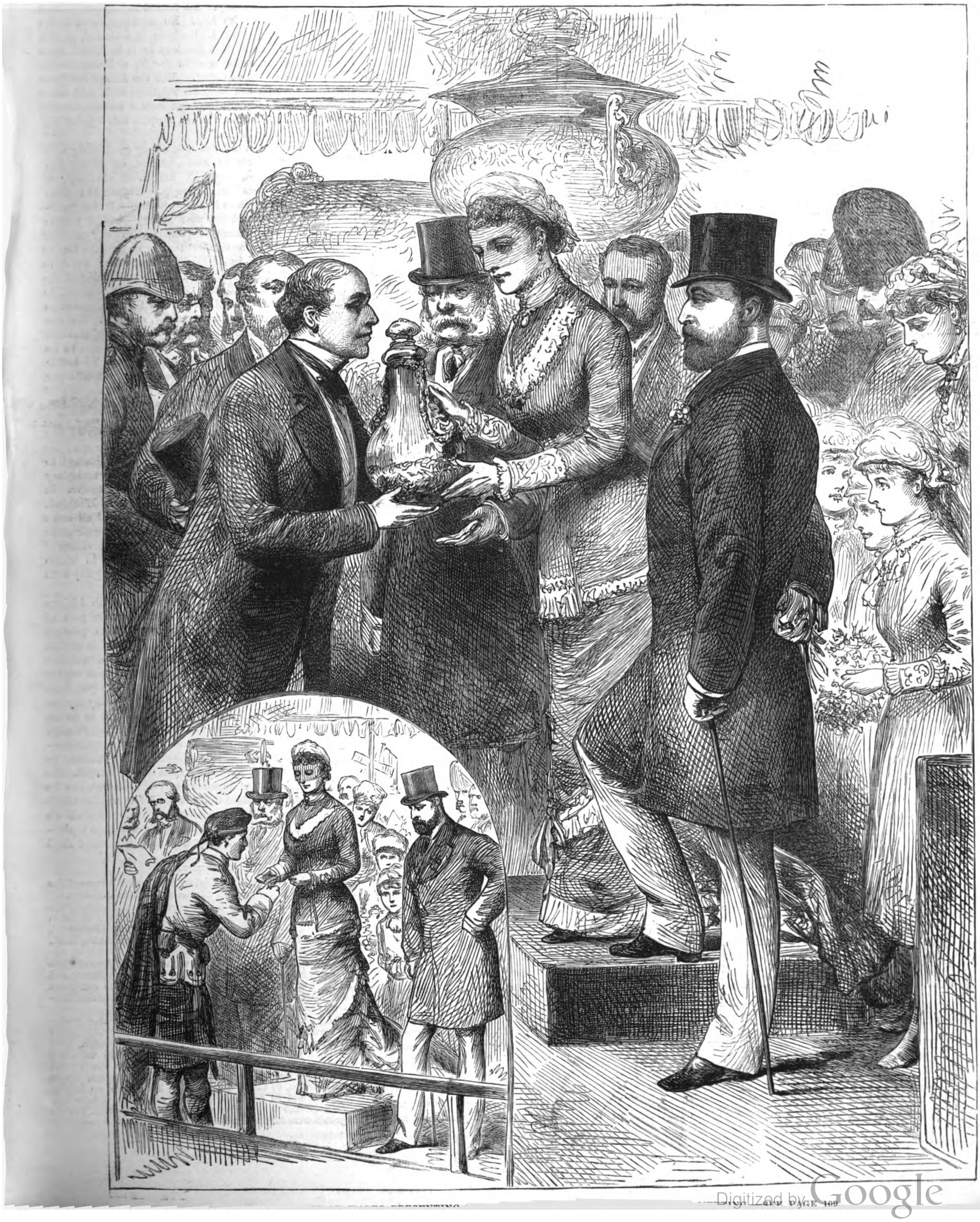
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 22, Holland Park, W., the wife of Adelino Pinto Leite, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 3, Palace Gardens-Terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 40, Eccleston-square, Lady Emily Chichester of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Westport House, Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rector of Agherton, Sewell Hamilton, Esq., to Helena Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Robinson, Rector of Bovevagh, and Precentor of Christ's Church, Dublin, granddaughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., Archdeacon of Armagh, and Prebend of Kildare, and of the Right Hon. Henry Jeffery Flower, Viscount Ashbrook.

On the 21st inst., at Mellifont Church, Richard Quin, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. Richard Quin, Rector of Forkhill, to Dorothea Roberta, daughter of the late Robert Foster Dunlop, Esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Dunlop, of Monasterboice House, County Louth, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Clarence-parade, Southsea, Emma Dorothea, widow of Major George Ash Thompson, late of Ardkill, Tyrone, Ireland.

On the 23rd inst., at 4, St. James's-square, the Dowager Countess Cowper, aged 74.

On the 16th inst., at Pretoria, Transvaal, of enteric fever. Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Major and Lieutenant-General 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 43, eldest son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart.

On the 22nd inst, at Hill-street, Baroness de Cetto, in her 80th year, widow of Baron de Cetto, formerly Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

Sunday, Aug. 1.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Lammas Day.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; Rom. ii. 1—17. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Matt. xvi. 24—xvii. 14.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Currey; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton, Principal of Selwyn College, Cambridge.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.

Monday, Aug. 2.

Bank Holiday.
The Royal Academy, closing day.
Archæological Institute at Lincoln, excursion to Navenby, &c.; evening, general concluding meeting.
Bee exhibition, Horticultural Society's Gardens, last day.
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton (two days).
Rowing: Bath, Bedford, and Oxford Regattas.
Races: Croydon, Ripon, Kempton Park.
Athletic Sports: Arundel, Sudbury, Bedford, Hadleigh, Littlehampton, Spalding, Northampton, Newport (Mon.).

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days).
Brighton Races.

Wednesday, Aug 4.

Agricultural Society, noon.

Thursday, Aug. 5.

Toxophilite Society, extra target.

Friday, Aug. 6.

New Moon, 3.48 a.m.
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Lewes Races.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

Trinity Law Sittings end.
Birmingham Regatta.
The Lord Mayor's Dinner to her Majesty's Ministers.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 18	29·931	63·0	57·8	·84	8	70·8	57·6	SW.	290	0·005
19	29·986	62·6	54·0	·75	8	71·6	56·9	SW. WSW.	254	0·000
20	30·065	62·8	50·5	·66	5	72·9	55·0	WSW. W. NNW.	162	0·000
21	29·998	64·1	55·2	·74	7	74·6	55·9	E. S.	144	0·240
22	29·964	59·9	55·0	·85	8	70·6	55·4	E. SE.	109	0·000
23	29·945	63·7	55·5	·76	6	74·1	54·2	SE. S.	160	0·000
24	29·846	63·4	56·1	·78	8	73·3	59·5	SSW. SW.	203	0·005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·914	29·982	30·047	30·042	29·973	29·969	29·879
Temperature of Air	65·0°	64·6°	65·2°	67·0°	58·9°	66·2°	66·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·6°	58·7°	58·6°	62·6°	57·7°	59·2°	58°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	W.	S.	E.	S.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 53	10 33	11 12	11 56	—	0 18	0 45	1 8	1 30	1 56	2 7	2 25	2 40	2 55

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give
TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES at the ST. JAMES'S HALL,
the First in the AFTERNOON at THREE,
the Second in the EVENING at EIGHT.
These truly great American Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. E. M. HALL, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. POWERS,
and the whole of the new and magnificent company of forty performers
will appear both afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7 o'Clock.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
have prepared
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME
for presentation on the
NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY,
MONDAY,
on which occasion there will be a Special
DAY PERFORMANCE, commencing at Three o'Clock,
in addition to the usual
EVENING PERFORMANCE at EIGHT.
Last week of the eminent American Comedians.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
in England of those truly great and eminent Comedians,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. E. M. HALL, MR. JOHNSON, and
MR. POWERS,
their congé expiring on Aug. 7.
Such a success as that which has been achieved by the above-named artists is but of rare occurrence, the St. James's Hall having been crowded to repletion every night during the past four weeks.
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 till 6.30 every day.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New and Powerful Company,
including the four great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. POWERS, MR. E. M. HALL, and MR. JOHNSON.
Their Last Week in England.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.30 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back — First Class. £2 15 0 — Second Class. £1 19 0
Available for Return within One Month
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 33s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The EXPRESS ROUTE to SCOTLAND. EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE for AUGUST, 1880:—

	WEEKDAYS.						SUNDAYS.	
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	A p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	B p.m.	p.m.
King's Cross .. .. dep.	5.15	10.0	10.35	8.0	8.30	9.0	8.30	9.0
Edinburgh .. .. arr.	3.30	7.0	8.38	5.40	6.0	7.20	6.0	7.20
Glasgow .. .. ,,	5.25	8.20	10.25	—	7.32	8.54	7.32	8.54
Perth .. .. ,,	6.40	9.25	11.40	—	8.30	9.55	8.30	9.35
Aberdeen .. .. ,,	10.12	3.20	3.20	—	12.40	2.15	12.40	2.15
Inverness .. .. ,,	—	8.50	8.50	—	2.45	6.25	2.45	6.25

A This Train will not be run after Aug. 13.
B This Train will not be run on Sundays after Aug 15.
Pullman's Sleeping Cars and the Sleeping Carriages of the East Coast Companies will be attached to the 8.30 p.m. (Sundays, 8.30 p.m.) and 9.0 p.m. Down Expresses, and to the corresponding Up Night Trains from Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.
Tourist and Pleasure Party Tickets are issued from the principal stations.
London, King's-cross Station, July, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, July, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT. CHARLES I. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves; Mrs. Bancroft; Mr. J. L. Toole; Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS will COMMENCE at the above Establishment TO-NIGHT, JULY 31. Conductor, Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnett. Box-Office open Daily from Ten to Five.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—EVERY EVENING at Eight. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Hector Ludon, Astarte, Chirgwin Troubadour Quartette, Kaouly Koilino Troupe, Victorelli Troupe, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, and Phœbe Dunn. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. At Ten. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

Lord Hartington, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. A. Arnold, made a statement to the House of Commons on Monday last elucidatory of the present position of affairs in Afghanistan. It was clear as to the facts already known, and cautious as to the inferences which some may be disposed to draw from them. It indicated, as might have been reasonably expected, a desire on the part of the Marquis of Ripon, as Viceroy of India, to avoid any visible break in the policy that had been sanctioned by his predecessor, Lord Lytton, and, at the same time, to give to it a general direction conducive to the main object of the present Cabinet. Indeed, when the noble Marquis arrived at the seat of Government in India there appeared to be no obvious reason for any abrupt change in the administrative course then being pursued in reference to Afghanistan. It had been already decided that, pending the occupation of Candahar and protection of the Frontier which had been assigned by the Treaty of Gundamuk, our troops should return as early as possible from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. As it was extremely desirable, previously to this military withdrawal, that a strong and capable Ruler should be found to assume the Government of Cabul and of that district, Lord Lytton had opened communications, in March last, with Abdurrahman Khan. Ever since that time these communications have been in progress. They have extended over a length of time not anticipated in the first instance. The distance between Turkestan, where Abdurrahman had fixed his quarters, and Cabul necessarily made all intercourse between him and the Indian Government slow, and, therefore, comparatively infrequent. The Grandson of Dost Mahomet was, as Lord Hartington candidly admitted to be not unnatural, in the circumstances, somewhat distrustful of the apparently disinterested offer made to him by the British Government. Moreover, he wished to be recognised, if possible, as the Ameer of an undivided Afghanistan. His position in Turkestan itself was not by any means securely established, and he had to observe the utmost caution among the tribes in the direction of Cabul, to ascertain how far he might depend upon their support. For some time, therefore, he fought rather shy of negotiations with the British Government. Lord Lytton, however, no doubt anxious to terminate as speedily and as satisfactorily as he could the invasion which he had commenced in some haste, and which had involved the Indian Government in such unexpected embarrassment, wisely determined to follow up his communications with Abdurrahman to a definite practical issue.

At this stage of affairs the new Viceroy could only continue the general plans which had been devised and set on foot by Lord Lytton. The outcome seems to have been so far successful. Abdurrahman has reached the neighbourhood of Cabul; has been well received by the Sirdars and the people; has been proclaimed Ameer at a Durbar held at Cabul with the assent of the British Government; and seems likely to be accepted by the "National party" in Afghanistan. The troops, therefore, of the Indian Government will shortly retire to positions selected partly with a view to their health, partly for the facilities they will give to the British authorities to watch the course of events and to afford protection to those Chiefs and Tribes who have been friendly to us; and, in the Autumn, will, it is hoped, return to India through the Passes. The Ameer has been simply recognised by the British Government, and such temporary assistance offered to him as may help him to establish his authority. No formal engagements have been entered into with him. No interference with the internal Government of Afghanistan is intended, or will be attempted. No British Resident is to be forced upon him; but, when occasion calls for it, a Mohammedan Envoy will be sent to Cabul. But the Ameer has been informed that he can have no relations with any other Foreign Power but ourselves, and that if he acts in conformity with our advice we shall support him against any "unprovoked aggression."

Lord Hartington did not speak very confidently upon the future prospects of Abdurrahman, or of the permanent pacification, through his instrumentality, of the Afghan tribes and people. None but those who are ignorant of the country—of its population, its chiefs, and its past history—would venture to do so. Our recent experience (to say nothing of that which is more remote) teaches us that the less we meddle with affairs in Afghanistan the better it will be both for our Indian Empire and for the well-being of the United Kingdom. Military dominion—less, perhaps, in that than in most countries—is not to be regarded as identical with social order, prosperity, or peace. We can wield the sword in the East with full assurance of success; but it is not by the sword that its resources are to be developed. This, perhaps, is beginning to be better understood than it once was. Meanwhile, we have to pay a heavy penalty for our knowledge. The Secretary of State for India has not yet told us the exact cost in money of the Afghan Campaigns, nor how much of it will have, in reason, to be shared by the people of this country with those of India. No doubt, however, the new burden to which both they and we are doomed to look forward will be a heavy one. The glitter and glory of military enterprise is found to be very expensive. It is a happy thing that such should be the case. Mankind, not alone of one race, or of one nation, but of all races and nations, are sufficiently prone to hostile aggressions to require being held to heavy bail for the preservation of the peace; and this especially in those cases in which what we call "civilisation" comes in close contiguity with semi-civilised or uncivilised races.

We are now threatened with another South African trouble. Great firmness, as well as care, on the part of the Colonial Government will be required to prevent another collision as dangerous and as unjustifiable as that with the Zulus. Indeed, when once the spirit of war has been let loose, it is scarcely possible to restrain it within intended limits. We know not that we have yet done with bloodshed in Afghanistan. It is not, by any means, unlikely that we shall see, or hear, more of it in South Africa. What passes under the name of "spirited Foreign Policy" in theory very easily, and sometimes even necessarily, passes into a practical shape terribly exacting in its demands, both upon life and upon the means of it. No blow, once struck, with whatever just intention, can be fully recalled. It is sure to leave behind it results which are to be deplored. Whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap. It is true, in a much wider sense than is commonly understood, that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword.

It is understood that the Earl of Aberdeen will succeed the late Earl of Kintore as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

The Lord Mayor presided at the first annual meeting of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, which was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday. Amongst the speakers were Earl Fortescue, Sir W. Jenner, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Mr. Erichsen, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the widows and children of those who perished in the Risca explosion has reached £4000, and the Mayor of Newport has collected £1500. It is computed that at least £18,000 will be required to make the same allowance as was made in the Abercarne catastrophe.

The returns made up to the end of June show that during that month eighty-eight ships left the Mersey, with 20,757 emigrants. Of these, 7840 were English, 220 Scotch, 3679 Irish, 8832 foreign, and the nationalities of 186 were not known. Of the whole, 17,505 were bound for the United States, while 3023 sailed for British North America, 106 to South America, 67 to the East Indies, 3 to the West Indies, 6 to China, and 31 for the West Coast of Africa. There is a decrease of 8535 as compared with the previous month, but the emigrants were 9206 more than in June last year.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I read in that highly respectable journal the *Standard*, in its issue for the 27th inst.,

> The mask of philanthropy and enthusiasm is gradually being lifted, and under its benevolent features we are permitted to discern the grim visage of war. Sympathy for the Hellenic race is slowly darkening into hatred of the Turk, and, having been lured into a pacific Conference, Europe is now being invoked to assume a martial attitude. Once more the apostles of the "bag and baggage" gospel are assailing our ears, and they perform their task with so little discretion that we are bluntly told we must be prepared to set our navies and armies in motion in order to do away once and for all with that "nuisance" the Ottoman Empire.

I hope, as we all hope, that grim-visaged War may have to hide his face again; but, touching Europe being lured into a pacific Conference and then invoked to assume a martial attitude, I should like to quote the opinion on the Eastern Question, generally, of one Torquato Tasso, who wrote a poem called "Jerusalem Delivered." Hear Tasso, in Fairfax's translation:—

> For, if the Christian Princes ever strive
> To win fair Greece out of the Tyrant's hands
> And those usurping Ishmaelites deprive
> *Of woful Thrace, which now captivèd stands,*
> You must from Realms and Seas the Turk forth drive
> As Godfrey chas'd them from Judæa's lands;
> And in this Legend all that glorious deed
> Read while you arm you; arm you while you read.

It will thus be seen that the "bag and baggage" policy, so sternly reprehended by the *Standard*, is no new thing. It dates, indeed, from the sixteenth century. Earlier. It dates, indeed, from the year 1453, when Mahomet the Conqueror entered Constantinople. Mr. Gladstone is frequently reproached by the more frenzied among his opponents with having "needlessly reopened the Eastern Question." That question, I take it, has never been closed since the Christian Church of St. Sophia was violently converted into a Mahometan mosque; and it never will be, nor can be, nor should be closed until the Greek Patriarch says mass again at the high altar of the Church of St. Sophia, aforesaid.

One is getting rather tired of "Dr." Tanner from Minnesota (they say that he is an Englishman, and he certainly seems mad enough to be one) and his fast. I notice that my esteemed contemporary the *Observer*, of last Sunday, in an intelligent leader on the fasting man of New York, cites, *seriatim*, all the historical starvation cases which I quoted in this column last week—to wit, the murthering widow Cecilia Rygway, John Scott of Borthwick in Teviotdale, Mary Waughton of Wigginton, Christine Michelot, and so forth. But I am not about to bring any charge of "stealing my thunder" against the writer in the *Observer*: for the reason that I fancy we are both indebted for our starvation lore to the same admirable source of information, "Chambers's Book of Days." Scarcely, I think, could the modern journalist get on without the aid of that wonderful treasury of knowledge contained in two stout volumes of eight hundred pages each.

If I were asked by a young journalist to furnish him with a list of books for a library that would be eminently of service to him in the daily pursuit of his vocation, the following would be about the library of reference that I should suggest. The Bible, Cruden's Concordance thereto; Shakspeare, with the Cowden Clarke concordance; Burke's Peerage, Blackstone's Commentaries, De Lolme on the Constitution, Junius, Edmund Burke's works (and as many of the Bohn's Edition of Anything as he can get hold of), Murray's home and foreign guide books (old editions can be picked up for a song at the bookstalls), Chambers's Book of Days as aforesaid, Chaucer, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Southgate's "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," Buckle's Miscellanies and Commonplace Books, Montaigne, Rabelais, Paterson's Book of Roads, Cobbett's English Grammar, Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery; Hone's Table Book, Year Book, and Every Day Book; Paley's Natural Theology, Wood's Natural History, and the Newgate Calendar. You see that I have omitted both Lemprière's Classical Dictionary and Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. I did so omit these two books of reference purposely. Try to get up, either in your head or your commonplace book, a Lemprière and a Haydn of your own.

But here is another fasting memorandum, which I cheerfully place at the disposition of my esteemed *confrère* of the *Observer*. It is from Underhill's—well, we will say, Underhill's "Petroleum Broke Loose." "In Colchester Jail," says Underhill, "within this last two years, Parnell, the Quaker, would needs fast forty days and nights; who, after he had fasted eight or nine days, suffered some food to be applied to him; but his body by fasting having lost its power of reception and concoction, he died."

That "library of reference" which I spoke of just now reminds me that there is lying before me a little, thin, quaint-looking volume of about a hundred and fifty pages entitled "Journals and Journalism, with a Guide for Literary Beginners." The book (published by Messrs. Field and Tuer) purports to be by "John Oldcastle," but this is probably a pseudonym. The type is old-fashioned; the paper has the hue and texture of old *papier de Holland;* and, altogether, "Journals and Journalism," so far as its bibliographical aspect goes, might have been disentombed from the crypt of old St. Paul's (where the Paternoster-row booksellers kept their stocks) after the Great Fire. How many First Folios of Shakspeare perished in that monumental blaze, I wonder.

"John Oldcastle" discourses of "journals and journalists" from the different points of view of "introductions to editors,' "how to begin," "journalism as a career," both as regards its "fair" and "seamy" sides, "pounds, shillings, and pence" (this is a very curious chapter, and it told me a variety of things which I never knew before), "how to correct proofs," and so forth. The text is pleasantly interspersed with facsimiles of the autographs of well-known journalists and men of letters. I should say that to young men anxious to enter upon a career of the laboriousness and the thanklessness of which young men have generally only a very vague idea—in which the kicks are many and the halfpence are few—"John Oldcastle's" little book will be a very useful one. It is full of useful hints and bits of advice to journalistic aspirants.

Still, were I a young man, I should certainly not adopt journalism as a profession. With very rare exceptions, the career leads, eventually, to little beyond premature old age and indigence. Arguing from the mere brutal "pounds, shillings, and pence" standpoint, I would much rather, as things go at present, be an actor. A "walking gentleman" at a prosperous London theatre earns a much handsomer income than does an average journalist; and the walking gentleman's work is ridiculously light.

I hasten to correct an error into which I fell last week in a matter concerning the electric communication of the "latest news." That which I inadvertently called the "MacMahon Telephonic Company" is, in reality, the "MacMahon Telegraphic News Company," which is specially licensed by the Postmaster General for the purpose of supplying its subscribers with a telegraphic service of Parliamentary, sporting, and general news. In the United States the instruments or indicators are in general use in Stock Exchanges, clubs, theatres, hotels, restaurants, counting-houses, police-offices, and banks; and even in the drawing-room the "indicator," which is entirely self-acting, and requires no local batteries, no winding up, and no knowledge of telegraphy on the part of those who use it, is rapidly becoming popular.

There would seem to be a tolerably unanimous consensus of opinion, both among intelligent English travellers and unprejudiced native Americans, that the United States are not what is commonly termed a "picturesque" country, and that the aspect of American cities and the dress and manners of the inhabitants are, as a rule, prosaic. At the same time, it is worthy of curious remark that a love for the "processional picturesque," for cortéges, cavalcades, and spectacular outings of the Belgian *kermesse* kind seems to be rapidly growing in the States. The Shrovetide Carnival at New Orleans is really a magnificent pageant; but it seems to have found a rival in a procession organised in San Francisco in honour of the "Glorious Fourth of July," which is described in the *San Francisco News Letter* as "the most Gorgeous Celebration ever presented on the Pacific Coast."

Among the leading attractions in this most "spanglorious" of shows, I note the "Independence Car," drawn by six snow-white horses, and supporting the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Jennie Sherman) surrounded by thirteen beautiful young ladies, representing the Thirteen original States of the Union, all busily engaged in signing the Declaration of Independence. How many times, I wonder, did they sign that immortal document between Oakland Ferry and the Pacific Hotel? Then there was a car with a Tableau Vivant picturing Life in the Sunny South, with "real darkies picking real cotton," and "jubilee songs and dances." On another car Washington crossed the Delaware on real ice. "Buffalo Bill" and other Californian pioneers on horseback preceded a team of emigrant waggons drawn by oxen and containing a large number of real babies. Columbus Discovering America was attended by a train of real Indians; and the seventh and last car bore a representation of the Battle of New Orleans, with real cotton-bales, real cannon, and real powder-stained gunners. It is gratifying to learn that no advertising-vans were allowed to join in the procession. Otherwise the picturesque aspect of the pageant might have been rendered slightly too realistic by colossal chariots covered with placards symbolical of the virtues of the celebrated Hoodlum Chewing| Tobacco, the Explosive Sewing-Machine, and the Automatic Complexion-Heightener.

I venture to suppose that although Dean Stanley and (I hope) a good many more persons (including my most humble and insignificant self) have been ignominiously defeated in the matter of the proposed memorial to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, the susceptibilities of the celebrated Mr. Briggs, M.P., will not be very violently outraged by reading that the Empress Eugénie, on her return from her dolorous pilgrimage to Zululand, was received at Southampton with manifestations of the most cordial and affectionate sympathy. It is pleasant to learn that Princess Beatrice came in one of the Royal yachts into the Southampton water to welcome back the Bereaved Lady to her adopted home. I hope that she will not think of going away. John Bull, in the long run, generally turns out to be both just and generous; and some of these days full justice will be done in England to the memory of the Napoleons.

As for the very trifling part which I was so impertinent to take in suggesting in this column, and in the leading columns of a daily paper, the erection of the now proscribed memorial, I very frankly confess that I was moved simply by sentimental reasons of a politically Liberal or, if you will, Radical nature. A Radical may be permitted to be sentimental once or twice in the course of a lifetime. Ever since I was a boy I have been an indefatigable student of the Napoleonic Legend; and in that Legend, down to its minutest details, I am ready (profoundly ignorant as I am in most branches of knowledge) to submit to a competitive examination with Anybody. I have said, and I repeat that the bitterest political and personal enemies of the First Napoleon—from William Pitt to Lord Bathurst—were the Tories. It was the Tories who sent him to St. Helena and slowly killed him there, and who had the inexpressible meanness to restrict the table allowance of champagne for himself and the gentlemen of his suite to a single bottle per diem; thus denying him, as the Tory Sir Walter Scott, half ironically, half compassionately remarked, "even the solace of intoxication." As it happened, Napoleon was the most temperate of mortals; but surely one bottle of champagne was but a Barmeside pabulum for a dinner party of six or eight.

It was the Tory reviewer John Wilson Croker who, in the *Quarterly* for years and years before and even after the death of the captive, most persistently and most malignantly slandered and abused him. It was the Tory editor of *Blackwood* who, in some bombastic verses, bade the Liberal Lady Holland scornfully reject the legacy (a beautiful cameo) which the banished man had left her as a testimonial of gratitude and esteem. The Whig Charles James Fox, the Whig Lord Holland, the Liberal Duke of Sussex, were friends of Napoleon; the Radical *Examiner* shaded his cause when he was writhing under the tyranny of the Tories; and (the statement will bear repetition) the most eulogistic Life of Napoleon ever penned by an Englishman was written by the Ultra Radical William Hazlitt. How the times do alter! To be a Radical *à la mode* nowadays, you must hate all the Bonapartists, root and branch, and insult the memory of a gallant young Prince (read the memorandum which Sir Evelyn Wood has brought home from Zululand) who died fighting in our quarrel. But I have yet full faith in John Bull coming round to the right way of thinking in this matter, sooner or later. Meanwhile and henceforth I will keep my growls to myself, and, so far as Bonapartism is concerned, couch apart, like an old bear in a cave, hatching vain empires.

The smiling city of Tours has done herself honour by honouring the memory of François Rabelais in setting up a statue of that famous satirist. The immaculate Paris *Gaulois*, which detests Rabelais and all his works, questions the propriety of erecting the statue at Tours: seeing that the author of "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel" was born at Seuilly, near Chinon, and that he died at Meudon, of which charming village he was the highly-respected curate. By-the-way, was not the jovial writer of the "Propos des Buveurs" a water-drinker? If that be the case, he should be forthwith incorporated among the "Illustrious Abstainers."

It was a pity that the London Season was at its zenith when the monument to the great French humourist was unveiled at Tours; else the inaugural ceremony might have been attended by a deputation from the London Rabelais Club. That pleasantest of symposia, whose motto is "Sursum corda"—the equally appropriate one, "Fay ce que Voudras," has not yet seemingly recovered from the stigma which it suffered in being adopted by the wicked Monks of Medmenham Abbey—continues to prosper; and its last dinner for the present season took place a few evenings since, when his Excellency the American Minister was one of the honoured guests. Victor Hugo is an honorary London Rabelaisian. Lord Houghton, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Comyns Carr, Mr. Woolner, R.A., Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), and Mr. Dion Boucicault are also members of the club, whose rites and mysteries (I am given to understand) are too Awful to be revealed to the uninitiated.

Gustave Doré ought to be a member of the Rabelais Club. That most versatile of painters, rarest of humourists, and most amiable of *bons enfants*, has just paid a flying visit to London. He came too late and went away too early, and was unable to avail himself of a tithe of the invitations which were awaiting him—and which await him every year. Gustave Doré is one of the few examples I know of a Lion who does not lose his mane. A London Lion, in his first season, is a very noble animal indeed. The tributes of shin-bone of beef which he receives in the way of invitations to dinners, balls, and garden parties are unlimited; and the proudest dames and the most beautiful damoiselles think his roaring more mellifluous than the notes of a Patti, a Nilsson, or a Gerster. But in his second season people are apt to go about saying that his mane is thinning and that he roars out of tune. And do you know a more deplorable spectacle than the Lion in his third season—bald, toothless, his claws drawn, contemptuously looked down upon by Count Reinecke Fuchs, who has just returned from Corea, and completely eclipsed by the Honourable Miss Shanks, so justly popular just now owing to her having traversed the Rocky Mountains on foot? But Gustave Doré has kept his mane, and is as much sought after every recurring season as ever.

I am tardy in calling attention to the new, enlarged, and revised edition, for 1880, of Dickens's "Dictionary of London," which is a very mine of amusing and useful metropolitan information, in the compass, so to speak, of a nutshell. Not that of a cocoa-nut, *bien entendu*, but of a Barcelona one. The dictionary is "posted up" even to the extent of a reference to the new Arcade which leads from Old Bond-street to Albemarle-street. There are, nevertheless, spots on the Sun. Homer—we have the authority of the scholiasts and the rhapsodists for it—sometimes nodded; and the ineffable Louis XIV. made a slip in his grammar when he asked for "mon" instead of "ma carosse." I have to reproach Mr. Charles Dickens with one small sin of omission. He has told his readers, most exhaustively, where the best chops and steaks are to be obtained in London; but never a word has he to say concerning Alamode beef.

The old "Thirteen Cantons" eating-house in Blackmoor-street, Clare-market, where alamode beef of a super-excellent quality was once to be found, has, I fear, died out; but there must be many extensively patronised alamode establishments yet remaining. There is one, I think, in Tichborne-street, close to the County Fire Office, which (the restaurant, not the Fire Office) I have been aware of at least forty years. I have heard of Dukes, only very slightly disguised, slipping into the "Thirteen Cantons" and ordering a sixpenny plate of alamode. I have heard of Countesses having alamode sent home to their princely mansions in a jug. I confess that I was wont to prefer the fourpenny to the sixpenny plate, not only for financial reasons, but because the cheaper "portion" was served in a pewter plate; and it was a point of etiquette that you should so completely "polish off" your allowance of alamode as to leave the plate shining like silver. The ingredient which imparts the lusciousness and "stickiness"—if I may use the expression—peculiarly distinctive of this dish is, I believe, arrowroot. At least, so Alexis Soyer told me, many years ago.

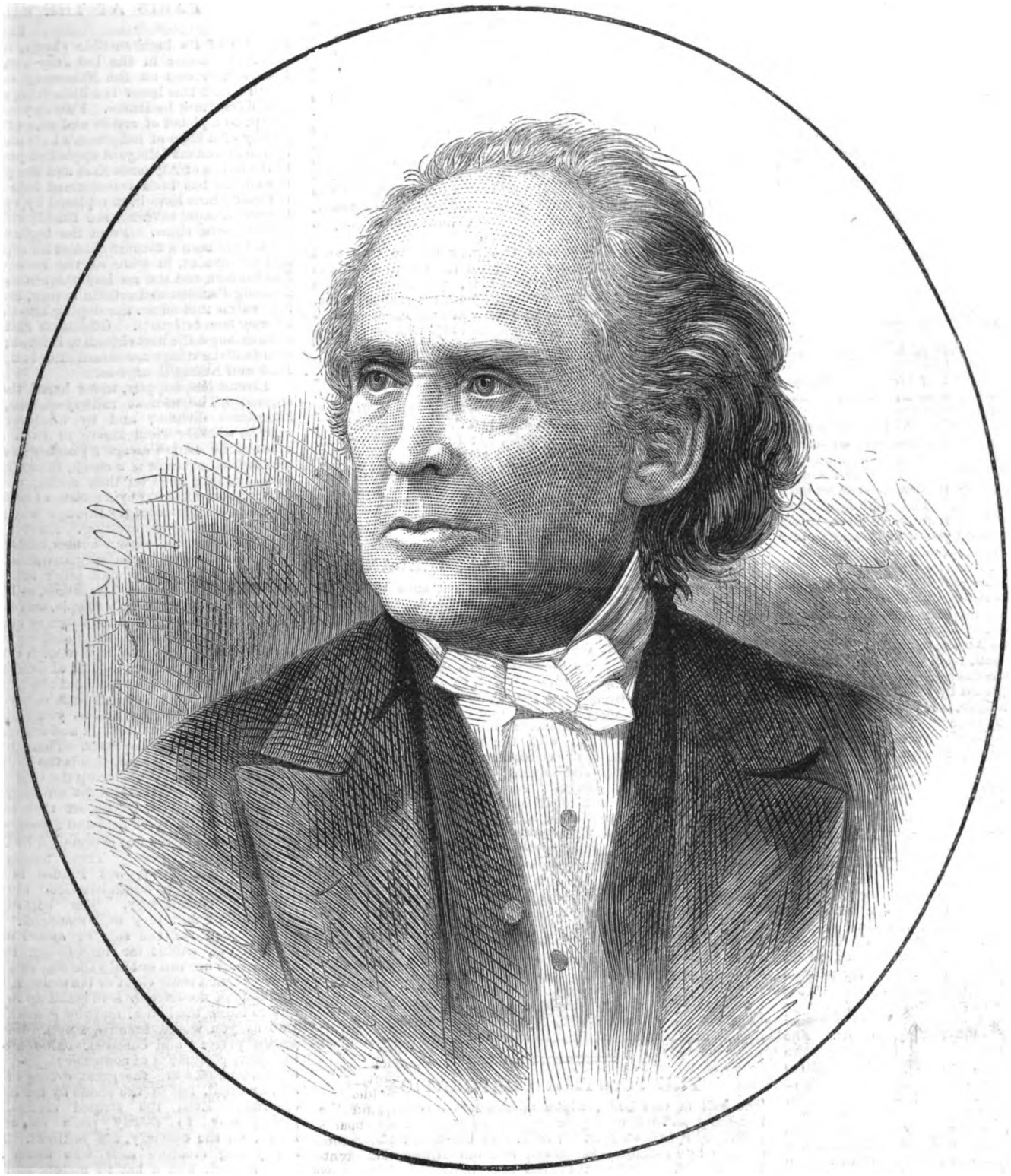
Mem.: London alamode beef is not at all like the "Bœuf à la Mode" of the French cookery books and the famous restaurant behind the Palais Royal. G. A. S.

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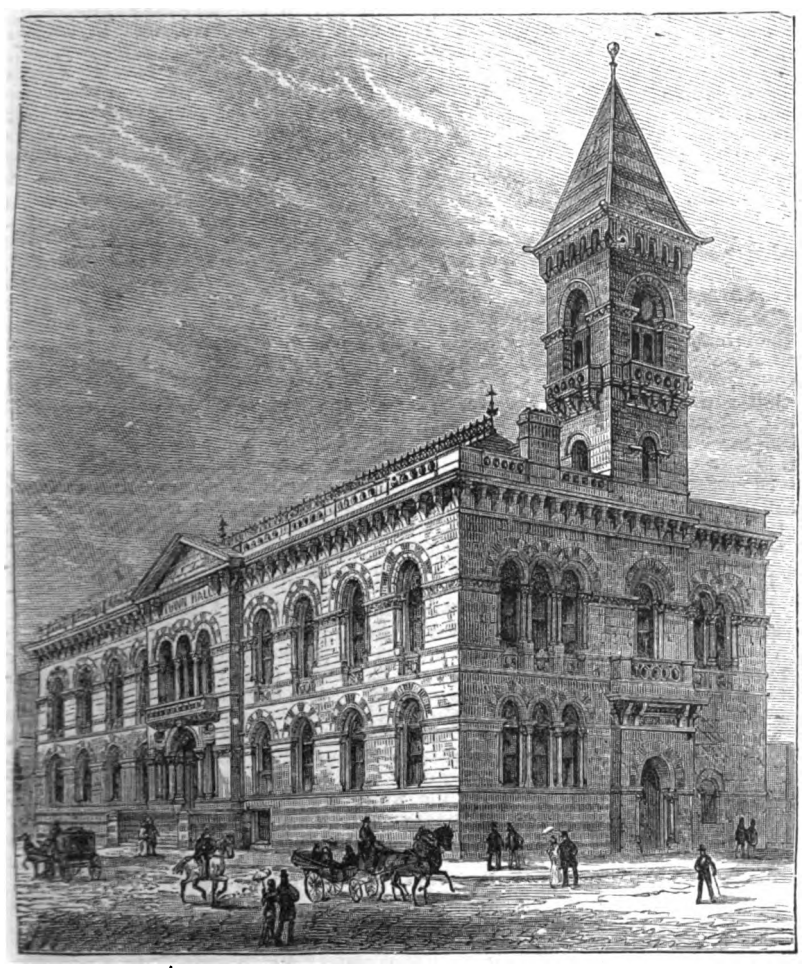


KENSINGTON HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 102.

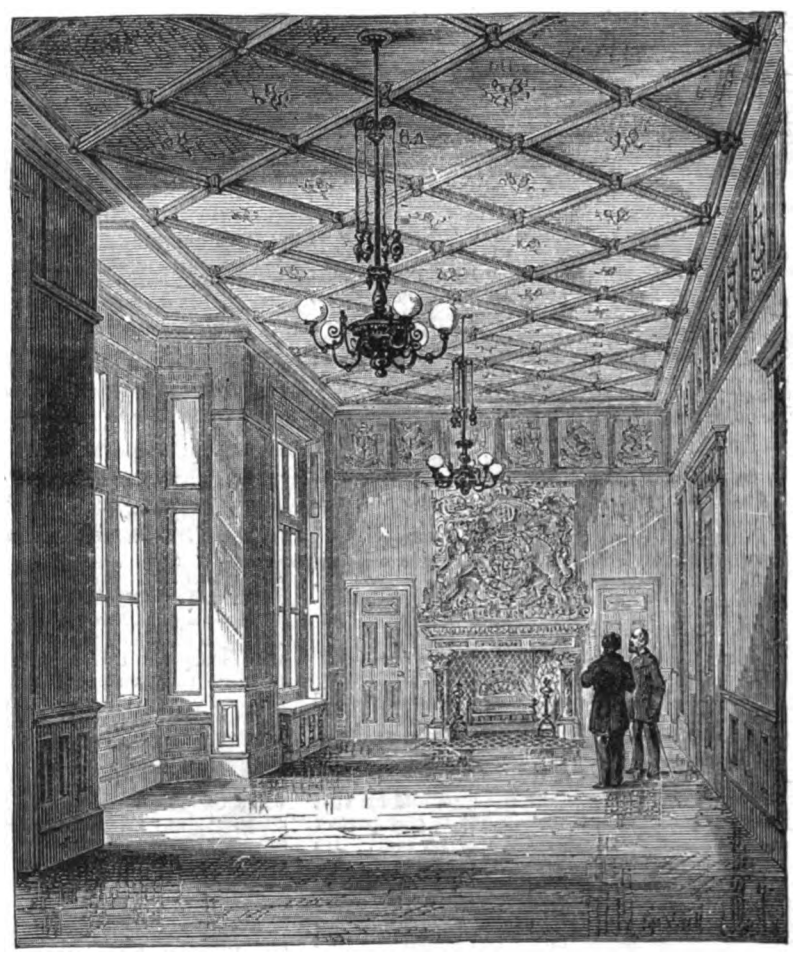
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THE REV. E. E. JENKINS, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



KINGSTOWN TOWNHALL, IRELAND.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



NEW HALL OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION, CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

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KENSINGTON HOUSE.

This costly and stately mansion, which has recently been secured by a committee of gentlemen connected with two of the fashionable recreation clubs, has been used several times for grand entertainments and bazaars or fancy fairs in aid of charitable funds. It is situated near the entrance to Kensington High-street, opposite the small gate of Kensington Gardens. It was erected by Baron Albert Grant, the well-known financier, some time M.P. for Kidderminster, who renovated and adorned the garden of Leicester-square. He did not, however, take up his residence in the vast mansion which he had constructed, and it was offered for sale in 1877, shortly after its completion, but there were no sufficient bidders. Baron Grant began building it in August, 1872, having acquired the freehold site by a protracted series of negotiations. To prepare the ground for the new mansion he pulled down old Kensington House and Colby House, the residence of Sir Thomas Colby, and also demolished a collection of tenements known as Jennings's-rents, and inhabited by 1200 people. The cost of building the house alone exceeded £165,000, and the whole cost of the mansion and appurtenances was £300,000 or £350,000.

The grounds, comprising seven acres of land, are skilfully laid out; they contain an orangery, lakes (on which canoes are placed), and beautiful plantations of trees, shrubberies, lawns, flower-beds, and paths leading to an American bowling-alley, greenhouses, and the stables, with sixteen stalls and four loose-boxes. In the garden in front of the house is a large triple elm. A lime-tree was left in the public path on setting back the boundary-railings to give regularity to the front. Indeed, the first point which strikes the visitor is that the place is a veritable *rus in urbe*. The south garden is seen at once through the glass doors of the hall. The boundaries have been carefully raised and planted all round with trees, which have now been growing at least eight years, while many older trees give a park-like aspect to the grounds.

The house, of which Mr. J. T. Knowles was the architect, is designed in a mixed Renaissance and Italian style; but the exterior is chiefly remarkable for its size and obvious costliness. It is built of stone. The interior has much grandeur, and is superbly decorated by Mr. Frederick Sang. The portico is supported by two great pillars of red Aberdeen marble. This gives admission into a lofty central hall, from which on each side rise marble stairs lighted by windows of coloured and ornamental glass, the landings supported by stone caryatids. This vestibule, which is paved with mosaic, leads to side halls which give access on the left or east to the picture-gallery, on the right to the dining-room. The main feature on the east side of the house is the long music saloon, which has a lofty ceiling painted in French style with Cupids playing the panpipes, the lyre, and instruments unknown to the ancients—the nadle and the violoncello. The walls are decorated half with portraits of Sir Peter Lely's beauties and half with pictures of Continental beauties. The doors leading to the picture-gallery present in the foreign half of the room views of Versailles, and in the English half views of Richmond. The picture-gallery is nearly as long as the ball-room, and leads into the blue drawing-room, which has panels of light blue inclosed in frames of cream and gold. On the painted ceiling the Loves are playing with flowers and shooting with the bow. Across the glass-domed conservatory (a prolongation of the entrance-hall) is the way to the yellow drawing-room, where the panels are yellow and the frames blue. On the painted ceiling here Love has grown to Hymen, and accompanies his mother with a lighted torch in his hand. A long passage leads to the dining-room, divided at will in two by a screen which rises up or sinks after the manner of a portcullis. The Loves on the ceiling tread the wine-press, fish among the water-lilies, shoot at ground game, and carry feathered game home. On the same floor are a library with portraits of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, and Bacon; a billiard-room, dressing-rooms, and morning-rooms. There are three floors above, from which, in front, a fine view of Kensington Palace and gardens is afforded. The underground accommodation is large enough to contain a vast range of cellars. The house is warmed by hot-water pipes under brazen gratings. The floors are in parqueterie, of oak and of pitch-pine. The skirtings in the passages are of marble; those of the dining-room are of oak.

We lately gave an account of the ladies' bazaar held in Kensington House, by the management of Viscountess Folkestone, for the benefit of the Kensington Industrial School for Girls, to which the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck kindly lent their personal assistance. Last Saturday there was a garden party there in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the relatives of the sailors drowned in H.M.S. Atalanta. An amateur concert took place in the large dining-hall. The Countess of Lonsdale, Lady Augusta Fane, and Mrs. Langtry sold flowers and fruit in a tent in the grounds. Lady Borthwick, assisted by her two children, presided over wheels of fortune, the Countess of Romney and Lady Blanche Hozier rendering their aid. Mrs. Brassey had a marquee and stall in the grounds, with a beautiful show of fruit and flowers, and with a sailor guard from the famous yacht Sunbeam. Mrs. Mundy obtained a long list of subscribers to the lottery for the painting representing the unfortunate ship Atalanta. Lady Lindsay of Balcarres, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, and Mrs. John Penn contributed gifts of flowers and fruit. In the east drawing-room Princess Christian, assisted by Mrs. Keith Fraser, held a stall at which flowers and bonbons were sold. Princess Mary Adelaide had a stall opening upon the conservatory, and disposed of a large quantity of cut flowers. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. The house was opened again, for the same purpose, on Monday evening.

The Bachelors' Ball, on Thursday week, given by a large number of unmarried noblemen and gentlemen to about 1300 invited guests, was a very splendid entertainment. The Prince and Princess of Wales were also upon this occasion among the company. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with the lime-light and electric light.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, M.A., who has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for this year, is the subject of a Portrait Engraving. Mr. Jenkins has been for many years before the Wesleyan public, and is esteemed both as a preacher and an able advocate of Wesleyan missions. The East has always had special attractions for him, and his visit to it a few years ago strengthened his interest in that part of the world. He was born in Exeter on May 10, 1820. He was educated in the Exeter Grammar School, and early manifested considerable aptitude for learning. He became a Wesleyan local preacher in the Teignmouth circuit in the year 1845, and in that capacity gave such evidence of preaching ability as to lead to his being brought forward for the Wesleyan ministry. He was appointed by the Conference to a foreign mission station in India, Mainaguddy, where he laboured with great zeal and success. His next appointment was Madras, at which place, in the year 1852, he established the High School, which now takes high rank as an educational agency. On his return to England from the foreign mission field he at once took a high position as a preacher and speaker. He was welcomed by some of the best circuits in England, and stayed three years in each circuit to which he was appointed until his appointment by the Conference to the office of Foreign Missionary Secretary. His sermons are distinguished for their clearness and polish, and show that he must have made a special study of the best English classics. In the presidential chair he exhibits all the qualities for which he is distinguished—suavity, clearness, and firmness. He has the prospect of a good official year before him; and, as he is greatly esteemed by the great body of ministers and laymen, his visits will be very welcome to the numerous Wesleyan societies which he will have to address.

The Conference assembled this year at the City-road Chapel, London; and, after filling up the vacancies in the "legal hundred" of ruling ministers, proceeded to the election of the President and Secretary for the ensuing year. During the past few months opinion had with singular unanimity designated the Rev. E. E. Jenkins to the first-mentioned office. The only question had been in reference to the minister who would obtain the second position in the voting, and thus practically receive a nomination for the following year's presidency. The result of the ballot was as follows:—W. O. Simpson, 10; G. W. Olver, 13; M. C. Osborn, 16; B. Hellier, 16; Dr. Osborn, 22; R. Roberts, 31; T. M'Cullagh, 49; W. T. Radcliffe, 52; Charles Garrett, 54; E. E. Jenkins, M.A., 281. This vote having been formally confirmed by the vote of the Legal Hundred, the President declared the Rev. E. E. Jenkins duly elected.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Done and Co., of Baker-street.

KINGSTOWN TOWNHALL, IRELAND.

The seaport town of Kingstown, at the entrance to Dublin Bay, well known as a landing-place for steam-boat passengers from England to Ireland, has provided itself with a handsome Townhall. This was opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cowper, one day last week. The building has been erected for the Town Commissioners, from the designs of Mr. J. L. Robinson, architect, of Dublin, by Messrs. Meade and Sons, contractors, during the past two years, and when furnished will cost at least £16,000. The architecture is of the Italian style. The main frontage is on the Royal Marine-road, extending 130 ft., with the main entrance in the centre. The bottom floor contains the courthouse, rooms for witnesses, barristers' rooms, clerk of the peace's offices, jury-room, judges' retiring-room, closets, and lavatory. On the left-hand side of the main entrance are offices for the town clerk, town surveyor, rate collector, and sanitary inspector. The next storey, approached by a grand staircase, contains the assembly-room, a fine lofty apartment, 70 ft. 6 in. long by 41 ft. 6 in. wide, with moulded roof and cornices. There is a platform of pitch pine and American walnut for the accommodation of performers. The board-room, in which the town commissioners will hold their meetings, is on the second storey. Its walls are covered to a height of six feet with a panelling of pitch pine and American walnut, richly moulded. The second storey will contain, in addition to the rooms mentioned, the Town Clerk's office, a commissioners' retiring room, and clerks' apartments. The corridors will be furnished with fancy tesselated tiling. The height of the entire building is 50 ft. A clock tower, 120 ft. high, surmounts the courthouse entrance in Crofton-road.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

The hall of this body, which administers its funds for the relief and assistance of poor persons of Scottish origin, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 15, 1877. It has been rebuilt upon designs by Professor Donaldson, and our Illustration shows the outward appearance of the new building. The main entrance is by Crane-court, Fleet-street, and it is approached between two rows of houses within forty feet of each other. Professor Donaldson has, nevertheless, done the best possible under the circumstances, and has given the elevation a Scotch character by adding at each corner one of those picturesque peel turrets which are the characteristic of Border architecture. The cost of the building, according to the contract of Mr. Hobson, Duke-street, Adelphi, the builder, is £5778. The amount received from the insurance company was £3768, so that about £2000 remains to be supplied by contributions. The new hall and its accompanying chambers reproduce the historical character of that which was destroyed. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothesay, is president of the institution, but at the opening of the new hall last week his place was filled by the Duke of Argyll, one of the vice-presidents.

The summer drills at Aldershott terminated yesterday week with a sham fight on the Fox Hills. The 1st Life Guards, Foot Guards, and Rifles, called in to augment the Army Corps, returned to their stations last Monday.

Last Saturday evening the Corporation of the Trinity House gave their anniversary entertainment—Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, the deputy master, presiding. Amongst the speakers were Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Brassey, M.P., the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir John A. Macdonald (Prime Minister of Canada), Mr. Milner Gibson, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and the American Minister.

A case which has been recently decided shows what has been called "the glorious uncertainty of the law." Lord Chancellor Selborne and Lords Blackburn and Watson on Thursday gave judgment in the litigation between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the London and Provincial Supply Association. The County Court Judge at Bloomsbury had held that the association was properly qualified to keep a chemist's and druggist's department, as the business was conducted by a competent man. The Queen's Bench reversed this ruling, while the Lords Justices held that the decision of the County Court Judge was right, and reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench. The House of Lords has now affirmed the decision of the Lords Justices, holding that a corporation can only dispense drugs by an assistant, and if he was duly qualified, as in this case, the object of the Act was attained.—Here is another example of the truth of the adage "Many men, many minds." A collision off the Penang Straits in 1878 between a vessel belonging to a Netherlands company and the Khedive has been the subject of much litigation. The damages were estimated at £25,000 on the one side and £100,000 on the other, and the Admiralty Court decreed that the damages should be borne equally by the two steam-ships. The Lords Justices, on appeal, attributed the collision entirely to the Voorwaarts. The House of Lords has reversed this decision, and confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Court.

PARIS AT THE SEASIDE.

Etretat, July 27, 1880.

In spite of its inexhaustible charm, it is pleasant to leave Paris to simmer in the hot July sun and to breathe the fresh sea breezes on the Normandy coast. The place from which I date this letter is a little village distant twenty-seven kilomètres from Le Havre. Fifteen years ago it was unknown except to a pleiad of artists and men of letters, and consisted merely of a heap of fishermen's huts and boats half concealed by the abundant foliage of apple and pear trees. Now, thanks to the novels of Alphonse Karr and the pictures of Le Poitevin, the village has been transformed into a decent little town; the rustic inns have been replaced by comfortable hotels; and the picturesque environs are thickly studded with coquettish and fantastic villas. From the beginning, however, Etretat has always been a favourite resort for artists and men of letters, and at present, in spite of the invasion of the ubiquitous Englishman and the no less ubiquitous American, it retains a strong Parisian and artistic savour, and most of the charming villas that adorn the sloping hill-sides belong to Parisian literary men or artists. Offenbach and Dumas the younger were amongst the first visitors to Etretat; and the two principal streets of the village are named after two literary men, Alphonse Karr and Anicet Bourgeois.

Etretat has, happily, never heard the whistle of a steam-engine. The nearest railway-station, Les Ifs, is fifteen kilomètres distant; and by whatever route the traveller arrives, whether from Havre or from Paris, by Les Ifs or Fécamp, he cannot escape a journey in a vehicle of some sort. The ordinary vehicle is a coach, drawn by four stalwart horses, with jingling bells on their necks, which swings along the dusty roads, followed by a swarm of beggars of all ages and of both sexes. The country through which you pass is pretty, but not extremely interesting. Etretat itself is a little town composed of hotels, lodging-houses, and shops devoted to the sale of souvenirs of Etretat, bathing costumes, canvas shoes, Parisian gloves and perfumery, and other articles which are needed by the Parisian visitors. The hotels, as I have already said, are comfortable but extremely simple, and are generally composed of half a dozen detached buildings or annexes. The principal attraction is, of course, the beach—a magnificent sweep of small round pebbles, bounded at each end by lofty and curious chalk cliffs, which form a point of obligatory pilgrimage. In front is the open sea, and behind rise green hills, divided into two ridges by the great and little valleys, the Grand Val and the Petit Val. To the left, as you stand facing the sea, are the fishing-boats, hauled high and dry on the pebbles by means of primitive wooden capstans. There being no port and no jetty or pier of any kind, this is the only way that the boats can be protected. Further up the beach, lining the roadway, are the old boats, fixed upright on their keels, thatched, and provided with doors. They are then called *caloges*, and are used as storehouses for nets and fishing tackle.

The centre of the bay is occupied by the bathing establishment and the casino. These names may perhaps seem somewhat ambitious; but France is nothing if not administrative, and administration always involves high-sounding terminology. The bathing establishment is very modest and very well managed. It consists simply of a bureau for the sale of *cachets* or bathing tickets, a linen dépôt, cabins for undressing, two diving-boards on wheels that are run out into the sea, two boats with ladders on each side, and some eight or ten stalwart *baigneurs* in red shirts. The duty of the *baigneur* is to stand up to his waist in the water and to bathe the ladies, and the gentlemen, too, if they like, just as you would bathe a sheep. Ladies and gentlemen, grown persons and children, bathe all together *en famille*. Complete costume is of course *de rigueur*, and the morning and afternoon baths are the great events of the day. The men are, as usual, left in the shade by the ladies in the matter of costume. Even the striped clown-like maillot is now giving way to dowdy plain coloured costumes. The ladies, on the contrary, are brilliant. There is one charming young creature here who wears a costume of rose-pink flannel, and a hat to match, and who looks like one of Watteau's shepherdesses sporting in the waves. The waves, however, in order to be in harmony with her costume, should be the rippling basins of the fountains of Versailles. But I need not dwell on the article of costume; my lady readers will at once see how much room there is for taste and coquetry in the arrangement of a bathing costume, including hat and shoes. They must remember, too, that at Etretat there are no bathing-machines; the cabins are stationary, and, according as the water is high or low, you have to walk a greater or less distance over the pebbles before you reach the water, and on each side of the footway of planks is an admiring "gallery." To see and to be seen, to bathe and to see others bathe, and to know that others see you when you bathe, is the chief object in life here.

The favourite place for loafing is the Casino. Every seaside resort and watering-place in France is provided with a Casino. The Casino here, like the Casino at Trouville or Vichy, or Arcachon, or anywhere else, consists of a salon de conversation, usually unoccupied; a café, well patronised; a card-room for écarté and "sich," always full; a shooting-gallery, with a small clientèle, a room headed "Jeux," comprising a *tonpie hollandaise* and *chevaux de course*, a game especially popular with the ladies; a reading-room, and a theatre and ball-room. Every night something takes place at the Casino: there is either a dance, a comedy, an opéra comique, or a concert, and from time to time some "star" artiste from Paris gives a special performance. Every Thursday afternoon, too, there is a children's ball, when the young folk have high jinks, and display costumes in the making of which their loving mothers and sisters have expended no small amount of taste and ingenuity. A children's ball in France is a most charming sight, for the young people always enjoy themselves heartily, and they have already that grace for which the nation is celebrated. Such are, in short, the occupations of the Parisian at the seaside, at Etretat or elsewhere.

It may interest intending visitors to know the cost of living here. The best hotel in the place charges ten francs a day for board and lodging. The board consists of a copious table d'hôte breakfast and dinner, with cider *ad libitum*. Wine costs two francs a bottle, and your coffee and milk in the morning are also extra. The subscription to the Casino, entitling you to all the privileges, including the theatre and concerts, except on extraordinary occasions, is very moderate—fifty francs for one person for the whole season, and with a proportionate reduction for families. The subscription for two persons, for instance, for a fortnight is 36f.—really a very modest sum when you remember that it entitles you to good music and very fair theatrical entertainment every night during your stay, to say nothing of the excellent promenade along the terrace of the Casino. The bathing cachets entitling you to a cabin, a "baigneur," and a hot footbath in your cabin when you come out of the water, cost 7f. 50c. a dozen. In short, for splendid sea-bathing, fine air, and a moderate amount of amusement, and, above all, for *liberté charmante et toujours convenable*, I recommend Etretat.

T. C.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Saturday, the Twenty-Fourth, was the last night of a brilliantly successful season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce; and the little bijou of a house was crowded by an audience eager to witness the last appearance of Miss Geneviève Ward in "Forget-me-Not," prior to her departure on an extended provincial tour, which will comprise Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and Scarborough. When the accomplished *tragédienne* returns to the Prince of Wales's in the autumn, the public will once more be enabled to renew their acquaintance with the wicked but fascinating "Forget-me-Not," and they are promised in addition an English version of the renowned Dutch drama, "Anne-Mie," with Miss Geneviève Ward in the title *rôle*. To say nothing of the lady's histrionic capacity for the part, her well-known artistic gifts and experience should prove highly serviceable in mounting "Anne-Mie" in a picturesque and tasteful manner. At the Imperial the *mise-en-scène* of all the pieces produced by the much complimented but poorly supported Dutch company was simply perfect. London certainly did not behave well to those excellent Batavian artists; and, in view of the practical neglect with which we treated them, one might almost paraphrase Canning's well-known poetical despatch, in which he informed the English Minister at the Hague that he intended to impose a heavy duty on Dutch shipping. "In matters of commerce," began the Right Honourable George,

. . . . the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much.

One might say of the Hollanders' season at the Imperial,

In matters dramatic *our* fault with the Dutch
Was paying too little and flatt'ring too much.

Prior to Saturday I had not seen "Forget-me-Not" in its entirety. It happened that a very short time before I went to America I ran down in a desperate hurry to Liverpool to attend a public dinner, and I came back to town by the last train the same night; but the dinner was over early enough to enable me to pay a brief visit to the theatre and see about an act and a half of "Forget-me-Not." It will be as well to suspend any detailed criticism on this very remarkable performance until Miss Ward returns to town and enters upon a new lease of metropolitan celebrity. For the present, let it suffice to say that on Saturday she played from first to last magnificently. I know that she half terrified me out of my wits with that wildly agonised cry of hers, "He 's on the stairs!"—that she was repeatedly called and re-called, and greeted with many bouquets.

Mr. John Hollingshead is fond of his joke. He will have his joke; and he is all the more pleased when his joke is aimed at that fraternity (how they must love one another!) of theatrical critics of whom he was once a distinguished brother. The critics, so far as I can make out, have been tolerably unanimous in saying that Mr. Raymond, the American comedian, is a capital actor, but that the "Dramatic Sketch" "Colonel Sellers," written by Mark Twain, in which Mr. Raymond sustains a character which is mainly extraneous to the action of the drama, is unmitigated rubbish. Whereat, remarks the jocose Mr. Hollingshead in an advertisement:—

The piece was originally called "There's Millions In It," but this joke would have given the press the obvious joke that there may not be millions in it for the Gaiety management. It has been stamped with approval, however, by sixty millions of Americans of average intellect.

My dear John Hollingshead, the press, believe me, are not, in the first place, in a perpetual state of nervous anxiety as to the relative debit and credit balances of the Gaiety ledger and cash book. The press are much more anxious to bestow honest praise on a thoroughly good piece; and "Colonel Sellers" is, even as modern plays go, a very bad piece. In the next place, there are not sixty millions of Americans in the whole United States. There are not fifty millions; and, until the next Census is taken, it would be rash to say that there are forty-five millions. Finally, that which may suit the average American intellect may be entirely distasteful to the average British one, and *vice versâ*. I will give you an example. In England we are all enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Toole. The Americans did not like him. The Americans were enthusiastic admirers of their own tragedian, Edwin Forrest. We thought him unrefined and noisy.

Now, while I agree with the critics (may their shadows never grow less!) in their depreciation of "Colonel Sellers" as a play and their commendations of Mr. Raymond as a player, I am scarcely of their opinion with regard to the new "ultra-farcical comedy from the French," entitled "Parlours," the adapter of which is the facetious Mr. R. Reece, which was produced at the Royalty on Saturday last. If you can imagine a piece about three times more Bedlamite in its incidents and dialogue than the "Chapeau de Paille d'Italie" (Mr. Gilbert's "Wedding March"), you will be able to form some notion of "Parlours" as a dramatic entity. But it is, for all that, a very laughable piece of absurdity, and the jokes and "situations" are not more ancient and hackneyed than those in Mr. Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit" at the Adelphi. There is plenty of horseplay; a Rhodomontading "copper captain" of yeomanry cavalry, who tries to flirt with a married lady, gets soundly caned by a timid old gentleman whom he had erroneously thought to be a poltroon; real hard-boiled eggs and a real teapot and crockery ware are freely flung about the stage; elderberry wine negus, which makes everybody who has partaken of it very ill, is spoken of:—what more would you have? Blank verse or blue fire? Music by Wagner?

Mr. Snapperley is a young gentleman with little money, but with an ungovernable temper. He has married the eldest daughter of Cacklebury, a rich, retired, vulgar, and stingy poulterer, who only allows the young couple a pittance of a hundred a year instead of paying his daughter her full dowry. Mrs. Snapperley is a charming young person, but her temper is to the full as irascible as that of her spouse. The pair are perpetually quarrelling, after the manner known in Transatlantic households as "raising Cain and breaking things," and the air in the Snapperley *ménage* is usually darkened by hearthbrooms or made lurid by meteoric pairs of bellows flying hither and thither in a distracting manner. They and the all-pervading din of matrimonial jars on the first floor do nearly distract a placid old gentleman, Mr. Goodman Muffatt, who occupies the parlours, and derives from that fact his sobriquet of "Parlours." He is always "in for it." The quarrelsome couple are continually appealing to him, and abusing him, and pummelling him. At length Mr. Snapperley, in a rage, refuses to accompany his wife to a garden party at her papa's, whereupon Mrs. Snapperley quits the conjugal domicile, also in a rage, and declaring in tragic tones that she has abandoned her home for ever. "Parlours" follows the lady to the garden party with the beneficent intent of effecting a reconciliation between the Snapperleys; but his motives are at once misconstrued, and he is set upon, reviled, insulted, and pummelled by Cacklebury, by Mrs. Snapperley and her sister, by all their friends and acquaintances, male and female, and even by the Rhodomontading Captain Aylesbury Duck, who has been making ridiculous protestations of love to Mrs. Snapperley, and has proposed that that lady should elope with him in a four-wheeled cab. Then there is a scene at a railway station, having a remarkably close resemblance to the railway-station scene in "Forbidden Fruit," including (just as Mr. Boucicault's scene does) a comic porter, a refreshment-counter, and a loquacious barmaid, who has much to say about "the Company's by-laws."

In this scene there is rather a wearisome amount of playing at hide-and-seek behind doors and piles of luggage and outside and inside ticket-offices; but in the end things are made pleasant. The much vilified and pummelled "Parlours" is acknowledged to be a Universal Benefactor; Mr. and Mrs. Snapperley (who, of course, love each other very dearly) make it up and begin to quarrel again immediately afterwards; the "Copper Captain" gets a caning and his *congé*; and the curtain falls on a play to which, in one sense, might be applied the remark of the American who said of the roast goose that it was a little too much for one, but not quite enough for two. One act would be too little for "Parlours;" but three acts are to an inordinate extent too much for such a triviality. Miss Kate Lawler played the irascible Mrs. Snapperley with great humour and intelligence; Mr. Charles Sugden's Mr. Snapperley was a very finished and gentleman-like performance; and Mr. Charles Groves was amusingly pompous and patronising as the retired and parsimonious poulterer. The Mr. Goodman Muffatt of Mr. Edward Righton was a really artistic impersonation. He seems to have taken Mr. Pickwick, in the early or idiotic stage of that illustrious philanthropist's career, as his model. I stayed to see a scene or so of Mr. Byron's burlesque of the "Sonnambula" afterwards, and was delighted with the acting and singing of Mr. Charles Grove as Count Rodolpho. Miss Kate Lawler was most fascinating as Alessio; and Mr. Edward Righton was an irresistibly comic Amina, tuneful with much topical song.

It is announced that Mr. Sothern, whose health is mending, but very slowly, has telegraphed to cancel all his American engagements, and intends, under the strongest medical advice, to take a whole twelvemonth's rest. A wise resolve. Mr. Sothern has been working too hard these many years past. The *World* is of opinion that the proximate appearance of the Haverly troupe of minstrels—they make their first appearance this instant Saturday—at Her Majesty's Theatre is a "profanation." *O! la Profanation*, "cries Atlas," in French. "Poorquoy sellar ang frongsay mong share?" I, too, have been taking lessons in the tongue of the vivacious Gaul. The vicissitudes of playhouses are many and strange. To-day Haverly's Minstrels, and yesterday "Mefistofele," and the day before yesterday Moody and Sankey.

That most meritorious and indefatigable actress Miss Ada Cavendish (while I was travelling in the States it was with wonder and amazement that I used to watch her unwearied progresses from town to town), after enjoying a few weeks' well-deserved respite from toil, has again left England, and is now on the ocean on her way back to the United States. She goes straight to Buffalo to fulfil an engagement, and is announced to appear in New York at the end of August. Talk of special correspondents! They are snail-like laggards in comparison with our leading actresses.

I should not be at all surprised if a hundred thousand people flock to the Alexandra Palace on Monday, the Bank Holiday. With unprecedented liberality, the management have for this particular outing abolished all and every kind of fee for admission to hitherto reserved places. Everything after the initiatory shilling has been paid at the turnstiles will be "free, gratis, and for nothing;" and the persistence with which the lessee implores the public to "walk on the grass" and do everything else they like, in reason, is quite touching.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of this establishment closed last Saturday evening, with the seventh representation of Signor Boïto's "Mefistofele," the occasion having been for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee. On the previous evening Balfe's "Il Talismano" was given, for the first time this season, the character of Edith Plantagenet having been, as before, effectively sustained by Madame Gerster, as were those of Sir Kenneth, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Nectabanus, respectively, by Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Del Puente. That excellent artist Madame Marie Roze (of whom too little has been heard during the season) was to have sustained (as during last year) the part of Queen Berengaria, but was prevented by sudden indisposition, and was replaced, at short notice, by Mdlle. Martinez, who appeared under disadvantages that disarm criticism. The closing performance calls for no comment, the cast having been the same as before.

The season just closed began on May 15, this being Mr. Mapleson's fourth year of occupancy of the theatre erected on the site of the building that was destroyed by fire in December, 1867. The opening performance consisted of "Faust," with the repetition of Madame Christine Nilsson's fine singing and acting as Margherita, and the first appearance (as Faust) of Mr. Maas in Mr. Mapleson's company. During the past series of performances, Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" has been revived, with modifications of the original libretto, and some changes made in the music by the composer himself. The work, however, did not prove more successful than on its first production by Mr. Mapleson, in 1867. A far more important incident in the season just terminated was the first performance in England of Signor Boïto's "Mefistofele," a work of earnest thought and artistic endeavour, on which we have recently commented. "Il Rinnegato," by the Hungarian amateur Baron Bodog Orczky, has not been forthcoming, Mr. Mapleson having only pledged himself to produce two out of the three operas named in his prospectus.

The reappearance of Madame Christine Nilsson has been an important feature in the repetitions of several operas with which she has long been associated, and still more so in respect to "Mefistofele," her charming and powerful performance in which—in the double assumption of the characters of Margaret and Helen of Troy—was a specialty in the cast. Besides the artists already incidentally named, reappearances have been made by Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Tremelli, and Purdy, Madame Trebelli, M. Candidus, Signori Runcio, Rinaldini and Monti, and Herr Behrens.

More or less successful first appearances have been made by Madame Eleonora Robinson, Madame Marie Louise Swift, Mdlles. Nevada, Valerga, and Martinez, and Signor Lazzarini. Several other singers named in the prospectus of the season have not appeared; while, on the other hand, some who were not announced have been brought forward with various degrees of success. These were Mdlle. Lehmann—of whom more might have been expected to have been heard—Signor Nannetti—who created a marked impression by his fine performance as Mephistopheles in Signor Boïto's opera—Signor Ravelli, and Signor Benfratelli. Signor Ravelli appeared at very short notice, and at once established his position as a leading tenor of exceptional merit. His reappearance next season will be anticipated with much expectation.

An interesting feature, during the past season, has been the conducting of four performances of Wagner's "Lohengrin," by Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, whose influence on these renderings of the work was advantageously apparent. Irrespective of these occasions, Signor Arditi has fulfilled the duties of musical director and conductor with his accustomed zeal and energy. The band (with Herr Straus as leading violinist) and the chorus have been as efficient as heretofore; the new scenery by Signor Magnani has been exceedingly beautiful, and the stage appointments have been generally excellent.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen this (Saturday) evening with performances by Haverly's American Mastodon Minstrels.

We gave last week an outline of the arrangements for Messrs. Gatti's new series of promenade concerts, which begin at Covent Garden Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

Miss Florence Sanders and Miss Christina Britton (pianists) each gave a morning concert on Wednesday. That of Mr. A. Collard (flautist) took place on Thursday evening, with a programme in which flute music was prominent.

A pianoforte recital will be given by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday afternoon, the pianists being the Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, Miss Bessie Richards, and Mrs. Bucknell-Eyre. In the evening, in the smaller room of the same building, there will be a historical concert, at which some virginal and harpsichord music will be performed on instruments of that class; while Gluck's and Chopin's pieces will be given on the pianos on which they were composed. The songs selected from the early masters are to be accompanied on the harpsichord.

The committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival have, in conjunction with Messrs. Novello, made arrangements with M. Gounod for the first performance, at the festival of 1882, of a great oratorio, upon which he is now engaged.

We understand that the Blackheath Musical Society is being reorganised, so as to form a thoroughly efficient choir for the south-east district of the metropolis. The choir will number 250 members, each one having to pass a test examination before admission. The longer works to be performed will be those which are almost or quite unknown in this country, and motets, madrigals, and glees will form an important feature in the society's programmes. Mr. G. F. Geaussent will be the conductor.

On Saturday last Mrs. Fairfax, assisted by several eminent artistes, gave, at the Vestry-hall Kensington, a dramatic entertainment in aid of a private charity. The appeal was responded to by a numerous and fashionable audience, who listened with evident satisfaction to the different items in the programme. The most notable features, however, were two recitations by Mrs. Fairfax—"The Spanish Mother," by Sir Francis Doyle, and a scene from Sheridan's celebrated comedy of "The School for Scandal." In the former of these Mrs. Fairfax entered into the martial spirit of the theme, and by her expressive tones and gestures fully realised the situation to the audience. Subsequently her assumption of the character of Lady Teazle, in one of her dual combats with her irritable better-half, provoked the risible faculties of the audience, and elicited well-merited applause. A juvenile recitation by a little lady who appeared under the cognomen of Signorina Tina was also deserving of commendation. Prominent among the vocalists was Madame Edith Wynne, who on her appearance received a hearty welcome, and whose song "When the heart is young" was loudly and deservedly applauded. Miss Rose Trevor, who hails as a pupil of Signor Casano, also showed signs of careful training, and gave with considerable expression Spohr's song, "Rose Softly Blooming." The other vocalists were Madame Renniger, Mrs. Katherine Poynter, Fraulein Louise Von Hennig, Frank Percy, and Mr. Frank Quartermaine.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Middle-Class Schools, Cowper-street, City-road, by Mrs. Playfair, took place on the 22nd inst.; after which, Dr. Playfair, M.P., addressed the parents and scholars, remarking that the school came up to Knox's standard, which was that, in addition to classics and philosophy, lads should be taught that which they intended to pursue for profit in after life.

Sir Louis Mallet presided yesterday week at the annual gathering at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Egham, and the Earl of Northbrook distributed the prizes to the successful students. He also spoke to them from his own knowledge of the work in which they will be engaged in India, and gave them some practical advice for their personal help and guidance.

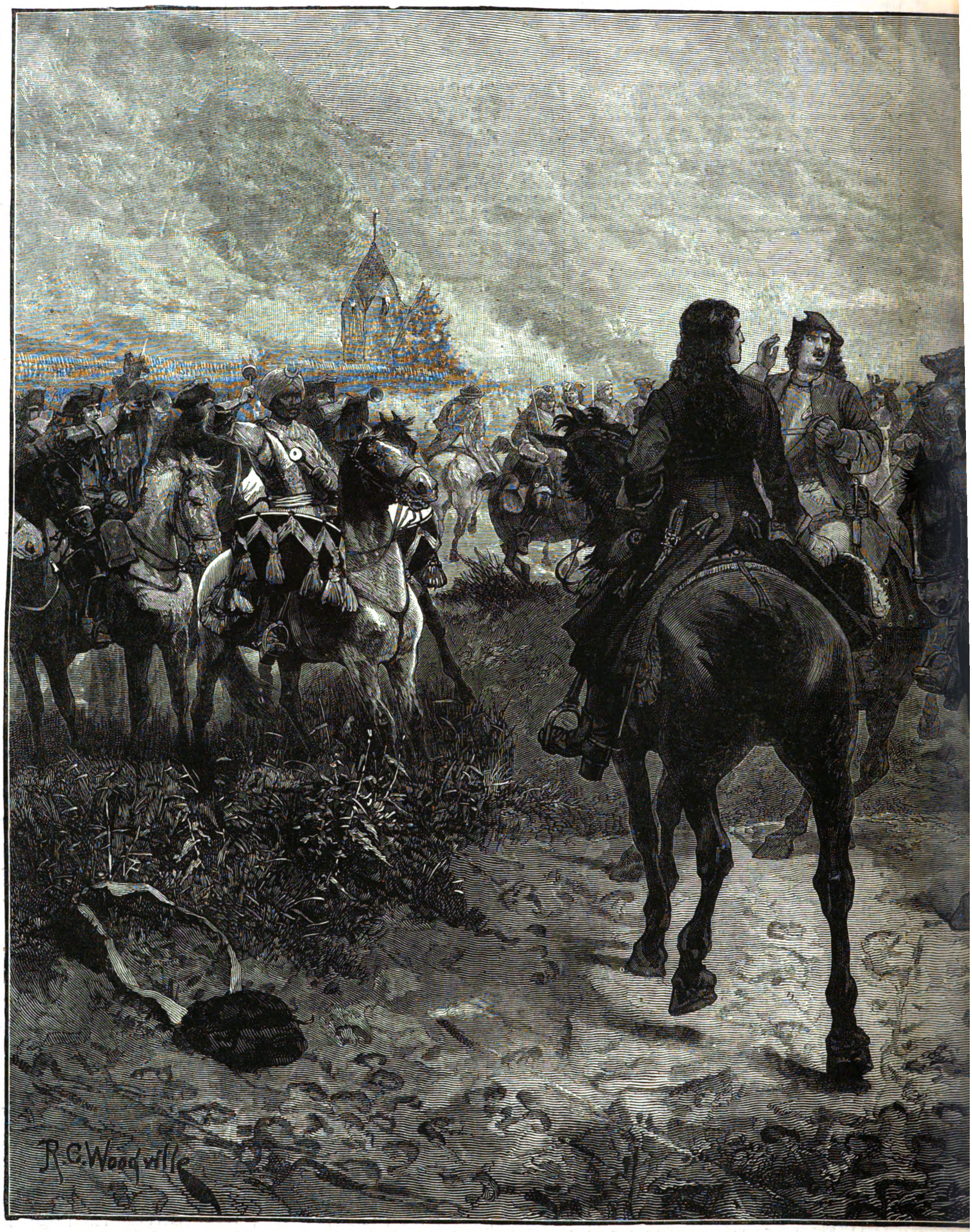
Apposition Day at St. Paul's School was celebrated last week, in presence of a large company. Mr. Walker, the High Master, announced that the examiners had given a highly favourable report of the classical progress of the school, and that the judgment in mathematics was no less satisfactory. The number of boys at present in the school is about 250, of whom 153 receive a free education.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, awarded commissions and prizes to the successful students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Bradley, president of University College, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, attended the Speech Day proceedings at Marlborough; and Lady Louisa Egerton distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval Female School, Twickenham, preliminary to the vacation.

On Tuesday Lord Northbrook distributed the prizes gained by the pupils in the Royal Naval School at New-cross, taking occasion to quote for the encouragement of the boys the names of many distinguished men who had received their education in the institution; Mr. Alderman Figgins presided at the distribution of prizes awarded at the recent examination of the Stationers' School; the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Thorold) presided at the annual commemoration and distribution of prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark; an interesting ceremony was held at the Old Castle-street School, Whitechapel, when about 500 prizes were distributed to the pupils of this flourishing school, which at present contains about 1400 children; and the annual distribution of the prizes won by the pupils of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls took place at the Drapers' Hall, the chair being taken by Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and the prizes being distributed by Mrs. Richmond Cotton.

The annual distribution of prizes at Dulwich College took place yesterday (Friday).

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"BLENHEIM:

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. C. WOODVILLE, IN THE

"About five o'clock the general forward movement was made, which determined the issue o
having ridden along the front, gave orders to sound the charge, when, all at once,

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T 13, 1704."

ON OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 109.

battle, which, till then, had seemed to remain doubtful. The Duke of Marlborough, of horse moved on, sword in hand, to the attack."—DR. HARE'S JOURNAL.

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THE COURT.

The Queen is enjoying complete retirement in the Isle of Wight, passing the days chiefly, apart from the duties of state, in quiet drives and walks around the Royal demesne. Her Majesty has entertained but few guests since her arrival at Osborne. Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen, with the Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot, dined with the Queen before the Princess and her husband's departure from Albert Cottage for London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has also lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero.

Princess Beatrice sailed in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, to Yarmouth Roads on Tuesday, and there went on board the Union Company's steam-ship Trojan, on her arrival in the Solent, to welcome the Empress Eugénie in the Queen's name on her return from South Africa. Her Royal Highness accompanied the Empress to Southampton, and then returned to Osborne in the Alberta.

Her Majesty continues to receive favourable accounts from Canada of Prince Leopold.

The Queen makes daily inquiries as to the health of the Duchess of Westminster.

Her Majesty will hold a Council at Osborne to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has appointed Captain Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, of the 79th Highlanders, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of John Francis Campbell, of Islay, Esq., resigned; and also Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Hunt, Royal Marines, to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel H. W. Gwyn, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the "Bachelor's" Ball at Kensington House on Thursday week. The next day they gave their last ball of the season at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. Nearly 1200 invitations were issued. Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to the Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon on Saturday, and the Princess presented the prizes to the successful competitors of the National Rifle Association. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited Earl Stanhope (president of the National Rifle Association) and Countess Stanhope.

On returning to London the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, went to the garden fête which was held at Kensington House in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the loss of H.M.S. Atalanta. The Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on Sunday morning to offer their congratulations to her Royal Highness on the occasion of her birthday. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz called at Marlborough House in the afternoon.

The Prince and Princess entertained the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen at luncheon on Monday previous to their departure from Marlborough House, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, for Goodwood, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the race week.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the Goodwood House party, have been present at the races, as well as the Duke of Cambridge, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg's party from Molecombe House.

The Princess was godmother to the daughter of Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes, who was christened in North Audley-street church on Sunday morning, in the presence of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Sondes, and other relations. The infant received the names of Alexandra Frances Anne.

The Prince, the Grand Master of Freemasons in England, has fixed Oct. 26 for the installation of the Marquis of Londonderry as Provincial Grand Master of the province of Durham. The ceremony will take place in the city of Durham.

The Duchess of Connaught attained her twentieth year on Sunday. She received a graceful tribute from the officers of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, indicative of the high regard in which her husband is held by his brother officers. The memento is a jewel designed for the regimental badge. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday from Bagshot, and in the evening went to the Gaiety Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses left town on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for Goodwood races.

Prince Christian has been the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the week.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her eighty-third year on Sunday; with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children, visited the Duchess at her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, to offer felicitations.

The Duke of Cambridge awarded commissions and prizes to the successful students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Monday. His Royal Highness has passed the week at Goodwood House.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent on Saturday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover opened the bazaar in aid of the Royal Homes for Ladies, at Wimbledon House, on the 21st inst. Her Royal Highness and Baron Pawel von Rammingen are on a visit to Lord and Lady Wimborne at Canford Manor.

RETURN OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie, in the Union Company's steam-ship Trojan, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday night from Zululand. Princess Beatrice, from her Majesty's yacht Alberta, boarded the Trojan off Yarmouth on Tuesday morning and welcomed the Empress with an affectionate greeting. The Princess sailed in the Trojan to Southampton Water, where she took leave of the Empress and returned in the Alberta to Osborne. The steam-tender Alexandra, having on board a large party of relatives and friends of the Empress, and Sir Benjamin Phillips, chairman of the Union Steam-Ship Company, met the Trojan off Netley, where her Majesty took leave of her fellow-passengers, and went on board the Alexandra, together with those who had accompanied her throughout her pilgrimage. Upon arriving at Southampton the Empress travelled by special train to Waterloo station, where she was met by Earl Sydney, Sir Algernon and Lady Borthwick, Mr. and the Misses Bartle Frere, and others, the Empress alighting on the platform to speak to each, after which the journey was continued to Chiselhurst.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Goodwood has come opportunely this week, in a manner of speaking, for noble Lords desirous of putting the finishing touch on their training ere joining in the fray next Monday on the vexed question of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill. The Duke of Somerset, not unfamiliar with the sport of pouring a broadside into his political friends on the side they least expect attack, has taken a leading part in calling the opponents of the measure to arms; and, not for the first time in his career, Earl Grey will do battle against a Liberal Ministry. On the motion of Earl Granville, the bill was read the first time on Tuesday; but Lord Dartrey gave notice that upon its coming up again on Monday Earl Grey would move that it be read the second time that day three months. About three quarters of an hour did their Lordships sit altogether; and the rapidity with which they can transact public business when they please was shown in quickly passing various measures through a stage or so.

Ireland claims the most important of the other measures their Lordship's have recently deliberated upon. Earl Spencer, whose active participation in debate saves Earl Granville considerable trouble, on Monday had no difficulty in persuading the House to read the second time the Relief of Distress Bill, which is to increase the sum to be advanced by the Irish Church Commissioners from £750,000 to £1,500,000.

COMMONS.

Save that the Uhlans of the Opposition, Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, have now and again figured on the floor of the House, and endeavoured, but vainly, to draw the Prime Minister with respect to Mr. Dodson's retention of his seat, and with regard to other personal and unimportant matters, little of moment occurred at the beginning of the week to eclipse the weighty official declaration made by Lord Hartington, and the passing of the Irish Compensation Bill through its final stage.

The noble Marquis the Secretary for India was so scrupulously anxious to be exact that his Lordship on Tuesday supplemented his Monday's statement respecting Afghanistan with a few corrections of the published reports. Had Lord Hartington roused himself to speak more clearly and distinctly on Monday the errors would hardly have been committed, it may be suggested to a Minister, whose sound views need only to be expressed with terseness, vigour, and in plainly audible tones to materially strengthen his claims for that high office to which his Lordship will, in all probability, one day succeed. The gist of Lord Hartington's two statements was that Lord Ripon had with great firmness and great prudence carried on with Abdurrahman the negotiations begun by Lord Lytton, the issue being that at a durbar in Cabul Abdurrahman had been proclaimed Ameer with the assent of the British Government and a considerable number of sirdars and people. Under these circumstances, it was hoped that the British Troops would very shortly be able to retire from Cabul, placing Abdurrahman in possession of the city. Retiring gradually, the troops might be expected to return to India in the autumn. No negotiations would be opened with Abdurrahman at present, either with regard to Candahar or the districts assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Ameer had been further informed that the British Government did not consider "Afghanistan within the sphere of interference of any foreign Power, and therefore the Ruler of Cabul cannot have relations with any foreign Power except the British." If the Ameer be guided by our advice, England would assist him "against any unprovoked aggression from any foreign Power." Finally, he would not be required to receive a British Resident at Cabul, but a Mohammedan Envoy might be sent to maintain friendly relations, and the pecuniary assistance to be granted to Abdurrahman would be only temporary.

The third reading of the Irish Compensation Bill on Monday was preceded by a prolonged debate, which made it clear that many Liberals joined the Conservative Party in antagonism to the principle of the measure. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone both reiterated that the Bill was only introduced to deal with the exceptional distress which resulted in an exceptionally large number of evictions in Ireland. The Secretary for Ireland and the Prime Minister also repeated that the measure could not affect any tolerant landlord, and where it threatened exacting landlords it would simply remove the disputes from the fields to the courts, and prevent the use of the police on the one hand and resistance by the tenant on the other. Mr. Tottenham's amendment, declaring there was no justification for a departure from the principles of the 1870 Irish Land Act, found a seconder in Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and Lord Elcho supported it with an anecdote of a Bristol soda-water manufacturer, who could not pay his rent, and who claimed compensation from his landlord, whom he feared to shoot, as he was a Captain of Volunteers, and a far better shot than himself. Mr. E. Clarke made an effective speech on the same side (being subsequently complimented by Mr. Gladstone), and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's animated criticism found an echo in Sir Stafford Northcote's sweeping condemnation of a bill, which would, he argued, unsettle the relations of landlord and tenant, and was founded on no just principle. On a division, the amendment was negatived, however, by 303 to 237—a majority of 66; and the measure was in the small hours read the third time and passed.

Miscellaneous as usual have been the minor topics dealt with at question-time, and in the evening; and as difficult as ever has it been to tell whether some queries were given birth to by public duty or pushing egotism and self-sufficiency. Without dwelling, however, on the subjects of postal telegraphs and national education, &c., that have given rise to fruitless discussions, we may come without parley to the deplorable intelligence which the Marquis of Hartington had the duty to communicate to the House on Wednesday.

DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

Coming as a sad kind of commentary upon the hopeful declaration of policy made earlier in the week by the noble Lord, the Marquis of Hartington's revelation on Wednesday occasioned a painful shock in the House. The Secretary for India said:—

Sir, I regret to say that I have this morning received news of a very serious character from India. I have received this morning the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay:—"Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar: Terrible disaster. General Burrows's force annihilated. We are going into the citadel. General Phayre telegraphed to collect what force he can and march on Candahar. Forces are to be concentrated at Chaman. Message ends." I have telegraphed to Simla to send another brigade if necessary. I am sorry to say that the only news that we have received respecting General Burrows's expedition has been telegraphic, and therefore I am not able to give any details as to the composition of his force. I believe, however, it consisted of a brigade, but how that brigade was composed I am unable to state.

His Lordship added, shortly before the House rose:—

I stated when the House met that I would give before the House rose any additional information in my power in reference to what has taken place near Candahar. As far as I am able to ascertain, though my information, I am afraid, is not very correct, the brigade under the command of Burrows consisted of from 2000 to 3000 men, composed partly of a British infantry regiment and a battalion of horse artillery. I am not able to state positively what the British regiment was, but from telegrams we have received we think we may safely infer that it was part of the 66th. I am unable to tell at present what the force is under General Primrose at Candahar. Weakened as it was by the withdrawal of the detachment under General Burrows, it would not exceed from 1700 to 2000 men, but at the time when Burrows was dispatched orders were given for the reinforcement of the force at Candahar by some of the troops under General Phayre. I apprehend that it has been completed, and that the force at Candahar, under General Primrose, will probably be in excess of what I have stated. We have received further telegrams, but they do not add much to the information already received, but I will read them to the House so far as they relate to the facts which have occurred. I have received the following from the Viceroy:—"General Burrows has been seriously defeated by Ayoub Khan. Primrose has vacated the cantonments at Candahar and entered citadel. We proceeding forward with reinforcements. They are already on their way, and are being sent forward as quickly as possible. May be necessary to anticipate the dispatch of troops from England intended for the year's reliefs." There is also a further despatch from the Governor of Bombay, in reply to the Government of India, who asks what reinforcements we can spare. "This Government undertakes to furnish at the present emergency three batteries, a British cavalry regiment, half a regiment of Native cavalry, two European regiments of infantry, six regiments of Native infantry, besides a battery of artillery. Fragments of Burrows's force are arriving at Candahar. Details necessary. Ayoob's force stronger than was supposed. Phayre proposes to abandon Candahar unless strongly reinforced. Is to concentrate at Bolan." This telegram has just been placed in my hands. It is apparently in reply to one addressed to the Governor of Bombay, and also the Viceroy to ask if he could give details of the force under the command of General Burrows. "Horse Artillery, I and B, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1st Scinde Horse, 2nd Company Sappers, 66th Queen's Regiment, six companies first and 30th Native Infantry. Nothing more known. Telegraphs interrupted."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita and the Prince of Naples, attended by Signor Villa, Minister of Grace and Justice, left Rome on Sunday for Turin. Signor Cairoli being confined to bed through the reopening of one of his old wounds, the King went to visit him before leaving, and remained with him nearly two hours.

Signor Sella has been elected Deputy for the second electoral district of Milan by 875 votes. Signor Bertani, the other candidate, obtained 523 votes.

It is stated that General Bocca has been appointed Minister of War.

Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of eruption, a stream of lava flowing from the eastern side of the cone.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princesses Stéphanie and Clementine and the Archduke Rodolf of Austria, arrived in Ostend last Saturday afternoon for a sojourn of a week in the Royal Châlet. The town was gaily decorated with flags, and the Royal party were loudly cheered.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince left Berlin on Monday morning for Pacewalk, in Pomerania, in order to hold a review there of his regiment of Cuirassiers. On Tuesday he embarked on board the yacht Hohenzollern, and then, accompanied by the squadron of ironclads, proceeded to Kiel, where he assists at the launch of a new armoured corvette and at some manœuvres of the torpedo flotilla.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Berlin last Saturday evening from his country residence at Friedrichsruhe.

AMERICA.

A site has been selected in the Central Park for the obelisk which was recently brought to America from Egypt.

General Grant is stated to have been elected president of a company owning forty thousand acres in New Mexico, including several copper and gold mines.

Advices from New York state that the United States census of 1880 is far enough advanced to allow a definite estimate of the comparative growth of the large cities, and the result is indicative of wide prosperity and a steady and healthy increase. With few exceptions, the order of population remains substantially as in 1870. Chicago has gone up to the fourth place with a population of 475,000, against a population of 4479 in 1840; St. Louis has advanced to 375,000, Boston to 360,000, and Baltimore to 350,000. Cincinnati has 250,000 inhabitants, Cleveland and Milwaukee 158,000 and 130,000 respectively; Buffalo and Washington are on a level with 150,000; and Louisville has gone up to 145,000. The largest city in the States is of course New York, with a population of 1,200,000; Philadelphia comes next with 850,000, and Brooklyn follows with over half a million.

An American agricultural journal for July 10 publishes upwards of a thousand reports from contributors in every part of the United States and Canada on the harvest of the year. An analysis of these returns shows that the crops this year, except that of hay, will be very good indeed.

Dr. Tanner was continuing in his forty days' fast at the time we went to press with our early edition.

Nineteen men at work in the tunnel under the Hudson River last week were drowned, and eight others barely escaped with their lives. The tunnel, which had been excavated for a distance of 500 feet, filled with water, and the shaft, sixty feet deep, is choked with débris and soil, so that three days' digging will be needed before the buried bodies can be reached.

Sixteen persons were, on Thursday week, drowned in the Detroit river, owing to the collision of a steamer with a yacht having on board a party of excursionists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to intelligence which has been received at Cape Town from Basutoland, the country is still in a very disturbed condition; there is, however, no confirmation of the reports of further attacks having been made by the hostile Basutos on those who surrendered their arms.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the situation in Basutoland is "extremely critical, but not quite desperate." The Fingoes seem to have been disarmed and then armed against the Basutos, who thereupon attacked them, as well as their own people who had given up their arms. Cattle have been driven, and some ten men killed. The Basutos say they do not want to injure magistrates or traders, but that they remain on sufferance. The traders have fortified their stores, and are sending their women and children to the Free State. The troops will take a fortnight to reach Maseru.

Both branches of the Cape Parliament have expressed their confidence in the Government. In the House a motion of want of confidence was negatived by a majority of eight; and in the Council a declaratory resolution was passed by a large majority.

INDIA.

At a durbar held on the 22nd inst. at Cabul, Sirdar Abdul Rahman (or Abdurrahman) was formally recognised as Ameer on the part of her Majesty's Government. The durbar was attended by all the principal chiefs and sirdars of Cabul and its neighbourhood, and a deputation was present from Abdul Rahman. The country is reported to be entirely quiet. The Viceroy telegraphs that, on the 23rd, prayers were read in the mosques

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at Cabul on behalf of the new Ameer, and an address was read by the chief Kazi, reviewing the whole course of English relations with Afghanistan. The ceremony was attended by several thousands of people of all classes. The new Ameer, the Viceroy adds, has been received more favourably than could have been expected. The *Times'* correspondent says that at Jellalabad the news was received with satisfaction.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the India Office that the Ameer has agreed to meet the British officers for a first interview, and has sent his camp to Ak Serai, a short distance north of Zimma.

It will be seen, however, in our Parliamentary column that news of a very painful character has been received from India. Lord Hartington announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday that a telegram from Candahar states that General Burrows's brigade has been annihilated.

According to a statement in the *Times*, our troops consisted of the E Battery of the B Brigade Horse Artillery, the Poonah Horse, the 3rd Scinde Horse, a part of the second company of Bombay Sappers, a portion of the 66th Queen's Infantry, believed to consist of sixteen officers and 550 men, and the 1st and 30th Bombay Infantry. This, in round numbers, amounts to about 750 Europeans and 2050 Natives, and corresponds with Lord Hartington's rough estimate that the brigade under General Burrows consisted of 2000 or 3000 men. The number of men who had been detached to Khelat-i-Ghilzai are understood to be a portion of the C Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, 200 men from the 66th Regiment of Queen's troops, and 850 men from the 29th Native Infantry.

The position of the force which has suffered this defeat will be readily understood. Ayoob Khan has throughout recent events been maintaining an obscure and independent position at Herat. About a fortnight ago he was understood to be advancing on Candahar; and, as we have established Shere Ali as Wali of that city and district we were bound to send out a force in his protection. This force, under General Burrows, advanced to the west as far as possible on the Helmund, but here a mutiny occurred in the Wali's troops. It is said they were corrupted by a veteran regiment which had accompanied the Wali from Cabul last year. But, however this may be, they deserted his standard and endeavoured to join Ayoob Khan, who was not far distant, on the other side of the Helmund. They were pursued by General Burrows and suffered some loss; but he found it necessary, in consequence of their desertion, to retire from Girishk towards Candahar, and he took up a position at a place called Khishk-i-Nakhud. On Monday, a telegram from the Viceroy stated that Ayoob Khan's troops had crossed the Helmund on July 22, and that parties of his cavalry were foraging about the country near our camp. General Burrows, being apprehensive of an attack by them, had shifted his camp to a new position, in which the stores, the sick, and the baggage animals were in an inclosure. Ayoob's cavalry were known to be numerous, but the report only estimated the number of Ghazis and men who had joined him at about 4000. It was evident, however, that they were meditating an attack upon our diminished force, and on the 22nd 400 horsemen were met by our cavalry reconnaissance and compelled to retreat. This was the position in which General Burrows must have suffered the attack which had so disastrous a result, and it is now believed that he was immensely outnumbered.

The second telegram from the Governor of Bombay says that Ayoob's force was stronger than was supposed, amounting to 12,000 men and thirty-six guns, well served. In Candahar we can have but a small garrison left. It is believed it includes two batteries of artillery, the C Battery of the Second Brigade, and the 5th Battery of the Eleventh Brigade, about 700 officers and men of the 7th Fusiliers, or about 900 Europeans and 1000 natives in all. Our small force has had to retire to the citadel, and must there, no doubt, stand on the defensive until it receives reinforcements.

It will be seen from the telegrams of the Viceroy and of the Governor of Bombay that the reinforcements thus urgently needed are promptly available. If, as is believed, the citadel of Candahar is well provisioned, our force cannot fail to be able to hold out as long as may be necessary. The Governor of Bombay states that he can furnish at once three batteries, one British cavalry regiment, half a regiment of Native cavalry, two of European infantry, six Native infantry regiments, besides a battery and two battalions in Scinde. If these are not sufficient, the Viceroy says that he is sending large additional reinforcements from India. There need, in fact, be but little anxiety respecting the immediate result of Ayoob Khan's success. He will be checked and defeated without material difficulty.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 27th inst. informs us that the new Victorian Parliament has been opened by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, who, in his speech, after alluding to the deficit in the revenue for the year, expressed a hope that Parliament would pass a satisfactory measure for the reform of the Constitution. His Excellency further announced the introduction of bills dealing with the questions of the land department, the extension of railways, and the construction of irrigation works. Mr. Berry subsequently moved a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet of Mr. Service, which was passed by 48 to 35 votes.

"A WAIF FROM A MISSING SHIP."

Among Mr. S. P. Jackson's various contributions to the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society (which closes to-day) the drawing we engrave is the most pathetic. The story it suggests is as obvious as it is painful. A storm has spent its worst fury, and is passing away, carrying in its dark and ruthless bosom the secret of a missing ship. The torn edge of the great pall of storm-cloud is sinking to the horizon, revealing the evening light, flushed, as it were, with shame and anger, as it struggles through rifts of higher clouds that still bar its passage to the desolated earth. The "swell," testifying to the recent torment of the sea, breaks in slow and heavy pulses along the shore, like a strong man labouring for breath after violent exertion or passion. And there is one more witness to the pitiless tempest—the stranded boat, belonging, as we see by the name on its stern, to the ship "Ceres"—how hollow was the promise of the name—of "London." But in what condition has the boat reached the little bay on this rocky coast, and where are its occupants? Yet of many a vessel—of the hapless Atalanta, to wit—not even such a waif and stray as this crazy relic ever drifts to shore or meets a human eye.

Particulars have been received at Madrid of the earthquakes in the Philippine Islands, which have entirely destroyed the city of Manilla. There were four shocks, chiefly on the 13th and the 18th instant. All the principal buildings were ruined, including one which has survived the earthquakes of the past three centuries. A number of natives were killed, but no Europeans. The inhabitants encamped in the fields.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Mr. Joseph Dawson, the famous trainer, which occurred on Friday week, can scarcely be said to have caused a shock to his many friends, as it had been known for the last few weeks that his recovery was practically hopeless, and he has only outlived his brother, Mr. Thomas Dawson, by a few months. It was from him that he took his first lessons in the art, and, after a brief apprenticeship at Brecongill, near Middleham, he started on his own account at East Ilsley more than twenty years ago. His stay there was not a very long one, as in 1864 he purchased Bedford Lodge, and gradually enlarged and improved it until he possessed about the most perfect training-quarters in the kingdom. Lord Stamford was one of his first employers, and he won the Two Thousand for him with Diophantus in 1861, and also carried off many a good stake with Little Lady. Then came "Mr. Pryor," and the names of The Rake, the slashing Fripponnier, and Cardinal York, three of the most celebrated bearers of the "Mexican blue," occur to our mind. Even a simple list of the good horses that have been under Mr. Dawson's care would take up more space than we can afford; but the best of all was unquestionably Prince Charlie, in whom the trainer had a half share. It is not too much too say that no man had such a specialty for bringing two-year-olds to the post in the pink of condition early in the season, and he secured no less than four Middle Park Plates, with The Rake, Frivolity, Prince Charlie, and Peter. No Derby ever fell to his share, but he won the St. Leger with Hawthornden, who was a complete outsider. Mr. Dawson was in his fifty-seventh year, and will be sadly missed by the poor of Newmarket, to whom he was a generous friend. His funeral took place on Monday.

Matters looked somewhat ominous for the opening day at Goodwood on Tuesday, as the aspect of the weather was far from encouraging, and during the afternoon rain appeared imminent, but, fortunately, it held off, and although the air was occasionally close and oppressive, Goodwood was "glorious" as of yore and most enjoyable. Proceedings opened very tamely with the time-honoured Craven Stakes, which was reduced to a match between Attalus and Emperor Titus, odds being laid throughout on Mr. Houldsworth's Rogue, who, however, curled up in the most unmistakable fashion the moment Fordham asked him to gallop, and the non-favourite landed the Macaroni jacket very easily. Fourteen out of a full total of fifteen were coloured on the card for the chief event of the day—viz., the Goodwood Stakes—and resulted in the popular victory of Mr. R. Jardine's Reveller (7 st. 4 lb.), after a desperate finish, by a short head from Edelweiss (6 st.) and Bay Archer (8 st. 5 lb.). Kellett rode a fine race on the winner, who is a brown with a white near hind heel and a sprinkling of grey hairs on his off hind leg, and he stands full 15 hands 3 in., with immense bone, great length and substance, combined with well-placed shoulders, a strong back and loins, and uncommonly good limbs all round. Mr. Crawfurd, who owns both second and third, declared to win with Bay Archer, who ran a great horse with 8 st. 5 lb. on his back, a remark which applies equally to Roehampton (9 st.), who finished a good fourth. There was a capital field for the Richmond Stakes, which included Sir Charles Scobell, Bal Gal, and Geologist, the latter of whom cost 1000 guineas last year at the Yardley Stud sale. The first-named was one of the earliest beaten, and Bal Gal, with Fred. Archer up, showed a great improvement on her July Stakes form, and easily defeated Scobell by three-quarters of a length, and in her, probably, Lord Falmouth has a second Wheel of Fortune.

Racing men enjoyed a comparative holiday last week, as no meeting was held until the Thursday, when Sandown Park and Pontefract began simultaneously. The Prince of Wales was present at Sandown on the first day, and as, in addition to a splendid band, the Spanish students had also been engaged, the occupants of the members' inclosure must have passed a very pleasant afternoon. A capital field of ten ran for the Surbiton Handicap Plate, for which Charibert (10 st. 4 lb.) was as good a favourite as anything, despite his welter weight. Langaron (7 st.) looked all over a winner until the last few strides, when the Two Thousand winner managed to get up and beat her by a head, and, as he was conceding no less than 27 lb. to Strathavon and 38 lb. to Roscius, he must certainly be considered the reigning "Prince of the T.Y.C." Of course, after his two good performances at the Newmarket July Meeting, Iriquois was very heavily backed for the Great Kingston Two-Year Old Plate, a slight shade of odds being finally laid on him. He did not, however, seem to run very kindly, and never looked really dangerous, a rattling finish between Lady Chelmsford and King of Scotland ending in the neck victory of the former. On the Friday, the Gold Cup fell an easy prey to Charibert, who was only opposed by Carnace, a two-year-old in John Day's stable. After her grand exhibition at Kempton Park, the Warren Nursery Plate was looked upon as a certainty for Favorita. Jeffery seemed to ride her very tenderly for the greater part of the journey, but she took the lead at the distance, and seemed about to win in a canter; Montrose, however, stuck well to her, and, as she swerved a good deal to the left in the last hundred yards, the odds laid on her were only landed by a head. Nearly all the events at Pontefract brought large fields to the post, but the results need no comment.

There is very little to chronicle this week in the way of cricket, for, owing to the uncertain weather that has prevailed, most of the fixtures have had to be abandoned, or have resulted in an unsatisfactory draw. Gloucestershire have been especially unfortunate in this respect, as they had all the best of it in their match with Lancashire, when the continuous rain put a stop to further play, whilst their match with Yorkshire has been postponed for the same reason, as also was the latter's match with the Australians at Huddersfield. At Esher, A. P. Lucas played in his well-known determined style against J Zinguri, scoring 86, which included one six, four, and three, and sixteen twos; W. H. Game, of Oxford fame, also played well for 42. At a special meeting held on Monday last the committee of the Surrey Club decided to arrange a match to be played at Kennington Oval against the Australians, provided a representative team can be got together to oppose them.

The champion oarsman of the world, Edward Trickett, of Australia, arrived in London on Monday last, and took up his old quarters at the "Bells," Putney, whence he will take his preliminary spins for his match with Hanlan in November next.

At a meeting of the Napoleon Memorial Committee held last week a resolution was unanimously arrived at to withdraw the proposal to place the monument of the late Prince Louis in Henry VII.'s chapel. The Dean of Westminster has acceded to the withdrawal; and it is announced that the site selected for the memorial is St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the space between the pillars of the nave in the south aisle, near the monument to her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent.

TOY-SHOPS.

To the scientific mind everything is matter for science: and the result of a truly scientific scrutiny would seem to be that everything is extremely like everything else. Men and women, cows, centipedes, toy-shops—the leading facts in their histories are almost indistinguishable, if one only attaches sufficient importance to the essential, and shows a proper disregard for the accidental; and thus, the development of the toy-shop—its origin in the common shop which sells everything, its growth and specialisation (the word is not too ugly for a philosopher)—may be held a subject fitly to be treated by a Herbert Spencer or a Darwin.

We all know that little "general" shop: its windows with small old-fashioned panes, its collection of cloths and ribbons, of herrings and cheese, of toys and crockery. Perhaps its toys only include one steadfast wooden steed (white, with large and symmetrical spots like wafers), a drum, a net-full of small tennis-balls and large marbles, and a tin whistle; but (as Spencer tells us) at this early stage no organ can be fully developed while each has to perform many functions. In the lowest form of animal, mouth, hand, foot, eye, are hardly to be distinguished one from the other; so a village cannot indulge in a draper's, a chemist's, a grocer's, a toy-shop, all different and detached. It manages to get on with one which combines the many; and so, as we do not expect juggling-tricks or miniature-painting of a day-labourer, we must not ask for very elaborate playthings of a "general shop."

The second stage is still very common in remoter London. Islington is particularly blessed in the matter of toy-shops, which have freed themselves from "general" business, but at the cost of an alliance with sweets. The windows of these establishments are very frequently divided in the middle, the toys being partitioned off by whips or long sugar-sticks (cheap, but excessively unhealthy) from the edibles at a penny an ounce or two ounces for threehalfpence. This sort of shop rejoices much in halfpenny envelopes of "Great Surprises," consisting for the most part of smudgy copies of engravings, which are supposed to reprint themselves upon paper in some astonishing way, but which fulfil their purpose of amusement much better by simply making a horrible mess. Here, too, late in October, we are great in fireworks; and little boys come in couples, ready to bear mendacious evidence to each other's years, it being held that fireworks may not be sold to gentlemen under fourteen.

Above this, comes the genteel but unpretending toy-shop, which has entirely shaken off the attendant sweets, but which is not above relying greatly upon what one may call a test toy—that simple little stable of two or four stalls, in which wooden horses stand patiently all day long at an empty manger. To the grand West-End "emporium" these delightful playthings do not soar. Even those beautiful butchers' shops, with joints which hang from real hooks and can be taken down, are hardly admitted there; but of all toys—except soldiers and trains—they give the young male mind most pleasure. Girls, of course, love dolls'-houses best; and they are quite right. It is one of the most galling trials of manhood that we are not admitted—even at the earliest age after absolute babydom—to the delights of those wonderful detached residences, whose fronts open all at once (being hooked up when closed) and display bed-room, drawing-room, dining-room, and kitchen, all beautifully if disproportionately furnished, wherein giant guests, mistresses and servants stand about—not being commonly made to sit. There is such a scope for imagination about the whole thing; one can invent three-volume novels out of them.

It is in this third stage of toyshoppery that one oftenest finds the ideal toy-shop keeper—he (or she) who has an indestructible enjoyment of toys. The simple, enthusiastic Germans have this quality much more frequently than we: I recollect a youth at Coblentz who, after years of selling local photographs, was genuinely convulsed when he informed us that two neighbouring castles on the Rhine were humorously named the Cat and the Mouse. Yet we sometimes find the quality in England, not seldom among quaint, kindly, pathetic old maids, who have an infinite and touching motherliness for the many little ones who come to ask their candid and thoughtful counsel as to the investment of cherished sixpences.

But the majority of toysellers are not like this, by any means. Dickens did not invent Tackleton; he copied him. How well I recollect a gloomy old woman, the terror of my little-boyhood; one of those people who deal ferociously in technical terms, and will never give you anything unless you ask for it by its exact trade-name, and who damage their own business by shackling it with arbitrary rules which it pleases them to invent—she, I remember, would not sell half-penny "sheets of characters" unless we bought equal quantities of "scenes" with them. The foolish dame forgot that her sway extended only as far as the shopdoor—the little fellows she bullied had her in their power: they could stay away, and spend their pocket-money elsewhere—and, I am glad to say, they did. Hers was a sleepy, dingy, dusty shop: the last of a set of two or three unlucky ones, in a second-rate road. Nowadays the trams go past, and enliven the neighbourhood a little; twenty years ago it was very dreary. I never remember to have been in that shop at the same time as any other customer; I never remember its mistress to have sold anything ungrudgingly; I have no pleasant reminiscences of it in any way—except as everything dim and distant has its pleasantness—save only the memory of a certain "sheet of characters" there bought, whereon were a stage-coach (full size—for a two-foot theatre) with horses and postilions complete, and the same much smaller (and not in the least like) at full gallop in the distance.

Having quitted science for random recollections, let me mention the toy-shop in chief of my school days. It was, I should say, about a yard and a half square, and (I blush to own) it sold sweets. It was kept by one Mr. Jarr—even now the Mr. holds its place; one cannot think of him as plain Jarr—and his red-faced, energetic, sharp, and yet not wholly disagreeable wife: her redeeming point was her intelligent interest in what she sold. I do not believe that Mr. Jarr cared two pins for any created toy; he was a gaunt, spectral, melancholy man, curiously like a Jack-in-the-box, both in visage and in a weird habit of suddenly rising to a surprising height from behind the counter. Years after my time of customership, I called at Mr. Jarr's and spent a shilling. I had a recollection of numberless misty autumn evenings, after five o'clock school, when one ran round (it was not two minutes from the school-gate) and bought fireworks, Webb's "scenes and characters," or—less often—sweets; and the brightness of the little shop, as contrasted with the foggy London air without, remained with me. It was a real disappointment to find how stuffy, how shabby, how disagreeable a place it was; I wished I had not gone. Mr. Jarr was there still—as little washed, as angular, and as unhappy as ever, if not quite so tall. Mrs. Jarr I did not see; perhaps she sold toys no more. There was something sad about it all, this complete disappearance of the toy element from one's world—this vanishing of the charm of all playthings, except those which had ceased to exist. It was such a terrible reduction in the purchasing-value of a penny!

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"A WAIF FROM A MISSING SHIP." BY S. P. JACKSON.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The annual meeting and competition in shooting for prizes of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common, with the accompanying encampment of Volunteer Corps on the ground, came to an end last Saturday, when the prizes were presented by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the successful marksmen.

The winner of the Queen's Prize of £250, with the gold medal of the Association and the gold badge held by the champion shot for the year, was announced on Tuesday week immediately upon the shooting in the final stage at 1000 yards distance. He made a score of 74 points, 28 being at the 1000 yards range. His name, with some details of the competition for this prize, appeared in our last week's paper, and we now give his portrait, that of Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, a private of the 1st Argyle Rifle Volunteers. We are told that he is a mason by trade, a partner in the small firm of Ferguson and Son, of Campbelltown. This was his first appearance at Wimbledon, and he had never elsewhere fired a shot at so long a range as 800 yards. On that day, firing at 800 yards pool for practice, he obtained three bull's-eyes out of four shots, and was by that circumstance encouraged to hope to make a fair score. But so little notion had he of the possibility of winning the Queen's Prize that, had it not been for the earnest persuasion of a friend who witnessed his pool shooting, he would have gone home before the second stage of the competition. He returned to Scotland on Monday last; and, both at Glasgow and at Campbelltown, was greeted with public honours and popular applause. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., Pall-Mall East.

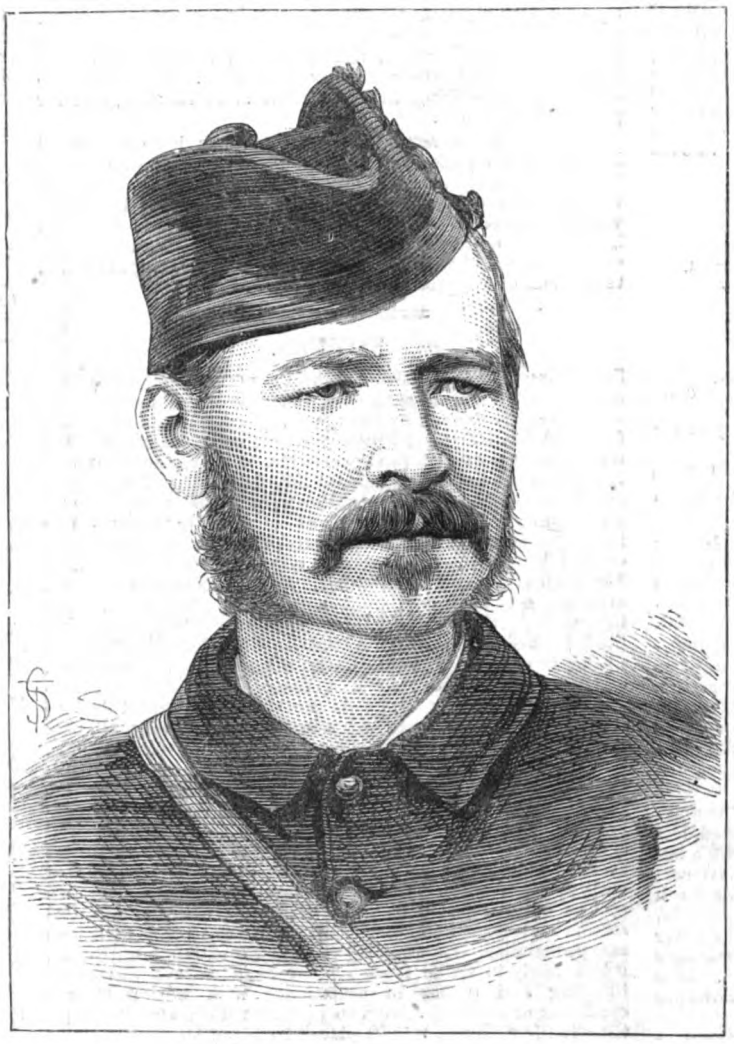
The remaining matches of chief interest, after Tuesday, are to be here noticed. The Elcho Challenge Shield was won by the Irish eight—the closest contest on record—by one point only. The total score was 1638, twenty-seven points higher than Scotland's winning score of last year. England was second with 1637 points, and Scotland last. The Public Schools Match for the Ashburton Shield was won by Eton with a total of 469 at the three ranges; and the Spencer Cup by Private Eliot, of Marlborough. The United Service Challenge Cup was won by the Volunteers with a score five points above that of the Army competitors, who were next. The Kolapore Cup, shot for by representatives of the mother country and Canada, was won by the home team, the Canadians breaking down at the 500 yards range. The Chancellors' Challenge Cup was won easily by Cambridge. The Loyd-Lindsay prize was won by the second squad of Bucks Yeomanry, the 1st Ayr being second, and the 1st Bucks third. The South Middlesex team won the Mappin Challenge Cup, and Lieutenant Godsal won the Dudley prize with a highest possible score of ten bull's-eyes at 1000 yards.

The Canadian riflemen gave a luncheon in their camp on Thursday, at which they entertained the Prime Minister of Canada and Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Saturday the long-range match with any rifles between Sir H. Halford's British team and Mr. F. Hyde's American team was contested. The British team gained the advantage at first, making 36 points at 800 and 44 points at 900 yards. At the 1000 yards range, however, the Americans held their own, scoring one point more than their opponents, but lost the match by 79 points.

The meeting terminated with the presentation of the prizes. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses of the family and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at four o'clock. The presentation took place on a raised platform erected near the front of the inclosure, before the Cottage. The Royal party were received by the Earl and Countess of Stanhope, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Stephens, Colonel Oxley, Captain St. John Mildmay, the Secretary of the Association, and other members of the Council. There were also present the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel North, Earl Waldegrave, and others.

An interesting part of these proceedings was the presentation by the Princess of Wales, who is a Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of the silver medal awarded by the Duke of Manchester and the Chapter to Captain G. Fred. Harris, 3rd Buffs (Camp Adjutant), for his gallantry in saving the lives of five persons at a fire in Dublin. The presentation was made before the distribution of the prizes, her Royal Highness graciously addressing a few words to the recipient, and pinning the medal on his breast.



MR. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, 1ST ARGYLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TWICKENHAM.

St. John's Hospital, founded by the munificence of Miss Twining, of Dial House, Twickenham, was recently opened by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck and by three of their children. They were received by Miss Twining, the founder; Major-General Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B., the honorary secretary; and Mr. George Booth, the honorary treasurer. The Duchess was led through the corridor to the women's ward, where a special service was conducted by the Rev. G. B. Twining, the honorary Chaplain. Dr. Benthall, the resident medical officer, and Mrs. Benthall, held a garden-party after the ceremony, and received the Royal visitors, who remained some time. This hospital is built for the benefit and relief of the sick and suffering in and around Twickenham. Each ward will accommodate six patients. The provident and outdoor patient department, which has been carried on for some time, has been most successful; and now that the indoor department is ready, the hospital will start in full working order. Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A., of Fitzroy-square, is the architect; and the builder is Mr. Messan, of Twickenham.

THE GOORKHAS AND THE RIFLES.

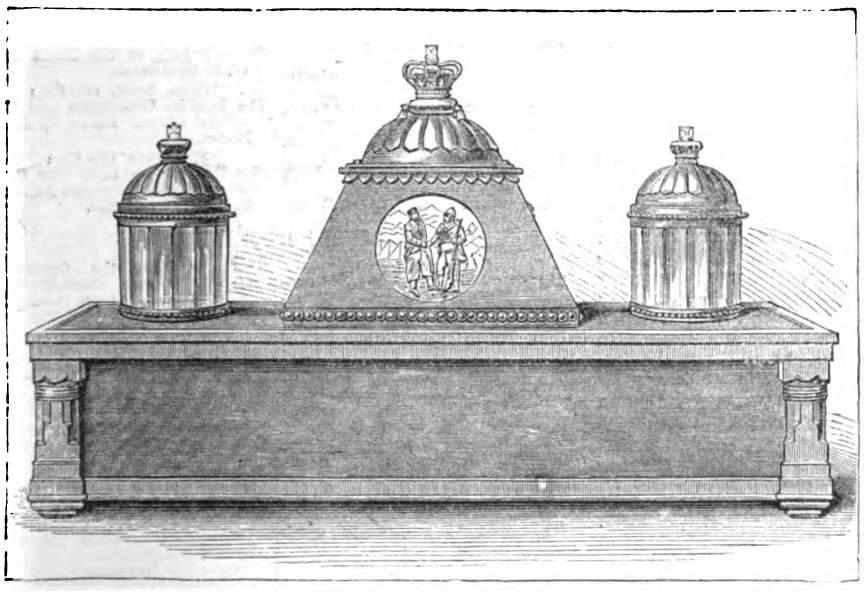
Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied General Sir S. Browne's division of the army, from November, 1878, to June, 1879, in the advance through the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan, told us of the interesting *camaraderie* that existed between the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade and the 4th Goorkha Regiment. The latter, commanded at that time by Colonel Turton, being a rifle corps and wearing a similar green uniform, was hailed by the Rifle Brigade with cordial goodwill, though little conversation, from the difference of language, could pass between the men belonging to rank and file of these regiments. The soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, on more than one occasion, volunteered their help to assist the Goorkhas in pitching their tents, the encampments of Goorkhas and Rifles lying side by side. They both formed part of the brigade of General Macpherson, with whose head-quarters' staff our Special Artist was accommodated during that campaign. It will be remembered that he sent us a sketch of the Rifles bringing a sheep as a present to the Goorkhas for their Christmas dinner. When this force was broken up, on June 1 or June 2, the Goorkhas marched off the encampment ground at Gundamuk, followed by the men of the Rifle Brigade, with their band playing and the men cheering, a distance of two miles. The 4th Goorkhas were afterwards placed under the command of Colonel Rowcroft, upon the retirement of Colonel Turton on account of ill health, and bore their part in all the movements and actions round Cabul. The 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade has also gone through the Afghan War. To commemorate their temporary association with each other in the campaign under Sir S. Browne, the officers of the Rifle Brigade have presented to the officers' mess-table of the 4th Goorkhas a silver inkstand, manufactured in London by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of which we give an Illustration. The native officers of the 4th Goorkhas, in their turn, have given a silver salver to the non-commissioned officers' mess of the Rifle Brigade.

"BLENHEIM."

To Mr. R. C. Woodville, the very promising young painter of this picture, we are indebted, as our readers will have observed, for many drawings and sketches which we have engraved. But these, admirable as they have been, were often so diverse in subject that they would hardly be taken as affording an earnest for such a work as the picture we are here to notice. It has attracted much attention in the Royal Academy Exhibition that closes next Monday evening. In the Exhibition Catalogue it bears the title of "Blenheim: Aug. 13, 1704," which was the day of the Duke of Marlborough's famous battle; and this title is accompanied with the extract from Dr. Hare's contemporary journal, which is reprinted beneath our Engraving.

Mr. Woodville, like his able young rival, Mr. Crofts, the painter of the picture of "Ramillies" in this same exhibition, has studied in the German school. He has seen, not without profit, the works of Menzel and other great German battle-painters. This might have been inferred from his picture exhibited last year of Frederick's reception by his troops on the evening before Rosbach. The special training that Mr Woodville has had has been of service to him, as we see, in achieving the greater success he has attained in the remarkably spirited work which we now reproduce.

But our Artist has facilities which no amount of technical drilling will impart. He has a dramatic instinct which enables him to realise how a given event probably occurred; how such a commander and such troops comported themselves in victory or defeat. He is able to express, with equal force, the calm self-possession of the hero and the reckless frenzy of the mass of combatants; he gives us that sense of the momentousness of the issue, over and above their struggle for life, without feeling which the painted battle is but an empty lifeless pageant, a theatrical sham fight, or rehearsal of warlike motions by puppets. Thus, in the picture before us, accident and variety are combined in unity: the interest is made to centre on the great military commander, who discomfited the best Generals of the Grand Monarque. We are made to feel that the result of the mighty contest hangs in the balance, but will be decided by his calm energy and consummately skilful tactics. As related in Dr. Hare's account of the battle, the Duke has ordered the charge to be sounded, and the two lines of Allied horse are now moving on, sword in hand, to the attack. The great captain, we see, has reined in his black charger, whose body is flecked with mud; and with his characteristically proud and graceful bearing, he issues his orders to his staff. He is utterly impassive amidst the fury and din of battle, the wounds and carnage (of which, by-the-way, there is not too much), and his eager and importunate officers. The front line of English



INKSTAND PRESENTED BY 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE TO 4TH GOORKHAS.



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TWICKENHAM.

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cavalry is already advancing to the charge sounded by the kettle-drums and trumpets of the Guards, the former played by a black man, as was the custom down to living memory. The second line of Imperialist cavalry, in the rear, are drawing swords in answer to an order transmitted by an aide de-camp. In the distance, beyond the stream of the Nebel, are seen the blazing houses and mills which Lord Cutts had set on fire earlier in the day.

The whole composition is full of dramatic movement, and testifies to close observation, both of soldiers and horses. This is not the occasion for considering the political bearings of the memorable struggle. We must be content with the assurance given to Southey's little inquirer that "'twas a famous victory."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bridger, J., to be S.P.G. Organising Secretary for Diocese of Liverpool.
Chester, T. H.; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Jarrow-upon-Tyne.
Crawford, J. R.; Senior Curate of St. Margaret's, King's Lynn.
Earee, Robert Brisco; British Chaplain at Berlin.
Hamley, J.; Curate of Burford (first portion), Tenbury, Salop.
Harman, Edward; Rector of Pickwell, near Oakham.
Kelly, Charles Napier; Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Ridgeway, Charles J.; Senior Incumbent of St. Paul's, Edinburgh.
Thompson, Reginald Ward; Assistant-Chaplain of the Savoy.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at the Annual Conference of the clergy of his diocese.

The Bishop of North Queensland has been called to England for a short time in consequence of the recent death of his father.

On Monday the Duchess of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duke, laid the foundation-stone of a new church for South Farnborough, which includes the North Camp at Aldershott. It is to be erected from designs of Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, and the first portion of it will cost about £3000.

Yesterday week the Duke of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Grosvenor-mews. It appears that 140 years ago one of his Grace's ancestors performed a similar ceremony for St. Mary's Chapel, Park-street, which, however, was never consecrated, and is now in course of demolition. This latter circumstance, together with the overcrowded condition of the parish church of St. George's, Hanover-square, has led the Duke to increase the accommodation of the latter by building a sort of subsidiary church.

A new church at Kingston, Dorset, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice, which has been built solely at the cost of Lord Eldon, must have cost between £30,000 and £40,000. It is in the style of the thirteenth century, and built of local stone, being rich in marble shafts, the stone and the marble having been quarried, and the latter also polished, on the estate by the workmen on his Lordship's property. The structure has taken six years to build. It is from a design by Mr. Street, R.A. Nearly all the windows are filled in with stained glass by Clayton and Bell.

The Bishop of Worcester has consecrated a chapel at Evesham Workhouse. It has been built from designs of Mr. Preedy, and the chancel is adorned with painted windows. These and other decorations are the gift of the late Mrs. Barber, of Sedgeberrow, who bequeathed £200 to the Rev. Martin Amphlett for the embellishment of the chapel. Many other presents were received, and the total cost of the chapel, which will accommodate seventy-four persons, has been £1600 or £1700.

The east window of Welwick church has been restored and filled with stained glass, at the sole cost of Mrs. Annesley, of Dunnington, and as a memorial of her daughter, the late Mrs. William Fewson. The glass is by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London.

HOME NEWS.

The Duke of Westminster has given to the citizens of Chester £10,000 towards the abolition of the Dee Bridge tolls.

The Treasury has sanctioned a grant of £500 per annum to provide an additional number of Distinguished Service Rewards for the Army Medical Department.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded to the office of keeper of the geological department in the British Museum, vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. R. Waterhouse.

The formation of the training squadron has been determined upon. The officer nominated for the command is Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam.

At a meeting of the committee of the Edinburgh University Liberal Association, held yesterday week, it was unanimously agreed to nominate the Earl of Rosebery as Lord Rector.

The annual fête of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on the night of the 21st inst., when the grounds at South Kensington were brilliantly illuminated.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held yesterday week in St. James's Hall. In the evening the delegates dined together, under the presidency of Earl Percy.

The Miranda, six, composite sloop, was commissioned on the 22nd inst. at Devonport, by Commander the Hon. E. S. Dawson. She is to proceed to the Australian station to relieve the Danae, which has been in commission since 1876.

Mr. J. W. Benson has added the Prudential Assurance Company's late premises to those now occupied by him on Ludgate-hill, and inaugurates the occasion with an exhibition of gold caskets, racing cups, and magnificent jewels, graciously lent by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and others.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in July was 82,961, of whom 46,081 were in workhouses and 36,880 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 674, of whom 461 were men, 170 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

The annual drill competition of selected schools under the control of the London School Board, for the Challenge Banner given by the Society of Arts, took place yesterday week in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. Colonel Battersby again awarded the banner to the school of Thomas-street, Limehouse, which had held its since last year's competition.

At a town's meeting held in Liverpool last week to consider the report of a committee on the scheme for establishing a university college in that city it was stated that several local gentlemen had promised £10,000 each for the endowment of the chairs in the proposed university. The Earl of Derby has also announced his intention to give a like sum, which brings up the amount promised to £80,000.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday Mr. Justice Denman delivered judgment in the action brought to enforce a charge on the separate estate of Mrs. Buller in favour of Mr. Herbert Flower, Captain Arthur Henry Paget, and Lord Arthur Hill, in consideration of their becoming securities for her husband, Captain Buller, for a loan of £4000. Mr. Justice Denman said the plaintiffs were entitled to the decree asked for, and he granted an injunction restraining the defendant from parting with her property, the plaintiffs to have their costs, with the exception of Mr. Flower, who had withdrawn his claim.

The Select Committee who have been inquiring into the losses of grain-laden vessels since 1873 have agreed to their report, which recommends the adoption of certain precautions, especially that where proper provision for filling the hold by feeders is not made, not less than one-fourth of the quantity carried in the hold shall be in bags. Rules are also suggested for making the inspection more efficient, and for punishing offenders.

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, which has been converted into a people's park by Lord Ardmillan, at a cost of £20,000, was opened on Tuesday for the free use of the citizens of Dublin. There was no inaugural ceremony, but the gates were thrown open in the morning. The new park has been handsomely embellished with shrubs, fountains, lakes, and other ornamental work, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege of admission.

NOVELS.

Something of Mr. William Gilbert's matter and manner is suggested by the contents of the three volumes entitled *Workers in the Dawn:* by George R. Gissing (Remington and Co.); for the story is realistic rather than romantic, dealing for the most part with the seamy side, the wickedness, suffering, poverty, vice, and squalor of life, delineated with ruthless amplitude of detail, even in the most trivial matters, with uncompromising truthfulness, as regards both facts and language, and with very considerable force and appearance of earnest intention. But there is very little, if any at all, of Mr. Gilbert's peculiar humour, which, though grim and sardonic, acts as leaven upon a generally heavy mass. The tale, such as it is, is told, moreover, in a rambling, straggling fashion, branching off into various directions, so that the reader is constantly running after different personages, until attention begins to flag and interest dwindles down to the inappreciable. There is nothing left for it but to regard the whole work as a collection of very slightly connected scenes, most of them squalid or shocking scenes, real enough, no doubt, unfortunately, but of the sort upon which the mind rather shrinks from dwelling and prefers to seek relief in a factitious oblivion. Such a work may command respect and extort an admission of conscientious and successful description, though it may not possess the potent spell of continuous attractiveness or stimulate curiosity or awaken expectation. The truthfulness, too, which has been spoken of applies especially to externals; the psychological studies scarcely commend themselves to one's sense of fitness and probability. He who may be called the hero, for instance, is not likely to strike most readers as a natural character, thinking and acting in accordance with the influences operating or most calculated to operate within him, although the situations in which he is placed by being inconsistent with the idea suggested of his inner self are handled with mastery. It is to be regretted that to display that mastery it is impossible, as it would seem, to dispense with a great deal of plain, not to say coarse, language, oaths, slang, and questionable company, introduced without the least pretence of disguise or modification of nomenclature. In fact, the dancing-saloon, the refreshment-bar, the nocturnal horrors of the pavement and the dens of profligacy are simply transferred in all their hideous reality to paper. The story commences with a revolting picture of a miserable death in the midst of sordid wretchedness and ends with a melodramatic act of self-destruction. A good old man and two sweet, innocent, warm-hearted, lovable girls are almost the only characters that appear from time to time to relieve the prevalent reek of vulgar poverty and vulgar immorality. The purpose, if there be any, seems to be nothing more recondite than to convey a warning to all whom it may concern against the not very irresistible temptation of marrying a young woman off the streets in a fit of mingled sentimentality and despair. For the tale resolves itself into the biography of a young man who, throwing away many miraculous chances of becoming a successful artist and a happy husband, connects himself matrimonially with a drunken drab, constructively kills the virtuous woman he really loves, and is driven to desperation and suicide. And all this happens because he acts in a manner totally at variance with what was to be expected under the circumstances of a young man with the instincts ascribed to him. It is a very dark and painful story, written in parts with no little power. It is not very skilfully constructed, however, being diffuse and protracted to tediousness, with superfluous and repulsive details.

Bigamy dies hard. After running a long and successful course among the novelists, especially the lady novelists, it seemed in these latter days to have received its quietus; but it must have been only scotched, not killed, for it reappears with all its pristine vigour in *The Fair-Haired Alda*, by Florence Marryat (Samuel Tinsley and Co.)—a novel prolonged through three volumes for the purpose, principally, one would say, of inveighing against the laws of Mrs. Grundy, making insinuations against the virtue of clergymen's wives and the sobriety and charity of titled and literary ladies, and sneering at those very respectable gentlewomen who, not being really so immaculate as they are astute enough to obtain credit for being, "call it quite immoral to encourage a woman who has actually had two husbands living at the same time." Of course, there is nothing very new in all this; satire of this kind is much older even than "Tartufe," and, though it may be highly commendable, and to a certain extent efficacious, as a weapon directed against hypocrisy, it has never yet convinced people, nor would there be anything gained if it should convince people, that moral, social, and conventional regulations may be broken with perfect impunity. The novel has few graces of literary composition, and its characters exhibit no originality of conception. It depends for its interest almost entirely upon its incidents, which, if not very numerous, are at any rate wild and extravagant in a marvellous degree. There is a great deal of tragic colouring; so crude, however, as to be distressing rather than impressive. The society to which the reader is introduced is for the most part very aristocratic; and the reader who is not accustomed to move in those circles is likely to feel extremely thankful to revolve in a different sphere, if the aristocracy be really such a low set, in morals and manners and language, as the novelist represents them to be. A lower specimen of humanity than the well-born, well-connected, and wealthy father of "the fair-haired Alda" could hardly be picked up from behind any grocer's counter in the country, unless it be the noble Lord who loves "the fair-haired Alda" and pays his addresses in a coarser and more brutal fashion than would be expected of a butcher courting a barmaid. Nevertheless, there may be plenty of romantic misses who will derive much gratification and a delicious thrill of horror from a perusal of the story. A love affair between a beautiful English schoolgirl, of almost noble parentage and great expectations; a clandestine marriage, which may turn out to have been illegal; an elopement from the paternal mansion; an eventful honeymoon beneath Italian skies; a conjugal quarrel; a supposed and attempted murder; a plot between a vindictive stepmother and the supposed murderer; a bigamous marriage between the supposed widow of the supposed victim and the supposed immolator of the said victim; a sudden revival and reappearance of the supposed victim; a renewal of connubial bliss, greatly promoted by the timely decease of the supposed murderer and bigamous husband;—herein are surely the elements of an absorbing and exciting tale. Unfortunately, it is not sufficient to have the elements, if the time or the skill be wanting to turn them to satisfactory account. And, in the present instance, the workmanship is of a decidedly slovenly kind. This is especially noticeable in the description of what took place immediately after the supposed murder in Italy: the proceedings, as represented, are revolting to common-sense. The novelist is great on the subject of epileptic fits. Twice, at least, an attack of that nature is depicted with a minuteness for which it is difficult to assign any reason, unless it be a conscious, but scarcely laudable, pride in ability to put a nasty spectacle into adequately expressive words. A noble Lord has one of these fits rather early in the narrative, and we are told how "two men lifted the working, jerking figure carefully in their arms, and wiped away the bloody froth that was issuing from Lord Sidney's mouth and nose," and that "his throat and shirt-front were stained with the blood that had flown (*sic*) from his bitten tongue; even his grizzled whiskers were dyed red, and altogether presented an appearance that made Mr. Capel shudder." Such a picture, however truthful and graphic, is decidedly nasty; and its nastiness is its prevailing characteristic, unless the introduction of the dyed whiskers should seem to anybody to border upon comic bathos.

The author of "Old Charlton" and "Dangerfield," Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, has written another pleasant story called *George Vanbrugh's Mistake*, which is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Its real hero, as we take it, is not George Vanbrugh, a goodnatured idler with a taste for music, who dawdles half his life away in London bachelor amusements, instead of setting manfully to work and winning the hand of one of his two fair cousins. The best character in the story is Job Hollings, one that Dickens might have imagined, and which is hardly surpassed in originality and truthfulness of conception by any character that Dickens has created. Job is an elderly man, simple-hearted as Tom Pinch, who has drudged from early boyhood in the service of old Mrs. Parkle, a manufacturer of perfumed waters in Clerkenwell. He has been accustomed, however, to be sent on frequent expeditions into the Weald of Kent, for the purpose of collecting herbs and superintending a lavender garden, so that he has gained some knowledge of botany and an unsophisticated love of rural nature. The affectionate fidelity and rugged honesty of his disposition make the case of poor Job all the more touching, when he is perceived to be the hopeless victim of an attachment, which he never dreams of realising as a possible suitor, to Miss Lucy Medlicott, of Lanthradyne Manor. She is the younger of the two sisters, the elder having become Mrs. Mallelieu, either of whom might have been a suitable wife for their cousin George Vanbrugh. Enough has now been said to show the elements of his serious "Mistake." The whole story, in three volumes, has a delightful freshness and wholesomeness of feeling, which does the reader good in these times; and it is enlivened with a constant play of humour. There are two charming little boys, Ferdy and Wat, between four and six years old, whose sayings and doings are delicious to the lover of childhood. The least successful figure here portrayed is that of Mr. Edward Shorter, the Old Bailey barrister, who appears such an unprincipled snob that he could scarcely have been George Vanbrugh's personal friend. It is a gross caricature of a respectable branch of the legal profession. The French criminal adventurer and swindling imposter, calling himself M. de Belleville, is equally overdone as a portrait of social rascality; but these persons are mere foils to the innocent and honourable characters of the story. The plot is very well sustained, and might readily, if it were worth while, be converted into a little play for the stage.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.:
A Female Nihilist. By Ernest Lavinge. Translated from the French by G. Sutherland Edwards.

BAILLIERE AND CO.:
A Handbook for Painters and Art Students on the Character and Use of Colours. By William J. Muckley.

BENTLEY AND SON:
Fascination. By Lady Margaret Majendie. 2 vols.

BOGUE:
Our Nationalities. II.—Who are the Scotch? By James Bonwick.
Holidays in Home Counties. By Edward Walford.

CHATTO AND WINDUS:
In Pastures Green; and Other Stories. By Charles Gibbon.

FIELD AND TUER:
Journals and Journalism. With a Guide for Literary Beginners. By John Oldcastle.

GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS:
The Bee-Keepers' Manual. By the late Henry Taylor. Seventh Edition. Modernised and greatly enlarged by Alfred Watts.

LOW AND CO.:
Episodes of French History—
I. Charlemagne and the Carlovingians. Edited from M. Guizot's "History of France," with Notes, and Genealogical, Historical, and other Tables, by Gustave Masson.
Foreign Countries—
Greece. By Lewis Sergeant. With Illustrations.
The West Indies. By C H. Eden.
Notes on the Northern Atlantic. Compiled from Authentic Sources by Richard Brown. With a Map.

NIMMO AND BAIN:
Modern Foreign Library. Edited by Henry van Laun.—
The Sergeant's Legacy. By E. Berthet. Translated from the French by Gilbert Venables.

RIVINGTONS:
Some Helps for School Life. Sermons preached at Clifton College, 1862—1879. By the Rev. J. Percival.

TRUBNER AND CO.:
The Practical Guides for Tourists—
Practical General Continental Guide. With through routes from England to the chief places of the Continent of Europe, 1880. Special Edition Anglo-American.
Practical Guide for France, Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, &c., with routes from London.
Practical Guide for the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play.

VIZETELLY AND CO.:
Popular French Novels, Translated—
Maugars Junior. By André Thuriet.
Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder. By Alphonse Daudet.
Popular Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

WARD, LOCK, AND CO.:
The Holiday Companion and Travellers' Guide. Edited by James Mason.

WITHERBY AND CO.:
The Royal Navy List. By C. E. Warren and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lean. July, 1880.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

CRAMER AND CO.:
The Moss Rose. Song. Words translated from the German of Krummacher. Music by King Hall.
Autumn. Song. Translated from the German. Music by King Hall.

DAVISON AND CO.:
The Bridal Chorus from Wagner's Opera "Lohengrin." Transcribed for the Harp. By Charles Oberthür.
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The Cheery Mariners. Song. Words and Music by Harry Croft Hiller.
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Alice, Where Art Thou? Arranged by G. B. Allen as a Quartet for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Words by Wellington Guernsey. Music by J. Ascher.
I Look Unto the Golden West. Song. By Mrs. E. Caryl Fleetwood. Music by F. Von Lesen.

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Tuesday, the ninth day of November, 1880, at Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
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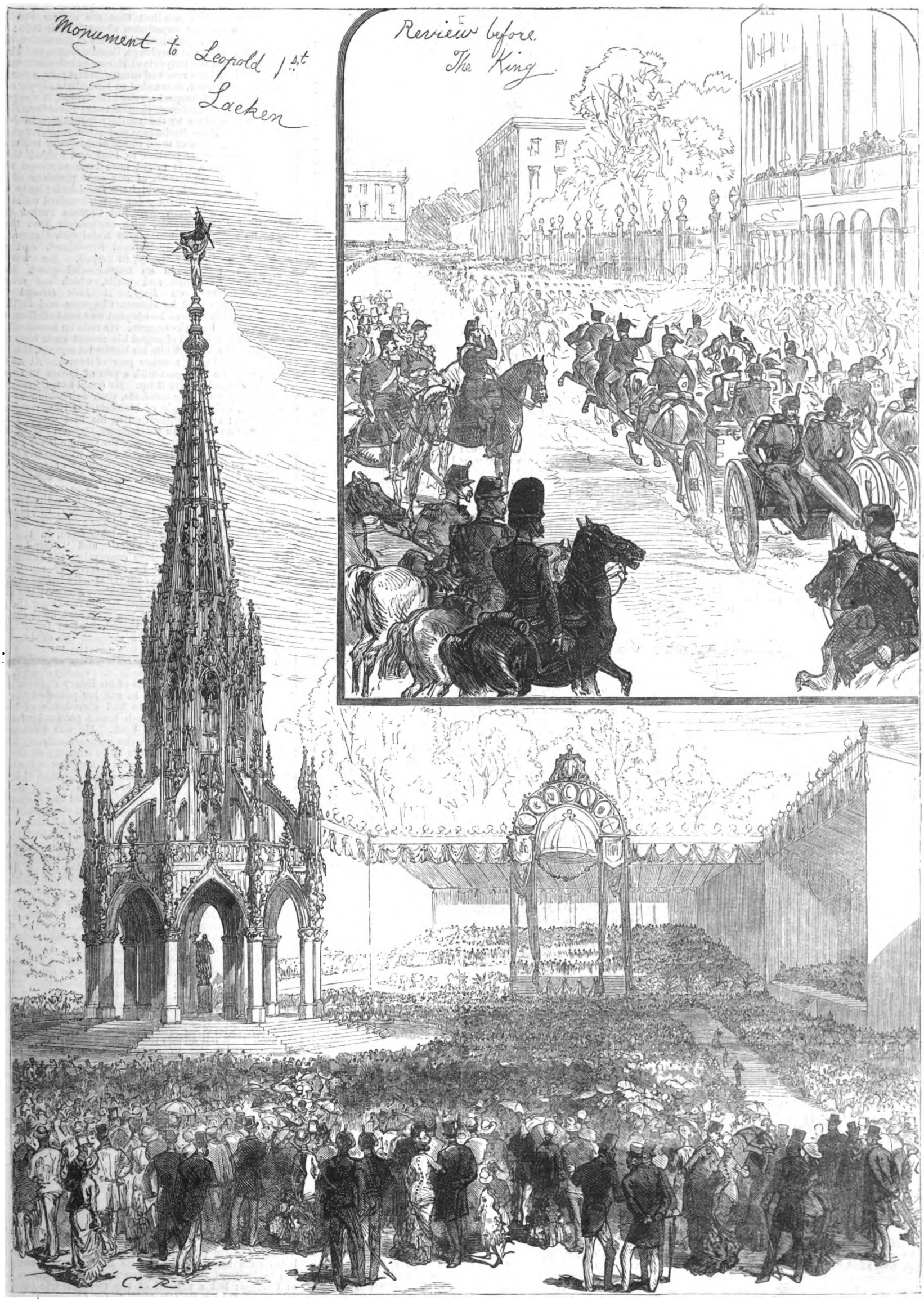
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JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF BELGIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE: INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT OF LEOPOLD I. AT LAEKEN, BRUSSELS.

SEE PAGE 115.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER, M.P.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland in the present Liberal Government has been compelled to perform a difficult and thankless task, the success of which seems even yet more than doubtful. It could only be from an overpowering sense of its urgent temporary necessity, and with no predilection for the abstract principle implied in this measure, that Mr. Forster and his colleagues in the Ministry brought in the bill which has just passed through the House of Commons. Many Liberal politicians in that House, and probably a large proportion of those in the House of Lords, are so much impressed with the social dangers that may be incurred by setting an example of interposing between landlord and tenant in restraint of legal process for the recovery of landed property on failure to pay the rent that they reluctantly side with the Opposition in this particular instance. We sincerely regret this divergence of opinion upon the question which is imperfectly signified by the title, "Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill;" yet we feel sure that the public character of Mr. Forster will lose nothing of the high estimation it has justly earned by former legislative and administrative services. If the Government, contrary to its recent and present expectations, should hereafter find it possible to carry Ireland through the imminent crisis of social and industrial economy without the aid of such exceptional remedies, so much the better. None will have more reason to rejoice in that happier turn of affairs than the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In any event, their future work of revising and completing, in accordance with the report of the Commission of Inquiry now appointed, the operations of the Irish Land Act of 1870, ought not to be prejudiced by their proposal this Session of a mere temporary and provisional relief to distressed tenants apparently menaced with summary eviction. The whole subject will demand a mature and impartial deliberation, in all likelihood, before the existing Parliament is dismissed; and whenever it becomes ripe for discussion, Mr. Forster's integrity of judgment may be relied upon to hold the balance equally between conflicting interests, and to maintain the due rights of property as well as those acquired by cultivating occupation.

We gladly take the opportunity to recall the memory of our readers to Mr. Forster's past acts of efficient and beneficent political activity, and to remind them of the general tenor of his career, which has been characterised by qualities of sterling worth in the sphere of English statesmanship.

William Edward Forster, born in 1818, is the only son of a man whose life ought to be held in remembrance as one of the most perfect modern examples of pure Christian virtue. It was wholly spent in teaching the gospel, practically, by constant and unwearied deeds and labours of piety and mercy, as well as by the preaching of "the Word." For the late William Forster, as a minister of the Society of Friends, without the prefix of "Rev." to his name, bore that sacred commission during fifty years. His biography, compiled in two volumes by Benjamin Seebohm, is full of interest and instruction; it entirely justifies the great esteem that is still felt, among those acquainted with that Society and its proceedings, for one so faithful, so humble-minded, and so earnest in his ceaseless apostolic toil, both of religion and philanthropy, extending over all Europe and the United States of America, as well as the British Isles. He married, in 1816, Anna Buxton, a friend and fellow-labourer of Elizabeth Fry, and cousin to the Gurneys, of Norwich; she was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. At Bradpole, in Dorsetshire, where the Forsters resided about twenty years, the future Liberal statesman was born; and he was educated partly at Tottenham, in the Friends' school there.

No man could have a parentage more likely to produce a character of high and robust moral consistency, whether or not he continued to acknowledge the strict rules and negative scruples of the Quaker profession. The biography to which we have referred shows us less of Mr. Forster's early home than of his father's self-sacrificing diligence in the business of an evangelist, and in the anti-slavery cause; his frequent journeys all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and his missionary travels in America, the first extending from 1820 to 1825, the last terminating with his death, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1853. Though abundant details are given of the work in which he was engaged, it is not stated how often and how far his son was enabled to share the counsels and the zeal for truth and charity of this devoted Christian philanthropist. In December, 1846, during the Irish famine, he accompanied his father to that country, to administer relief from a fund raised by their religious society. They visited the same districts of Connaught and Donegal which are now again suffering extreme impoverishment. The following extracts from the elder Forster's letters to his wife may help us to feel the impressions then made upon his son's mind, of which we have been reminded by his most recent speeches in Parliament:—

"How the very poorest of the cottars are kept alive it is hard to imagine; no potatoes, no corn; or, if they had a few oats, they are in some cases nearly gone, and in others all eaten; none saved, or likely to be saved, for seed; no work—no wages—no credit; so that, even were provisions much cheaper than they are, they have not the means of buying them. Many of the small farmers are selling what little they have of live stock, and the sooner it goes the better, as it will now bring them something; but if the animals have all the meat starved off their bones they will bring them next to nothing at all. Few things touch me much more than to hear of their selling off their poultry just at the time when they might be likely to make a few pence by their eggs; and then at last their cow, and nothing, nothing left!

"Famine, in its direst forms, seems to be upon the increase from day to day; and it must increase, while the people are one by one reaching to the end of their stores of all that is eatable, and of all that they can turn into money to buy food.

"I think I have never before passed through such suffering of mind, unless I were to except those moments in which I have seemed to myself racked with unutterable intensity of feeling in thinking of the horrors of the slave trade. Sometimes I get a little relief to my agony in tears; but that is what I cannot command. I wish to be patient, and not to give up my trust in the Lord. In my most favoured moments a sense of the omniscience of God, and that His tender mercies are over all His works, helps me to stay my mind on Him, and to hope in His care and love."

William Forster then mentions, as a proof of the reality of destitution, that eight horses in the place where he was, near Castlebar, were allowed to perish for want of food. As for human beings, he goes on to say, "I hear of deaths from starvation wherever I go. I suppose them to be cases in which people are worn down by long fasting, and the eating of bad or unwholesome food, and that for days in succession, until they fall down and expire. If it be thus with them, what must be the condition of those that live, who are, day by day and almost all the day, enduring the misery, and all the sickening and the ravening of the extreme of hunger? It is this that brings the keenest anguish to my mind; it enters my very soul, and seldom leaves it through the day."

The accounts of the Irish famine of 1847 given in these volumes may be compared with separate reports, one of them by Mr. W. E. Forster, appended to the Transactions of the Central Relief Committee. Enough has been quoted to show that the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, when he went to Dublin, three months ago, and heard the representations made to him by the existing Relief Committees, was not without sad previous experience of a much worse calamity within his own personal observation.

At that time, it should be observed, his public career had scarcely begun. He had been brought up to business, and was a worsted manufacturer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, some years before the death of his father, who resided latterly at Norwich. In 1850 Mr. W. E. Forster, having quitted the formal connection with the Society of Friends, married Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the excellent Rev. Dr. Arnold, Head Master of Rugby. The first occasion upon which, to the best of our personal recollection, Mr. Forster took part in any public meeting was in the same year, 1850, at a conference of the Lancashire Public School Association at Manchester, in which Mr. Cobden and other members of the Free-Trade party took the most active interest. It grew very quickly into the National Public School Association. Now, there can be no doubt that this movement for secular schools maintained by a local rate, followed by that of the Manchester and Salford Local Education Committee, which was for assisting the National Society's, the British, and other existing schools with payments from the same source, prepared the way for Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act of 1870. It required twenty years of discussion to enable him to settle this question—whether or not a Local School Board should be authorised to exercise its discretion, according to the circumstances of the town or parish, in either granting head-money for children taught in approved schools under Church or Dissenting patronage, or else building new schools for ordinary instruction, with or without a little Bible reading. That controversy in its time cost more speech-making, newspaper article and pamphlet writing than the Repeal of the Corn Laws, or Reform. Mr. Forster was the practical politician who finally put it to rest. He has, perhaps, not forgotten the conference of 1850 at the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

Lancashire and the West Riding in those days were in close political and social alliance. The name of "Mr. Forster of Rawdon"—the latter being that of his place in Airedale, between Bradford and Leeds—was therefore pretty familiar to Manchester men. He was esteemed a hopeful, promising, and rising public man; but it was not till April, 1859, that he became a candidate, without success, for the representation of Leeds in the House of Commons. In February, 1861, he was elected M.P. for Bradford. His first speech was a very short one, upon the American Civil War, but that subject frequently drew from him questions and suggestions addressed to her Majesty's Government in favour of a just neutrality, and especially of prohibiting the equipment of privateers for the Southern Confederacy in British ports.

It was in February and March, 1862, in the debate upon a motion to inquire into the mode of administering the Privy Council grants for education, that Mr. Forster came forward as the Parliamentary champion of a thoroughly efficient and widely extended system. But some years were yet to elapse before he could give practical effect to his decided views upon that subject. Neither the Ministry of Earl Russell nor that of Lord Palmerston had enough strength of conviction and confidence in popular support to undertake so great a task. Mr. Forster meantime held office as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies during less than a twelvemonth—from November, 1865, to the fall of Lord Russell's Ministry in July, 1866. It was the period at which the Colonial Office had to deal with painful and difficult questions arising from the excessive cruelties practised in the suppression of the negro revolt in Jamaica, the subsequent commission of inquiry, and the institution of a more suitable government in that island. We are not in a position to state precisely the share which may have devolved upon Mr. Forster of the official work and responsible deliberations concerning that affair; but we cannot doubt that all he did, or advised others to do, was agreeable to the sentiments of equity and humanity which belong to his character. His compassion for the negro race, though here no question of slavery presented itself to rouse his indignation, could not prompt him to go beyond a just and temperate reprobation of vindictive acts that outraged the principles of law and common justice. The arrangements finally made by the Colonial Office in Jamaica have been attended with remarkable success in the continued tranquillity and improved prosperity of the island.

At the end of 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Ministry, Mr. Forster was appointed Vice-President of the Council. He did not, however, become a member of the Cabinet till some time later, when the Ministry underwent a certain modification. He lent his strenuous support to the great Irish measures of Mr. Gladstone, and his own turn arrived in February, 1870, when he brought in his Elementary Education Bill. Its provisions were substantially those which have been in actual operation during the past ten years. They were to procure an adequate supply of the means of instruction, partly by schools established on the voluntary system, more or less "denominational" or religious, but with the aid of pecuniary allowances from the public or local taxation, and partly by the schools which a Local Board might choose to erect at the cost of the ratepayers. It was left to the elected School Board of the place, that is, to "Local Option," to determine which of these different courses should be pursued. The second reading of the bill, on March 12, was vehemently opposed by the uncompromising partisans of secular education, and by a portion of the Nonconformist Dissenters; but Mr. Forster succeeded in getting it through all its stages, after twenty-one days of debating, and it became the law of the land.

In the next Session, that of 1871, Mr. Forster introduced the bill to establish Vote by Ballot at Parliamentary elections. It met with an opposition conducted in a most unusual and rather unjustifiable manner, by the contrivance of interposing more than two hundred incidental amendments, and by other kinds of obstruction, in its progress through Committee. Mr. Forster's exertions in contending against these manœuvres were an extraordinary display of patient and persevering energy; he had to speak, it is said, not less than 231 times upon various clauses or amendments. The Bill was thrown out by the Lords, but in the Session of 1872 it became law; this was Mr. Forster's second great legislative achievement.

The part which he took in the late Opposition to Lord Beaconsfield's Government, especially since the Eastern Question and the Afghan War came under discussion, has not yet passed from general remembrance. Mr. Forster, as well as Lord Hartington, thought it worth while to visit Turkey and make personal inquiries and observations there. He has also visited America, and entertains a sincere esteem and friendship for the people of the United States.

Our portrait of Mr. Forster is from a photograph by Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

NEW BOOKS.

The veteran sportsman and traveller in wild regions of Africa and America, Captain Parker Gilmore, formerly of the 1st Royals, was employed during the late Zulu War on a special errand to the Bechuana and other tribes of the far interior, where the fringe of the Kalahari desert meets the western border of the Transvaal. Readers of *The Great Thirst Land*, his last book of interesting adventure, published nearly a year and a half ago, will recollect that the author was in that country on a hunting expedition about 1875 or 1876; and he then became well acquainted with some of the native chiefs of the Bechuana race, the Barolongs, Bamangwatos, and Matabele, dwelling beyond the outposts of European colonisation. When the exigencies of the renewed campaign last year, after the disaster of Isandhlwana, demanded an immediate supply of native labourers for the transport service in Zululand, it was proposed that Captain Parker Gilmore should at once go out from England. He was to be sent on by the military authorities in Natal, to negotiate with those Bechuanas and other inland nations for the hire of a number of men, to act as drivers or leaders of the teams of oxen, or as porters to load and unload the commissariat waggons. It might have been supposed that the numerous Zulu population of our own province of Natal, adjacent to Zululand, would have furnished plenty of this kind of assistance, without going seven hundred miles farther to seek it among strangers. But Captain Parker Gilmore went out for the purpose, with credentials from the War Office; he made arrangements in Natal with General H. H. Clifford and Commissary-General Strickland, and started on his long journey early in April. He was occupied several months in an unsuccessful quest, and endured great hardships and perils, which are related in his new volume, *On Duty: A Ride through Hostile Africa*, now published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The mode of travelling which he adopted was not so tedious as that of the ordinary bullock-waggon. He rode on horseback, leading another horse, and changed his mount each time that he off-saddled at a halt; while his Hottentot servant, the "after-rider," followed with another pair of horses. At one time, indeed, he got a light cart with a pair of horses to drive, but was soon obliged to give it up. He could not, therefore, take with him any travelling comforts, such as cooking apparatus or bedding, only a couple of blankets, his rifle, revolver, and ammunition; and he pushed on at his best speed, grudging the delay of an hour. In this manner, Captain Parker Gilmore made his way from Natal, across the Orange River Free State and the Transvaal, to Bechuana Land, with scanty leisure to look about him, and with no opportunity of sport; but his experiences are worth reading, as they differ somewhat from those usually met with "on trek." The reader can easily follow his course on any good map of South Africa, but must first be warned that the names of places are queerly misprinted in this volume; for example, the well-known Dutch town of Potchefstrom, in the Transvaal, figures as "Porchesbroom" and "Pourchestroom." The author's political opinions concerning the annexation of the Transvaal can hardly be considered of much weight, though he sojourned in the country shortly before that event. It is utterly absurd to fancy that there was ever the slightest danger of Secocoeni or any other Kaffirs attacking the central and more settled districts of the Transvaal, after the breakdown of President Burgers' Government in 1876. None of the Boer population had for a moment the slightest fear of such a calamity; and there was not the least necessity, on their behalf, for the arbitrary intervention of Sir Theophilus Shepstone; while the Zulus would have readily obeyed, as they always did, the pacific counsels of Sir Henry Bulwer. As for Secocoeni, he was compelled to sue for peace of the Boers. We are content, however, to find abundance of narrative entertainment, though not much sound political information, in Captain Parker Gilmore's book. He was treated by the Boers, in most instances, with the greatest incivility and even hostility, for they regarded him as an emissary of the British Government. They would not give him shelter or food, or even a drink of water, and he was once actually shot at by a man who looked like a Boer. It seemed as though the recent disaster to the British arms at Isandhlwana had aroused in the minds of the Dutch farmers an expectation of speedily recovering their independence, and expelling the foreign intruders. The same feeling apparently existed among the Bechuana chiefs on the western borders, and they all refused to let Captain Parker Gilmore engage the services of any of their people for the distant war in Zululand. We cannot but think that they acted wisely, and that the errand upon which he was sent to them was unreasonable and impracticable; but not more so than many other proceedings of our War Department, and of our Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, throughout that mismanaged affair. It is, however, a slight compensation that we have Captain Parker Gilmore's interesting book to read. He has added to our store of South African descriptive anecdotes those of his visits to Mr. Jansen, the good Danish missionary at Linekani; to Hashesheba, the kindly chief of Kania; to Gopani and E'Calapin, rival pretenders to tribal rule; to Monsewah, the Barolong chief, at Lotligani; to Sycheley, usually written "Se-che-le," the most powerful monarch of these parts; and to a friendly old fellow, Matchaping, some distance northward, beyond whose residence the author did not go this time. We should have liked to hear again of Bamangwato and Soochong, and of that true native gentleman, Kama, whose portrait is so agreeably drawn in "The Great Thirst Land." But the author found it hopeless to persist, against many adverse circumstances, in his mission to the native potentates; and it was all he could do to make good his own return in safety. Often destitute of the necessaries of life, sometimes left quite alone on his way through the pathless desert, when the Hottentot had run off in terror, and a black boy engaged to attend him had died of some disease, Captain Parker Gilmore wandered over that inhospitable country, suffering repeated attacks of fever, and losing strength daily, while his horses were also nearly worn out. It seems a special mercy that he escaped from that desolate and perilous situation, and has returned to England to give us another acceptable book of South African adventure.

Cremorne Gardens, a bun-house, a steam-boat pier, and "a Royal hospital for emerited soldiers," with the figure of Mr. Thomas Carlyle perambulating the neighbourhood, will probably form the principal objects in the picture suggested to the majority of the present generation by a cursory mention of Chelsea; but a perusal of the two volumes entitled *The Village of Palaces*, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett), two volumes containing some very interesting "chronicles of Chelsea," will quickly cause that somewhat dreary picture to be replaced by another, a brighter, and, given the enchantment effected by distance, a far pleasanter. Few places, indeed, have undergone so much transformation, not exactly for the better, as Chelsea. It is for the better, no doubt, that Cremorne Gardens have disappeared, and perhaps there are few people who will bewail the disappearance, if indeed they have altogether disappeared, of the bun-house and the bun, a dainty, to speak from childish recollection, of a peculiar shape, sinuously put together, of treacly and unwhole-

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some materials, to judge from the exterior. To regard Chelsea as a "village of palaces" may, at the present day, require a strong effort of imagination; but the contents of the two volumes under consideration are sufficient to justify the appellation. The reader will learn that "Chelsea Palace, or Place, became the jointure house of Katherine Parr, and after the King's death she continued to live there," and there it was that Katherine's husband, the godless Lord Admiral Seymour, played those unseemly pranks with her who was one day to be "good Queen Bess," which have lately been the subject of remark in an excellent little work entitled "The Youth of Queen Elizabeth." The reader will learn also that in the very early days of yore there were at one and the same time "five large mansions at Chelsea—viz., the Palace, the Manor House, the house of Sir T. More, enlarged or rebuilt by Lord Salisbury, Stanley House, and Shrewsbury House"—that more were built afterwards, and that even now there are "persons of note" residing at Chelsea, including Lord Cadogan, who is the Lord of the Manor, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Carlyle, Lord Wentworth, and Sir Percy Shelley, that "the healthfulness and brightness of the suburb is beginning to be again recognised, and that, the nuisance of Cremorne having been removed, "there is an intention of continuing these large buildings along the river-side, and of thus giving Chelsea a right to resume her ancient title." Whether the author be right or not in stating that there is nothing remaining of "Don Saltero's" is a matter of little consequence; the reader, whether old enough and experienced enough to have some faint personal recollection of the place, or too young, if not too incurious, to have ever set foot in it, will, at any rate, find an entertaining account of the "Don" and his establishment. He was Sir Hans Sloane's Irish servant, Salter, who, for some reason or other, or, more probably, for several reasons combined, "changed his name to Don Saltero," when he opened "the celebrated establishment which united the attractions of both barber's shop and coffee-house." The reader will also find a short notice of Doggett and the "coat and badge" to be rowed for by young watermen; and will discover, in fact, that, whatever may have been omitted from the volumes, there is a wonderful amount of information and entertainment to be derived from the "Chronicles of Chelsea." Some readers, however, may think that a disproportionately large number of pages are occupied by what has but a very remote connection with the history of the waterside suburb, so that the reproach of sheer book-making may occasionally be justified. It is always difficult, however, to turn off the tap of gossip, when the stream has once begun to flow. The volumes are provided with an index, a provision of the greatest service in the case of such a work, which is better adapted for desultory than continuous reading.

Paradoxical titles are often amusing; and it is impossible to repress a smile at the announcement that the main object attempted in *Six Life Studies of Famous Women*, by M. Betham-Edwards (Griffith and Farran) is to popularise the memories of certain personages who, however remarkable they were, and however full of charm and interest their careers may have been, cannot be said to have hitherto occupied so prominent a place in the public mind as to entitle them to be called famous. Fernan Caballero, the Spanish novelist, "by birth a German, and by marriage connected with all the bluest blood in Spain," no doubt has a "reputation" which "may be called European," but it is a reputation which is scarcely so general as to amount to what is commonly understood by fame, though certainly quite sufficient to justify a memoir of her, especially in these days of almost universal biography. A similar remark applies to Alexandrina Tinné, the intrepid African explorer, whose name would run great risks of being omitted by nine tenths of the candidates at a competitive examination who should be required to draw up a list of the famous women of the world. Of Caroline Herschel, "who minded the stars" for her more celebrated brother, the great astronomer, a tolerably complete memoir was published some four years ago; and yet it is doubtful whether even she attained to the rank of the properly called famous. Of Madame Pape-Carpantier, the "educational reformer," it is doubtful whether ordinary readers have ever heard so much as a bare mention. The same assertion may be hazarded in respect of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, so far as the name is descriptive of a certain lady who was a great Greek scholar. Lastly, Matilda Betham, though she "attempted and achieved much more than was usual" in her day, though she distinguished herself in several ways, is rather to be classed among those who have been associated with the famous—with the Coleridges, the Lambs, the Southeys—than among those who have won a place for themselves upon the scroll of fame. Let us not dispute about terms and titles, however. Such women, if they cannot be correctly written down famous, deserve a wider reputation and to have the story of their lives better known than heretofore; and with that commendable view these six biographical sketches have been published. For the young particularly the volume is intended; and, bearing that in mind, one cannot but endorse the "opinion that a brief biography, to be read at a sitting without fatigue, yet so comprehensive as to embrace the leading features of life and character, is one of the most attractive forms of popular literature." And it may be added that, where the young are concerned, the impression produced, which in the present instance cannot fail to be beneficial, varies almost directly as the attractiveness. It should be stated, further, that a portrait of each of the "famous women," or of the women who have not hitherto been so famous as they deserved to be, precedes each biographical sketch, a concession judiciously and considerately made to that natural curiosity which prompts mankind, especially where womankind is concerned, to "wonder what the creature was like."

Illustrations and maps, invested with a peculiar interest in many cases, are scattered over the pages of *The Great Navigators of the Eighteenth Century*, by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), with a liberality bordering upon profusion. The portly volume, the contents whereof have been translated by somebody unknown, or at any rate unproclaimed, from the French, is the second of three volumes projected under the general title of "Celebrated Travels and Travellers," and is shortly to be followed by the third and last. In this great work the author, quitting the arena in which he has successfully disputed the supremacy with the famous Baron Munchausen, appears in his sober senses as a serious narrator, though he deals with facts which are scarcely less marvellous than his own stupendous fiction. He has already given us "The Exploration of the World" in his first volume, so far as that extensive subject has been investigated from the earliest times up to the end of the seventeenth century; and we have now "The Great Navigators of the Eighteenth Century," to be succeeded, in due course, by "The Great Explorers and Travellers of the Nineteenth Century," the account of whom will have to be presented in very succinct form, if a single volume, however stout and closely printed, is to include anything like the whole number of noteworthy personages and achievements. At present, however, let attention be confined to the particular volume under consideration, a volume which English readers, when they observe how large a portion of it is devoted to the exploits of the gallant Captain Cook, will be proudly eager to peruse, however familiar they may be already with the details of that noble and melancholy story. This is the arrangement of the volume: two distinct parts, one of five chapters and the other of four. The five chapters of the first part are occupied, respectively, with some observations concerning astronomers and cartographers, and voyages undertaken in the eighteenth century, with notices of Captain Cook's predecessors, and with an abridged narrative of Captain Cook's three expeditions. The four chapters of the second part deal, respectively, with French navigators, with African explorers, French and others, with the subject of Asia and its inhabitants, especially China and the Chinese, and with the discoveries of Humboldt and others in the regions of the two Americas. How interesting such a volume must be is self-evident; and what rare judgment was required to extract from the variety of materials and deposit in a comparatively small receptacle the quintessence of the interest is equally self-evident. Suffice it to say that M. Jules Verne, if anybody, might be expected to display that rare judgment; and that in his volume, if anywhere, a reader may reasonably expect to find the largest possible amount of information and entertainment within the smallest possible, though that may not be an absolutely small, compass.

Assurance of instruction and amusement to come from a perusal of *Portugal; Old and New*, by Oswald Crawfurd (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) will be felt by all who have read "Latouche's Travels in Portugal," and observe on the title-page of the new work the announcement that the author is the same in both cases. And the assurance will be justified. An index would have been an advantage; but, in the absence of that, one may be thankful for an excellent map. The work is not, and was never intended to be, so exhaustive as its title might lead persons of great expectations to anticipate. It was impossible, indeed, to exhaust Portugal in a single volume, if that volume were to be of manageable size; but there is enough both of antiquity and of modernity to exonerate the author from a charge of misdescription. His book, as he truly says, "is neither a book of history, nor of criticism, nor of pure description; nor an antiquarian work, nor a social nor a statistical one, nor a book of travel; but it is a medley of all those things." Moreover, it is embellished and illumined by means of illustrations. Let it be added that the author is the English Consul at Oporto, and, if memory may be trusted, has filled that office for some years, so that he may be considered to write with unusual knowledge and weight. He leads off with some remarks concerning "the rise of Portugal," and follows these up with an account of King Affonso Enriquez, before whom, he says, "there was no Portugal at all," but since whom, and because of whom, "there has been in this corner of Europe an enduring kingdom, which, in spite of its size, is in the true sense of the word a great kingdom." He then proceeds to offer some observations upon the Portuguese language and literature, confining his attention chiefly to the works of the two poets Miranda and Ferreira, concluding with a bare mention of Camoens, in whom the "Augustan age" of Portugal "culminated." After this, he plunges into the subject of "Modern Portugal," giving more than a glimpse of its "country life and sport," and appealing to the experience of "most travellers to Portugal" as to whether "they have not heard at their very first dinner" that "Portugal is a country a hundred and fifty years behind the rest of the world." He has himself "heard and read this exact chronological comparison very often;" and he declares that "it is a foolish and ignorant error." His readers, however, are likely to think that, in spite of his vindication, the error is only the comparatively venial one of exaggeration, and will not consent to deduct more than a century. There is a very important chapter devoted to the question of wine, and especially port wine; and this chapter will, no doubt, be eagerly perused and will well repay perusal. The chapter concerning Madeira as a resort for invalids will run the other very hard for superiority in point of interest; and, to tell the truth, there is hardly a page in the book which is not worth reading. The author delivers his opinions with an air of dictation, due possibly to his official position, and he makes assertions roundly, perhaps a little too roundly. At page 363, for instance, he says without any qualification: "The ancient Romans knew not of any night-sung passion-song." He is writing, of course, of the "serenade;" and it is probable that he would not have expressed himself with so much confidence, if he had remembered his Horace, especially the ode to Asterie, wherein there is an allusion to something very like a serenade, although the likeness may not be sufficient to establish a certainty. The author's style is that of a scholarly, accomplished writer, and he indulges in a vein of somewhat caustic but by no means ill-natured pleasantry.

THE BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE FESTIVAL.

The celebration, at Brussels, of the Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Belgian national independence, has been mentioned in our Journal. We give an Illustration of one of its chief incidents, the unveiling of the monument of Leopold I. in the new public park at Laeken. The monument is the result of a national subscription which was opened after the death of Leopold I. It is situated in the centre of the park, which was prepared specially for its reception, and is approached by an avenue from the monumental church at Laeken. Situated on a plateau eighty mètres in diameter, at a considerable elevation, it commands a view over the capital and its neighbourhood. The statue is of white marble, 5·50 mètres in height, and is the work of the sculptor M. Geefs. The late King is represented in the uniform of a Belgian General, over which is worn the Royal mantle, which reaches to the ground. In rear of the monument is an open gallery, above the columns of which allegorical statues of the nine provinces are placed, under canopies surmounted by lions holding the armorial escutcheons of the nine provinces. The *cella* is surmounted by an open storey, from which arises the pyramidal spire, 20·80 mètres in height. The spire is surmounted by a metal globe, on which is placed a wrought copper statue, representing the Genius of Belgium holding in one hand a civic crown and in the other the flag of Belgium. The architecture of the monument is in the fourteenth century style, while the statues are of modern character. The cost of the monument, which is the work of the architect M. de Curte, is about 700,000f. On the pedestal of the statue are the inscriptions, in French and in Flemish, "To Leopold I. Grateful Belgium," and "Monument erected by national subscription."

The ceremony of inaugurating this monument was performed, on Wednesday week, by King Leopold II., accompanied by the Queen, the Count and the Countess of Flanders, with their three children, and by Princess Stephanie and her betrothed, Archduke Rodolf, Imperial Crown Prince of Austria. Addresses were delivered upon this occasion by the Minister of the Interior, the Burgomaster, and by the Governor of Brabant. A grand cantata was sung, with orchestral accompaniment. The weather was fine, and the proceedings went off with great success. Another series of Belgian national fêtes will take place about a fortnight hence.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

The Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute is held this week at Lincoln. Thursday was devoted to an inspection of the Cathedral, which is the subject of our Illustration.

The Episcopal See of Lincoln was founded by William the Conqueror, to supersede the ancient Saxon Bishopric of Dorchester, which is not the town of Dorchester in Dorsetshire, but a much smaller place of that name in Oxfordshire. Its diocese had formerly extended over great part of Mercia, or the Midland Shires. But Lincoln was a royal fortress, and was of too much importance always to remain in ecclesiastical subordination. It became, indeed, the seat of a Bishop whose rule extended far beyond the bounds of Lincolnshire. The present dioceses of Oxford and Peterborough were taken out of the diocese of Lincoln by Henry VIII., and that of Lichfield at another period.

The Norman Cathedral, built on the brow of the hill overlooking the river Witham and the vast lowland plain towards Boston, was the work of Bishop Rémy, a Benedictine monk from Fécamp in Normandy, who had come over with Duke William to the Conquest of England. A portion of its west front still remains, and three Norman doorways, ascribed to Bishop Alexander, between the years 1123 and 1148.

The Bishop from 1186 to 1200 was Hugh of Avalon, or Hugh of Burgundy, commonly called St. Hugh of Lincoln, whose personal history is of some interest, and who was greatly revered in Catholic times as a true defender of the Church. He commenced building the cathedral, which was continued by a successor and namesake of his, Hugh of Wells, from 1209 to 1235, as well as by his more immediate successor, William of Blois, and by the eminent Bishop Robert Grostête, who died in 1253. The Early English parts of the existing edifice, comprising the choir, the nave, the transepts, indeed nearly all but the upper structures, are due to these prelates of the first half of the thirteenth century. St. Hugh the Bishop must be distinguished from a small "St. Hugh of Lincoln," a little Christian boy whom the Jews were falsely accused of murdering, when the piety of that age sought a pretext for robbing the Jewish money-chests.

This cathedral, like that of Durham, has a noble situation, rising conspicuously on the top of the hill, with its towers full in view as you walk up the steep High-street towards the Close. The east end of the cathedral is next seen, with a plot of greensward in front, and the road passes along the south side, and round the Galilee porch at the corner of the great transept, till the west front appears, with the two western towers immediately behind it, having a most imposing effect.

The interior presents many features of great architectural interest and beauty. The nave has a width of 42 ft., and its slender piers are set at an unusual distance apart, forming seven bays, while the side aisles, with trefoiled arches springing from graceful clusters of shafts, have a light and elegant appearance. The north transept has a splendid circular window, retaining its ancient stained glass, probably of the beginning of the thirteenth century, and one of the finest examples of that kind. In the south transept is a fine circular window of the period of Decorated Gothic, a hundred and fifty years later. The choir, which is believed to be the actual work of St. Hugh of Lincoln, may be compared with the Presbytery or "Angel Choir," built from 1270 to 1282, in the Decorated style, and containing many sculptured figures of angels. Here, also, is a tomb, called the Easter Sepulchre, which is remarkable for its artistic design and ornament, but it is not certainly known to whom this sepulchre belongs. The tomb of Catherine Swinford, Duchess of Lancaster, the last wife of John of Gaunt, and that of her daughter, are on the south side of the choir.

The central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, when you have ascended to the summit, commands a most extensive prospect of the neighbouring country towards the sea, or rather the Wash, looking in the direction of south-east. In this tower is hung the famous bell called great Tom of Lincoln, which was first cast in 1610, and was recast in 1835. Its weight is 5 tons 8 cwt., and its diameter measures 6 ft. 10½ in. at the mouth, but it is not the largest of English bells.

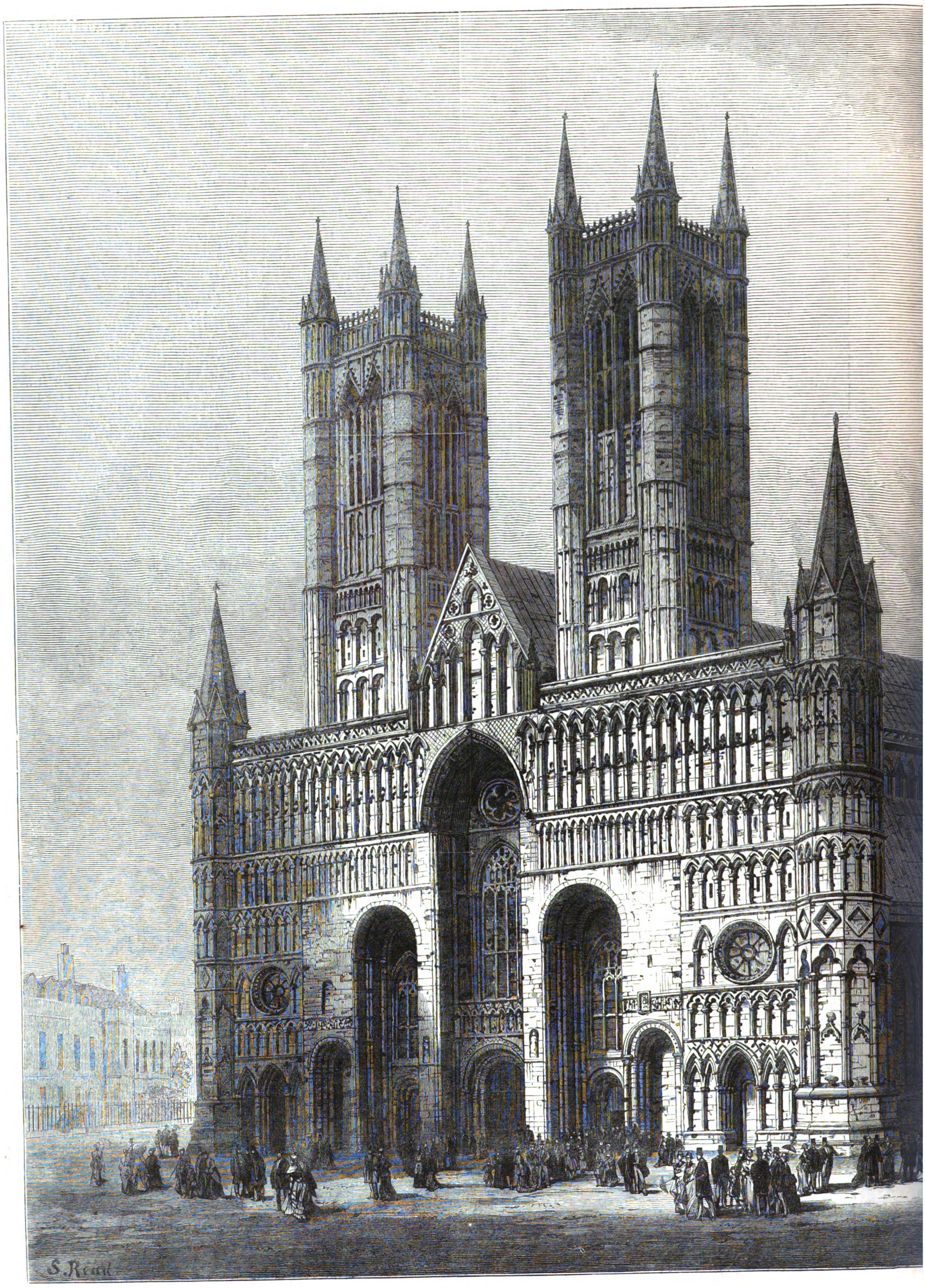
The Royal Archæological Institute, after the opening meeting on Tuesday, when the Mayor and Corporation gave it welcome, and the Bishop of Lincoln delivered an address, made an examination of the old Roman walls, the city gates, and ancient parts of the castle. Excursions to Gainsborough, Stow, Grantham, Sleaford, Heckington, Boston, Tattershall, Southwell, Newark, Hawton, Welbourne, Leadenham, Navenby, Brant Broughton, and Somerton Castle have been arranged. The Bishop also received the president and members of the Institute at Riseholm Palace.

We recommend, for purchase and use on this occasion, "The Lincoln Pocket Guide," by Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., which has just been published by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross. It gives a minute descriptive and historical account of all the places and objects of antiquarian interest in the county, as well as of the city and the cathedral; and is furnished with a good map, and with plans and other engravings.

A massive tablet, bearing the names of nineteen Princes of Wales, together with the dates of their birth, erected at the cost of Mr. R. Sorton Parry, who was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire at the last visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the county, has been placed in a prominent part of the old castle, Carnarvon.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at a meeting, held at the Mansion House, of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of Distribution, which stated that this year's collections amounted to £29,000. The committee recommended the payment of £26,646 to eighty hospitals, and £2443 to forty-six dispensaries, and the setting aside of £300 for the purchase of surgical appliances during the next twelve months. In their awards the committee made the following for general hospitals:—Charing-cross, £641; French, £186; German, £700; Great Northern, £221; King's College, £1458; London, £2916; Metropolitan Free, £233; Poplar, £303; Royal Free, £758; St. George's, £1633; St. John and St. Elizabeth, £116; St. Mary's, £991; Seamen's, £816; the Middlesex, £1458; University College, £875; West London, £256; Westminster, £816. Attention was called to the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, where, it was stated, some of the patients had been advised to go to confession, and had received manuals of instruction which informed them that attendance at a Dissenting place of worship was a "sin against God Almighty." The grant of £525 to that hospital was withheld until an inquiry had been made. With this exception, the report and recommendation of the Distribution Committee were passed.

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FOLKLORE OF AUGUST.

The first of this month is popularly called the Gule of August, or Lammas Day—the latter word, according to some, being a corruption of Loaf Mass; as our ancestors made an offering of bread from new wheat on this day. Others affirm that it is derived from lamb-masse, because the tenants, who held lands under the Cathedral Church of York, were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at high mass. It was once customary in England to give money to servants on Lammas Day to buy gloves, hence the term "Glove-silver." In London on this day "Doggett's Coat and Silver Badge" are rowed for; and at Exeter, from time immemorial, Lammas Fair has been opened, the charter of which is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed, and carried through the city on a long pole decorated with flowers. An old piece of weather-wisdom tells us that "After Lammas, corn ripens as much by night as by day."

Hunting the ram was an ancient custom observed at Eton on Aug. 2; and on the Saturday after Lammas Day the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkshire, celebrated the festival of their patron, St. Wilfrid, by going out to meet his effigy, which was brought into the town with much grotesque ceremony.

On Aug. 4 a silver arrow was formerly shot for by the scholars of Harrow School, the competitors being arrayed in fancy dresses, made of red or green satin. The winner was led from the butts to the town at the head of a procession of boys, carrying and waving the silver arrow.

St. Laurence's Day (10th) is an important day on the Continent, for, according to a popular proverb, "if it is fine on St. Laurence's Day and the Day of Assumption, there will be a good vintage." A Basque adage says that, "After St. Laurence, on one day comes rain, on the next mildew." The Assumption of the Virgin Mary (15th) was formerly a great festival, when it was customary to implore blessings upon herbs, plants, roots, and fruit, bundles of which were taken to the church and consecrated as charms against hurtful things. In Germany this festival is known as "Our Lady's Cabbage Feast," because cabbages or ears of corn are blessed; and there is a notion that if it rain on this day, Cabbage Feast brings salt into the apples. According to the "Husbandman's Practice," "if the sun do shine on this festival, that is a good token, and especially for wind."

St. Roche's Day (16th) was in days gone celebrated as "the great August festival of the country," and was regarded as a general harvest-home. In the churchwarden's accounts of St. Michael, York, 1518, we find a charge "for writing of St. Royke masse, 9d." This saint is said to have devoted himself entirely to the sick; and the phrase as "sound as a roach" is thought by some to have been derived from the legends associated with him. The superstitious believed that by praying to this saint they would be protected from any pestilence. St. Bartholomew's Day (24th) is said to bring the cold dew, because the nights now begin to grow chilly. There are numerous weather proverbs connected with this festival. According to one we are told that—

> All the tears St. Swithin can cry
> St. Bartholomew's dusty mantle wipes away,

Another well-known rhyme tells us

> If Bartlemy's Day be fair and clear
> We may hope for a prosperous autumn that year.

It appears that in days gone by rain on this festival was believed to foretell rain for the ensuing forty days. And from the "Shepherd's Kalendar" we learn that if St. Bartholomew's Day "be misty, the morning beginning with a hoar frost, the cold weather will soon come and a hard winter." At Croyland Abbey it was customary until the time of Edward the Fourth to give little knives to all comers on St. Bartholomew's Day, in allusion to the knife with which this apostle is said to have been flayed alive. Formerly, upon the eve of St. Bartholomew, the scholars of the London grammar schools were accustomed to assemble in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, the Priory in Smithfield, where, "upon a bank boarded about under a tree," they had disputations in grammar and logic, and "in the end the best opposers and answerers had rewards which made both good schoolmasters and good scholars to prepare themselves for the obtaining of the garland." In the early part of the last century this practice was not quite extinct in Yorkshire—the disputations being carried on at Lee Fair early in September. On the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Day the great Smithfield fair took place. When printing-offices had only paper windows these used to be renewed on St. Bartholomew's Day.

St. Lissander's Day (26th) is said by the peasantry in Italy to be always wet, hence this saint is popularly called "The Waterer, or Water-Carrier." Some years ago the members of the Corporation of London went up the Thames annually in decorated barges for the purpose of counting and "nicking" their swans. This yearly ceremony was incorrectly called "Swan-hopping"—the correct designation being "Swan-upping," from the swans being taken up and nicked. Thus, a swan with two nicks indicated that he had been taken up twice. In the accounts of the Vintner's Company we find the following entry:—"Money payed for expence for uppyng of swanes, iiijs."

There are numerous items of curious weather-lore associated with this month. Thus it is said that—

> Dry August and warm
> Doth harvest no harm.

They think differently on this point in the south of Europe. An Italian proverb says that "A wet August never brings death;" and a Spanish one, "When it rains in August, it rains honey and wine." Thunder is, according to the "Book of Knowledge," ominous, signifying "the same year sorrow, wailing of many; for many shall be sick." Of the many rhymes which relate to the harvest and vintage, we may quote the following:—"August bears the burden, and September the fruit;" and "August ripens, September gathers in." On the Continent the peasantry say, "August fills the kitchen, and September the cellar." By our Saxon forefathers August was called "Wead-monat-wead," signifying a covering, which expressed the beauteous clothing of the fields about harvest-time.

A waterspout rose out of the Atlantic near the mouth of the Bristol Channel yesterday week. It swept upwards to the peninsula of Gower, and poured itself upon the hills near Crfn Bryn.

The London Clothworkers' Company have, says the *Bristol Times*, promised £300 a year towards the maintenance of the Bristol University College.—The committee of the British and Foreign School Society have received fifty guineas from the Company of Clothworkers, voted by the company in recognition of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the provision of a laboratory and other facilities for scientific instruction which the company consider to be most important for the teachers trained at the Borough-road College, as auxiliary to the movement in favour of technical education.

FINE ARTS.

The inaugural (spring) exhibition of the recently-formed Yorkshire Fine Art Society, which opened about two months back in the new Athenæum Buildings, Leeds, has, we understand, proved fairly successful, and the proceeds will probably be as large as those from any other first exhibition of similar character in the provinces. A second (autumn) exhibition, to consist exclusively of artists' contributions, is announced to open on Sept. 13 next, and oil pictures, drawings (of all kinds and etchings), or sculpture intended for this exhibition will be received from the 10th to the 20th proximo. Further particulars may be had of the hon. secs., Messrs. J. J. Wilson and J. W. Davis, at the gallery, Leeds, or of Mr. J. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. The Leeds exhibition may thus be considered as successfully established, and should be second to none but of London. Probably in no part of the country is there a greater number of art lovers and picture buyers than in Leeds and the populous towns within a radius of a few miles around it. The other provincial exhibitions of longer standing at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., receive works for their usual autumnal shows at about the same period.

Messrs. Christie announce an important sale—viz., that of the whole of the collections of pictures, engravings, and books at Wimpole Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hardwicke. The pictures will be disposed of on Aug. 7; they include family portraits and many good works by the old masters. Among the former are Reynolds's "Master P. Yorke with a Robin," one of the same master's portraits of the Marquis of Rockingham, others of the second Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. John Yorke, and Archbishop Secker. Besides these, are works by Zucchero, Ravestyn, Van Dyck, Dobson, Walker, Van Somer, Jansen, Oldstone, Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c. The engravings will be sold on Aug. 9 and 10; the books on the following three days.

The *Scotsman* states that it has been decided to build an addition to Rosslyn Chapel, rising to about two thirds the height of the rood opening, and having its roof terminating behind the rood beam. The new structure is to be carefully distinguished in point of style from the original. Mr. Andrew Kerr is the architect.

We have received a large portrait of the Bishop of Lincoln, as he appeared at the visitation held last year in Lincoln Cathedral, lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, from a painting by the Rev. J. Mansell.

The exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street will be open free on Bank Holiday.

The last number of the *American Art Review* sustains its high character. It contains some first-rate etchings, besides other illustrations, and Mr. Linton continues his history of wood engraving in America.

A landslip at Passo Martino, near Catania, is said to have brought to light a large number of ancient tombs and artistic objects believed to belong to the cemetery of Sineatus, a town on the river Simeathus, mentioned by Pliny.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of Mr. Clare Sewell Read and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., the Commissioners appointed to visit Canada and the United States to inquire into the state of agriculture in those countries, has been published. The opinion formed by these well-known agriculturists is that America is, after all, no paradise, and that in the contest for agricultural supremacy, while fresh, unexhausted soil, a level surface, and the absence of stones are highly favourable for the profitable use of modern machinery, and the manufacture of grain by a scourging course of cropping, still drawbacks exist which tell in favour of the old country. These drawbacks are:—Severe winters, dangerous droughts, injurious insects, and, on the prairie land, in the absence of lakes, a short supply of good water. With respect to cattle, the American stockman in the West is possessed of singular advantages—land for nothing, and abundance of it; in the East, good markets for dairy and other produce; and in the Middle States excellent pastures of the blue grass, the successful growth of which opens up fresh prospects for the grazier. The Western country is poorly watered for better classes of stock.

At Sandringham Park, on the 22nd inst., the Sandringham Cottage Horticultural Society held their fifteenth annual show. The society is under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The excursion-trains from Cambridge, Norwich, and the neighbourhood brought a large number of visitors. The show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables exceeded both in number and quality that of the previous years, whilst the imposing display of tropical and greenhouse plants, ferns, and flowers contributed from the Royal gardens was a special attraction to the visitors.

The annual show in connection with the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society was held at Biggleswade on the same day. The show of stock and implements was above the average, and the competition in the principal classes was strong. After the show there was a dinner at the Townhall, when the chair was taken by Mr. Whitbread, M.P., president of the society.

The Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society's Show was held on Wednesday and Thursday last week at Bridgnorth, and was, on the whole, very successful. £1000 was given in prizes. The gold medal in the implement department was given to Mr. Walter Wood, of Worship-street, London, for a new automatic string sheaf-binder. A dog show was held on the ground adjoining the show-yard.

A large number of gentlemen engaged in or interested in agriculture visited last Saturday the farms, extending over 1700 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Collinson Hall, in the neighbourhood of Brentwood. Mr. Hall stall-feeds the cows, whose milk he dispatches to London. He entertained his visitors at luncheon, and he and Mr. Mechi gave many practical suggestions for an improvement in British husbandry.

The annual exhibition of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society opened at Leicester on Wednesday. There were 842 entries, including 139 hunters, 92 for jumping and driving, 69 agricultural horses, 65 beasts, and 84 pens of sheep. Lord John Manners, M.P., presided at the annual dinner in the afternoon.

The Gloucestershire Agricultural Society opened its forty-second annual show in Gloucester Park, on Tuesday, which was largely attended. The entries of stock this year number 267, against 264 last year, and 245 in 1877. In quality the various classes are much above the average.

Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, has attained his eighteenth year, and with it his majority, according to the custom of his house. He is still studying at the Lycée Charlemagne, and next year will probably present himself for admission to St. Cyr, the Sandhurst of France. The Prince is described as studious and intelligent. He is tall and of strong build, and an adept at field sports.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Grocers' Company have voted £100 in aid of the funds of St. George's Hospital.

Lord Derby has given ten guineas in aid of the funds of the City Orthopœdic Hospital.

Messrs. Farebrother, Lye, and Palmer state that the Royal Dramatic College has been sold by private contract, to be used, they hope, for charitable purposes.

The Duke of Westminster on the 21st inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At the thirtieth anniversary festival dinner in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, near Richmond, Surrey, held the same day, under the presidency of Lord Elcho, in Willis's Rooms, subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly £700 were announced.

The committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London announce that suitable premises have been secured in a necessitous locality for the establishment of a third house. It is really a good old family mansion in Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square; and when altered and put in thorough repair will accommodate forty residents.

An earnest appeal is made for aid for the Princess Louise Home for young Girls at Wanstead. Twelve hundred and eighty-seven young girls have been admitted to the home and trained as domestic servants; of these nearly 1000 have been placed in situations by the society, and provided with suitable outfits; 203 have been restored to their friends. The institution has suffered sadly by the recent commercial depression, and one third of the accommodation of the home has remained unutilised during the past year for want of funds.

A fancy fair was held last week in the grounds of East Hill House, Colchester, in aid of the extension and improvement fund of the Essex and Colchester Hospital. The stall-holders included Mrs. Claughton, wife of the Bishop of St. Albans. Five regimental bands performed in the grounds. There were also dramatic performances by the officers of the Colchester garrison.

On Sunday afternoon, at a concert of sacred music given in the grounds of the Savile Cricket Club, Dewsbury, for the benefit of the District Infirmary, the chief choruses in "The Messiah" were given by a band and chorus numbering between 300 and 400 performers. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present, and a collection for the benefit of the infirmary produced a large sum of money.

The Earl of Dunraven presided at the annual festival of the Newsvendors' Institution, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening.

A dramatic performance in aid of the Atalanta Fund will be given at the St. George's Hall next Wednesday, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, when Mr. Charles Ward, whose name has been favourably associated with several Shakspearean characters, will essay the arduous rôle of Richelieu in Lord Lytton's play.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CENTENARIES.

There are still some Sunday-school centenary meetings to record. About 12,000 children belonging to the Nonconformist schools in the neighbourhood of Yeovil celebrated the centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools on Wednesday, the 21st inst. A procession a mile and a half long, with numberless banners and five bands of music, paraded the streets, and the children were entertained with tea and other refreshments in a field adjoining Newton House. The occasion was observed as a general holiday.

In celebration of the centenary, and on the invitation of Mr. Charles Schreiber, the Church and Nonconformist scholars of Poole were on the same day entertained at tea. About 3500 children and teachers, carrying a profusion of banners and flowers, passed through the High-street to the place of meeting, the Mayor, in his official robes, and the members of the Corporation and the magistrates joining in the procession.

The Centenary celebration at Brighton (of which we gave some account last week) was brought to a close on the 21st by the infants' demonstration, which was carried out on very much the same scale as the elder children's celebration on the previous day. The little ones assembled in vans on the Steine, and were driven thence in a long procession to Preston Park, accompanied by bands of music and banners. In the park hymns were sung and the children were afterwards amused in various ways, including the release of fire-balloons and the distribution of toys. Tea was served in the ground; and the arrangements generally were very complete.

Twenty thousand Sunday-school children assembled on Thursday, the 22nd, in the great market-place, Nottingham, each carrying a bouquet of flowers, the occasion being a great centenary demonstration. Hymns were sung and speeches delivered, after which the whole assembly, numbering 40,000 people, men, women, and children, sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the Queen.

Yesterday week the Nonconformist Sunday schools in Faversham united in holding an al fresco festival in celebration of the centenary. The procession of children, walking two abreast, extended nearly a mile, there being 1500 of them.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was resolved to deepen the foundations of Waterloo Bridge, at an estimated cost of £40,000; to deepen the channel and enlarge the span of Vauxhall Bridge, at an estimated cost of £45,000; to rebuild Battersea Bridge, at an estimated expenditure of £250,000; to repair Wandsworth Bridge, at £5000; to rebuild Putney Bridge and improve the approaches, at £300,000; and to reconstruct Deptford-creek Bridge, at £20,000. Some of these works will require Parliamentary powers.

Last week 2595 births and 1482 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 159, while the deaths were 154 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 202 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 354 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 188 to 316 in the five preceding weeks. These 354 deaths were 98 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 171 and 176 in the two previous weeks, fell to 161 last week, and were 2 below the corrected weekly average: 91 were referred to bronchitis and 42 to pneumonia. Last week 5935 births and 3483 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 21 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 20 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 23 in Glasgow, and 30 in Dublin. Smallpox caused nine more deaths in Dublin.

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OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

The Right Hon. George Ramsay, C.B., twelfth Earl of Dalhousie in Mid-Lothian and Lord Ramsay of Kerrington, and Baron Ramsay of Dalhousie, in the Peerage of Scotland, Lord Ramsay of Glenmark, in the county of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Admiral R.N., died suddenly at his seat, Dalhousie Castle, on the 20th inst. His Lordship was born April 26, 1806, the younger son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Ramsay, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Philip De Lisle, Esq., of Calcutta, and was grandson of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie. He succeeded to the family honours and estates on the demise of his cousin, Fox, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, and second Lord Panmure, K.T., G.C.B., who was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1841, and twice Secretary of State for War. The Earl whose death we record entered the Royal Navy in 1820, and became an Admiral on the retired list in 1875. He was made a C.B. in 1856, was superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard from 1857 to 1862, and Commander-in-Chief on the South American station from 1866 to 1869. His Lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Lord Ramsay of Glenmark, June 12, 1875. He married, Aug. 12, 1845, Sarah Frances, only daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Logan House, N.B., and had four sons, of whom two survive. The elder son and successor, John William, Lord Ramsay, recently elected M.P. for Liverpool, now thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie, was born Jan. 29, 1847, and married, Dec. 6, 1877, Lady Ida Louise Bennet, younger daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, by whom he has two sons. His Lordship is Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS COWPER.

The Right Honourable Anne Florence Cowper, Dowager Countess Cowper, and in her own right Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts, died at her town residence, 4, St. James's-square, on the 23rd inst. Her Ladyship was born June 8, 1806, the elder daughter and co-heir of Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey, Baron Lucas and Baron Grantham, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1841 to 1844, by Henrietta Frances, his wife, youngest daughter of William, first Earl of Enniskillen. At her father's death, Nov. 14, 1859, her Ladyship inherited the Barony of Lucas, which was descendible to heirs male and female, Earl de Grey's other titles devolving on his nephew, George Frederick Samuel, present Marquis of Ripon, K.G. The Countess was married, Oct. 7, 1833, to George Augustus Frederick, sixth Earl Cowper, by whom, who died April 15, 1856, she leaves two sons and two daughters—viz., his Excellency Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, K.G., now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who succeeds to the Barony of Lucas and to the extensive family estates; the Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, M.P. for Hertfordshire; Lady Florence Amabell, wife of the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Carnarvon; and Lady Amabell, wife of Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, R.N. The death of the Dowager Countess Cowper is widely and deeply deplored.

The deaths are also announced of—

The Rev. Joseph Bockett, M.A., Rector of Stoodleigh, Devon, on the 16th inst., at Exeter, aged eighty-five.

Major-General John Fraser, late Royal Marine Artillery, on the 21st inst., at Annfield, Stirling.

Henry Williams Howell, Esq., J.P., of Glaspant, Carmarthenshire, on the 21st inst., in his eightieth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stonehouse George Bunbury, on the 11th inst., at Pembroke House, Southampton, aged sixty-two.

Edward Stevenson Thomas, Esq., M.R.C.S., on the 16th inst., at 49, Wells-street, aged forty-seven.

Walter Scott Mackenzie, Major Royal London Militia, and late 93rd Highlanders and 84th Regiment, on the 18th inst.

Commander William Stocker Robins, R.N., on the 18th inst., at Peckham, in his eighty-ninth year. In early life he saw much active naval service.

The Rev. Robert Twigg, for thirty-three years Vicar of Tilmanstone, on the 22nd inst., aged seventy-seven. He was fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Twigg, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London.

Mr. Edmund James Smith, C.E., Surveyor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He was recently the principal witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the London Water Supply.

John Edward Fordham, Esq., of Melbourn Bury, Cambridgeshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 20th inst., at his seat near Royston. He was born in 1799, and married, 1825, Harriet (who died 1874), daughter of Sir John Gurney, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and leaves, with other issue, a son, John Hampden Fordham, Esq., barrister-at-law, married to Catherine, youngest sister of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, on the 16th inst., at Pretoria, Transvaal, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of the present Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., of Nosely Hall, in the county of Leicester. He married, Jan. 9, 1878, Janet Edith, eldest daughter of Archibald Orr-Ewing, Esq., M.P., of Ballikinrain Castle, Stirlingshire, and leaves an infant son.

Elizabeth, Lady Wolseley, widow of the Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, fourth Bart., of Mount Wolseley, in the county of Carlow, on the 15th inst., at Moosaphir Cottage, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged eighty-four. She was the daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Golden Bridge House, in the county of Dublin, and was married, as his third wife, to the Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., who died without issue in 1852.

Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., on the 22nd inst., at the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria-street, aged fifty-two. He was son of the late Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, G.C.B., by Katharine, his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cobb, Prebendary of Chichester, and Vicar of Sittingbourne, Kent. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1878, and was made a C.B. in 1867. Admiral Lambert married, 1863, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of James Campbell, Esq., of Hampton Court.

Baroness de Cetto (Elizabeth), widow of Baron de Cetto, formerly Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's, on the 22nd inst., at 6, Hill-street, in her eightieth year. The Baroness was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Burrowes, of Langan Castle, County Meath, by Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of the Most Rev. Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. Her husband, who was Conseiller d'Etat et Chambellan to the King of Bavaria, and upwards of forty years Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's, died on Aug. 7 last year, aged eighty-four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S K (Cologne).—The report is amusing enough; but its publication would certainly provoke a controversy, for which we have no space. The games referred to will be very acceptable.

T B (Bolton).—Too prosaic in conception; and, besides, there are at least two solutions—your own way and one by 1. R to Q 3rd, 2. R to K Kt 3rd, 3. K to Q 6th, &c.

W B (Farnworth).—The position is much too simple.

G H D G (Paris).—The "inclosures" have been sent to your address. Such a match could not be expected to evoke public interest.

G F (Bournemouth).—Not suitable to our column. Send it to the *Chronicle*.

D A (Dublin).—Thanks; the problem shall have early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from W Burr, G C Baxter, B C M S, Vleurgat, J Bumstead, and T Guest.

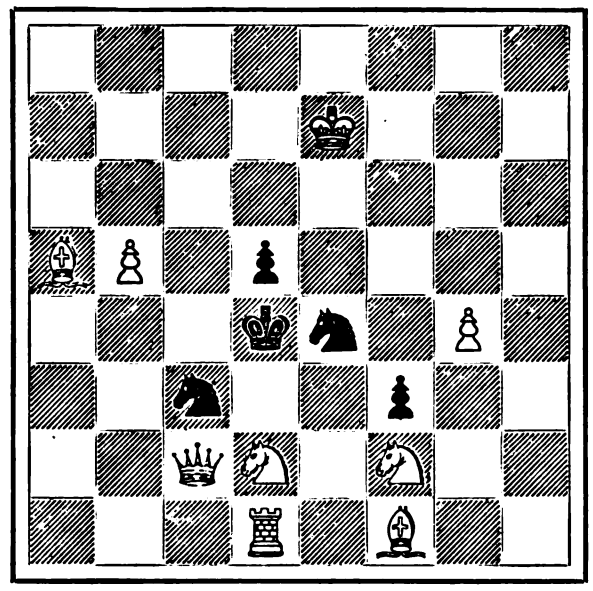
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1899 received from Alpha, Ozokerine, Maggie Latta, M Dawson, W Burr, G C Baxter, B C M S, Barton and Co, Vleurgat, J Bumstead, P Jones, Thomas Guest, Lulu, and Lincopiensis (Sweden).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1900 received from H B, C Darragh, An Old Hand, D Templeton, H Brewster, Kitten, M O'Halloran, Shadforth, Dr F St, Semaj, H W R, E P Vulliamy, W Burr, Cant, Julia Short, E Firmstone, C S Coxe, R Gray, T Greenbank, Jupiter Junior, B Nevis, R Ingersoll, S Farrant, E Elsbury, B L Dyke, Nerina, E Jessop, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, G L Mayne, Elsie, H Barrett, C Oswald, D W Kell, W H K P, R H Brooks, J W W, M Dawson, Alfyn, J Tucker, Hereward, O Wolter, Pierce Jones, H Blacklock, N Cator, M A Hind, Kentish Man, W J Eggleston, Thomas Guest, Alpha, Meursius, W M Curtis, N Cator, James Latta, Lulu, James Dobson, A C Edwards, Ozokerine, G Fosbrooke, and Norman Rumbelow.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1899.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 7th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1902.
By FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHEY.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Tourney of the Buda-Pesth Chess Club between Messrs. KEMENY and JAKOBI.
(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Herr K.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 5th
11. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th
12. R to B sq	Q to Q 3rd
13. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
14. P to Q 4th	Castles

The moves on both sides have, thus far, been all in accordance with the "books." Here, if 14. P takes P, *en passant*, then, 15. Q takes P, Q to B 2nd; and Black has the better game.

15. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
16. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Q sq
17. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th

A well-timed move, which deprives White of time to advance his Pawns on the King's side.

18. Q Kt takes P	

The alternative move, 18. B to Kt sq, does not look more promising.

18.	Kt takes B
19. Q to Q 3rd	

To exchange Queens would cost him a piece.

19.	Kt to Kt 7th (ch)
20. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes P
21. R takes Kt	Kt to B 5th (ch)
22. K to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
23. P takes Kt	Q takes P

All this has been exceedingly well played by Dr. Jakobi. He now comes out of the rally with his Pawn recovered and a fine attack in hand.

24. Q to K B 3rd	B to B 2nd
25. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	

25. R to K B sq loses the exchange at once, whereas the move in the text gives some hope of an attack if the piece is taken.

25.	K to R sq
26. Kt to R 5th	B to Q 4th
27. Q to B 2nd	B to K 5th (ch)
28. K to B sq	B to Q 3rd

A quiet but very forcible move, leading to a fine termination.

29. P to K R 4th	

Evidently failing to observe the purport of Black's last move. 29. Q to K 3rd seems to be his only chance of prolonging the game, but Black should win in that case also. Suppose—

29. Q to K 3rd	B to Q B 4th
30. Q takes Q B	B to K 6th (ch)
31. K to B 2nd	B takes R
32. Q takes Q	B takes Q,

and Black has won the exchange.

Instead of 29. B to Q B 4th, Black might play 29. K R to K sq, with a fine game.

29.	Q takes P (ch)
30. P takes Q	B to R 6th

Mate.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* has an account of the first congress of the New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Association, which began at Syracuse (N.Y.) on the 21st, and closed on the 26th ultimo. There were twenty competitors in the principal tourney, divided into three classes, according to their known or reputed skill. During the meeting Captain Mackenzie played against a number of adversaries simultaneously; and Mr. Mohle essayed a blindfold encounter against five adversaries. The meeting is said to have been very successful.

A match has been arranged between Mr. B. M. Neill, chess editor of the Philadelphia *Progress*, and Mr. H. Davidson, of the same city.

The tournament of the Moscow club ended in M. Soloftzoff winning the first prize, the other prizes being carried off by Messrs. Hellwig, Mouratoff, and Maude, in the order named. The skill of all the winners is known to our readers, many of their games having appeared in this column.

Mr. J. P. Taylor's forthcoming work, "Elementary Chess Problems," is now in the press, and will be published, uniform with "Chess Chips," early in September. It will contain, among other things, hints to composers of two-move problems, and fifty specimens.

A congress of the West German Chess Association was opened at Brunswick on the 17th inst., when several tourneys for players of various degrees of skill were arranged for the ensuing week. Eleven competitors entered the Meister Tourney, including Messrs. Schwartz, Schallop, L. Paulsen, W. Paulsen, J. Minckwitz, &c., and at the time our report was dispatched the first and second prizes in this competition seemed likely to fall to Messrs. Schwartz and L. Paulsen. In the other principal tourney Herr Niemeyer and Dr. Rief tied for the first and second prizes, the third and fourth falling to Messrs. Guebler and Löwenthal, respectively. The problem solution tourney was won by Dr. Schwede. The visitors have been treated with great hospitality throughout the proceedings, and on the 22nd there was a cessation of play to afford them an opportunity for an excursion to Harzburg.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1876) of Mr. James Macgregor Mackay, late of No. 32, Brunswick-square, Brighton, who died on March 20 last, has been proved by John Mackay Plews and James Stevenson Forrester, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, the Scottish Hospital, London, and the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Mackay, £300, and his household furniture, linen, books, plate, wines, carriages and horses, and £1200 per annum for life; and there are liberal bequests to his brothers, sisters, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said nephews, Mr. J. M. Plews and Mr. J. S. Forrester.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Stock Cowie, late of No. 15, Hyde Park-square, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Alfred Howard Cowie, the brother, and Daniel Cowie Scott, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives considerable legacies to his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, cousins, and other members of his family, including his uncle, the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., Dean of Manchester; and legacies to friends, including his late partner, Robert Wigram Crawford, and to servants. His residuary estate, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his brother Alfred, his wife and children.

The will and codicil (both dated April 29, 1880) of Mr. Nathaniel Richard Brassey, late of 83, Southampton-row, Russell-square, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Edwin Arthur Brassey Crockett and the Rev. Richard Ibbetson Porter, the nephews, and Frederick Halsey Janson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific; and the testator directs his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, is to be divided into forty parts, nine of which he gives to his sister, Mrs. Isabel Eliza Porter; fifteen upon trust for his brother, Frederic Brassey, his wife and children; four to his brother Willoughby Brassey; three upon trust for his brother George Ashburner Brassey, and his children; three to his sister, Mrs. Mary Hancock; three upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Annie Oldershaw; one each to his nephews, Captain Willoughby Berthon and Charles Septimus Berthon, and the remaining one-fortieth part to his niece, Mrs. Jane Cruttenden.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1879) of Mr. Charles Robert Fitz-Gerald, late of No. 17, York-street, Portman-square, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Gerald Beresford FitzGerald and Gerald Augustus Robert FitzGerald, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves legacies to his brother, nephews, nieces, and servants, and the residue of his real and personal property to his said nephew, Gerald Beresford FitzGerald.

The will (dated March 27, 1877) of Mrs. Hester Newby Besemeres, formerly of No. 4, Highbury-crescent, but late of No. 20, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Alfred Maples Jeaffreson, and Miss Jane Besemeres, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1876) of Major-General Sir Benjamin Travell Phillips, Knight, formerly of No. 1, Vere-street, Cavendish-square, who died on May 10 last at Paris, was proved on the 12th inst. by General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator's sons being amply provided for, he leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his daughter, Violet Ada Phillips.

The will (dated July 10, 1879) with a codicil (dated Feb. 8, 1880) of the Right Hon. Francis Jack Needham, Earl of Kilmorey, late of Gordon House, Isleworth, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Charles Reynolds Williams and Major-General George Wentworth Higginson, C.B., the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator leaves to his son, Captain Charles Needham, £1000; to his nephews Major Harry Cust, Reginald Cust, and Henry Fox Bristowe, and to his executor, Mr. Williams, £500 each; to his nieces, the three daughters of Owen Grant, £900; to his gardener, Knight, £200; to his servant, Maria Hynes, £150; to Hammerton, a blind man, and to Jepkins and Chitty, his labourers, £50 each; and one or two other bequests. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gives to his said nephew, Major-General G. W. Higginson.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The Moon is near Mercury on the 5th and 6th, but the latter day is that of New Moon. She is also near Venus on the evening of the 6th. She is near Mars on the evening of the 8th; she is near Jupiter during the night hours of the 23rd and morning hours of the 24th; and near Saturn during the night hours of the 24th and morning hours of the 25th. She is nearest the earth on the afternoon of the 17th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 1st, and again on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	6th	at 48 minutes	after	3h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	,,	13th	,, 42	,,	9	,, afternoon.
Full Moon	,,	20th	,, 18	,,	5	,, morning.
Last Quarter	,,	27th	,, 15	,,	4	,, afternoon.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 7th at about sunrise; on the 10th at 4h. 10m. a.m., or 29 minutes before the Sun, which interval rapidly increases to 1h. 10m. by the 15th, 1h. 35m. by the 20th, 1h. 42m. by the 25th; after which it turns to decrease to 1h. 32m. by the 30th, the planet rising on this day at 3h. 38m. a.m. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th, near the Moon on the 5th and 6th, stationary among the stars on the 14th, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 21 min.) on the 23rd, in ascending node on the 25th, and at least distance from the Sun on the 29th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 7h. 58m. p.m., or 22 minutes after sunset, which interval gradually increases to 29 minutes by the 18th, and to half an hour by the 28th; the planet setting on this day at 7h. 24m. p.m. Near the Moon on the 6th.

Mars is an evening star, setting 53 minutes after sunset on the 8th, 47 minutes on the 18th, and 37 minutes on the 28th, the planet setting on these days at 8h. 29m. p.m., 8h. 1m. p.m., and 7h. 31m. p.m., respectively. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 55m. p.m., on 15th at 1h. 33m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 7m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

Jupiter rises on the 7th at 9h. 30m. p.m. or 1h. 53m. after sunset; on the 17th at 8h. 51m. p.m., or 1h. 25m. after sunset; and on the 27th at 8h. 11m. p.m., or 1h. 15m. after sunset. He is due south at 4h. 33m. a.m. on the 1st, at 3h. 39m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 2h. 33m. a.m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 9h. 55m. p.m. or 2h. 18m. after sunset; on the 17th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. after sunset; and on the 27th at 8h. 37m. p.m., or 1h. 41m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 10m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 11m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 11th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

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Jerseys, Jersey Skirts, Langtry Hoods, Pinafores, Beaded Capes, all at nominal prices.
Reduced Catalogues free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street; 53 and 54, Regent-street, W. London.

NOTICE.
BANK HOLIDAY.

MESSRS. JAY'S establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 2; but a few experienced Assistants, and also Dressmakers, will be in attendance on that day to receive and execute orders.
JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

JAY'S GENERAL SALE.—Black, Grey,

and Slate-colour Four-button KID GLOVES, all sizes, 2s. 6d. per pair. Two-button perfect fitting Black Kid Gloves, all sizes, 1s. 11d. per pair.
Great reductions have been made in other departments, but there will be no alteration in the prices of these gloves.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.

During the present season Messrs. JAY have made up only Bonnet's Black Silks. They keep in good condition, and will wear well.

£10,000 WORTH of BONNET'S BLACK

SILKS are offered for sale at the lowest prices ever quoted for the same qualities.

MANTLES.

A Numbered Catalogue may be obtained gratis, showing the originally marked prices, and the reduction on each mantle. Any unsold numbered Mantle may be seen on application.

SPECIMEN PRICES OF BLACK MATERIALS.

Pure Mohair ..	1s. 0d.	Barège Pekin ..	1s. 3d.
Crape Grenadine ..	1s. 4d.	Pompadour Mohair ..	1s. 4d.
Cashmere Jerseys ..	10s. 6d.	Beaded Jerseys ..	45s. 0d.

The stock has been generally re-marked, and various incidental Millinery and articles for dress are attractively cheap.
JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

INDIAN EMBROIDERY of the most

Elegant and Fashionable Designs—viz., Christening Robes, 21s. and 42s. each; Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 35s. and 45s. the half dozen; Babies' Bibs, 20s. the dozen; Children's Frocks 15s. each; Petticoats, large size, 28s. each; Ladies' Neckties, 2s. the dozen; Children's Capes, 12s. 6d. each; Narrow Edging, 1s. per yard; Ditto, Wide, 3s. 4d. per yard. The above sent post-free to any address in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Remittances to be crossed "Agra Bank," and made payable to J. KENYON and CO., 19, Strand, Calcutta, East Indies.

NOTICE. — For PETER ROBINSON'S

Court and General Mourning Warehouse, "REGENT-STREET" is the only one address.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,
PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to all parts of the COUNTRY, FREE of EXPENSE to purchasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of made-up Articles of the BEST and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the SAME PRICES as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small Families.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated charges.
Address ONLY to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
PETER ROBINSON'S.

GENUINE SALE.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
has commenced his
CLEARANCE SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK.

All Goods in every Department have been considerably Reduced and marked down in plain figures. Ladies will do well to pay an early visit to the Regent-street Shop.

Rich Satin Costumes, 7 guineas; reduced to 5 guineas.
Silk Costumes, 10 guineas; reduced to 7 guineas.
Material Costumes, 5 guineas; reduced to £3 15s.
Barege Costumes, 42s.; reduced to £1 8s. 6d.
Evening Costumes, 29s. 6d.; reduced to £1 1s.
Mantles, beaded in Jet, 3 guineas; reduced to 42s.
Richly beaded Mantles, 7 guineas; reduced to 4 guineas.
Elegantly Jetted Bonnets, 3 guineas; reduced to 25s.
Millinery, Collars, Dressing-Gowns, Underclothing, Sunshades, Hosiery, Gloves, all much reduced.
Beaded Capes, reduced to 9s. 11d.
Rich Black Silks, reduced from 6s. to 4s. 6d.
Black Satins, China Silks, Black Stuffs,
Half-mourning Materials, Cambrics, Satteens, &c., all reduced in the like proportion.
PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.—Nos. 256 to 262.

NO BETTER TO BE HAD AT THE PRICE.

FUR LINED CLOAKS.

Lined Dark Grey Polish Genet	40s. 6d.
Lined Canadian Sable	85s. 0d.
Lined Russian Squirrel	50s. 6d.

To be obtained only at
PETER ROBINSON'S REGENT-STREET SHOP,
Nos. 256 to 262.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILKMERCER AND LINENDRAPER,
TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W.
(Where the Business was Established in 1833).

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

GREAT SALE NOW PROCEEDING OF
SUMMER and SURPLUS STOCK,
comprising

SILKS,	SILK COSTUMES,	DRESSES,
SHAWLS,	DRESS COSTUMES,	LACE,
MANTLES,	WASHING COSTUMES,	RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,	PARASOLS,	GLOVES,
FRILLINGS,	FANCY GOODS,	FICHUS.

Very great reductions have been made in the above Departments, and ladies are invited to write for a circular of particulars, which will be sent free by post.
Cash Prices. Parcels Free.
All Goods marked Plain Figures.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.

THE STOCK OF GLOVES

of
"PIVER," of 100, REGENT-STREET,
amounting to over
THREE THOUSAND POUNDS,
bought for Cash at a Large Discount
(the premises being disposed of),
and comprising
JOUVIN'S BEST MAKE OF KID GLOVES,
the most perfect fitting glove made,
is now on sale at
PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD-STREET,
at little more than half the usual price.
A detailed Catalogue will be sent free on application to
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY'S GLOVES.

Great Saving Effected by New System.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from 6s. per half dozen.
Detailed List post-free. Single Pairs sold.
Warehouse open Nine to Six.
The London Glove Company, 45A, Cheapside, E.C.

PRATT'S WATER PAD TRUSSES

are the
MOST EFFECTUAL CURE FOR RUPTURES.
PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
for VARICOSE VEINS, &c.
J. F. PRATT,
Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
420, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

SWEET SCENTS AS WAGERS.—In

accordance with a suggestion which has been made—namely, that a Morocco Leather Case or Fancy Wooden Box containing a Bottle of Jockey Club Bouquet, Opoponax Perfume, or any other of the thousand and one sweet scents from flowers made by PIESSE and LUBIN, would be a suitable object for a wager, and far superior to a dozen of gloves as a memento of the race, the time, and the place, PIESSE and LUBIN now announce that they have a variety of such cases, containing various odours. Two-Bottle Cases, 21s.; Three-Bottle Cases, 31s. 6d.; Four-Bottle Cases, 42s.; Six-Bottle Cases, 63s. All filled with any perfume to order. No charge for engraving monogram on cases. The cases are made of cedar wood, king wood, myall wood, and fishers, lined velvet, bottles cut all over. They have also a variety more expensive, inlaid, and with gold and silver caps, from £5 to £10. Orders, with a bank note inclosed, attended to with dispatch.
PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.

Fresh as the flower itself. Price 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Universe; or Breidenbach and Co., Distillers of Wood Violet to the Queen, 157B, New Bond-street, W. Trade-Mark, the "Wood Violet."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

CHUBB'S SAFES FOR JEWELS,

DEEDS, PLATE, BULLION, &c.

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND LATCHES,

CHESTS, BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS

POST-FREE.

CHUBB and SON, 128, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and 68, St. James's-street, London.

69,
LUDGATE-HILL.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATS.
TRELOAR'S REAL TURKEY CARPETS.
TRELOAR'S SEASONED FLOOR CLOTH.
TRELOAR'S ORIENTAL FLOOR RUGS.
TRELOAR and SONS 69, Ludgate-hill, have just received from Canton some beautiful CHINESE MATTING, which they are selling at low prices for Cash. 1000 Bales, each bale containing forty yards of Matting, 36 inches wide, at 42s. per bale, carriage-paid to railway station.
TRELOAR'S JAPANESE FLOOR MATS.
TRELOAR'S SHEEPSKIN DOOR MATS.
TRELOAR'S ELASTIC LINOLEUM.
TRELOAR'S CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

LUDGATE-HILL,

69.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
Also, EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon Use.

SEASONABLE DELICACY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

AS BLANCMANGE WITH STEWED FRUIT.

SEASONABLE DELICACY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

AS CUSTARD WITH STEWED FRUIT.

SEASONABLE DELICACY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

AS BAKED PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade-Mark,

"Anti-Fat," Registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for CORPULENCY. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid-extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is no less so to-day.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "The British Medical Journal," of June 7th, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."
"Prattville, Ala., July 20, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I commenced using your Anti-Fat, at which time my weight was 229 lb. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 lb. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to commencing the use of your medicine I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of the coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a bean-pole; and when I put the pants on—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business.—Yours truly,
"GEORGE BOYD."

THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.

"Prattville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1878.—The Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—I weigh 315 lb. I am a member of the oil firm of Telfair, Snedeker, and Rucker, 105, John-street, New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to come across some one who has actually taken your medicine. So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr. George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he reduced himself from 229 to 158 pounds in four months.
"Yours truly, COL. HOUSTON RUCKER."

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the Botanic Medicine Company, confirming their statements relative to the efficacy of Allan's Anti-Fat in cases of Obesity. Sold by Chemists the world over. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Address BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.; or Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C., Eng.

WAR!!

"O World!
O men! what are ye, and our best designs,
That we must work by crime to punish crime,
And slay, as if death had but this one gate?"—BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.—"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town and endow it; a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song praise should ascend, like a universal holocaust, to heaven."—RICHARD.

"WHAT IS MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?"

"I WILL tell you what is ten times, and TEN THOUSAND TIMES, more terrible than War—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing, till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn—that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of war: he spares the woman and child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful, but most good, reason she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man with the musket or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah, would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventible suffering, the mass of preventible agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
How much longer must the causes of this startling array of preventible deaths continue unchecked?

THE SANITARY CONGRESS, October, 1878.—In an inaugural address on the Sanitary Condition of England, E. Chadwick, C.B., states that "Ignorance of sanitary science costs threefold the amount of poor-rate for the country generally."

"WHY SHOULD WE, OF ALL ANIMALS, PERISH, as we do, in the first part of the second third of our natural career? The answer is that we have never, as a community, let ourselves study the question; have never, in truth, looked at the facts plainly as they stand forth."—Inaugural Address of Dr. W. B. RICHARDSON, of the Sanitary Congress of Great Britain, 1879.

IT is UNNECESSARY to STATE MORE on this point to show the absolute necessity of a Coroner or Sanitary Tribunal. It must be clear to any intelligent mind that the masses know very little more on these points than dumb animals. How very few know the various diseases which are acknowledged to be the result of sanitary ignorance. No one is safe without having at hand some efficient means of warding off BLOOD POISONS; for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, DIPHTHERIA, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ERYSIPELAS, FEVERS, SKIN DISEASES, MEASLES, SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, and even CONSUMPTION (from the blood becoming poor, the result of an inability to digest good food), BILIOUS HEADACHES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES ON THE FACE, WEARINESS, SOURNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND or FLATULENCE, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, and nearly every form of disease are traceable to sanitary ignorance and an imperfect action of the Liver. The great success of ENO'S FRUIT SALT has firmly established the fact that it promotes the separation of the bile from the blood (by natural means), which is then passed from the system, thus preventing and curing fevers, blood poisons, and other diseases.

FOR THE MEANS OF PREVENTION, and for preserving Health by natural means, see a large illustrated Sheet wrapped with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE AND PREMATURE DEATH BY NATURAL MEANS. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK AND HOUSEHOLD IN THE WORLD OUGHT TO CONTAIN.—A Bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit), when taken with water, acts as a natural aperient; its simple but natural action removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health. It its great value in keeping the body in health were universally known, no family would be without it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—In hot or foreign climates it is invaluable. It relieves the system of effete or poisonous matter, the groundwork of fevers and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means).

DRAWING AN OVER DRAUGHT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons; biliousness, sick-headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, &c. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT—it is PLEASANT, COOLING, HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING. You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

NEW GUINEA.—"How I wished I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT! It is the best medicine I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—Explorations by the Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.

ST. LEONARD'S, EXETER.—22.6.80. "Dear Sir,—Gratitude for benefits derived has suggested the following tribute to the merits of your Saline: 'I'm offered more physics, fresh powders, new pills, from north and from south, west, and east; I take only one, whatever my ills, for ENO'S as good as a feast.'—I am, Sir, yours gratefully, A CONSTANT READER."

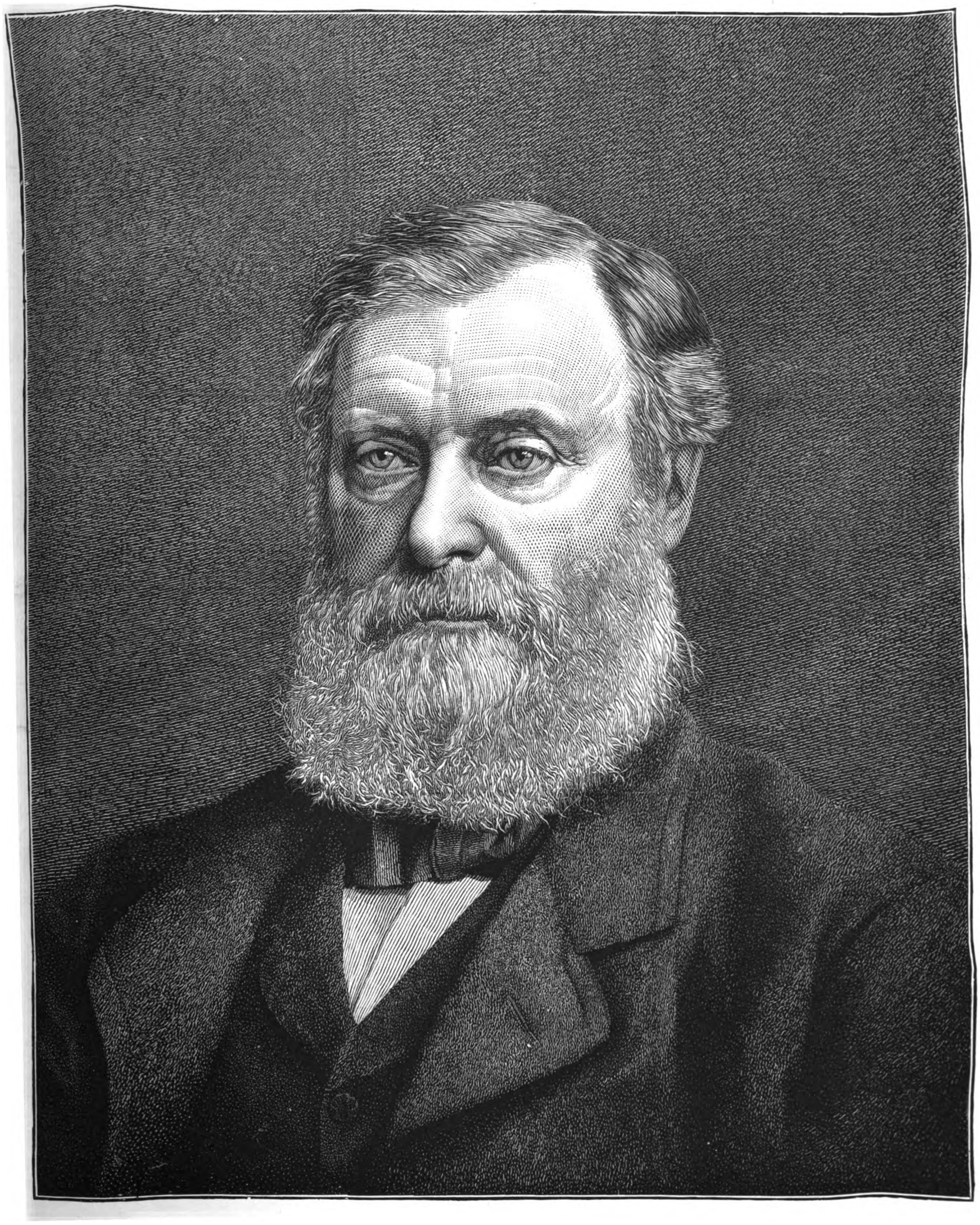
SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

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THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER,

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

These Echoes would be pale and feeble reflexes of social converse, indeed, were I to fail to record that the one absorbing topic of public interest since Saturday last has been the illness of Mr. Gladstone. An interest as deep is felt, be assured, from New York to San Francisco, in India, in China, and wheresoever, the whole world over, the electric wire reaches. Without the slightest exaggeration, it may be said that the eyes of all civilisation are fixed upon the house in Downing-street where the illustrious statesman—the just and good man—lies sick. Not any of us can do more than pray and hope for the best.

It was on Friday last week, at the Criterion Restaurant, that the Savage Club entertained the principal American actors now in London. The banquet was, I hear, a very brilliant one, and one of the most telling speeches delivered was that of Mr. James Russell Lowell. His Excellency the American Minister is, as most people know, a fluent and polished speaker; but whenever, I should like to know, did an American public man speak ill? I remember, some eighteen years since, being a guest at a very large dinner party at a beautiful place called New Rochelle, near New York. There was much speechifying. The day (it was August) was insufferably hot; and there was much champagne. So much, indeed, that my next neighbour to the right (he was a Senator from out West, I think) became, what with the Dry Heidseck and the torrid atmosphere, painfully drowsy, and at length went fast asleep.

I began to be a little nervous when I heard him snore sonorously; for I knew that his name was down on the list of toasts to propose the health of the Visitors: a sentiment to which I myself had been appointed to respond. "He'll never do it. It's not in him," I murmured to myself as he continued to snore. But, when the appointed time arrived, and the Western Senator was gently shaken by a waiter, he suddenly started "on eend," as they say in the Eastern States, shook his lion-like mane, pulled himself together, and, in thunderous accents, began: "Sir,—When Prince Eugene, at the Battle of Malplaquet, gave the command for a general advance, the spectacle of the alliance of two great and powerful nations was made magnificently manifest; and the whole British line greeted the gallant Savoyard with a ringing cheer. And, Sir, well has the honourable gentleman from Vermont who has just spoken observed," &c., &c., &c. But the Senator from the West had been asleep and snoring while the honourable gentleman from Vermont was perorating. What an error I had committed. It *was* in him. It was always in him. Every American is born, rhetorically speaking, an Infant Hercules, and in his cradle strangles the serpents of hesitation and *mauvaise honte*.

In the matter of François Rabelais. A lady writes (with sweet ingenuousness) from Watford to ask if the novel of Messrs. Besant and Rice, "The Monks of Thelema," which, she remarks, is one of her most favourite books, is founded on the story of the Monks of Medmenham Abbey, or whether it is "a parody on them?" Concerning those last unworthy friars, my correspondent remarks that she has consulted many books, but can find nothing. I think that my correspondent will find quite as much as a lady ought to know about the wicked monks of "the Order of St. Francis," who were wont to carouse at Medmenham Abbey, Bucks, in Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Sterne." I may add that for years I have been trying to obtain a complete list of the members of this exceptionally naughty *cénacle*. John Wilkes, Charles Churchill, Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despencer, Sir William Stanhope, Bubb Doddington, Dr. Benjamin Bates, John Hall Stevenson (who wrote "Crazy Tales"), and Paul Whitehead, seem all to have been Monks of Medmenham. Were there any more?

And I, too, as well as my ingenuous correspondent from Watford, am a querist in this regard. Where and by whom was first told the story that one summer afternoon, when the fun of the dissolute Monks was at its fastest and most furious stage, there suddenly occurred a violent thunderstorm, in the midst of which a monkey came down the chimney? The poor little beast had escaped from a neighbouring house; but begrimed with soot, rattling his broken chain, and grinning horribly, he looked (in combination with the thunderstorm) so very "uncanny" that the wicked Monks, half-paralysed with terror, fell on their knees and tried to pray.

A gentleman from Bermondsey is mildly angry with me for having coupled the name of Parnell the Quaker with "Dr. Tanner's wretched history." The gentleman from Bermondsey should be angry not with me, but with the late Robert Southey, LL.D., from one of whose commonplace books (London, Longman, 1849) I took the story about Parnell's fast, told by Underhill. My correspondent from Bermondsey opines that I know little of the persecutions of the early Quakers. I beg to state that I have made the story of their sufferings, both in England and in America, a topic of special study these many years past. I entertain the very deepest respect for the members of the Society of Friends, *dating from the time when they ceased to be persecuted and became sane;* but I scarcely think that the county magistrates were always and altogether to blame for dealing harshly with the early Quakers, looking at the outrageously crackbrained things which some of them did. Does my correspondent remember the story of what one of the Quaker historians calls the "peculiar concern" of the young Quaker damsel to whom it occurred to walk into a church (or "steeple-house"), in sight of the whole congregation, in the sumptuary condition of Hans Breitmann's mermaid—that is to say, "mid nodings on." Our ancestors, no doubt, were shockingly intolerant in religious matters; but was toleration quite practicable in such a ca ?

Mem.: The county magistrates could sometimes mingle a little mercy with their severity towards the early Friends. In a case (quoted in the "Sufferings") of two recalcitran Quakeresses, I find that, while one was doomed to be scourged at the cart's tail, her sister in misfortune was only sentenced to "walk with the cart"—an inconvenient but not painful perambulation.

"How soon we are forcot." "'Twas not Hans Breitmann (when are you coming back to Britishdom, well-beloved Hans?) but Rip van Winkle in the play, who uttered the trite but pathetic truism. Penning that paragraph about the Monks of Medmenham just now, I could not help reflecting upon the utter oblivion into which most of the members of that jovial, graceless crew have drifted. Jack Wilkes is yet a name of power, and there are still readers of Churchill's "Rosciad" and "Ghost" (I dare say that Mr. Dutton Cook knows the writings of the Rev. Charles by heart), but who (save the bookworms) cares anything at this time of day about "Crazy Tales" Stevenson, or Bubb Doddington, or Dr. Benjamin Bates?

Yes; "How soon we are forcot!" I find "Atlas" in the *World* this week enumerating the members of a very merry literary, dramatic, and social club by the name of the Fielding, which some five-and-twenty years ago used to meet late at night, in an upper room in Maiden-lane, hard by the Cyder Cellars. "Atlas" mentions in the list—W. M. Thackeray, G. H. Lewes, Albert Smith, William Bolland (the original of "F. B.," in "The Newcomes"), Serjeant Murphy, Frank Talfourd, W. P. Hale, Leigh Murray, Charles Kenney, the two Cuthbert Ellisons, H. P. de Bathe, John Bidwell, William Beverly, John Leech, W. T. Bowlby, the Hon. W. Grey, Morgan John O'Connell, J. W. Davison, Richard Arabin, T. Knox Holmes, Sam Brandram, "Johnny" Jones, C. A. Cole, and Peter Cunningham.

It is always perilous to name people as having joined the majority, since it often happens that the people you assumed to have joined that majority, long ago, write from Walton-on-the-Naze or Lyme Regis to tell you that they are only seventy-eight, and that they never felt better. But surely I am not wrong in saying that of the twenty-nine "jolly good fellows" who heard the chimes at midnight, at the Fielding, a quarter of a century since, at least twenty are dead.

They were all in their day notable men; but of some of them the repute has long since passed into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces." W. P. Hale, otherwise "Billy" Hale, was one of the sons of Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charterhouse. "Billy," a bright scholar and humourist, was very partial to beer, and it was of him Thackeray said, paraphrasing the immortal bard:—"*Take him for half and half*, we ne'er shall look upon his like again." William Bolland, likewise saluted as "Billy," and the son of a well-known Baron of the Exchequer, was a jovial but impecunious bachelor, who entertained his friends in a large mansion, in the hall of which was placarded the following notice:—"The income of the Proprietor of this Establishment is not to be made a subject of conversation." Morgan John O'Connell was one of the "Liberator's" sons, had sat in Parliament, and was one of the kindest and cleverest and merriest Irish gentlemen that I ever met with; poor dear Frank Talfourd, had he lived, would have been the compeer of Mr. Burnand and Mr. Byron as a writer of burlesques; and Mr. John Bidwell was a distinguished Foreign Office official, who also won renown as an amateur harlequin, and was humorously warned by Lord Palmerston that "after one more appearance in spangles" he must resign.

Wyndham Smith, nicknamed "the Assassin," because, while an undergraduate at college, he nocturnally and accidentally slew a cat, was a son of Sydney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's. T. W. Bowlby was (I think, but am open to correction) the unfortunate gentleman dispatched by the *Times* to China as special correspondent during the war of 1857, who, with other Englishmen, was most cruelly done to death by the "silken savages." We made the nasty creatures pay heavily for murdering Mr. Bowlby and his fellows. Finally, "Johnny" Jones was a sculptor of distinction, who rivalled Morgan John himself as a teller of Irish stories and a singer of Irish songs. He (J. J.) took me to dine once at the Beefsteak Club, of which he was a member—the *real* Beefsteak Club, I mean—the "Sublime Society of Steaks," which held its symposia in an upper room of the Lyceum Theatre. I shall always remember my dinner with the Steaks with a kind of awe. There was a Duke there (I am not afraid of Dukes); but there were also present two ex-Chancellors, together with the late Sir Charles Locock and the late Sir Henry Holland. And I am afraid of lawyers and doctors.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new!" A new Fielding Club is, I learn, shortly to be "inaugurated." I know nothing of its composition; but it does not seem to please "Atlas," who remarks that "the aristocratic element, however uncongenial, is the basis of the club, and a few professedly comic and amusing people are admitted, to make sport."

If anything were needed in confirmation of the statement that Charles Dickens was the author of the "comic burletta," in one act, called "Is She his Wife? or Something Singular," it would be found in the original play-bill of the St. James's Theatre sent me by an obliging and anonymous correspondent, in which bill, dated the eleventh of March, 1837, it is distinctly stated that the "comic burletta" in question is "by Boz." The performances commenced with Weber's opera of "Oberon," done into English as an "operatic burletta," under the title of "The Enchanted Horn," the English librettist being the late Mr. T. R. Planché. Boz's "Is She his Wife?" came second. After that was performed, another "operatic burletta," called the "French Refugee," written by the still happily living Mrs. S. C. Hall. The entertainments (surely a most liberal bill of fare) concluded with yet another "burletta," "The Tradesmen's Ball." For the ensuing Monday (Harley's benefit night) was promised "Mr. Pickwick's First Visit to the St. James's Theatre."

Mem.: It was to evade the clauses of a vexatious Act of Parliament that all these pieces were classed as "burlettas." "Oberon" is a grand opera; "Is She his Wife?" and "The Tradesmen's Ball" were farces pure and simple; and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "French Refugee" was a most graceful and pathetic genteel comedy, in which the hero was played by Morris Barnett and the heroine by Miss Allison, afterwards the lamented Mrs. Seymour. The "Refugee" was made colourably operatic by the dragging in (by the head and shoulders) of a gifted English *cantatrice*, Miss Julia Smith. She was a niece of the Countess of Essex, once the famous Miss Stephens (I think) who sang "The Mountain Maid" to oblige, not Benson, but the vexatious Act of Parliament.

In another St. James's playbill, sent to me by the same kind hand, for Nov. 9, 1836, I find John Braham, after playing Artabanes, in the "Serious Burletta" (shade of propriety and Dr. Arne!) of "Artaxerxes," singing "Mad Tom" in character, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. G. Stansbury. Does anybody ever sing "Mad Tom" nowadays? Did Mr. Sims Reeves ever sing it? I have a very dim recollection of Braham in this frenzied ditty, the remembrance of which, I apprehend, has got confused in my mind with Mr. Henry Russell's "Maniac," which a few years afterwards took the town by storm.

The mention of two such names as those of John Braham and Sims Reeves at once recalls Charles Dibdin's "operatic burletta" of "The Waterman," and the exquisite songs of Tom Tug. Now, the charming ballad of "The Jolly Young Waterman" suggests to me a curious question. It may not be generally known that the exemplary Hannah More, who lived long enough to have been the friend of Dr. Johnson and (in her old age), to pat little Thomas Babington Macaulay on the head (the child, with his head full of Robinson Crusoe, asked the authoress of the "Sacred Dramas" whether she would partake of a glass of spirits), once wrote a comic song. It has a very serious moral tacked to it; but it is, nevertheless, professedly comic, and is to be sung to the tune of "I wish I was a Fisherman." The title is "The Hackney Coachman; or the Way to Get a Good Fare." It commences—

> I am a bold coachman, and drive a good hack,
> With a coat of five capes that quite covers my back.
> My wife keeps a sausage-shop, not many miles
> From the narrowest alley in all broad St. Giles.

Now, mark this verse:—

> Then my glasses are whole, and my coach is so neat,
> *I am always the first to be called in the street.*
> And I'm known by the name ('tis a name rather rare)
> *Of the coachman that never asks more than his fare.*

Does not all this irresistibly suggest Tom Tug, who was "Always First Oars with the fine City Ladies," and who, as a waterman, "ne'er was in want of a Fare." Was the resemblance between the exemplary Hannah's "Hackney Coachman" and Dibdin's "Jolly Young Waterman" accidental; or did Hannah paraphrase Charles for a pious purpose, or did Charles parody Hannah with mischievous intent?

Mem.: The good lady's anything but comic ballad of "The Ginshop" is really a most powerful production. It should be sung at the Coffee Music-Hall, the opening of which I am anxiously expecting. Here are two stanzas:—

> But hark! What dismal sound was that?
> 'Tis Saint Sepulchre's bell!
> It tolls, alas! for human guilt!
> Some malefactor's knell.
>
> O! woful sound! O! what could cause
> Such punishment and sin?
> Hark! hear his words. He owns the cause:
> Bad company and gin.

A gentleman writing to apprise me of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., having munificently built and presented a new reading-room and library to the town of Aylesbury, is good enough to speak with approbation of the small library of reference for the use of journalists which I ventured to give last week, and proceeds to ask me whether I could not draw up a list of books which might be useful to general readers. I am afraid that I am about the worst counsellor to whom application could be made for such a list. I know my own trade pretty well, and for the benefit of my fellow-journeymen alone I named the tools with which I have been accustomed to work; but in the matter of general reading I might prove worse than a blind guide. I might be a mischievous one. I should say that Mr. Bickers's printed catalogue would afford the most practical hints towards the formation of a library of moderate size, and for general readers.

I must own that I felt rather nervous and slightly guilty last week after penning that paragraph about alamode beef, and that I would willingly have cancelled the whole passage had there been time to stop the press. The lines were written on the impulse of the moment, when fond remembrance was o'er me stealing, and the Thirteen Cantons rose up before me as visions of "scenes so charming"—the *cari luoghi*. But, then, alamode beef is such a very vulgar viand. I tremulously expected to receive letters from scandalised correspondents sarcastically asking me what I had to say about tripe and cow-heel, and ironically seeking an opinion touching baked sheep's head.

Vain alarms! There lies before me a memorandum subscribed "S. B., Brixton," and written in a neat Italian hand, in which I am informed that the special flavour of alamode beef is due to the admixture therein of the powder of champignons. I should as soon have thought of Swift's "powder of Perlinpinpin." My informant goes on to say that the small mushrooms known as champignons are dried and powdered or are threaded and hung up for winter use. By some a catsup (I prefer "ketchup," orthographically) is prepared from the mushrooms and added the sauce; "but the best houses," concludes my informant, who is evidently an expert, "use the powders." More than this, the editor of the *World*, who as an epicure may be considered an Apicius, Lucullus, Cambacères, Brillat Savarin, and Lord Alvanley rolled into one—who habitually breakfasts on clear turtle, lunches on nightingale's brains, dines on ortolans *sanpoudris* with truffles (the white ones), and sups on humming-birds' tongues and the soft roes of whitebait stewed in the Launcelot champagne—is good enough to say in his current week's issue that many a time and oft, in his younger days, he has partaken of the "fourpenny plate" at that which he believes to have been the last alamode beef-house in London—Ball's, in Butcher Hall-lane, out of Newgate-street.

G. A. S.

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THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

The town and citadel of Candahar, which now engage anxious attention, have held a beleaguered British force in bygone times and have been associated with the successes of the British arms in a campaign which was otherwise full of disaster. An Adjutant-General of the Persian army, J. P. Ferrier, previously a Chasseur d'Afrique, wrote a book on "Caravan Wanderings" in Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan, and the unpublished manuscript was translated by Captain W. Jesse, and edited by the late H. D. Seymour, M.P. In the course of the wanderings thus described, the author came to Candahar, the citadel of which he speaks of contemptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, or flanking defence to defend a long line of curtain;" but he adds, "it was strong enough, when held by a very weak garrison of British troops on March 29, 1842, to resist the whole Afghan army of 10,000 men." The occasion of which he speaks was when it was held by General Nott, whose force of Bombay troops withstood the insurgents and ultimately defeated them.

General Ferrier states that, in 1845, the citadel of Candahar was in good condition, "having been strengthened by the British when they held it." What was its state a few years before, we can see by the narrative of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, who, as Captain Henry Havelock, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, wrote "The War of Afghanistan, 1838-9." The young soldier wrote:—

"Candahar is situated on an extensive level, which is bounded on the north and west by picturesque mountains of primitive rock. The city is quadrangular and its defences uniform. They consist of a wall of mud hardened by exposure to the sun, 33 ft. in height, without *revêtement* of stone or brick. The *enceinte* is divided into curtains and semicircular towers, is strengthened by a low *fausse-braye*, and defended by a ditch 10 ft. in depth and 24 ft. in width, at present only imperfectly filled with water, but which could in a few hours be well supplied from the canals of the Argandab that intersect the city. The southern side of this vast area is 1300 ft., the northern 1100 ft., the eastern 1600 ft., and the western (which is, in fact, two sides meeting in a large angle) 1900 ft. in length. There are four great gates in this extensive city wall (*shuhur punah*). The northern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the western the Herat gate. Besides these, there are two less considerable portals in the eastern and western fronts of fortification, denominated the Berdurani and the Topkhanee, or artillery. The parapet is battlemented, loopholed, and pierced, as is the custom in Asiatic fortresses, with apertures for the purposes of throwing vertical missiles into the ditch. The towers, including those over the gates and at the four grand angles of the place, are sixty-two in number, and guns might have been mounted on these, as the rampart is wide, and there are good embrasures in the parapet; but, such has been the neglect of the Barakzais, that we found their artillery, consisting of some twenty indifferent pieces, parked in the open space in front of their citadel. That defence consists of an inner quadrangle of 200 yards retrenched in the centre of the northern face. Within its inclosure are the several courts and apartments of the Royal palace, lately usurped, together with the rule of their master, by the brothers of Futteh Khan. Its wall is protected on three sides by a good fosse; there is a large bastion in its southern face, and four small towers flank its eastern and four more its western front. The principal angles of the outer wall of the city are covered with circular counter-guards. Such, as a place of strength, is Candahar. Even if treachery and pusillanimity had not opened its gates to us, it is not probable it could long have resisted the fire of our batteries and the onset of our troops. The Sirdars might, if they had acted with ordinary resolution, have got together a garrison of 3000 or 4000 troops, for which



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CITY OF CANDAHAR.

force they had ample supplies for a full month at least; but there is nothing in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital, or in the character of its constituted defenders, to have saved it from the rapid fall by which two of the strongholds of Central Asia have since been prostrated. Its gates are as vulnerable as those of Ghazni or Khelat; and in any event an extensive wall, flanked only by very paltry towers, could not have offered a protracted resistance to its assailants if they had proceeded by the slower methods of a regular siege."

In a history of Afghanistan, published only two years ago, Colonel Malleson gives a description of the city which is of interest at this moment. He says:—

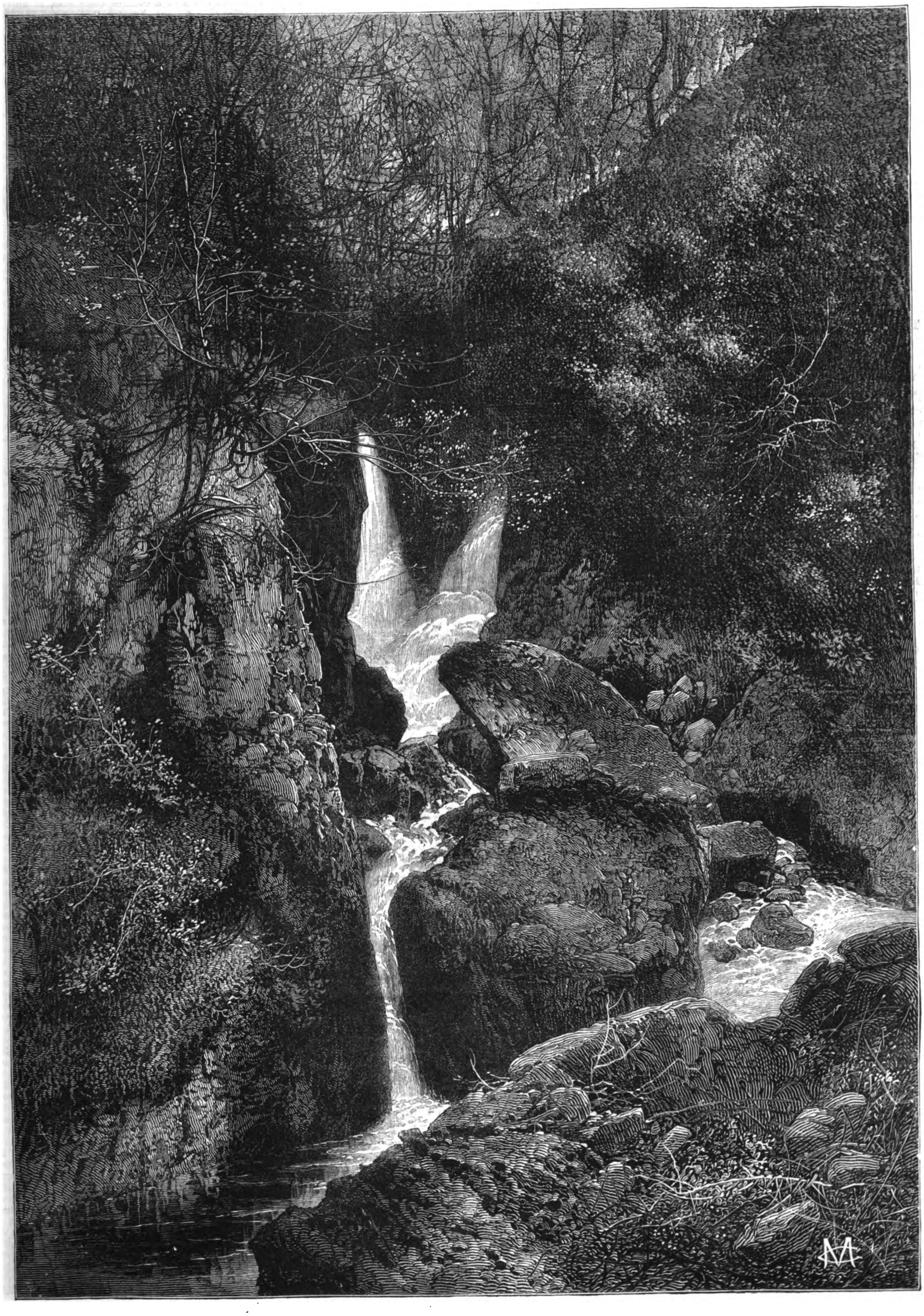
"The town of Candahar, situated at the foot of the Tarnah Valley, is separated from the river of that name by a short range of hills which divide the lower part of the valley and run parallel with the river for about twenty miles. Candahar is encompassed on three sides by high, sharp-pointed, rocky mountains, rising abruptly from the plain. The open side is that leading along the valley of the Tarnah. A considerable portion of the valley of Candahar is, in an ordinary way, fertile and well cultivated. It can boast of rich meadows, gardens, orchards filled with fruit-trees, fields of corn, barley, lucern, clover, and watered by numerous canals, fed through the break in the hills by the waters of the Argandab, one of the tributaries of the Helmund. These cultivated lands are chiefly on the south-western and western sides of the town. Three or four miles to the east the traveller encounters a portion of a cheerless plain, covered with stones, and scantily supplied with water. The town of Candahar is large and populous. Its form is that of an oblong square, 2000 by 1600 yards (about a mile square). Situated on the north side of the extensive plain called after the town, about two miles from the lofty mountain called Bala Wali, it is surrounded by a high but thin and weak wall, with several bastions. Its walls are 30 ft. high. The four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 ft. in diameter, called the *charsu*. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market-place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts. The other streets in the town are mere lanes, formed by the narrow space between the high houses—houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry, and in every respect superior to that of Hindostan. . . . Corn and most of the necessaries of life are dear at Candahar. Firewood is also very scarce. It is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants. Mountstuart Elphinstone declines to make the attempt. It seems to be acknowledged, however, that the population is in excess of that of Herat. If the Heratis may be estimated, as they have been, at 45,000, the Candaharis may possibly number 60,000."

STOCK GILL FORCE.

The residents in the neighbourhood of Ambleside, at the head of Windermere, have made a laudable effort to secure this beautiful piece of romantic natural scenery for the public enjoyment. It is situated but ten minutes walk out of the village of Ambleside, in a copse bearing the name of Nelly Close, on the side of Wansfell, a mountain rising to the height of 1590 ft. Stock Gill or Ghyll is a stream flowing down from Kirkstone, north-east of Ambleside, to join the Rothay before it enters Lake Windermere. The "force," or waterfall, descends 70 ft. in three successive cascades, the two highest divided by projecting rocks from each other; below stands a picturesque old mill, which has been a favourite subject for artists.

In the year 1878, the property through which lies the path to the Stock Gill Force—a path which had, from time immemorial, been free to the public—was sold by auction. It was purchased by a gardener of Ambleside, who immediately closed it to the public, except upon payment of threepence. A good deal of dissatisfaction being felt at this, a small committee was formed with a view, if possible, of proving the right of way up to the Falls. After some altercation, the matter was brought before a court of law at Liverpool, and the very best counsel were engaged on either

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STOCK GILL FORCE, NEAR AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

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side. The jury, however, could not agree, and the matter was still unsettled. Hereupon, a committee of fifteen townspeople decided to purchase the property, if the owner would part with it at a reasonable price. The terms were settled, and the purchase was effected. The Committee are bound, by the terms of the transfer, to hand over the grounds to a properly-constituted local authority to be free to the public for ever, when their purchase-money has been refunded. They are making strenuous efforts to accomplish their object as speedily as possible. The amount to be raised is £2000. A grand bazaar in aid of the fund is to be held on Aug. 10 and two following days, in the grounds of Stock Gill Force. We now present an Illustration of Stock Gill Force, and commend the matter to our readers' liberality, hoping that many of them will enjoy a visit to the Lake district in the present season.

Ambleside is certainly the best place to choose for their head-quarters, being within a morning's walk of Rydal and Grasmere, and commanding all the upper part of Windermere as far as Bowness, which is easily accessible by railway. This seems a fit opportunity for noticing a newly published guide-book, Mr. M. J. Baddeley's "Thorough Guide to the English Lake District," issued by Messrs. Dulau and Co., of Soho-square. It contains an excellent series of coloured maps, the general map on a scale of three miles to the inch, and the section maps one mile to the inch, corrected from the Ordnance Survey. The colours indicate the differences of surface altitude, at intervals of 500 ft. in height; the ground lower than 500 ft. being tinted whitish green, that from 500 ft. to 1000 ft. green; from 1000 ft. to 1500 ft. whitish brown; still higher ground full brown, and so on, which shows the contour of the land very well. The descriptive commentary is pleasantly and sensibly written, and the directions to pedestrian tourists are sufficiently precise.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Under this heading will be found, in the second sheet of our present publication, all the details yet received of the disastrous conflict on Tuesday week, the 27th ult., near Khushk-i-Nakhud, fifty miles west of Candahar; the defeat and partial destruction of the brigade commanded by General Burrows, with the loss of 1200 lives on our side; a large proportion consisting of British troops; the situation of the garrisons of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which are likely to be closely beleaguered; the movements of our forces in Afghanistan to their relief, and of additional reinforcements from India. A narrative of the events of six weeks preceding this military catastrophe, borrowed from one of our daily contemporaries, is also subjoined; while descriptions of the city and fortress of Candahar, of the approach to it from the south, and of the country westward to the River Helmund, with Views of the scenery, maps and plans of the topography, are prepared for this Number of our Journal. We are indebted to Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph for the most important Sketches of the Helmund at Girishk, where the first check to British arms, by the desertion of the Wali's infantry to Ayoub Khan, seems to have taken place; we have to thank Brigadier-General W. Fane for one of the Citadel and town gate of Candahar. Two other views of that city have been reprinted from our former Numbers; one of them having appeared on Oct. 2, 1878, and the other, showing the cantonments of General Sir Donald Stewart, on Sept. 20, 1879. The description of Candahar accompanies the first-mentioned Engraving on our fourth page, and that of the neighbouring country, supplied by the lecture of Sir M. Biddulph to the United Service Institution, is printed with the Map on page 152. Our Illustrations include a Portrait of Abdurrahman, the newly-appointed Ameer of Cabul, and some representations of Royal Horse Artillery and detachments of the 66th Regiment on the march, and a scene of actual combat, British infantry soldiers standing together at bay, when surrounded by a vastly superior force of Afghan horsemen, which is figured on the front page.

There is at the hour of this present writing, on Wednesday evening, little or no news of the military situation. It is apprehended that the next move will be to attack the British outpost at Chaman, on the road from Quetta to Candahar, aided by a gathering of tribesmen in that district, to cut off the reinforcements sent to the relief of General Primrose. We learn by a telegram of last Tuesday from Cabul that a division of over 8000 troops, under Sir F. Roberts, will march upon Candahar, viâ Ghuzni, on Sunday next. The division will include the following British regiments — the 60th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot, and the 9th Lancers. The Viceroy of India announces that the reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Candahar and the communications are—from Bengal, H Royal Artillery and another battery not named, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry; from Bombay, 5-8 Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (just started from Poona), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry.

The dispatch of large military reinforcements from England to India has, during the past eight days, incessantly occupied the War Office, the Admiralty, and the India Office at Westminster; and there has been great activity at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Aldershott, and other military centres. The troops immediately to be sent out from England are the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 1st battalion, from Woolwich, the 77th regiment, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, proceeding direct to Bombay; while from the Mediterranean stations will be sent the 2nd battalion of the 24th, the 61st, and the 98th regiments. The Orontes and the Tamar are the first troop-ships to start, probably by the end of this week; they take out reliefs for the Malta and Gibraltar garrisons, part of which may then be available for service in Afghanistan.

A large new sea-water swimming-bath was on Monday opened at Ilfracombe.

A deputation of medical men had an interview yesterday week with Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella to ask for a reform of the Medical Council by the direct representation of the profession upon it, and that the character of the examinations should be improved. Mr. Mundella pointed out that the Medical Council was very powerful in Parliament, and that very little could be done without unanimity among medical men themselves. Earl Spencer promised that the careful attention of the Government should be devoted to the subject.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the engineer and the consulting chemist submitted a report with reference to the recent fatal gas explosion near Tottenham-court-road. This document, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to each of the London gas companies, urged the desirability of calling the attention of gas companies generally to the danger of applying a naked light to the top of a stand-pipe connected with the main, as was done in this case, an act which ought never to be repeated without precautions quite easy of appliance, which would be effective in obviating danger.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The political barometer without being at "set fair"—it never is at "set fair"—is oscillating within the limits of "variable," and is certainly very far from storm. The moderate Republicans have long ago come to the conclusion that, in politics as in nature, nothing is done brusquely and by leaps. The Radicals, too, have learnt to look upon the present epoch as one of evolution, and not of revolution. The advanced newspapers are preaching not a campaign of vengeance, as it was prophesied they would when Rochefort, Vallès, Pyat, and the rest of them returned, but a campaign of constitutional reform. The Radicals, with Rochefort at their head, are crying out for a revision of the present Constitution of 1875, which is reactionary in spirit and in form; and there seems, indeed, to be every probability that the next general elections will take place on this platform, two of the leading points of which will be the abolition of the Senate, which Rochefort has compared to the double-six in the game of dominoes, because everybody wants to get rid of it, and the separation of Church and State.

Rochefort's campaign against Gambetta as the leader of the "Opportunist" party is the great event of the day, and his new paper, *l'Intransigeant*, is read by everybody. The author of *La Lanterne* and the editor of *La Marseillaise* was for three years, from 1867 to 1870, the spoilt child of Paris. The *Lanterne* was devoured by the Empress at the Tuileries, and by the Barons and Counts of the Jockey Club, as eagerly as by the working men over their breakfast at the *marchand de vin*. But the loves of Paris are generally as capricious as her hatreds. Paris idolises a man and then forgets him utterly. The case of Rochefort is an exception. He has kept up the zeal of the Parisians by the events of his life, by his duels, his lawsuits, which constantly awakened the forgetfulness of the crowd. There is something heroic, too, about the man, and a fearlessness, of which he gave notable proof in his escape from Noumea in 1874. It is curious that, with all his wit and all his prestige, Rochefort is not a man of the crowd, as Gambetta is. He has rather a tendency to avoid crowds and public meetings. Twice the people of Paris have wished to carry him in triumph on their shoulders—on the day of the burial of Victor Noir and when he arrived in Paris on July 12. On both occasions he played hide-and-seek with his admirers and escaped. *Au fond*, Rochefort is melancholy and a little disgusted with everything. But what a power he represents in Paris! Never did the pamphlets of Paul Louis Courier or the *chansons* of Béranger approach the vogue of his *Intransigeant*.

The elections for the partial renewal of the Departmental Conseils Généraux, which took place on Sunday, resulted in an immense increase for the Republican party. These departmental councils are of no practical importance whatever, except in the case of the Senatorial elections, when they form a large portion of the electoral colleges. Still, the increase in the number of the Republican councillors elected is a striking and infallible proof of the progress of the Republic in the favour of the population of France in general.

The French are making serious efforts to get a footing in Central Africa. The Minister of Public Works has sent out a mission to study the line of the proposed Trans-Saharan Railway, and the plan of a railway connecting the colony of Senegal with the Niger is under consideration at the Ministry of the Marine. Last year the French built the fort of Bafoulabé, and thus brought their frontier considerably nearer the Niger; this year they are building a fort at Kita, which will advance their frontier 250 kilomètres and bring them within 250 kilomètres of the river. At the beginning of the year a mission, under the guidance of Captain Gallieni, was sent out to secure the friendship of the tribes through whose territory the railway is to pass. News of the progress of this mission has arrived. The expedition left St. Louis on Jan. 30, and arrived at Kita on April 27, without accident. Captain Gallieni obtained all the concessions necessary for the construction of a fort, and made treaties of friendship with the neighbouring chiefs. The caravan was then formed, and the mission proceeded eastward until May 11, when they were attacked by the Bambarras and lost half their number. The rest escaped, and succeeded in passing the Niger on May 15, and have not since been heard of. The news has been brought by M. Bayol, one of the expedition, who volunteered to return almost alone, and without resources, in order to bring news of the misfortune. The mission has thus only half accomplished its task. On Friday M. Bayol read a paper before the Paris Geographical Society explaining some entirely new details about the upper affluents of the Senegal and the region of the upper Niger.

Everybody knows the romantic legend of the captivity of Richard Cœur de Lion and of his discovery by the faithful troubadour Blondel de Nesles. M. Zeller, the eminent historian, has devoted a part of the forthcoming fourth volume of his "Histoire d'Allemagne" to examining this episode, which is of high importance in connection with the great interests of Christianity, the rivalry of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and the struggle of the Emperor Henri VI. against Henry of Brunswick, and against ambitious vassals. M. Zeller's fourth volume, an extract from which he read recently before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, promises to be of extreme interest. I notice it prematurely because it has upset one of the ideas that I had gained from my school history of England, which represented Richard as being kept in close confinement behind bars and bolts. M. Zeller tells us that he was kept in mitigated captivity only at the Château of Trifels in Alsace, and that he was allowed to hunt and to listen to passing minstrels and troubadours. Perhaps, says M. Zeller, Blondel de Nesles was amongst these latter, and received some secret mission from his master. All the same, I regret the old and, of course, inaccurate legend.

I find in Didot's "Biographie Universelle," which maintains the old dungeon theory, that the Castle of Trifels is described as being in the Tyrol. This, however, is an error. The excellent "Biographie Universelle" is, by-the-way, not infallible. You will search in it in vain for the name of Brigham Young; but you will find a capital article on that gentleman under the heading, "Brigham le Jeune!"

M. Récipon, a Radical deputy and millionaire, and a devoted follower of M. Gambetta, has bought half the shares in the *Journal des Débats*, the political direction of which he will share with M. Léon Say. It is believed, not without reason, that this old and respectable organ will henceforward become a pure Gambettist organ, like the *République Française*.

Yesterday some sixty *amnistiés*, who had landed at Brest on the previous day, arrived in Paris. Amongst them is the heroic Garibaldian, Amilcar Cipriani, who was the aide-de-camp of Flourens.

Rochefort has dubbed Gambetta with the title of *Satrape Engraissé*. The Gambettists offered a first-class prefecture to any journalist or publicist who shall find a definition of Rochefort in reply. There is no lack of competitors, but the vengeful dart has not yet been forged. The best attempt as yet is *Le Vampire alourdi*.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

This column will not bear the title of "Plays and Players" any more. I will not go so far as Messrs. Moore and Burgess, who, in consequence of a dispute about a title with some rival company, solemnly declared that the Christy Minstrels were abolished for ever, but they would be resuscitated in the Moore and Burgess Minstrels; but I cheerfully surrender my title to the dramatic critic of a contemporary who, it appears, has been heading his theatrical notes "Plays and Players" ever since last March; whereas I have only used the title since last June. As I have not been so fortunate as ever to have seen (to my knowledge) the contemporary in question, I hope that I shall not be accused of plagiarism. As for "The Playhouses," that, I take it, as a title, is as much common property as "Money Market and City Intelligence;" but if any critic be of a contrary opinion, and can show a prior claim to my new title, I will call it "the Act Drop" or "the Catcall," "the Orchestra Stall" or "the Shilling Gallery." What is there in a name?

Old Drury wore quite a Boxing-Night aspect on Saturday last, when the good old house was literally crammed by an uproarious but good-tempered and appreciative audience, assembled to witness the first performance of a new sensational and realistic drama, in five acts and nine tableaux, called "The World." Let me hasten to say that the "World," which was from first to last received with clamorous applause, was a distinct, genuine, brilliant, and "all round" success. So the audience, with deafening unanimity declared; and so the critics, with tolerable unanimity, agreed among themselves. It stands to reason that a piece which the authors, Messrs. Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and Augustus Harris, candidly avow to be "sensational and realistic," does not call for any peculiarly laborious or thoughtful criticism. One does not approach it as one does a new impersonation by Mr. Irving or a new piece by Mr. Wills, or Mr. Gilbert, or Mr. Merivale. When sensationalism and realism are boldly inscribed on the banners hung out from the outward walls of the T. R. D. L. the critic has a right to look for little beyond a drama built more or less on the lines of "Formosa," the "Streets of London," the "New Babylon," with, perhaps, a touch of poor Andrew Halliday's "Great City," and a spice of wonderful "Golden Daggers" which promised so much and performed so little, a few years ago. I went to Drury Lane expecting little; but I was agreeably surprised to find a drama with a very simple yet clear and intelligent plot, replete with incidents which can scarcely be called exaggerated, seeing that they are mainly drawn from or suggested by incidents of recent occurrence and in real life, and throughout fertile in features of the liveliest interest. Add to a very skilfully constructed *scenario* dialogue which makes no pretence to be either very witty or very pathetic, but is, nevertheless frequently bright and vigorous, always intelligible, and wholly devoid of melodramatic clap-trap, scenery, and "getting up" of a really superb nature, and you have before you a few of the causes which contributed to the success of "The World." There may not be precisely "millions in it," as Colonel Mulberry Sellers would say, still, I shall be surprised if the drama of Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Harris does not have a long run, and bring plenty of money into the coffers of Drury Lane.

If there were not I know not how many daily and evening papers, I should very carefully analyse the plot and describe, scene by scene, the incidents in "The World"—and a rare bore you would think me for my pains. But as all the dailies and all the evenings, to say nothing of the *Observer* on Sunday morning (the dramatic critic of the *Observer* is the only weekly journalist who takes snuff and drinks green tea: it is only by means of continued repetitions of rappee and macabaw and copious potations of *thea viridis* that he is able to keep awake so as to finish his article for the Sunday morning edition) have given more or less exhaustive abstracts of the scheme of "The World." I shall merely say that all the five acts hinge on the fortunes and misfortunes of a wealthy English Baronet, Sir Clement Huntingford (Mr. William Rignold), who has a wicked or "hoodlum" brother, Harry Huntingford (Mr. Augustus Harris), whose energies throughout four acts and three quarters are devoted to the task of destroying his virtuous kinsman and getting hold of his title and estates.

The good Sir Clement has, under the pseudonym of Charles Hartley, wooed a guileless damsel, Mary Blythe, who follows the vocation of a governess; but the "hoodlum" Harry, strives to rob his brother of Mary's affections, being himself (the naughty little man) married to a tall and beauteous lady, Mabel Huntingford (Miss Helen Barry), whom he shamefully ill treats, yet who loves him fondly. This is assuredly the "Way of the World." The "hoodlum's" prime coadjutor in villany is a horrible Jew swindler, one Moss Jewell, alias Isidor de Montmorency (Mr. Harry Jackson), who indulges in such pretty little kickshaws of crime as sending parcels of sham diamonds, heavily insured, from the Cape Colony to Europe, together with an infernal machine snugly ensconced in a bale of wool, and warranted to explode at a given time. The wretch is also a frequenter of fancy-dress balls; he discounts bills at sixty per cent, and he makes the most atrocious puns possible of conception. The evolution of the dramatic epopœa comprises the blowing up of the ship with the sham diamonds and half the *dramatis personæ* on board, a shipwreck, and an (very well managed) exhibition of the dreadful sufferings of the survivors on a raft in mid-ocean; the consumption of much champagne and the concoction of some more villany at the Royal Aquarium; the attempted murder of Sir Clement by his "hoodlum" brother in a room at the Great Hotel, and the real (stage) murder of a subordinate villain named Bashford (Mr. Charles Harcourt). Then there is a scene at a lunatic asylum, whither Sir Clement has been consigned on the certificate of two unscrupulous mad doctors (Messrs. Lilly and Beck), and in the grounds attached to which there is a most forcibly organised "up and down fight" between Sir Clement and the warders.

Virtue is triumphant and vice is punished, at last. The "hoodlum" brother tumbles down the shaft of the litt at his chambers, and the cage which descends immediately after he has fallen exhaustively conveys the idea of his being completely and satisfactorily "squelched." Sir Clement marries Mary Blythe, and settles a handsome annuity on the widowed Mrs. Mabel Huntingford; Moss Jewell and his confederate in rascality, a lawyer named Lumley (Mr. J. R. Gibson), are walked off by the detectives; and "The World"—the Drury Lane one, at least—comes to an end with the long-promised tableau of the fancy ball, in which there is a really magnificent ballet.

Mr. William Rignold played the persecuted Baronet with frank and manly vigour, and in the fight at the lunatic asylum was amazingly active and vigorous; Miss Fanny Josephs was extremely graceful and ladylike as Mary Blythe; and Miss Helen Barry was pathetic, and, at need, powerfully dramatic as the ill-used Mabel. I should award unstinted praise to Mr. Harry Jackson for his thoroughly humorous and by no means overdrawn presentment of Moss Jewell, were

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I not altogether sick and tired of the comic Jew on the stage, Mr. Fagin in fashionable attire and patent leather boots, and with a gold-rimmed eyeglass, has become quite as wearisome a personage as Mr. Fagin in a greasy, ragged dressing-gown frying sausages in the Thieves' ken by Saffron-hill.

I am glad to find that the little forecast on which I ventured as to the probability of there being a hundred thousand people at the Alexandra Palace on Bank Holiday was verified. It seems that the total number of visitors who paid for admission to the palace on Monday was 107,832. It would appear that their hunger and thirst was on a par with their numerical strength; since I find from the commissariat returns of the day that the holiday-makers at the Alexandra devoured twenty-two tons of meat; seven tons of potatoes, and 42,000 loaves of bread. The quantity of wine, spirits, and beer (the company being English) was naturally very large; but the lovers of temperance should be pleased to hear that Mr. Willing's guests drank 9000 dozen of soda water, ginger beer, and other aerated beverages, and 30,000 cups of tea and coffee, and that in the course of the day 230,000 gallons of water were used for various purposes. There were no fights, and not one instance of disorderly conduct on the part of this prodigious concourse of people, mainly composed of working men, their wives and families. Score one for the effects of the Education Acts and the School Board for London.

Placing faith in the variety which is said to be charming, Mrs. Bateman has again changed the bill-of-the-play at New Sadler's Wells. The bright little theatre by the side of the New River, the purity of which Mrs. Bateman seeks to reflect on the stage of New Sadler's Wells, now offers good old English Comedy as a suitable summer amusement. There is a fine old Haymarket ring about the name of Chippendale, which should stamp with the hall-mark of public approval the performance this week of "She Stoops to Conquer" and next week of "The Rivals." With such capable representatives as Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Virginia Bateman, and Miss Compton, not to enumerate the whole company, the gay comedies of Oliver Goldsmith and Sheridan could hardly fail to go well.

I went a few evenings since to see the delightful Opéra Comique, "Madame Favart," at the Strand, which has now, I should say, been played some five hundred times; but M. Offenbach's music and Mr. Farnie's brisk libretto continue as fresh and as charming as ever. In the part of Madame Favart that excellent artist Miss St. John has been replaced by a *cantatrice* of Swedish extraction, Mdlle. Sylvia, who has a voice of most delicate quality, and sings and acts with much sprightly grace and feeling. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Royal Italian Opera-House was reopened on Saturday last for the usual series of promenade concerts—again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, who have engaged an orchestra fully equal to that of any previous occasion. It numbers about one hundred performers, the conductor being, for the first time at these concerts—Mr. F. H. Cowen, with Mr. A. Burnett, the leading violinist, as his assistant. That the appointment is a judicious one was manifested on the opening night, when the chief portion of the programme was directed with high efficiency by Mr. Cowen, who was ably replaced in some of the later pieces by Mr. Burnett. Meyerbeer's overture to "L'Etoile du Nord," and that to Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," were very finely given; as were the "Scherzo" from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Massenet's Entr'acte, "Sevillana" (from "Don Cæsar"), a pleasing "Serenade" by Haydn, the March from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," some elaborate ballet music from Rubinstein's opera, "Feramors," and a well-arranged selection from M. Thomas's "Mignon." This has been very effectively adapted by M. Audibert, and included prominent solo passages finely played by Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. J. Egerton (clarinet), and Mr. Howard Reynolds (cornet). Besides these, some dance pieces were given; and the occasional co-operation of the fine band of the Coldstream Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey, added much to the powerful effects.

The other instrumental performances consisted of solos contributed by Miss Bessie Richards and Mr. H. Reynolds. The clever lady pianist was applauded in her rendering of Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Giojoso" and Liszt's adaptation, with orchestral accompaniments, of Weber's "Polacca," Mr. Reynolds having been enthusiastically encored in his execution of an air from "La Sonnambula."

Although the vocal music was not of great importance, it produced special effect, doubtless from the excellence of its rendering, the singers having been Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. E. Lloyd, who were all encored in nearly every instance. In the first part Madame Sterling sang the air "O Fatima," from Weber's "Abu Hassan," Miss Davies gave Mr. Sullivan's "Let me dream again," and Mr. Lloyd Balfe's ballad, "When other lips," each singer having contributed popular songs with equal success in the second part of the concert.

Monday was a popular night, the programme having been expressly arranged for the Bank Holiday; Tuesday's concert was miscellaneous, Wednesday was a classical night, and yesterday (Friday) evening's selection was to include some favourite ballads.

Judging from the large attendances, these concerts seem likely to prove, as they deserve to be, highly successful. Considering the comparative dearth of musical performances in London just now, the large public which is always to be found here—even when the metropolis, by a figure of speech, is said to be "empty"—will doubtless appreciate daily the high-class entertainments so liberally provided by Messrs. Gatti at such small cost to the visitors.

Mr. W. H. Holmes gave an excellent concert last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music, one of a series, partly in illustration of his new work, "Notes upon Notes," of which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have accepted the dedication. He was ably assisted by some of his pupils. The programme was altogether out of the common.

At Devonport dockyard on Tuesday, another war-sloop, the Espiègle—sister ship to the Mutine, launched a fortnight ago—was set afloat. She carries six guns, is of 900 horse-power, and will be promptly fitted for commission. The naming was performed by the wife of Admiral Curme, admiral superintendent of the dockyard.

Mr. H. Russell Evans, the Mayor of Newport, has, at the request of the French Government, presented a gold medal of the first class to Captain Tonkin, and gold medals of the second class to Edward Richards, mate, and Walter and Richards, seamen, all of the British steamer Companie, of Cardiff, in acknowledgment of their services to a sailor of the French steamer Valentine, of Dieppe, whom they saved from drowning at the risk of their own lives.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with her characteristic sympathy for her soldiers, performed an interesting ceremony on Wednesday week. By her Majesty's command Lieutenant-Colonel Tongue, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, at Gosport, with Lieutenants Weallens and Phipps and a colour-guard, came to Osborne with the colours of the regiment, one of these being the Queen's colour which was found in the river Tugela after Isandula, where Lieutenants Melville and Coghill were killed in their gallant endeavour to save them. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the colours in the corridor, and, after inspecting them, the Queen tied a wreath of immortelles to the head of the recovered colour as a mark of her deep sense of the heroism of the two young officers who gave their lives to save them. The Rev. Canon Prothero (uncle of Lieutenant Phipps) was present on the occasion. The Empress Eugénie, when in Zululand, placed two wreaths purposely given her by the Queen on the graves of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. Lady Wood, and Captain Bigge, Royal Artillery, arrived at Osborne the next day and dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby were invited.

Her Majesty and the Princess drove out with Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood the following morning, and in the evening Captain Edwards and Captain Bigge were included in the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne last Saturday, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and the Earl of Kenmare. The two first-named Earls had audiences of her Majesty. After the Council M. Callainaki Catardji, Minister for Roumania, and M. Marinovitch, Envoy from the Prince of Servia, presented their credentials; and Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Buenos Ayres. The Queen knighted Mr. Philip Protheroe Smith, Mayor of Truro, and Mr. George H. Chambers, chairman of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks. Princess Beatrice was with her Majesty during the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Osborne in the evening, and Earl Spencer joined the Royal dinner party.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, performed by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, has cruised about the Solent during the week, and witnessed the several regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Queen has also visited Cowes and driven to Newport and other parts of the island.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph has arrived as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have concluded a busy season. At the close of the Goodwood week the Prince came to town, the Princess remaining with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the day. The Prince during his few hours' stay called to inquire after the Duchess of Westminster. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his daughters, left town on Saturday afternoon for the Isle of Wight, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught travelling with him in the special train from Victoria station. At Chichester the Princess joined the train, having driven from Goodwood House. Upon arriving at Portsmouth, shortly after six, the Royal party was received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief dockyard officials. The Royal travellers embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, and crossed to Cowes, due honours being given from the harbour. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went on a visit to the Queen. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have passed the week on board their yacht during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. The Prince's yacht Formosa, which competed in the race on Tuesday for her Majesty's Cup, came in first, and won the prize.

The Duchess of Teck visited the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Clarence House, Roehampton, last week, and presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the institution. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Teck and Prince and Princess Christian were in the House of Lords on Monday night during the debate on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The Duke and Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge were also in the House on Tuesday night.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershott Camp on Tuesday, and was present at a sham fight.

Princess Frederica of Hanover, accompanied by her husband, distributed the prizes on Thursday week (Speech Day) at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset.

The Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, has nominated Mr. Tucker, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to the Patent Office of Somerset Herald in Ordinary, so long held by the late Mr. Planché.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Algernon Percy, Grenadier Guards, second and youngest son of the Duke of Northumberland, with Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, was solemnised on Tuesday, between one and two o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. A number of the officers belonging to the Grenadier Guards and some of the non-commissioned officers serving in the bridegroom's battalion were present. Captain W. H. Mackinnon was best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Albertha Edgcumbe and Lady Edith Edgcumbe, sisters of the bride, Lady Florence Anson, Miss A. Macdonald, Miss Dundas, Miss Heber Percy, Lady Alexandra Hamilton, and Lady Katherine Scott. The service was choral. The officiating clergy were the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's and Hon. Canon of Truro; the Rev. G. R. Portal, Rural Dean, Rector of Burghclere, Hants; and the Bishop of Truro. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with kiltings and ruches of the same and draped with old Brussels lace, caught up by bunches of orange-flowers, the bodice high to the throat; and over a wreath of orange-flowers a veil of the same lace. The jewels worn were a pearl necklace, with diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the Duke of Northumberland. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white llama, trimmed with white satin and cream-coloured lace; bonnets of cream lace, ornamented with bunches of dark carnation. Each carried a bouquet of white flowers and carnations, and wore a brooch set with pearls and lapis lazuli, the gift of the bridegroom. The large wedding party breakfasted at the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's residence, in Belgrave-square. At a quarter past three Lord Algernon and his bride left for Albury Park, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland's seat, near Guildford—the bride being conducted to her carriage by the Duke of Northumberland. The non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards lined the way from the door to the carriage on their departure. The bride's travelling-dress was of grey cashmere trimmed with satin of the same colour, and ruby velvet and steel beads, with hat to match. Some 200 presents were received by the bride and bridegroom on their marriage, amongst them being a cashmere shawl from the Queen; a pearl and turquoise bracelet, from the Prince and Princess of Wales; a crystal locket, with monogram in jewels, from the Crown Princess of Germany; three silver candelabra, from the officers of the Grenadier Guards; also valued gifts of silver services and articles from the Alnwick and other households of the Duke of Northumberland; from the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's household; from the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe's household; from those connected with the Mount-Edgcumbe estate living in Devonport, Stonehouse, and Cremyll; from the artisans employed at Mount-Edgcumbe, and from the Sunday-school children at Cremyll; and a valuable collection of jewellery, plate, china, and objects of art from the relatives and numerous friends of both families. The tenantry on the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's estates have requested Mr. Sant, R.A., to paint a portrait from a photograph of the late Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, mother of the bride, as their gift to the bride. Great rejoicings in celebration of the event took place at the Duke of Northumberland's baronial residence at Alnwick Castle, where 500 labourers, cottagers, and small tenantry were entertained at a dinner, also the employés and others at Sion House, Isleworth, about 100, and 200 of the labourers and small cottagers at Albury, Surrey, were similarly entertained.

At the same church, on the same day, were married Mr. Algernon Turnor, son of Mr. Christopher Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire, and Lady Caroline Turnor, and late private secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield, with the Lady Henrietta Stewart, sixth daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Galloway. The bride on her arrival was received by her brother the Earl of Galloway, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Ladies Jane and Isabel Stewart (her sisters), Miss and Miss Dora Turnor (sisters of the bridegroom), Misses Blanche and Grace Tollemache, the Hon. Edith Campbell, Misses Evangeline and Kathleen Chichester, and Miss Blanche Farquhar. The bride wore a dress of white silk, with Brussels lace flounces and pearl trimmings, and Brussels lace veil over a wreath of orange-blossoms. The jewels were of pearls and diamonds, including a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnor. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white Madras muslin trimmed with écru lace, and bonnets to match trimmed with white roses, oak apples and leaves, and geranium-coloured strings; and each lady wore a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Edward Hope officiated as best man. The nuptial rite was performed by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, assisted by the Rev. J. Moore Lester, M.A., Vicar of Stony Stratford. The Countess of Galloway entertained the wedding party at breakfast at her residence in Eaton-square. The Earl of Beaconsfield was unable to be present owing to urgent Parliamentary business. The bride and bridegroom left for Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, the seat of Viscount Emlyn, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of plum-coloured velvet, with Sicilienne silk and lace, with bonnet to match. The wedding presents were nearly 300 in number, including from the cottagers of Stoke Rochford village a pair of silver candlesticks; the servants of Stoke Rochford, gilt drawing-room clock and ornaments; and the Countess Dowager of Galloway's servants, a Dresden china duplex lamp.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Southwell Trafford to the Hon. Eleanor Mary Petre, will take place on the 25th inst., at Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

The marriage between the Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, eldest son of Lord and Lady Brabourne, and Miss Amy Beaumont, youngest daughter of Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, is fixed for the first week in November.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Robert Wilmot, only son of Mr. Montagu Wilmot, of Norton House, Glamorganshire, and Lady Flora North, only daughter of the late Lord North, and sister of the present Earl of Guildford; and between Captain R. A. Montgomery, Royal Artillery, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, and Miss Maud Gosling, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gosling, of Ecclesfield, near Staines.

Captain the Hon. W. Lloyd Howard and Captain T. H. Garrett, of the 16th Lancers, were on Tuesday fined £4 7s. at Fareham, near Portsmouth, for setting two dogs to worry a cat.

At a meeting of the renters of Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday last a report of the renters' committee was read. It stated that the theatre is now let to a satisfactory tenant, Mr. Augustus Harris. The theatre is in both structural and decorative repair; it is let for five years from Oct. 9, 1879, at £5000 a year for three years, and also let for a further period of two years at £6000 a year, subject to a condition that enables the tenant to determine his holding at the expiration of the three years' term at £5000 annual rent, with the additional rent of £10 for each performance beyond 200. It is added, "Your committee are of opinion, considering the cost and size of your theatre, its historical associations, that it is the home of the Christmas pantomime, and that the theatre has been repeatedly shown to be eminently adapted for Italian Opera and grand spectacular theatrical exhibitions of every kind and description, that at a rent of between £5000 and £6000 it is the cheapest theatre in the metropolis, and they venture to hope that the lessee will at his yearly balance find that, large as the establishment is, that large as the anxiety and trouble of management of so considerable an undertaking necessarily must be, the issue to him will be such as his enterprise and skill deserves." The committee add that the arrangements for extinguishing fire are highly satisfactory.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

AUGUST 7, 1880.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
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Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	3d	Russia	2d
,, via United States	2d	Spain	2d
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Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
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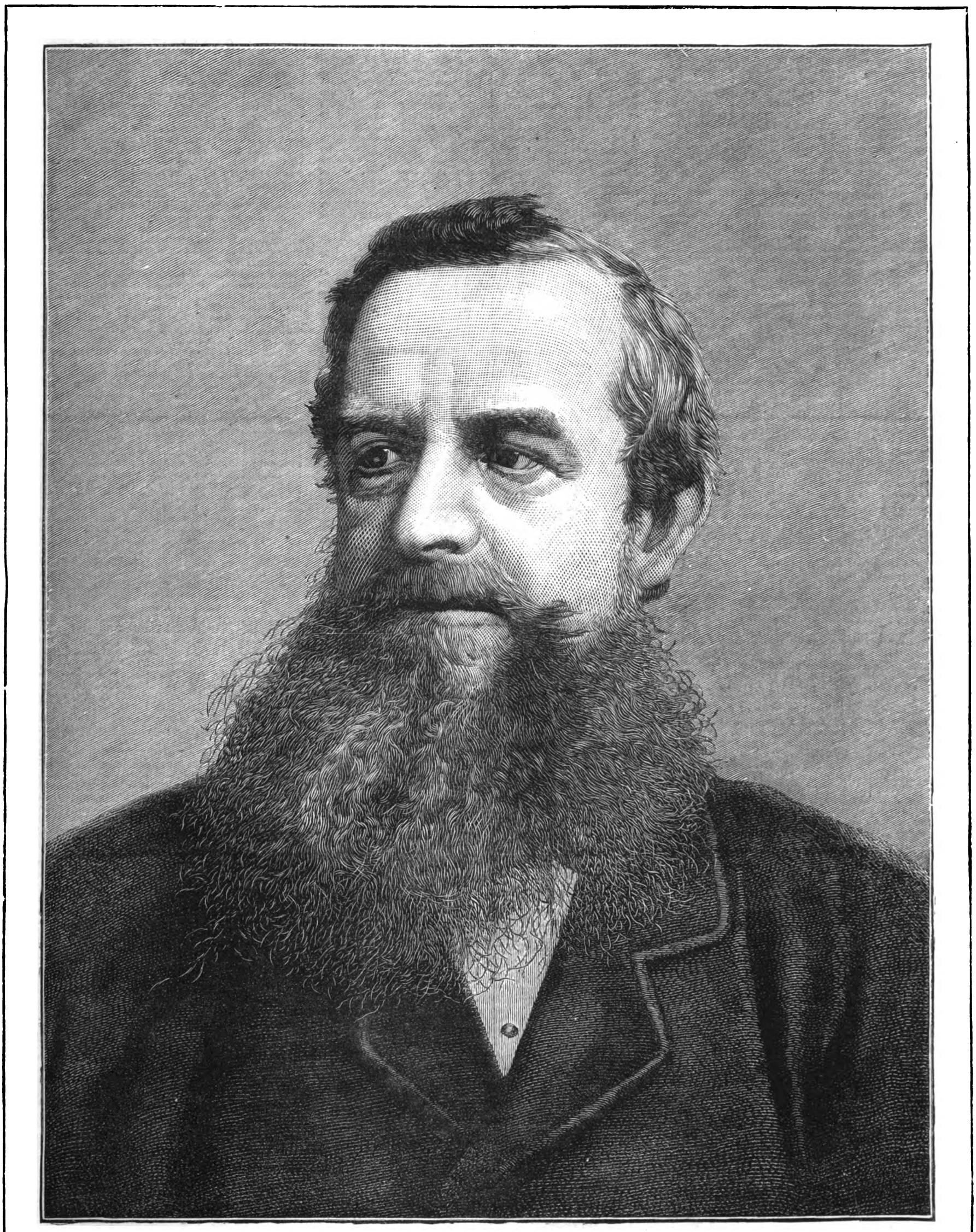
Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

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THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AT ST. HELENA.—SEE PAGE 130.

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THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, VICEROY OF INDIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The appointment by Mr. Gladstone of the Marquis of Ripon, who six years ago joined the Roman Catholic Church, to this great office of State, as the representative of her Majesty in the Indian Empire, was made an occasion for a hostile agitation, working upon the Protestant jealousies of Englishmen and Scotchmen, against the present Liberal Government. That unworthy and utterly groundless appeal to blind religious antipathy and to obsolete maxims of political exclusiveness, has spent its passing strength in a vain expression of affected alarm, and in the self-exposure of vulgar and ignorant folly. It needed only to be pointed out that the administration of civil and military rule in the Asiatic dominions which are inhabited by a vast heathen and Mussulman population should be the last employment that ought to be monopolised by members of the Established Church of England. One of those who lately held that office, the Earl of Northbrook, speaking the other day in the House of Lords, made a very effective answer to those who object to Lord Ripon's appointment on the ground of his religious opinions. "There is probably no office under the Crown," he said, "in which the occupier has less to do with religious questions of any kind, connected with either the Protestant or the Catholic Church, than the office of Viceroy of India. During the four years that I was Viceroy I can hardly remember a single instance in which a question connected with the ecclesiastical establishments of India came before me." And Lord Northbrook went on to say, "the miserable law having been struck off the Statute-book which placed our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects under disability from serving the Crown, it seems to me that the simple question was whether the noble Marquis was the most fitting man to be sent to India, and not whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant."

This being "the simple question" of political interest upon the recent appointment of Lord Ripon, we have little else to do, in our biographical commentary here, than to mention, however briefly, the public services he has rendered to his country during the past thirty years, in both Houses of Parliament, and in several administrative posts of great utility and responsibility, though since the year 1874 he has rather seemed to choose a private life.

The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Bart., Earl de Grey, and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, Knight of the Garter, is in the fifty-third year of his age. His father was the late Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, who was Prime Minister in 1827, and held afterwards the offices of Colonial Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Board of Control for India. He married the only daughter and coheiress of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. Their son, the subject of this memoir, was born Oct. 24, 1827. The father was created Viscount Goderich in that year, and in 1833 was advanced to the earldom of Ripon. He was second son of Lord Grantham, a diplomatist and placeman of the Georgian era, whose elder son became Earl de Grey in 1833, this earldom descending, by the terms of letters patent granted in 1816, from his aunt, Countess de Grey and Baroness Lucas.

Viscount Goderich, as the present Viceroy of India was commonly styled in his father's lifetime, began life, in 1849, as *attaché* to a special embassy to Brussels. At the general election of 1852 he was sent to the House of Commons as M.P. for Hull, but next year left that seat to contest Huddersfield, which he won for the Liberals, and in 1857 was elected for the West Riding. He succeeded his father, as Earl of Ripon, in January, 1859, thereby entering the House of Lords. In November of the same year, by the death of his uncle, he became also Earl de Grey. He was known as Earl de Grey and Ripon till June, 1871, when he was raised to the rank of Marquis, as a reward for negotiating the Treaty of Washington.

As a consistent and diligent member of the Whig party, under the leadership of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, allied with the Peelites or Conservative Liberals, Lord Goderich took his share in the debates a quarter of a century ago, especially those concerning administrative reform. Soon after entering the Upper House as Earl of Ripon, in 1859, he was appointed by Lord Herbert of Lea to be Under-Secretary of State for War; and in February, 1861, when the India Office was intrusted to Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Earl de Grey and Ripon was made Under-Secretary for India. That two such eminent departmental Ministers should have successively preferred him as their subordinate in their different branches of Government service, is a very high proof of the reputation he had already earned for business-like efficiency, and for practical discretion in the management of complicated details. His course of subsequent official promotion was directed along the same lines; thus in April, 1863, upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, then Secretary for War, Earl de Grey and Ripon took his place at the War Office; and in February, 1866, he became Secretary of State for India, in Lord Russell's last Ministry, filling the place of Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax. These official experiences must be allowed to be exactly those which are most likely to have qualified him for the duties of Viceroy of India in time of war. They will bear comparison, at any rate, with the antecedents of Lord Lytton, whose entire public life had been spent in diplomacy at several European Courts, and who knew as little of India as he did of war till he was sent out there by Lord Beaconsfield, and plunged by Lord Salisbury's rash enterprise into the disastrous invasion of Afghanistan.

The chief work performed by Lord Ripon as one of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry coming into power in 1868, was the settlement of our perilous and ungracious dispute with the United States of America upon the question of compensation for damages caused by the equipment here of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers at sea, to prey on the commerce of the Northern States. It is true that the attorney-like sharpness of diplomatic agents for the United States took advantage of a certain vagueness and slackness in the terms of the international convention prepared by a Joint High Commission, of which Earl de Grey and Ripon was head. We fear it cannot be denied that the want of technical diplomatic skill in framing that document left an unperceived opening for exorbitant pecuniary demands, enormously transcending the proper scope of the agreed arbitration, and resembling a huge American practical joke. Before this startling perversion of the original agreement, which had been fairly and honourably intended by the representatives of both nations, suddenly arose to disturb the harmonious progress of that important affair, much credit was freely allowed to his Lordship for his conduct of the negotiations at Washington. He had been made a Knight of the Garter in 1869, and was created Marquis of Ripon in 1871, for merits and services which nobody was then inclined to deny. The worst that can be said of it is that he had inadvertently blundered in overlooking a possible misinterpretation of the Treaty which he assisted to prepare; but the Foreign Secretary of that period must bear some part of the blame. The Marquis of Ripon is not, like Lord Lytton, a trained professional diplomatist, and we do not suppose he will ever be thought of as a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. As Lord President of the Council, with Mr. Forster as Vice-President, he has created the existing system of elementary education.

This is all that can be said, within our limited space at present, of his political services in former Liberal Administrations. The integrity and vigour of his character, his thoroughgoing earnestness of purpose and fidelity to principle, are recognised by friends, and not less by opponents. It is well known that the Freemasons of England are wont to look seriously to the moral qualities of a man of rank whom they choose for their Grand Master. They conferred that high honour upon the Marquis of Ripon, in succession to Lord Zetland, on April 23, 1870; and he was at that time second to none in his personal claims, though he showed no such eager ambition, to the reversionary Leadership of the Liberal party in Parliament, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's retirement from its burdensome duties. But Lord Ripon, in 1874, becoming persuaded of the truth of the Roman Catholic doctrines, voluntarily sacrificed to his sense of religious duty those prospective honours which must ever be cherished by an English nobleman, conscious of his ability to rule and guide the counsels of the State. He, the son of a Prime Minister, gave up for ever the fair chance he had of some day being Premier, and renounced, at the same time, that supreme rank in Freemasonry which is now held by the Prince of Wales. Here was a proof of that sincerity and honesty which Englishmen, Protestant or Catholic, should know how to appreciate. It is not for the exercise of these virtues, however we may differ with Lord Ripon and others in their theological creed, that we will join in denouncing him as unfit to be Viceroy of India.

With respect to his private relations, he married, in April, 1851, his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Captain Henry Vyner and Lady Mary Vyner, a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber. His son, Earl de Grey, twenty-eight years old, has been M.P. for Ripon. The character of Lord and Lady Ripon's dealings, as landlord and lady of the place, with their Yorkshire tenantry and neighbours, is attested by the affectionate farewell address presented to them on May 6, just before their departure to India. We wish that address could here be quoted at length, for it would give real pleasure to all our readers who comprehend the habits of English rural society. Its language is touching and tender, as well as respectful, in what it says of the homely happiness of village life, where such persons as Lord and Lady Ripon exert the powers of wealth and rank to do all the good they can. This passage, at least, shall be reprinted, with reference to their mission to the Viceregal Court of India, which is a matter of national concern:—

"To both alike we would say 'all joy.' No better choice, as we believe, could have been made; on no worthier shoulders could so great a burden have been laid; and there is no Englishman to whom his countrymen could more confidently hope that the power would be given to restore peace to India, and to confirm throughout the East the old trust in England's word, which was her honour and her strength, than the statesman who, if he possessed no other claim to our gratitude, will be remembered in history as England's representative, wise and firm, just and courteous, in the first great act of international arbitration. Lord Ripon, may God grant that to the joy of having promoted peace and goodwill in the West, and of having made national education a reality at home, you may add thankfulness that He has used you to teach to Christian and to heathen in the East, that England is not only powerful, but before all things gentle, just, and true."

Our Portrait of the Marquis of Ripon is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AT ST. HELENA.

The return voyage of the widowed Empress from South Africa, where she had been to visit the spot that witnessed, a twelvemonth ago, the death of her only son in the late Zulu War, has been occasionally noticed in this Journal. Her Majesty was conveyed back to England from Capetown by that magnificent steam-ship the Trojan, which was recently built, in the Clyde, for the mail service performed by the Union Steam-Ship Company.

We described the Trojan before she went out to the Cape, in the first week of May, as it was then understood that she would return with the Empress on board of her. This vessel is the thirty-seventh which the Union Company have built or purchased since they began operations in 1857, and she has made the 1033rd voyage effected in their service between England and the Cape. The Trojan is thought superior even to the Arab and the Pretoria, belonging to the same Company; and now the quickness, safety, and comfort of the passage to and from South Africa, by these noble vessels, or by those of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. (the Colonial Mail Line), are such as cannot elsewhere be surpassed.

This steamer, carrying the Empress Eugénie on the homeward voyage, touched at St. Helena on Monday, the 12th ult., when the Empress and her party of travelling companions landed there. Her Majesty, with whom were General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., and Lady Wood, besides her own personal attendants, was received by the Governor, his aide-de-camp and staff, at the landing-stage of Jamestown. We have to thank the Rev. J. C. Lambert, Vicar of Jamestown, for a Sketch of this scene and for one of the Empress's visit to Napoleon I.'s tomb at Longwood. The party were conveyed to Longwood from Jamestown in four carriages provided by the Governor of St. Helena. They first visited The Briars, which is the villa inhabited by Napoleon I. when first he arrived in the island. At Longwood Old House, which was his principal and final residence, and where he died in 1821, after five years' detention in exile, the widow of his nephew and Imperial successor stayed more than an hour. She made a minute inspection of every room in the house, and seemed more especially affected by the sight of the apartment in which he drew his last breath. The very spot where he lay in that room is marked by the erection of a marble bust, inclosed within a rail, which was done, if we remember correctly, by order of Napoleon III. The house was purchased and entirely restored by the late Emperor about twelve years ago, and has since been under the care of M. Mareschal, appointed by the French Government to keep it in order; but he has now been recalled from St. Helena by the Government of the French Republic. The Empress also visited the well-known tomb, surrounded by willow-trees, which thousands of English and foreign travellers have seen, usually plucking a sprig of willow to carry home with them as a memento of historical renown and the end of mortal greatness.

Last week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada were much larger than that of the previous week—the totals being 2323 cattle, 2308 sheep, 288 pigs, 6305 quarters of beef, 575 carcasses of mutton, and 185 dead pigs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the weather was fairly favourable last week, nearly all the heavy rain falling in the night, we have seen many more successful meetings at Goodwood. The company was, perhaps, up to the average; but many of the races, and, notably, the cup, proved comparative failures. Phénix scored a ridiculously easy victory over Parole and Gil Blas in the Lennox Stakes, the first event on the Wednesday's card; and, after Archer had won the Visitors' Plate on old Cradle, a field of half a dozen turned out for the Sussex Stakes, decidedly the most important race of the week, if its bearing on future events is considered. All the six competitors are engaged in the St. Leger; and the meeting of Mask and Zealot excited the greatest interest. The former has improved wonderfully since the summer, and his muscular development is now extraordinary. Unfortunately, he has a large thoroughpin on the near hind leg; but if this does not interfere with his preparation he is likely to run even better at Doncaster than he did at Epsom. Excuses were made for Zealot on the ground that the course was too short for him, and Jenny Howlett's partisans pleaded want of condition; still there is no getting over the fact that Mask beat them all without ever being asked to gallop. Iroquois was rather lucky in the Lavant Stakes, as Isola Madre, an own sister to Isonomy, requires time, and Prince Regent, a very promising own brother to Victor Chief, broke a blood-vessel, and did not finish the distance. Later in the day the American was pulled out again for the Findon Stakes, and caught a Tartar in Wandering Nun, a very smart filly indeed, except when running in the best company, when she is just outchased. We strolled down to the start for the Stewards' Cup, one of the prettiest sights of the meeting; and, after seeing Archer get well away in front with Hackthorpe (8 st. 8 lb.), while Elf King (7 st. 9 lb.) was not at all conspicuous, we were surprised to learn that the latter had just managed to catch and beat the favourite; Veto (6 st. 7 lb.), the ex-selling plater, was a good third.

Peter, now one of the grandest horses in training, made a sad example of Phénix and Parole in the Singleton Stakes, and a race between him and Charibert, over about six furlongs, would be one of the most sporting events of the season. A match for the Goodwood Cup had not occurred since 1828; and it was a great disappointment when only Chippendale and Dresden China turned out to contest it. To our mind, the former seemed a little light, and walked round in a rather lifeless style, which gave one the idea that he was over-trained; while the mare, on the other hand, looked slightly above herself. The race was really only run for about three-quarters of a mile—most suicidal policy for Chippendale, who ought to have forced the pace, just as he did when opposed to Isonomy at Ascot; and, under all the circumstances, the downfall of the favourite was no surprise to anyone. It was pleasant to see Tom Chaloner up again in the Bentinck Memorial; and he had a pleasant ride on Jessie Agnes, who galloped three miles of the long course with rare dash and resolution. After her wretched exhibition of the first day, few expected to see Paw Paw win the Molecomb Stakes; and really the form of the American stable is becoming strangely contradictory. Just before the decision of the Chesterfield Cup there was a tremendous downpour of rain, which made the course so heavy that Lord Clive (8 st. 1 lb.), who likes hard ground, never showed to the least advantage. The luckless Sword Dance (6 st. 7 lb.) ran well, but Victor Emanuel (6 st. 7 lb.) had matters all his own way some distance from home. The Queen's Plate, which brought Roehampton, Thurio, and Inval to the post, afforded one of the best races of the meeting. Inval made running at a capital pace for a mile and a half, when he was done with, and a pretty finish between the other pair resulted in Thurio's success, the strong pace throughout being all in his favour.

Compared with most of those that have preceded it, the sale of the Sandgate yearlings on Saturday last was a great success. A beautiful colt by Rosicrucian—Adrastia, and, therefore, half-brother to Favo and Favorita, made 1250 gs., the highest price of the day, and then came a sweet filly by Adventurer—Chic (840 gs.). A good many other remunerative, though by no means sensational, prices were obtained, and, finally, the thirty lots brought in an average of 265 gs.

"Drawn on account of rain" has been the melancholy termination to many important cricket matches of late, and we have little to chronicle this week. "Gentlemen v. Players of the North" ended in favour of the professionals by three wickets; the scoring on both sides was small, but Mycroft bowled in fine form. Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by seven wicket, but Australia v. Gloucestershire, England v. Kent, and Surrey v. Sussex, are all unfinished at the time of writing.

The annual meeting of the National Archery Society, the chief toxophilite event of the season, took place at Shrewsbury on Wednesday and Thursday, last week. The winners of the principal prizes, the societies to which they belong, and the scores made by each, are subjoined:—Ladies' first gross score, £15, Mrs. Leigh, Cheltenham Archers, 600; second, £13, Mrs. Horniblow, Grand National, 593; third, £11, Mrs. Butt, West Kent, 589; fourth, £10, Mrs. Marshall, East Sheen, 569; fifth, £9, Mrs. Everett, Tytherly Park, 539; sixth, £8, Ainsworth, North Lonsdale, 496; seventh, £7, Mrs. Ainsiv, North Lonsdale, 496; eighth, £6, Miss Legh, Cheltenham Archers, 489. Gentlemen's first gross score, £15, Mr. Palaret, Royal Toxophilites, 897; second, £13, Mr. Everett, Royal Toxophilites, 762; third, £11, Mr. Rimmington, Royal Toxophilites, 632; fourth, £10, Captain Allen, Wye Archers, 632; fifth, £9, Nesham, Mid-Surrey, 576; sixth, £8, Mr. Phillips, Barnsdale Archers, 575.

The programme for the week of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta opened with the annual meeting and dinner on Monday, at Cowes—Earl Wilton, the Commodore, presiding. The Prince of Wales was present, and amongst the new members elected was the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Later in the day Prince Batthyany entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and the majority of the members of the squadron at Eaglehurst Castle. The sailing began on Tuesday for the Queen's Cup, which was won by the Prince of Wales's cutter Formosa, in which his Royal Highness himself sailed; on Wednesday the Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £150 was sailed for, open to cutters and yawls of not less than thirty tons belonging to any Royal Yacht Club; Thursday's sailing for the Town Cup—a piece of plate valued £100—open to all yachts over thirty tons, and belonging to any club; and on Friday the sailing closes with a squadron-match for a £100 prize, open to any recognised club. On Tuesday the Samoena won the £100 prize, and the Latona the second prize of £50; the Vanduara, from whom much had been expected, lost much time by going on the wrong side of the mark-boat.

The race for "Doggett's Coat and Badge" and some minor prizes was rowed last Saturday afternoon between London Bridge and Chelsea. There were six competitors, and the principal prize was won by W. J. Cobb, of Putney.

Mr. William Chuteman, of Bow Works, Sheffield, was on Tuesday elected Master Cutler, in succession to Mr. J. B. Jackson, retired.

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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, when he smilingly picked his way with accustomed care and deliberation to the centre seat on the front Opposition bench on Monday, looked unusually well. His Lordship's sojourn at Hughenden to see the roses bloom had evidently been of benefit to his health. The consciousness that he and his noble friends would be once again in a large majority may have been additionally cheering to his Lordship. Rarely of late years has there been so great an assemblage of Peers. The Conservative side was more than full, and the Ministerial benches were thickly occupied. Tearing themselves away from umbrageous retreats on the Continent, the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cairns had returned to swell the chorus against the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill. In both the side galleries and in the balconies near the Throne Peeresses sat, and whilst the sunbeams shone through the stained-glass windows they may be almost said, in the glowing language of a *Times'* leader-writer, to have "presented a spectacle of unsurpassed brilliancy." But when the sun sank, the lines of ladies in dark rather than bright morning dresses added little more than their natural vivacity to the scene. It may be mentioned that among the most interested listeners, or, perhaps, eyewitnesses, were the occupants of the Royal balcony, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck; and the varying throng of Ministers and ex-Ministers, who from the space before the Throne possibly cast covetous glances now and then towards the seats filled by hereditary legislators.

The audience was ready. So was the piece, rehearsed and amended with infinite care in the Lower House. But ere the curtain was drawn up on the principal play, Lord Kimberley had to perform his one-act part. The Secretary for the Colonies went through his task well. It was an ungrateful thing to do; but, with the requisite mingling of firmness and tact, Lord Kimberley announced that Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled from South Africa, and the announcement elicited no comment.

Earl Granville then rose. The speech in which the noble Earl moved the second reading of the measure for granting compensation to evicted tenants in Ireland was generally agreed to be the most effectively delivered address that has been heard from him for some time. The Foreign Secretary repeated, in his own clear way, the Ministerial argument that it was the exceptionally great number of evictions during the period of deep distress in Ireland which induced the Government to introduce this bill as a temporary and exceptional measure only. The sting was taken out of Earl Grey's amendment, that the bill be read the second time that day three months, by Earl Granville's trenchant remark that within the past quarter of a century no considerable measure had been introduced which had not been denounced by the noble Earl. Laughter greeted this sally, as it did Lord Granville's later appeal to the noble Earl, who was addressing the Conservative benches, to "Turn this way: *they* are converted!" Earl Grey stoutly continued his adverse criticism of the bill, which would, he argued, drive capital away from Ireland by rendering the payment of rent uncertain. Lords Emly and Waveney defended the bill from different points of view, and Lords Lansdowne, Dunraven, and Waterford regretted they had to attack it.

The Earl of Derby made a well-reasoned and impartial speech. The gist of it was that it might have been better if the bill had never been introduced, but that, as the House of Commons had passed it, and the Irish People expected it, it would be better to so amend it in Committee as to limit its operation to a twelvemonth and restrict it to a smaller class. The slashing speech of the Marquis of Salisbury was not altogether free from the personal attack on Lord Derby that the noble Marquis has presumably taken a delight in since he coupled the noble Earl's name with that of an infamous character in English history; and a stronger member of the Ministry than Lord Kimberley might have been found to reply to Lord Salisbury's unreserved condemnation of the bill.

Earl Cairns resumed the debate on Tuesday before another exceptionally large assemblage of peers and peeresses. His was an exhaustive and exhausting speech, too long by half, the multiplicity of detail weakening the effect of his arguments against the bill. His Lordship compared the action of the Government to the man who, touched by a charity sermon, put his hand into the pockets of his neighbour to gain a contribution to the plate. But this was an unjust and ungenerous allegation, replied the Lord Chancellor, the fact being that whereas the late Government only contributed £750,000 to the alleviation of Irish distress, the present Government had increased the amount to £1,500,000. Lord Selborne also reminded the House that the bad harvest of the past year meant a loss of over ten millions sterling to the peasantry, whom the Ministry proposed to help over their period of difficulty by means of this and its companion measure. The Duke of Somerset was not to be hindered from denouncing the measure; nor was the Earl of Zetland. Lord Monck put in a plea for the poor bill. But Lord Cranbrook only assailed it with the greater vehemence, finding a foeman worthy his steel, in the Duke of Argyll, to whom the Earl of Beaconsfield replied in a retrospective speech dwelling mainly on the action of the Tory Party on the lines of the Devon Commission, and holding that up as an example for Earl Granville to follow in legislating for Ireland. The leader of the Government having briefly replied to the point, the bill was defeated by the large majority of 231—282 against 51.

The Relief of Distress Act Amendment Bill was, on the other hand, read the third time and passed yesterday week. And on Monday the approaching close of the Session was heralded by the Royal assent being given by Commission to a large number of measures prior to the commencement of the absorbing debate on Irish evictions.

COMMONS.

The serious illness of Mr. Gladstone has, not unnaturally, rendered the proceedings of the Lower House more subdued than when the irreconcilable little knot below the gangway on the Opposition side—a knot in which Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gorst, and Sir H. Drummond-Wolff seemed to have inextricably tied themselves—strove night after night to badger the Prime Minister. Some of the old Adam broke out, however, on Monday, when Mr. Dodson's wreathed smiles at the cordial outburst of cheering which his reappearance drew from the Ministerialists, faded into glumness at the resounding peal of ironical exclamations that came in answer from Lord Randolph Churchill and his associates. When Lord John Hay took the oath as member for the Wigtown Burghs, the cheers of the Conservatives again rang cheerily through the House.

The bright smile on Mr. Herbert Gladstone's face as he answered an inquiry addressed to him by an hon. member in the gallery during the question-time on Monday was accepted as a welcome signal that the Prime Minister was better. If his sudden illness had not confined the hon. gentleman to Downing-street, it was felt by many observers who had nightly noticed the effects of the constant strain on Mr. Gladstone's constitution that he would sooner or later have been imperatively compelled to seek rest and retirement. Early and late the Prime Minister was at his post. Were the Parliamentary business now conducted on the good old lines which facilitated legislation as recently as when Lord Palmerston was Premier, the Leadership of the House, if taken easily, ought not to be beyond the strength of a veteran statesman. But when, in addition to the great increase in the number of bills and questions brought forward, a puny group of members cultivate Obstruction into a fine art by every conceivable means, by usurping the special functions of the Speaker on the plea of Order, by personal interruptions which a firm Speaker would instantly rebuke and suppress, and by purposely scheming to harass the Prime Minister, the nature of the difficulties Mr. Gladstone has had to face may be imagined. This illegitimate Opposition, never directly countenanced, but at the same time never censured by Sir Stafford Northcote, told in the long run on the Prime Minister, conscientious to a fault in the scrupulously exact fulfilment of the smallest duties of his high office. Pitiably pale, Mr. Gladstone bravely struggled against his weakness on the Thursday and Friday of last week, when he stopped late in the House to push through the new Budget Bill, and the Hares and Rabbits Bill, which (Mr. Brand having withdrawn his amendment) was ultimately read the second time without division. The House has not seen the Prime Minister since the Friday evening. Fever followed a chill, as described in another paragraph; and, pending the absence of Mr. Gladstone, the leadership of the House has devolved upon the Marquis of Hartington.

To Mr. Broadhurst was it left on Monday, it may be remarked, to express the general feeling of regret that prevailed at the cause of Mr. Gladstone's absence. A murmur of sympathy greeted the allusion, which followed a reference to the hon. member's opportune and sensible question as to whether the Government during the recess could not so rearrange the hours of business as to adjourn at midnight.

Lord Hartington, his hands full during the day with administrative business regarding India and the new Afghan embarrassment, has had in the evening to gratify the curiosity of hon. members eager to learn the latest news from Candahar and Cabul. On Monday his Lordship, in the course of a series of replies to multifarious questions, said he was not aware that Afzul Khan, the former Governor of Candahar, was with Ayoub Khan; but he had heard Afzul Khan was a guest of Persia in April last. On Tuesday the Secretary for India had further to state that telegrams had brought details of the losses sustained by General Burrows's forces, and news that Ayoub Khan was moving to attack Chaman, whilst Sir F. Roberts with a powerful force had received orders to march from Cabul on Candahar.

Mr. Mundella on Monday presented a comprehensive view of our State educational system, and obtained votes of £1,466,077 for education in England and Wales, £179,768 for the Science and Art Department, £214,303 for education in Scotland, and £10,734 for the National Gallery. On Tuesday the House sat late in Committee on the Employers' Liability Bill, Mr. Dodson having the conduct of the measure.

The Employers' Liability Bill occupied the greater part of Wednesday afternoon, when Sir Edward Watkin's amendment to exclude from the action of the measure all railways having a mutual insurance fund was negatived, but little progress was made with the bill.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A profound impression was created throughout the country and Europe on Monday by the news that the Prime Minister was seriously ill. The medical adviser and the friends of Mr. Gladstone had noticed for a week past that his assiduous attention to public business and constant attendance in the House of Commons were visibly telling on his strength, but all attempts to induce him to spare himself failed. During the whole of Friday morning, last week, he was actively engaged in the transaction of official business in Downing-street, and in consultation on Afghan affairs, and was so busily employed that he did not permit himself time to take refreshment during the day. During the afternoon sitting he did not feel well. In the evening he attempted to keep an engagement to dine with Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and on his arrival in fulfilment of the appointment complained of being ill. During dinner he was compelled to retire from the table, and soon afterwards felt so seriously unwell that he went home. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone breakfasted in bed, and on rising and attempting to work as usual was attacked by shivering fits. There was a Cabinet Council summoned for two o'clock, and it had been his intention after the Council to go into the country to Mill Hill, where he had been passing some recent Sundays, and in the hope of carrying out his programme he endeavoured to disregard and shake off his cold. Mrs. Gladstone, however, took a juster view of the case. Dr. Clark was sent for, and finding considerable fever, and a temperature of 103 deg., at once sent his patient to bed. On Sunday morning the following bulletin was issued:—

10, Downing-street, Aug. 1 (8.30 a.m.)

Mr. Gladstone, having got chilled when exhausted, is suffering from some congestion of the base of the left lung, with fever. The fever, however, has abated during the night, and the local symptoms are not increased.

(Signed) ANDREW CLARK.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone's colleagues made repeated inquiries, and were duly informed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone of the gradual lessening of the fever. On Monday Mr. Gladstone was seen by Sir William Jenner as well as Dr. Clark; and afterwards they jointly issued the following reassuring bulletin:—"Mr. Gladstone is doing as well as could be expected, but the fever continues." So great was the excitement caused by the news of the Prime Minister's illness that telegrams from all parts of the empire and the Continent constantly arrived in Downing-street. Over 2000 people, it is estimated, called personally on Monday alone, and about 1000 cards were left. Lord Rowton visited the Premier's residence for the purpose of conveying a message from the Earl of Beaconsfield. At ten o'clock on Tuesday night a telegraphic message was received from her Majesty the Queen, expressing her gratification at the improvement in Mr. Gladstone's health, thanking Mrs. Gladstone for the news sent, and requesting the latest information. This was telegraphed to Osborne after Dr. Clark had seen the right hon. gentleman.

We are authorised to state that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone the Lord Mayor's dinner to her Majesty's Ministers, announced to take place at the Mansion House to-day (Saturday), will not be held.

HOME NEWS.

In accordance with general anticipation, Mr. F. C. Burnand has been offered, and has accepted, the editorship of *Punch*.

Mr. Augustus Prevost has been appointed treasurer of University College Hospital, in place of the late Mr. Enfield.

Mr. Horace Marshall, C.C., has given fifty guineas to the fund for repairing the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green.

At the annual dinner of the Newsvenders' Benevolent Institution, which was held at Willis's Rooms last week, subscriptions amounting to £135 were announced.

Orders were received at Chatham Dockyard last Saturday evening directing that the armour-plated ship Superb be immediately got ready for commission. The Superb is a new vessel, and one of the largest in the Navy.

An extension of the Metropolitan Railway from Willesden to Harrow was opened last Saturday. It is intended to carry the line to Pinner and Watford, and ultimately to form a junction with one from Rickmansworth.

The Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, has nominated Mr. Tucker, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to the Patent Office of Somerset Herald in Ordinary, so long held by the late Mr. Planché.

In the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Monday, the meeting of the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters was begun, under the presidency of the Chief Ranger, Brother Dowling. A fête was held in the evening.

Messrs. Adams and Sons have issued a new edition of the "Improved District Railway Map of London," a guide to the means of communication between various parts of the metropolis which will be found extremely useful by holiday visitors.

Stronsay Pier, Orkney, which has been in course of construction during the last year, was yesterday week opened for traffic by Colonel Balfour, of Balfour Castle, who was at the same time presented by his tenants with a solid silver tureen.

The new buildings, comprising a spacious saloon and theatre, erected on the Scarborough Spa, were formally opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor of London, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. There was a state procession through the town to the Spa grounds, and in the evening there was a banquet in the Spa Saloon, at which the Mayor of Scarborough presided.

The Newbury Horticultural Society held its annual fête on Monday, in grounds near the railway station. The entries were more numerous than usual, and the exhibits in all departments were of a first-class character. The prize-takers included the gardeners to the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Carnarvon, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Sir Richard Sutton, and other well-known cultivators.

The annual gathering of miners of the county of Durham was held on Durham Racecourse last Saturday, and was attended by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Jones, and others, and resolutions were passed in favour of united action amongst working men for the protection of their interests, of the Employers' Liability Bill, of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and of the thorough revision of the land laws.

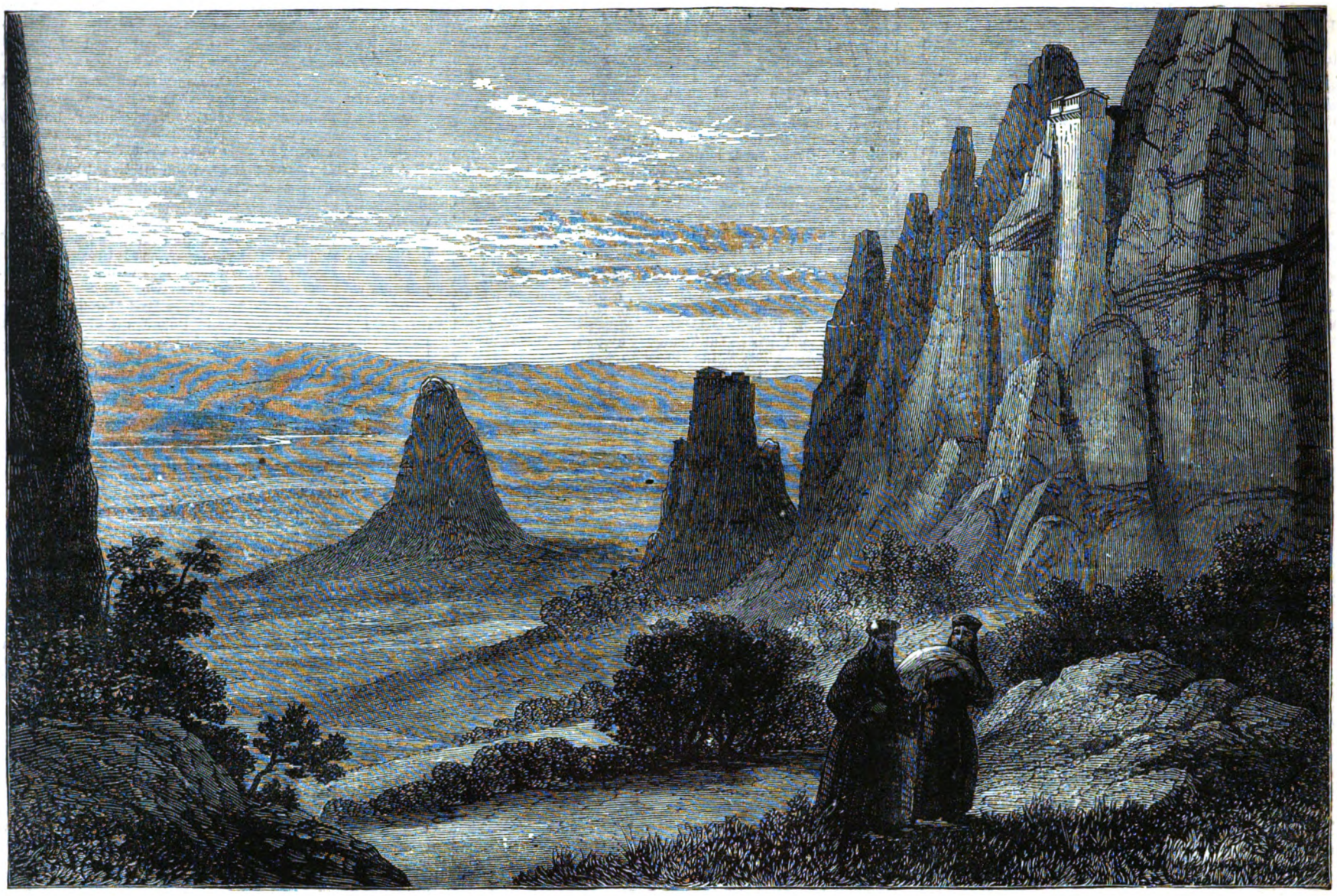
The annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Society was held yesterday week at the Royal College of Physicians—Dr. Mould, of Cheadle, presiding. There was a full attendance of members from all parts of the United Kingdom. Dr. Lusk resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by the chairman. The chief subject of discussion related to the question of private lunatic asylums and the simplifying of formalities connected with the admission of patients. Later the members and friends dined together; and there were present the Earl of Shaftesbury (representing the Lunacy Commission), Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., Dr. Lush, Dr. Tuke, Dr. Rayner, Dr. Savage, Dr. Sutherland, and other well-known members of the profession. In the course of the speeches Lord Shaftesbury favourably compared the existing state of things as regarded lunacy treatment with that which existed fifty years ago. Mr. Hibbert replied on behalf of the House of Commons.

The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden-square, was held on Tuesday. The president (Lord Calthorpe) took the chair. The report for the past year stated that there was a considerable increase in the number of patients both at the main hospital and at the branch institution or outpost at Newington-butts; and this circumstance showed the great importance of rebuilding the hospital, which has now been established for nearly twenty years, and quite outgrown its capabilities. Dr. Roose, of Brighton, has offered £50 on condition that thirty-nine other gentlemen will give or collect a similar sum, and ten subscribers have already given in their names. The Rev. H. R. Haweis made an appeal on behalf of the Newington-butts outpost, which he said was situated in one of the poorest districts in London, and for the successful carrying on of which funds were greatly required.

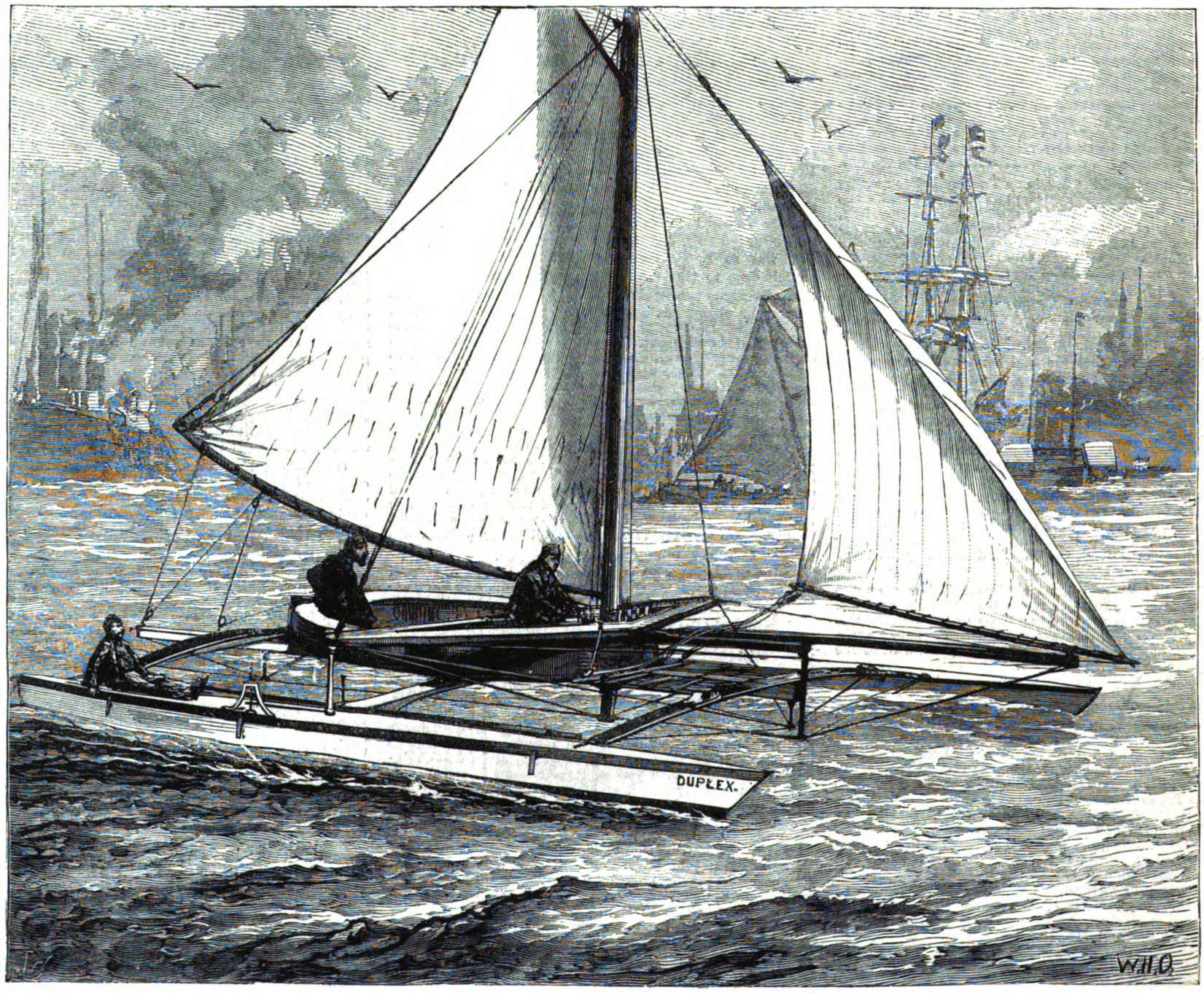
Ornithological observers in Scotland and the northern counties of England have for some time past been complaining of the enormous decrease in the number of skylarks during the last few years. In many districts this year they have disappeared altogether. Mr. Edwards, the Banffshire naturalist, has published a short paper on the subject, in which he condemns the popular theory that starlings, which have increased in corresponding ratio to the decrease of skylarks, cause the mischief by breaking the eggs in the nest and by killing the young. That the bill of the starling is capable of destroying the egg he admits, but he ridicules the idea of its destroying the young, and he does not believe that the starlings are to blame. He attributes the evil chiefly to the increase in cattle and the taking in of waste ground for agricultural purposes. "As a rule," he says, "larks do not breed among hay, corn, or barley. For one nest I have known in such places, I have, I may safely say, found a dozen in meadows, on pasture lands, and on waste ground. Now, for one cow or ox that there were years ago, there are about a score at present. Is it not possible that the great increase of these animals may have had something to do with the decrease of the lark by trampling on their nests or maltreating them? I have myself, while searching in clover fields for moths and in grazing grounds for beetles, come across numbers in recent years so destroyed. Pheasants, partridges, and other ground-breeding birds also suffer severely. Besides, we have cattle and sheep now, but more particularly the latter, put into woods and plantations to eat down the herbage there." In conclusion, Mr. Edwards protests very earnestly against the destruction of birds' nests and the trapping of song birds by men and boys, by which thousands of birds are destroyed every year.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. George William Des Vœux, C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

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THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER: THE ROCKS AND CONVENTS OF METEORA, THESSALY.



THE DUPLEX CATAMARAN.

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THE NEW FRONTIER OF GREECE.

A map of Thessaly and Epirus, with the adjacent parts of the Greek Kingdom and of the Turkish Empire, showing the new frontier decreed by the Conference of the Great Powers at Berlin, was given by us in a recent publication. We have also given a View of Jannina, the capital of Epirus, and one of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, to which we now add those of the singular monastic dwellings of Meteora and Mount Pindus, from Sketches furnished by a travelled correspondent. The following account of these curious places is taken from Murray's "Handbook of Greece":—

"From Metzovo to the Khan of Malakassi is four hours' journey. The road ascends the central ridge of Pindus, immediately opposite to Metzovo. It first follows the course of a mountain torrent, and thence is very steep, winding along a precipitous promontory of rock to the summit of the pass, which is attained after two hours' travelling, and is 4500 ft. above the sea. Here are presented to the view the wide plains of Thessaly, with the Peneus of Tempe (Salemvria) issuing from the rocks below; and far beyond appear Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion, bounding the eastern horizon. Pindus is the backbone of Northern Greece. Its successive vertebræ have different names. Mount Zygos was of old called Lacmos. From its foot diverged the five chief rivers of Northern Greece, connecting it with the Ionian and Ægean Seas.

"The singular rocks of Meteora are seen from a great distance in descending the valley of the Peneus. They rise about a mile distant from the river; a group of insulated massive cones and pillars of rock of great height, and for the most part perpendicular. The deep recesses between these pinnacles are thickly clothed with trees. On a nearer approach the outlines of several Greek monasteries are seen on these heights, seeming as if entirely separated from the rest of the world. The small town of Kalabak or Stagi is situated below the most lofty of these pinnacles.

"The situation of these Monasteries of Meteora, or 'Convents high up in the air,' is most remarkable. A short walk from the village of Stagi leads the traveller among the strange pinnacles crowned by these convents. They form a cluster of detached rocks, separated by deep chasms, and each has a little level space on its summit, where the buildings are placed, looking like incrustations on the cliff. A colony of monks settled on these rocks, for the sake of the security they afford at a very early period. The six convents still tenanted by the fathers possess wells and cisterns, some goats and sheep, and a store of meal; but they depend for their support chiefly on charitable contributions.

"The convents are accessible by nets drawn up and also by ladders of wood and rope, made in several separate joints, and let down over the face of the cliff from the mouths of artificial tunnels in the rock, which communicate with the lower parts of the buildings. At night, and when not required, these ladders are pulled up. The ladders are the most hazardous mode of ascent or descent, as they are perfectly perpendicular, and swing backwards and forwards in the air with the least breath of wind. The traveller is recommended to trust himself to the net, as the safest and most singular method of ascent. The rope which hauls you up is worked from above by a pulley and windlass. Of course, as you begin to ascend, your weight draws the net close until your knees are forced up to your chin, and you are rolled into a ball like a hedgehog. On arriving at the monastery above, you lie on the floor a perfectly helpless man, until the monks unroll you from the net and help you to your feet. There is no real danger in the ascent." The writer of Murray's "Handbook of Greece," from whom this description is borrowed, observes that "these aerial fathers are literally fishers of men," drawing them up in their net from the world below.



DR. TANNER, AS HE APPEARED IN THE SECOND WEEK OF HIS ATTEMPTED FAST OF FORTY DAYS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

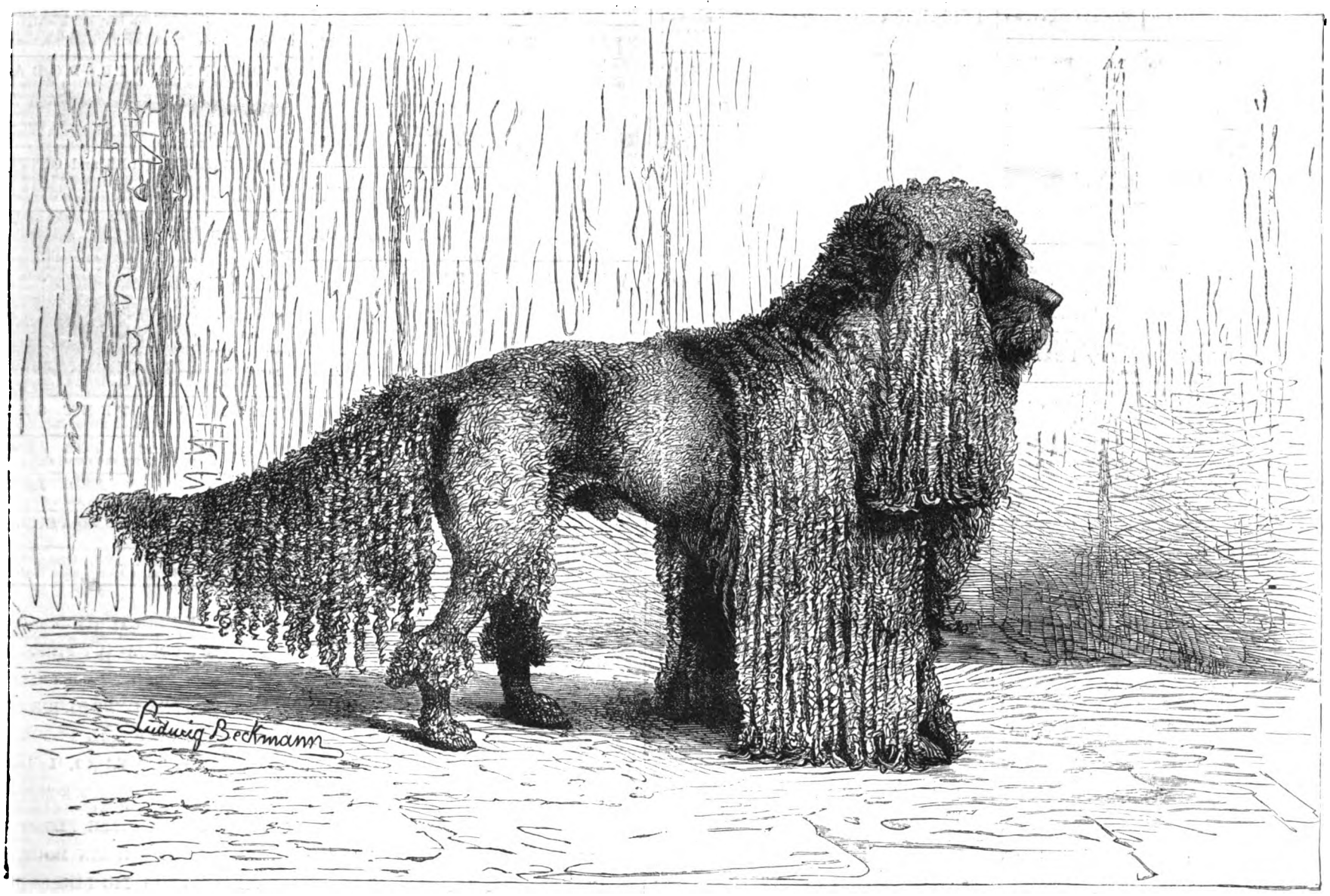
A GERMAN CORDED POODLE.

We give an Illustration of the famous blood poodle Nero, which was distinguished with the first prize of this class at the Berlin International Dog Show. It is drawn from life by L. Beckmann, of Düsseldorf, who acted also as judge of this class. Nero is, perhaps, the finest and most perfect specimen of the German corded-coated poodle that was ever bred. The ringlets of his woolly and glossy coat form long pendulous strings or cords, which are twisted as regularly as if done by aid of artificial means. On the shoulders these ringlets are of the length of more than twenty-six inches, and when the dog is moving about his long, waving coat gives him the appearance of walking under a black mourning drapery. The shaven parts of the body show that the frame of a good poodle of this breed is beautiful and well made, like that of a high-bred sporting-dog.

THE DUPLEX CATAMARAN.

This vessel, of a singularly novel design, was built in Rhode Island, United States of America, to the order of Mr. Henry N. Custance, who is honorary treasurer of the Corinthian Yacht Club. She may be seen in the Thames, at her moorings off Erith.

The "Duplex," as she is called, is constructed with two hulls, each thirty-three feet long by two feet beam, and three feet deep, with a centre board or sliding keel to each hull. They are fixed at a distance of twelve



NERO, A GERMAN CORDED-COATED POODLE, AT THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.

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feet apart, and are joined together by truss-girder-beams, fore and aft, terminating in ball-and-socket shoulder-joints bolted to the inside covering-boards of each hull. On the top of the girder-beams, which thus connect the extremities of the two hulls, rests a longitudinal truss-girder, on which is supported the car, an oval platform in which the crew work the ship. From the longitudinal girder the mast rises through the car, and is stayed to it by a single shroud on either side, spreading to the extreme end of a frame made for the purpose, and bolted very strongly to the top of the car. Underneath the car are two stout lever beams, shackled to the longitudinal girder, and bolted very strongly to each hull. These levers keep each of the hulls in an upright position, whatever the strain may be on the rigging. The vessel is sloop-rigged, and does not appear overburdened with sail. The steering is effected by a tiller fitted to work two rudders, one on each hull, simultaneously, and is so ingeniously contrived that whilst rounding a curve the inside rudder is always drawn over to a somewhat larger angle than the outside rudder. The highest rate of recorded speed that the Duplex has been able to make is at the rate of 23·1 miles per hour, with the tide, over the measured mile in the Lower Hope, during a fresh breeze and in calm water.

DR. TANNER'S FAST.

On Saturday, at noon, if his vital strength holds out so long, this singular man will have completed his self-imposed penance in the way of starvation, and we shall be glad to hear that he has lived to enjoy the "bully good old water-melon," which he means to "go for" when his time is up. Popular interest has continually grown stronger, both in America and in Europe, in watching the daily bulletins of Dr. Tanner's condition, and the reports of his temper and behaviour, during the past five weeks. But there is a certain degree of monotony in this curious affair. We shall not, therefore, now trouble our readers with particulars which may have lost their significance, as possible symptoms of the final result, by the time this Number of our Journal comes into general circulation. It is to be expected that a telegram from New York on Saturday afternoon, unless the heroic abstainer should have "caved in" before that period, will convey to all nations of both the eastern and the western Continent some decisive intelligence of the fate of Dr. Tanner. We don't at all believe that he is going to die this week; he and the medical attendant, "regular and eclectic," may be trusted to forbear proceeding to the risk of such a disastrous consummation. The latest news of him we have got at the present writing was that of Wednesday morning, when "his stomach appeared in a better condition, from drinking less water, and not mineral water, but filtered water." He took his last drive in the open air on Tuesday, and will not go out again till the end of his fasting ordeal. We are told that he slept soundly on Tuesday night, well wrapped up in blankets, as he had felt chilly, and that four doctors were constantly watching him. Our Illustration shows Dr. Tanner in the second week of his fast, or nearly a month since, but the arrangement of his bed, and of the room which he inhabits, has not been altered. It is to be presumed that we shall next week be furnished with a complete and methodical report of the whole affair.

TONIC SOL-FA TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

A deputation from the Tonic Sol-Fa College had an interview yesterday week with Earl Spencer, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Sir Francis Sanford, at the Privy Council-Office, Whitehall, to present a memorial upon the subject of an intimation received from the Education Department that the Lords in Council on Education intended in elementary schools and training colleges to accept the tonic sol-fa method and notation upon the same terms as were from time to time applicable to the ordinary method and notation.

The memorialists stated that they had heard with great concern that it was the intention of their Lordships, should singing from notes become part of the code, to withdraw the tonic sol-fa method and notation from the position of equality in which they were placed by the intimation received from the Educational Department.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Goodhall, M.P., Mr. Middleton, M.P., Mr. J. S. Curwen, Mr. Brinley Richards, Dr. Cameron, M.P., and others urged that the tonic sol-fa was the simplest and best method in the world for children, and should be encouraged, and the system of notation disregarded as much as possible.

Earl Spencer, in reply, said the Government attached the greatest importance to the course of education in music, and to its being widely spread among the population of the country. When Government came to the consideration of the subject of the payment out of the Parliamentary grant for music teaching in schools they would consider it as an important part of the question of revising the whole method of payment. The Government were in no way committed to any change in the instruction given in elementary schools. The late Government introduced some proposals, and all they now had done was to commit themselves to consider carefully the subject. This year they would not do so, however. The matter would have his Lordship's best consideration. He valued much the interesting information that had been furnished by gentlemen competent to give an opinion on the subject.

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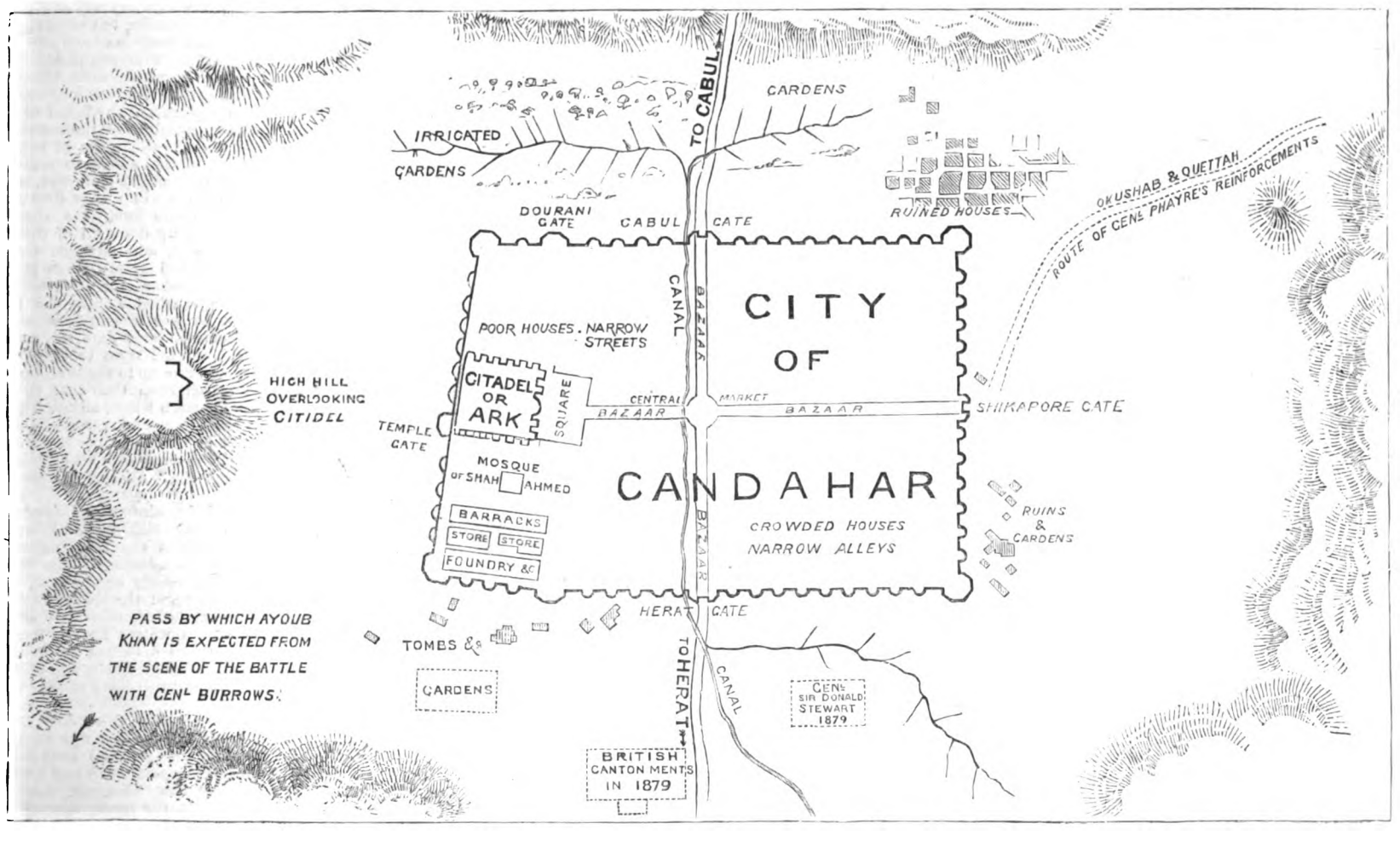
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: ABDURRAHMAN, THE NEW AMEER OF CABUL.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present this week a fresh series of Illustrations of the Afghan war, more especially designed to show the aspects of the places and character of the agents and forces concerned in the most recent turn of military and political affairs in that country. The city of Candahar, with its fortress, into which the British garrison has now withdrawn from the adjacent cantonments, is the subject of three different Views, besides a Plan of the city and a Map of the surrounding territories. This Map, including all that lies in the way of the British advance with reinforcements from Cabul and from the Punjaub, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to the westward, the valleys and plains of the Argandab and the Helmund, where General Burrows has encountered a severe check from the Herat army led by Ayoub Khan, is accompanied with a topographical explanation on the same page. It is taken from the paper contributed by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph to the United Service Institution two months ago; and we are indebted to the same gallant officer, who commanded in the advance from the Indus to the Helmund at an earlier period of the Afghan War, for two sketches of the Valley of the Helmund, north and south of the position occupied by our troops at Abbaza, which will be regarded with especial interest since the news of the recent disastrous experiences in that direction. Abbaza, not marked on our map, is a ford and ferry and riverside village on the Helmund opposite Girishk, on the road from Herat to Candahar, or Kandahar, as the name of that city is written by our map-maker. Khushk-i-Nakhud, or Kishki Nakhud, on a small tributary of the Argandab, some forty miles from Girishk on the road from Candahar, is another place to be frequently mentioned in the accounts we may expect of General Burrows's defeat by Ayoub Khan. The reader will do well to keep, for reference hereafter, such descriptions and Illustrations as we now present of places between the Argandab and the Helmund, as well as those relating to the important town and citadel of Candahar, the capital of Western Afghanistan. That city, with its adjacent province, has been confided by the British Government to the rule of a certain Shere Ali, a namesake and relative of the late Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, bearing the title of Wali, and supported by the friendly presence of a British garrison. It is in order to depose the Wali Shere Ali and to expel the British troops, that Ayoub Khan has approached Candahar from Herat, which city does not appear in our Map, but is situated on the Hari Rud, to the north-west, in a locality that would lie beyond the upper part of the left-hand side margin of the map we have engraved. General Burrows, having been sent forward from Candahar, with his brigade, accompanied by the native Afghan forces of Shere Ali, in the second week of July, was suddenly deserted by the whole body of the Wali's infantry, near the banks of the Helmund. He was obliged consequently to fall back on Khushk-i-Nakhud, standing on the defensive, against the advancing army of Ayoub Khan; and this condition of affairs has since been aggravated by Ayoub Khan's victory in a conflict fought on the 27th ult. (Tuesday week), breaking up and almost destroying the brigade of General Burrows, the remnant of which was driven back to Candahar.

We now learn that the battle took place on the morning of the 27th, and that General Burrows was the assailant. This is quite in harmony with the native statement that the cavalry and artillery were enticed into an ambuscade. According to our latest intelligence, Ayoub's force consisted of 12,000 men and twenty guns. The scene of the action was, as previously stated, fifty miles westward from Candahar. The fight lasted four hours, and was stoutly contested. At the end of that time the brigade was "forced to retreat on Candahar." Our loss, out of about 800 Europeans and 1600 natives, was twenty officers, 400 Europeans, and 800 natives killed and missing, "mostly in the retreat." Of our six guns, two were abandoned, the horses being killed. When the latest message left Candahar, preparations were being made for a siege. This is very bad news in every respect. The worst of it is, that the necessity of renewed efforts to assert British military supremacy in Afghanistan will again delay the pacific settlement of that country, and the withdrawal of our troops, which had been announced, and was earnestly desired and intended, by her Majesty's present Liberal Government. The Afghans, we cannot deny, are now at length beginning to fight bravely, under the able leadership of Ayoub Khan, for the independence of their native country and its hereditary rulers, and for the sanctities of their religion, which are held to be violated by a Christian Government subjugating or conquering a free Mussulman people. It is easy to call them "fanatics;" but these Ghazis, or soldiers of the Moslem faith, are inspired by a patriotic motive, and they are waging a desperate warfare against foreign aggression.

THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

Particulars of the battle in which General Burrows was defeated on Tuesday, the 27th ult., are now made known to us by the subjoined telegram received last Tuesday night at the India Office from the Viceroy, dated Simla, Aug. 3:—

Following from Colonel St. John, dated Candahar, July 29:—

"Arrived here yesterday afternoon, with General Burrows and Nuttall, and remnant of force.

"Burrows marched from Khushki-i-Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayoub's advanced guard had occupied Mainwaud, about three miles from the former place. Enemy's cavalry appeared advancing from direction of Hyderabad. Their camp at Helmund, ten miles above Girishk. Artillery and cavalry engaged them about 9 a.m. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle—seven regiments, regulars in centre; three others in reserve; about 2000 cavalry on right; 400 mounted men and 2000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on left; other cavalry and irregulars in reserve; five or six batteries of guns, including one of breechloaders, distributed at intervals. Estimated total force 12,000. Ground slightly undulating, enemy being best posted.

"Till one p.m. action confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by enemy, that our superior quality of armament failed to compensate for inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire, our breechloaders told, but vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused Native Infantry to fall back in confusion on 66th, abandoning two guns, formation being lost. Infantry retreated slowly, and, in spite of the efforts of General Burrows to rally them, were cut off from cavalry and artillery.

"This was at three p.m., and followers and baggage were streaming away towards Candahar. After a severe fight in inclosed ground, General Burrows succeeded in extricating infantry, and brought them into line of retreat. Unfortunately, no efforts would turn fugitives from main road, waterless at this season. Thus majority of casualties appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion.

"Enemy's pursuit continued to ten miles from Candahar, but was not vigorous. Cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry reached banks of Argandab, forty miles from scene of action, at seven a.m., many not having tasted water since previous morning. Nearly all ammunition lost, with 400 Martinis, 700 Sniders, and two 9-pounder guns.

"Estimated loss killed and missing—66th, 400; Grenadiers, 350; Jacob's Rifles, 350; Artillery, 40; Sappers, 21; Cavalry, 60.

"Officers killed or missing—Major Blackwood, Osborne, Macleod, Henn, Engineers; Galbraith, M'Math, Garratt, Cullen, Roberts, Rayner, Honywood, Barr, Chute, 66th; Owen, 3rd Cavalry; Hinde, Whitby, Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob's Rifles.

"Wounded—Powell, Artillery; Lynch, Preston, 66th; Anderson, Grant, Grenadiers; Irlett, Jacob's Rifles.

"Preparations now being made for siege. Durani inhabitants expelled. Provisions and ammunition plentiful. Wali was with us during action, and is now with us assisting actively."

A telegram from the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, gives Colonel St. John's list of killed, missing, and wounded:—

66th Foot, killed and missing—Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith; Captains Garratt, M'Math, Cullen, Roberts; Lieutenants Rayner, Chute, Honywood, Barr. Wounded—Surgeon-Major Preston, Lieutenant Lynch.

Artillery, killed and missing—Major Blackwood; Lieutenants Osborne and Maclaine. Wounded—Lieutenant Fowell.

3rd Light Cavalry, killed—Lieutenant Owen.

1st Native Infantry, killed and missing—Lieutenants Hinde, Whitby. Wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Captain Grant.

30th Native Infantry, killed and missing—Captain Smith; Lieutenants Justice and Cole. Wounded—Major Iredell.

Staff, killed and missing—Brigade Majors Captain P. Heath, Lieutenant Henn, Royal Engineers.

Estimated casualties other ranks—66th Foot, 400; Artillery, 40; Cavalry, 60; Sappers, 40; 1st Native Infantry, 350; 30th Native Infantry, 350.

There is very little hope that those missing will have escaped.

Aslett, 1st Native Infantry, reported killed in telegram of July 29, is not named in this list.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE ACTION.

General Burrows's brigade was the 1st Infantry Brigade of the 1st Bombay Division (Candahar Field Force), and consisted of one British regiment (her Majesty's 66th Foot) and two Bombay Native Infantry regiments (the 1st Grenadier and 19th Native Infantry).

Brigadier-General George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Native Infantry, is a well-known officer in his presidency, and was until recently Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, which he joined as an Ensign in January, 1844. He had served for many years in the Quartermaster-General's department, and was formerly Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Sind Division, subsequently commanding the 15th Native Infantry from 1867 to 1872, when he was appointed to the head-quarters staff at Bombay as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army. General Burrows had seen no active service until dispatched to Afghanistan, but had the reputation in his own Presidency of being a first-rate staff officer.

Captain Percy Heath, Bombay Staff Corps, was Brigade Major to General Burrows' brigade. He was in Abyssinia with the 45th Foot, and is son of the late Major-General Percy Heath.

The 66th Berkshire Regiment was sent on active service to Afghanistan in January last, and went from its quarters at Kurrachee to Sibi in February last. It arrived at Quetta on March 9, and, after encamping for a few days, was ordered on to Candahar. The two Bombay regiments, which completed the strength of the brigade, have been in Afghanistan since last autumn, and were originally in General Stewart's division.

The 66th is a Berkshire regiment, attached to the sub-district and Brigade Dépôt at Reading, and having for its linked battalion the 49th (Hertfordshire), now at Dover. The 66th, which was the only British corps in General Burrows's brigade, embarked for India in February, 1870. The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith, who has been in the regiment since December, 1851, and is a member of an old Irish family—the Galbraiths, of Clanabogan, in the county of Tyrone. The following officers accompanied the regiment to Afghanistan in February last—namely, Lieut.-Col. James Galbraith; Majors Charles Valentine Oliver and John Tobin Ready; Captain Ernest Stephen Garratt (this officer was severely wounded on May 7 while on transport duty, and has since been invalided), Captains John Quarry, William Hamilton M'Math, William A. D. Mackinnon, Francis James Cullen, Walter Roberts (late Adjutant), Adolphus James Price, and W. J. de la Beresford Peirse (just promoted); Lieutenants Maurice Rayner (just appointed Adjutant), Farquhar M'Crae Bruce, Granville de la Motte Faunce, James W. H. Fitzgerald, Richard Trevor Chute, Manus O'Donel, Charles Mackenzie Edwards, and Hyacinth Lynch; Second Lieutenants William Lonergan, George Lawrence Mellis, and Arthur Honywood. Second Lieutenants Reginald Bray, Walter Olivey, Harry J. Barr, and Frank Bunny went out last March to join head-quarters.

The 1st Bombay Grenadiers, an old Bombay regiment, raised as far back as 1796, was under the command of Colonel Charles Heathcote, who served on the staff in the Central Indian campaign. The other officers with the Grenadiers were Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, Captain John Grant, Lieutenants C. W. Hinde, W. C. Aslett, A. H. Daunt, and C. G. Whitby, and Surgeon A. H. Dane.

The 19th Bombay Native Infantry was under the acting command of Major Walter Jacob, who went out to India last winter from furlough. Major R. J. Trench, Lieutenants F. Stevenson, Henry Melvill, and F. C. Stayner were also on duty with the corps. Lieutenant G. E. Walter and Surgeon-Major Cates were recently sent home on sick certificates.

The E Battery of B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, was, prior to the reorganisation, E of C Brigade, and in that capacity went out to India in January, 1873, to relieve E of D Brigade. Major G. F. Blackwood, the officer commanding the battery, and all the other officers belonging to it, have been attached to it for only a comparatively short time. Captain J. R. Slade, the second in command took part in the recent Zulu war, and proceeded to India direct from the Cape. The other officers of the battery—Lieutenants H. Maclaine, E. G. Osborne, and N. P. Powell—have been seven or eight years in the service. The war strength of a Horse Artillery Battery on field service is rather over 200 men, corresponding approximately to the number of horses.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

The following is a description of the actual ground on which the battle at Khushk-i-Nakhud was fought, from a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who knows the locality well:—

"From Girishk the road crosses the Helmund river, and follows a direction almost true east, right up to Candahar. For some miles after leaving the river the ground on either side is an extensive stony plain, bounded on the north by a considerable chain of hills running parallel to the road, from which several spurs trend outwards, approaching more and more to the road until at last two of these spurs close in the valley of Khushk-i-Nakhud on the west and east, while the parent chain bounds the north. The western spur retires a little from the road, but the eastern spur comes out so much that the road is forced to make a detour round it. From this point to Hauz-i-Madad, a distance of twenty-three miles, the mountains begin to recede, till at the latter place they fall back to form the eastern side of the Argandab Valley. Beginning again at the Helmund, and looking towards the south, the plain as far as Khushk-i-Nakhud becomes more and more undulating, and, culminating at this point, forms elevations which bound the southern part of the Khushk-i-Nakhud valley. The elevations are abrupt and difficult, and though not actually impassable for any arm, yet are sufficient to prevent cavalry and horse artillery passing at anything but a slow walk. From here to Hauz-i-Madad the ground smooths down gradually, patches of cultivation appear, and at last cover the whole country about, leaving nothing bare but the rocky mountain sides and the desert, like a line of red sand. There is a good deal of grape cultivation, especially on the lower slopes of the hills, and, as these vineyards are generally inclosed by a low wall, and the vines are grown in parallel ditches seven to eight feet apart, each ditch three feet wide and four feet deep, the excavated earth being heaped on the middle between the two rows, they form serious impediments to an advance, while at the same time giving excellent cover to skirmishers. The soil of the valley is soft loam, so that the Afghans, who have an excellent system for distributing water, would be able in a few hours to make the whole valley almost impassable for cavalry. Towards the right centre of the valley and 800 yards from the road is a kind of Musjid, marking the tomb of a Mussulman pir, or saint. It stands at the corner of a large vineyard, cultivated by the fakir, who looks after the tomb. The spot is a well-known landmark, on account of three large cypress-trees which grow close by, and can be distinguished for many a mile by their dark massive foliage. On the slopes of the eastern spur, and overshadowed by its last high hill, is situated an old castle. A little less to the east, and a hundred yards south of the road, is a square walled inclosure, of about eighty yards side, and with walls twenty feet high, along the inner side of which, and abutting against them is a row of native round-topped huts, showing that it was probably an old Afghan outpost. It was here that Colonel Malcolmson and Colonel Tanner, of the 2nd Beloochees, took up their position for the night when, last year, they repulsed the attack made upon them by the turbulent tribes of Zemindawar. One more curious feature of the scene yet remains untold—it is that, as the hills are approached, the ground is so sharply and deeply undulating, that in any of the hollows thus formed several thousand men might be hid and lie there quite concealed until those approaching had actually mounted the side of the undulation. Taking all this into consideration, and seeing that there was never sufficient cavalry to feel the enemy, there can be no doubt that Ayoub Khan crossed the Helmund north of the line of hills above mentioned; then it is most probable that he followed the northern slopes until he met the road coming across from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and that would be just by the junction of the eastern spur. By turning to his right at this place he might easily get his infantry along the hollows and sides of the hills almost right up to the old castle. If such was the case, and General Burrows's cavalry and artillery were drawn off to the north of the valley by a feigned attack and flight, then it is easy to see how open it left the British infantry, who must have been drawn up somewhere near the old Afghan outpost."

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MOVEMENTS.

The following, supplied by the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the complete narrative of events from the dates of the march of Ayoub Khan from Herat, and General Burrows from Candahar:—

About June 19, Ayoub Khan marched from Herat with the existing Herat force—namely, 4000 regular infantry, 1000 cavalry, and thirty guns, besides a force of 3000 irregular horse, which formed his advance guard, and marched one day's length before the main army. The artillery was of all kinds—large and small—chiefly of Afghan make, but nevertheless, as Ali Musjid proved to us, excellent weapons—and one battery of European-made mountain-guns, four-pounders. To this force Ayoub Khan held out as encouragement the plunder of Candahar, which, since our occupation, has very materially increased in wealth, and so sincere was the belief of success on the part of his soldiery that numbers of the married men brought their families with them to the scene of battle and anticipated victory. The news of this advance reached Candahar in due time, and the Wali, or native Governor, was sent forward to the Helmund with a force of nearly 4000 men, all Afghans, and most of them levies from the district of Candahar. He, however, becoming doubtful of the temper of the troops under his command, and anxious, therefore, as the interval between himself and Ayoub Khan gradually decreased, sent word to Candahar for reinforcements. About June 20 Ayoub Khan reached Farah—the farthest point, by-the-way, attained by our reconnaissances in the campaign of 1878-9—and about the same date the reinforcements asked for by the Wali started from Candahar, under General Burrows. This officer came up to the Wali on July 9, having therefore made the march from Candahar to Girishk by easy marches. Meanwhile, Ayoub Khan, advancing on the same point, and with twice the distance to traverse—for Farah is twice as far from Girishk as Candahar is—was marching with much greater rapidity, for on July 9 his outposts were already annoying those which the Wali had thrown out to Washin.

The artillery and cavalry of the reinforcing brigade, under General Burrows, passed Khushk-i-Nakhud on Wednesday, July 7, and, as said above, joined the Wali on the 9th, Colonel St. John being with the advance. The Helmund river was found to be fordable nearly everywhere, in consequence of the past hot weather and the severe drain made upon the stream by the innumerable irrigation channels which all along the valley draw off its waters for the use of the adjoining crops. General Burrows detached outposts north and south, up and down the river respectively, and each about four miles distant from his own central camp outside Girishk, and awaited Ayoub Khan.

The position for the next four days, from July 10 to 14, was as follows:—The Wali, with his levies, was on the west bank, that nearest to Candahar, with General Burrows on the other, the Girishk side, and an outpost north and south. On the 14th, however, everything was changed, for Colonel St. John, the political officer with the force, having assured himself that the rumours of mutinous intentions among the Wali's levies were well founded, advised their being ordered to cross over to the same side as the British force. This was done, but immediately the order was received a Cabul regi-

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ment, which was among the Candahar levies—and which, having been in Cabul last autumn, was probably one of those that murdered our Envoy, Cavagnari, and his suite—gave the signal for mutiny. Their comrades of the infantry and artillery at once responded, and, limbering up the guns and seizing the reserve ammunition, marched off with their waggons and other materials of war along the bank of the river, in the direction of Ayoub Khan's advance, threatening to massacre the Wali, his staff, and cavalry, if he dared to hinder their departure. Day had already broken, and news was sent up the river to our advanced camp to intercept the mutineers. This was successfully accomplished, for a force, crossing the river, came upon them at ten o'clock, and held them in check for two hours till our artillery came up, when the mutineers were rapidly dispersed. St. John telegraphed next day that the punishment inflicted was severe, but admits that the cavalry were recalled from pursuit in consequence of the General's anxiety to get the stolen guns and material back safely into camp. The same officer also reported that the mutineers, disheartened, had "dispersed to their homes;" but, as Ayoub Khan was then at Lar, within two days of Girishk, it was, from the first, far more probable that the majority of these 2000 men, all well armed and fully acquainted with the details and disposition of our troops, joined Ayoub Khan, and they assisted him in inflicting upon us the terrible disaster of Tuesday, the 27th ult.

Their opportune junction, with the consequent accession of strength and confidence, does not, however, appear to have unduly encouraged Ayoub Khan and his Generals, for they advanced with caution, feeling their way, as is evident from the numerous points at which our scouts and patrols met them, with great deliberation. From Bakwa, and other places on the direct road from Farah to Girishk, their arrival was duly announced, always, however, with their advance so covered by their irregular cavalry, thickly thrown out ahead, that when at last, on the 16th, their vedettes were seen from the walls of Girishk, they were also reported from Daman, Lar, and Zarak, many miles to the north.

If, however, the mutiny of the 14th did not encourage the enemy, it would seem to have altered the plans of General Burrows, for on the 15th we find him commencing to fall back from his position on the Helmund to Khushk-i-Nakhud, about thirty miles nearer Candahar, a retrogressive step which, considering that the enemy were actually within two days' march when the retirement commenced, would almost appear to require some more urgent cause in explanation than that given by the Viceroy—namely, the superior abundance of supplies at Khushk-i-Nakhud and the open nature of the ground. Supplies were sufficiently abundant, according to latest news, at Girishk itself, and as a strategic point that town has always been accepted as important and formidable.

However, the fact remains that General Burrows commenced his retreat upon Khushk-i-Nakhud on the 15th of this month, and was in his new position on the 18th, and that between those dates Ayoub Khan reached Girishk, and, passing up the river northwards a short distance, gave the British officers the idea that he was avoiding an engagement, and really directing his march upon Ghuzni. General Burrows appears himself to have believed this, for on the 19th he again struck his camp, and advanced three miles towards the enemy. But Ayoub Khan had never thought of Ghuzni. On the contrary, he was acting with a caution very foreign to the usual character of Afghan war. He halted his army on the banks of the Helmund on the 20th, and, after three days' preparation, crossed the river twelve miles north of Girishk on the 23rd, and taking up his position at the village of Hyderabad, allowed time to his followers and the discontented portion of the population to swell his numbers, while his cavalry patrols, gradually pushing forward, occupied various points of 'vantage so near our front that more than one affair of outposts occurred last week. Thus, on the 22nd, some of the Sind Horse when on outpost duty were surprised by Ayoub's cavalry and two of their number killed; on the 23rd the enemy's horse were seen foraging in all directions close to our camp; on the 24th a body of four hundred of Ayoub's cavalry were dispersed by a detachment of ours while out reconnoitring.

This judicious delay on the part of the enemy was amply justified by results, for during the week that elapsed between their arrival on the Helmund and the fight of Tuesday, the 27th, telegrams from the Viceroy informed us that "a considerable number" of mutineers, besides contingents of "tribal horse and foot," had joined the ranks of the Herat Prince, while it is also admitted in despatches from the same source that the position and object of the main body of the enemy was kept a matter of doubt. As usual, however, whenever a disaster is immediately impending, "the chief Sirdars" were all punctually present in the British camp. And thus passed the eventful week. Ayoub Khan, in his positions at Hyderabad, gradually increasing his strength, and creeping up nearer to our camp behind the masking cover of his numerous cavalry outposts—General Burrows gradually becoming aware of the imminence of an engagement by the larger numbers daily touched by his vedettes and the increasing excitement in the district behind him.

On the 22nd inst. the enemy's number had been swelled to at least 13,000 men by the addition of some 5000 of the people of the district to the original force of 8000, and their cavalry on the following day pushed up to Sunghur, within fourteen miles of our camp. The numbers of these horsemen were so great that General Burrows, apprehending they might venture upon a night raid upon his camp, went into laager—to use the Zulu phrase—shifting his camp a short distance, so as to take advantage of an inclosure for his baggage animals, stores, and sick. The next day, however, the 23rd, the enemy's cavalry again withdrew, and Colonel St. John reported "the main body" as being still at Hyderabad. Ayoub Khan, however, was then preparing for the final march. A distance of twenty-three miles separated him, according to Colonel St. John's last telegram, from our camp on the 23rd, and if it is not altogether futile to guess as to the course of events after that date, we should surmise that, marching all the 24th, the enemy reached Sunghur on that day. On the 25th they would be in sight of our camp, and moving up during that night probably delivered at daybreak on the 26th, last Monday, the disastrous attack which resulted, as we are now informed, in the total defeat and rout of our force.

Hyderabad, now again prominent, is a village twelve miles from Girishk, and it was here, in April, 1879, that a party of the Alizais fell upon our native commissariat officers, killing or wounding several and seizing our supplies and some money, escaping, moreover, without any punishment.

Khushk-i-Nakhud, it should be mentioned, is, in a way, in Afghan eyes, the key of Candahar; for though of no strength, it has twice in recent history really proved the last obstacle to an invader from the Herat direction—Nadir Shah and Kohundil Khan. We ourselves, moreover, in 1842, commenced fortifications at this spot, considering it the best strategic point for defending the great City of the South from attack from the west, and it was here, in 1879, that General Biddulph, retiring from Girishk, was attacked by some 2000 of the Alizai Duranis, one of the most desperate and fanatical tribes of this barbarous region of Zamindawar. In this engagement the enemy fought with all their traditional courage, but, though dearly ten to one, were routed and chased till nightfall by the 3rd Sind Horse.

THE APPROACH TO CANDAHAR.

The following graphic description of the road leading to Candahar from the southward, by which reinforcements will be sent to help the beleaguered garrison under command of General Primrose, is written by a special military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Just about half-way between Quetta and Candahar there is a high range, the Khoja, lying right across the line of all advance from one point to the other. The chief route across this is the Khojak pass, which connects the Pishin valley, lying on the Quetta side of it, with the Chaman plain, which lies on the Candahar side. On each slope of the pass we have a camp. That is to say, as you go up the pass from the Pishin side, you come, at a dangerously ugly point of the road, where two ways join, upon a camp, and at the crest of the pass you find there are outposts from this camp perched as sentinels on the two most commanding points. This is 'the Khojak' post. Proceeding on your way, you cross over the crest of the pass, and descend the other slope of it, and, just where it debouches upon the Chaman plain, you find, on the right hand, a very respectable little fort. This is the much-talked-of 'Chaman Chauki,' or Chaman post. It is a nut which the hillmen will find very hard indeed to crack, for not only is the little place a citadel in miniature, but its site is one of natural strength. It is to this point, the Chaman Fort, that the outposts on the road between it and Candahar were called in by General Phayre on Wednesday, the 28th ult., the day after the defeat of General Burrows, by Ayoub Khan, at Khush-i-Nakhud. These posts, going from Chaman to Candahar, are as follows:—Gatai, Dubrai, Mel Mandi, Abdul Rahman, and, I think, Deh-i-Haji and Khushab. At any rate, they were so distributed when I rode back from Candahar in January, 1879. A few brief notes of this interval of country may be of interest. Standing on the ramparts of the Chaman Fort, you look across a plain that stretches to right and left almost indefinitely, and lies spread out flat and bare before you for over twenty miles. At any rate, they told me, when I rode in, that I had been in view of the fort glasses for nearly five hours. Descending on to the plain, you first find yourself in a belt of low scrub-jungle, nowhere higher than your saddle, which runs along the foot of the range, and crossing this, enter upon the real plain. And such a plain! It would be a paradise for golf-players. They could hit their ball into infinity, and watch it travelling the whole way. Here and there patches of grey-leaved southernwood give a woolly appearance to the ground, but otherwise the soil is absolutely bald and bare. The sand of which it is made hardens in places, suggesting a subterranean flow of water, but generally is so friable that you cannot move without an attendant pillar of dust. In the daytime nothing can stir a step on all the vast space without at once betraying itself, and the longer it continues in motion the larger becomes the tell-tale cloud. At ten or a dozen miles off you cannot tell a dog from an escort of cavalry. You see a pillar of sand moving in a certain direction, but that is all. It may only be a runaway camel, or it may be a party of roving Khakurs, but the sand-pillar tells you nothing. It is not, however, the fact that the country is absolutely flat, for here and there, exactly like rocks standing up in the sea, sharp-pointed hills thrust their peaks up out of the level waste. But they do not break the monotony of the level; they only emphasise it. Each hill is separate and by itself; you can ride all round it; and, if you walk your horse up a slope, and look about you, you will see the sand stretching away over the tops of the other eminences just as level as before. At the foot of the first of these hills, on the right of your road, you will come to the white tents of the Gatai camp. Here there was some fighting on Friday. General Phayre had called in the outposts at Mel Mandi, Abdul Rahman, and Dubrai to Gatai, intending to concentrate them at Chaman; but the hillmen of the Khoja spurs, who from their eyries can see across this immense plain, and are always on the watch for the chance of plunder, came down from the hills and intercepted them at Gatai. The Chaman Fort however was on the look-out too. They had watched the long column of dust moving along the road from Dubrai to Gatai—which is within easy telescope range of the fort—and had seen another cloud of sand, which had no regular connection with the day's proceedings, moving at right angles across the plain towards the same point. They knew what it meant well enough, for many a time before word had come to the mess from the signal hill—'Khakurs moving about on the plain'—and in a twinkling the squadron on duty was in the saddle and off, galloping as if for life across the flat expanse, and from the fort the glasses would watch the two big puffs of sand scudding across the plain, as the Sind and Poona Horse, as gallant a cavalry as ever drew sabre for the Queen, chased the Khakurs off the board. So when, on Friday, they saw that suspicious sand-cloud moving across the line of advance of our withdrawing outposts, they knew at once what it was, and away across the flat would dash the green uniforms of the Poona Horse. The fight had commenced by the time they got there, and the outpost was gallantly holding its own; but the hillmen, no doubt, caught sight of the sand rising in a long line between them and the fort, and, further away still, saw the sun glinting from mountain-gun and bayonet, and made off to the hills again.

"Beyond Gatai, towards Candahar, the same dismal level continues for many miles, and then the hills begin to throw out spurs and to close up in line, till the road looks dangerous, lying in some places between overhanging hills, at others traversing steep inclines, thickly strewn with large awkward shingle. Dubrai is a spot where the surprise of a force would be easy, and between that Mel Mandi, in approach and departure, would be a difficult interval for an army to traverse in the face of an enemy bent upon molesting its advance. A little later, towards Abdul Rahman, it becomes worse, and if the Heratis mean serious fighting, they could not select a better spot than this for their first defence of Candahar against General Phayre's reinforcements. Beyond Abdul Rahman it improves, for cultivable land succeeds to this waste of rock and shingle—a veritable waste, for be it remembered that perhaps for forty miles, straight on end, there is not a wild thing growing higher than a man could jump over, and not a blade of grass—and then we pass Deh-i-Haji, and arrive at the cultivated levels of the Khushab plain. These levels can easily be made most formidable to an advancing army, for water abounds, and a single morning's inundation sufficed, in 1879, to impede an army for twenty-four hours. A week of inundation would make the plain quite impassable for guns, or waggons, or cavalry, and the army would have to turn off to the right and creep along the steep slope of the hills. These hills sweep round herein a semicircle (on the right) and suddenly break out at a gap where a neck of elevated land, the slope on each side being tolerably steep, leads into the Candahar Valley. To reach this gap, over which is the only approach to Candahar, our reinforcements—supposing an enemy in position, and the Khushab plains flooded—would have to turn off, as I have said, to the right, and creep round along the foot of the hills, first of all carrying the village at their feet, and then having to clear the heights. Reaching the neck, they would look down upon a plain, and there, lying flat in the middle of it, with its head set against a row of imposing cliffs, they would see the City of Candahar, and, standing up nobly from the northern end, would mark the citadel to which so much interest attaches to-day. The first sight of this city realises all one's dreams of the East, for the surrounding verdure and the glitter of water give it the appearance of great fertility and luxury, while the noble-looking citadel and stately mosque close by impart a striking grandeur to the scene. But all the beauty vanishes on approach. The houses are on a dead level of insignificance, half-ruined and huddled together in irregular masses, the mosque is wretchedly dilapidated, and the citadel itself disappointing. Fortunately, however, for us to-day, its strength is no illusion."

THE GARRISON OF CANDAHAR.

General Primrose has about 3000 men with him in the citadel, and there can be little doubt as to his holding his own till relieved, even in the very probable event of the city rising. His force consists of four guns of the C Battery, 2nd Brigade, and the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, the Poona Horse, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 19th and the 29th Bombay Native Infantry. The Fusilier battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Daubeny, who, as a subaltern, took part with the 90th Light Infantry in fighting before Sebastopol, and was in one of the storming parties at the taking of the Redan. He had with him on June last the following officers:—Major Vandeleur, Captains Keyser, Groube, Manning, Conolly, and Adderley; Lieutenants Rodick, Thunder, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham, and Drummond Wolff, just promoted; De Trafford, Moss, Wood, Marsh, Barttelot, and Forbes; Paymaster Major F. G. Moore, and Quartermaster Henry Clowes. The two artillery batteries have attached to them (C-2nd) Major Grey, Captain Law, Lieutenants Barry and Smith; (5-11) Major Clennell Collingwood, Captain Hornsby, Lieutenants Fowke, Bell, Irving, and Fox. The 19th Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps, has Majors Jacob and Trench, Lieutenants Stevenson, Melvill, and Strayner.

The position of a small force under Colonel Tanner at Khelat-i-Ghilzai is precarious, and the anxiety is increased by the knowledge that some weeks ago an attack was threatened by the neighbouring tribes. The troops at that place consist of the 4th Bombay Native Infantry, a company of the 26th, two companies of the 66th, and two guns of a field battery. Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the road from Candahar northward to Ghuzni and Cabul, is an important fortress of Eastern Afghanistan. We gave an Illustration of Khelat-i-Ghilzai on June 21 last year.

There is a considerable force on the line of communications under General Phayre. Portions of it were much scattered in detachments at small posts, but they are being concentrated, and those at Gatai have already arrived safely at Chaman. The force at Phayre's disposal at Quetta, Sibi, Thal, Chotiali, and other posts consists of the 2nd Light Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse, three companies of Sappers, the 14th Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery; No. 2 Mountain Battery, and the 5th, 10th, 16th, 23rd, 27th, and 28th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry. These are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that some of them have already reached Candahar.

BRITISH FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

At Cabul the total strength of the British troops is 20,000, and a strong division is ready to move southwards.

In April last General Stewart left Candahar for Cabul with his brigade of Bengal troops, and General Primrose assumed command of the brigade of Bombay regiments which took their place, General Phayre at the same taking over command of the military district of Candahar and the communications with India.

General Phayre holds the country from Chaman to Quetta with more than 3000 men. He is ordered to move forward immediately, to relieve General Primrose at Candahar, while large reinforcements are sent from Bombay and Bengal. To relieve the consequent drain of soldiers upon India, the reliefs from this country, 4500 men, sail at once.

The British regiments in Afghanistan are:—

Cavalry: 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th Lancers. Infantry: 1st battalion of the 6th Foot; 2nd battalion 7th Foot; 2nd battalion 8th Foot; 2nd battalion 9th Foot; 1st battalion 12th Foot; 2nd battalion 14th Foot; 1st battalion 25th Foot; 51st Regiment; 59th Regiment; 2nd battalion 60th Rifles; and the 66th, 67th, 72nd, 85th, and 92nd Regiments. This is exclusive of the native regiments.

The following shows the approximate strength of the entire forces in Afghanistan during the past month:—Cabul field force, first and second division, 12,668; third division, 6907; Khyber line force, 16,006; Khoorum force, 8576; Candahar force, 11,363: total strength of forces, 55,520.

The Bombay reserve is thus composed:—The D Battery, B Brigade, Artillery, at Kurrachee; F Battery, 2nd Brigade, at Hyderabad; 5th Battery, 8th Brigade, at Kirkee; the 1st Madras Cavalry, at Jacobabad; the 11th Foot, en route from Bombay; the 15th Foot at Kurrachee; the 3rd, 9th, and 24th Native Infantry, en route to the front. It is believed that, in addition to these, two strong Bengal Brigades will be sent to join the relieving force, and it is stated that the 2nd Foot have received orders to proceed at once from Bareilly to Sukkur.

The reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Candahar and the communications are—From Bombay, H Royal Artillery and another battery not named, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry; from Bombay, 5-8th Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (just started from Poona), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry.

Orders have been given to General Roberts to proceed from Cabul to Candahar with a force of 10,000 troops.

THE NEW AMEER OF CABUL.

Abdulrahman or Abdurrahman Khan, who was recently acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Cabul, has long been an exile in Turkestan; but he is the lineal representative of Dost Mohammed, the founder of the Barukzai dynasty. He is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, who was in his turn the eldest son of the Dost, and he is thus nephew to the late Ameer Shere Ali. It is believed that Abdurrahman was born about 1830, so that he is now fifty years of age.

When Dost Mohammed died, in 1863, only twelve days after he had crowned his victorious career by taking the city of Herat, his favourite son and nominated heir, Shere Ali, succeeded at first quietly to the throne. Afzul Khan, the

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1. Castle of Girishk. 2. Old Girishk. 3. Ford and Ferry crossing the river at Abbaza.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, LOOKING NORTH FROM THE POSITION ABOVE ABBAZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.

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THE MAGAZINES.

"Washington Square" supplies the readers of the *Cornhill* with nearly the same intellectual stimulus for which in days past they used to be indebted to Mr. Thackeray. Light, lively, graceful, yet blended with serious interest, and appealing forcibly to the sympathies, it belongs essentially to the class of comedy in narrative, yet is not without the suggestion of tragic power. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous contributions is "Vernon Lee's" essay on Faustus and Helena as types of the supernatural. The brilliancy and copiousness of the diction are so great as sometimes almost to obscure the drift of the argument, which is in general that the supernatural must of necessity part with its essential character of weirdness and vagueness in accommodating itself to artistic treatment. Marlowe is consequently a better exponent of the supernatural than Goethe, although he does not understand it nearly so well. A thoughtful paper on English sculpture in 1880 takes a more favourable view of the present position of the art in this country than is usually entertained. "Why did Shakspeare write tragedies?" is a protest against the idea that his personal experience is frequently embodied in his works. "Foreign Titles" is a pleasant sketch of some of the distinctive features of Continental aristocracy, and "The Ship of Fools" is a curious account of Sebastian Brant's quaint old poem, of which, however, the woodcuts would seem to be the most valuable portion.

The leading contribution to *Macmillan* is a most amusing sketch by a writer, who jocularly objects to the publication of his name after having rendered it quite unmistakable, of an incident of life in a small French provincial town, under the present uneasy relations which political differences have brought about. Our countryman was nearly entrapped in a duel got up to rehabilitate a discredited journalist who, if this article comes to his knowledge, may catch him yet. In an able analysis of the successive enactments on the subject of oaths, Mr. F. Pollock shows that the religious tests they contain were imposed from political motives. There is little else of interest, except General Hutchinson's discussion of the question of naval ordnance, and Mr. Stanley Poole's criticism on the novels of the late Miss Keary.

Blackwood has an interesting review of the history of Central Asia, the "meeting place of empires," a severe scrutiny of the alleged distress in the West of Ireland, a pleasant "talk about sonnets," and a continuation of the amusing sketches of bush life in Queensland. The most entertaining contribution, however, is "Hans Preller," a satire on the extortions of Swiss hotel-keepers in the form of a mediæval legend.

Cardinal Manning's protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to Parliament will attract some attention to an otherwise uninteresting number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and may carry some weight with those who fail to notice that the Cardinal is employing the self-same arguments with which, if he lived in Spain, he would resist the admission of a Protestant to the Legislature. The unquestionable smartness of Mr. Traill's dialogue on "Political Optimism" will hardly convince any statesman that the doctrine of nationalities is one which he can afford to ignore at this time of day; and Mr. Justin M'Carthy's remonstrance with the Irish landowners on their alleged "panic" is more likely than not to satisfy them that it is well founded. Mr. Tuke's sketch of the bright side of Irish peasant proprietorship is a much more valuable contribution to the subject. The only other noticeable feature in the number is Mr. Ruskin's strange incapacity to appreciate Wordsworth.

The most important article in a rather inferior number of the *Fortnightly* is one on Irish landed tenure, by Mr. Justice Longfield, whose long experience as a Judge in the Landed Estates Court lends especial weight to his opinions. His general bias is in favour of the landlords, who, he says, are rarely guilty of oppressive or vexatious conduct. He doubts the feasibility of establishing a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and advocates a modification of the Ulster tenant-right custom as the measure best adapted to reconcile all interests. A kindred question is treated in Sir D. Wedderburn's paper on the alarming impoverishment of the Deccan. Here, again, the claims of the landlord—the State in this instance—are by no means exorbitant; but the customs of the people, especially the expense of weddings and the habit of locking up money in personal ornaments, place formidable obstacles in the way of the best-intentioned Government. With reference to the admitted unpopularity of the present Government in the metropolis, Mr. Wemyss Reid justly and forcibly admonishes Londoners that the provinces have long ago ceased to take their cue from London clubs and newspapers. When, however, he twits them with their inability to foresee the result of the late General Election, he should remember that his own party were equally aghast at the election of 1874. Mr. Fiske expands the reasons of the American revolt from Great Britain, and Mr. Leslie Stephen, in no mincing phrase, denounces the hypocrisy which he attributes to the Parliamentary opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh.

Among a number of excellent contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* may be especially mentioned the continuation of Mr. Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," a picturesque sketch of "Sicilian Hospitality," a favourable estimate of General Garfield's chances for the Presidency, a capital sketch by Mr. Grant White of English equestrian habits, and one of Mark Twain's peculiar pieces of half-mournful humour.

Scribner's Monthly, as usual, is full of articles equally excellent for their literary treatment and copiousness of illustration. Among these the papers on Canada, Mr. Haden's etchings, and England as described by Dickens, may especially be named. The *Victorian Review* has more about Victoria than is always the case with it. Señor Castelar contributes an article on the affairs of Europe which certainly entitles him to the credit of a clearer prevision of the result of the late general election than most Englishmen possessed. The *Church Quarterly* improves decidedly under its present editor. One article, that on Cassiodorus, is of the highest literary merit, and nearly all the rest are distinguished by learning, or scholarship, or philosophical acuteness. The most interesting contribution to the *Month* is one on George IV. and Queen Caroline, which contains some curious passages from unpublished MSS.

Besides the sequel of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua," the *Gentleman's Magazine* has several excellent minor contributions, among which the palm perhaps belongs to Mr. Forfar's sketch of the picturesque Court of a very commonplace Sovereign, the Empress Anne of Russia. Another picture of Court intrigue is portrayed in Mr. Ewald's account, quaintly entitled "A Perished Kernel," of the trial of Lord and Lady Somerset for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Mr. Ewald thinks that James I. himself was concerned in this flagitious business; but there seems an absence of any adequate motive. Mr. Dyer collects the folk-lore of the moon, Mr. Dutton Cook contributes a memoir of Rachel, and Mr. Fitzgerald sketches the Thames between Cremorne and Westminster. Miss Hardy's account of Salt Lake City contains the penetrating remark that those women really adapt themselves to Mormon usages who are more fitted to be mothers than wives. The most remarkable papers in *Temple Bar* are an excellent sketch of Queen Elizabeth's peril in the reign of her sister, some pleasant specimens of the correspondence of the naïve and egotistic Andersen, and a romantic collection of the numerous instances in which books, sometimes as invaluable as Luther's "Table Talk," have escaped destruction by a hair's breadth. "The Return of Aphrodite" is a spirited poem. "The Violin-Player" continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*, "Sophy" of *Time*, and "A Confidential Agent" of *Belgravia*, which also has one of Dr. Andrew Wilson's excellent natural-history papers, the subject this time being jelly-fish.

The excellent serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin comprise the Magazine of Art, Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have received Tinsley's Magazine, and the Summer Number thereof, entitled "Seaside Maidens," containing ten stirring tales of as many seaside places by G. A. Henty, illustrated by ten page illustrations from the facile pencil of Harry Furniss; the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Social Notes, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

THE CITY COMPANIES' COMMISSION.

The *London Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir R. A. Cross, Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Albert Pell, Mr. W. H. James, M.P., Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., to inquire into the City companies. Mr. H. D. Warr is appointed secretary. The terms of the Commission are as follows:—

We do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into all the companies to which these presents apply, and into the circumstances and dates of their foundation and the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried into effect, and into any Acts of Parliament, charters, trust deeds, decrees of Court, or other documents founding, regulating, or affecting the said companies, or any of them:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the constitution and powers of the governing bodies of the said companies, and the mode of admission of freemen, livery, and other members of the said companies, and the number of freemen, livery, or other persons constituting the said companies, and the gains, privileges, or emoluments to which all or any of such persons are entitled by reason of their being members of such companies:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the officers and servants of such companies, and the salaries or other emoluments to which such officers and servants are entitled, and the mode of appointment of such officers and servants, and the duties which they perform:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the property of, or held on trust for or by such companies, both real and personal, and where the same is situate, and of what it is composed, and the capital value of the several descriptions of such property, and the annual income of such property, and the mode in which the property is managed and the income is expended:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to report to us, under your hands and seals, what you shall find touching or concerning the premisses upon such inquiry as aforesaid, and also to consider and report what measures (if any) are, in the judgment of you or any three or more of you, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the said companies or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof:

And we do hereby empower you to make separate reports in relation to any matter concerning the premisses at such time and in such manner as you, or any three or more of you, may think expedient:

And we do hereby declare that the companies to which these presents apply are all the companies named in the second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Municipal Corporations in England and Wales:

And for the better enabling you to form a sound judgment on the premisses, we do hereby authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you may judge most competent by reason of their situation, knowledge, and experience, to afford you correct information on the subjects of this inquiry; also to cause all persons to bring and produce before you, or any three or more of you, all and singular records, books, papers, and other documents touching the premisses which may be in the custody or under the control of them, or any of them; also to inquire of the premisses, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever And we will and command that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in July was 83,116, of whom 46,274 were in workhouses and 36,842 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 721, of whom 487 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BARNWELL:
Lays and Lyrics: consisting of Poems, chiefly humorous. By George Lancaster.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE.
The Northern Watering Places of France. By Rosa Baughan.
Sick Nursing at Home. By S. F. A. Caulfeild.
The Bicyclists' Guide to Machines and Makers. By Robert Edward Phillips.

BENTLEY AND SON:
Pious Frauds. A Novel. By Albany de Fonblanque. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS:
The Odyssey of Homer. Books I.—XII. Translated into English verse. With Notes and Parallel Passages. By Sir Charles Du Cane.
A Handbook of Deerstalking. By Alexander Macrae. With Introduction by Horatio Ross, Esq.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON:
Songs for Little Singers in the Sunday School and Home. By Henry King Lewis.

HURST AND BLACKETT:
Monsieur Guizot in Private Life—1787-1874. By his Daughter, Madame de Witt. Translated by M. C. M. Simpson.

ISBISTER:
The Kindergarten Principle: Its Educational Value and Chief Applications. By Mary J. Lyschinska.

LOW AND CO.:
"Wait a Year." By H. Bowra. 3 vols.
The Great Artists:
Sir Edwin Landseer. By Frederick G. Stephens.
Sir Joshua Reynolds. By F. S. Pulling.

LUCAS AND CO.:
Proceedings of the Musical Association. Sixth Session.

PAUL AND CO.:
Through a Needle's Eye. By Hesba Stretton. Second Edition.

STANFORD:
The Parliamentary Poll-Book of all Elections from 1832 to July 1880. Greatly enlarged edition. By F. H. McCalmont.
Handbook to the County of Kent. By G. Phillips Bevan. Third Edition.
Tourists' Guide to South Devon. By R. N. Worth. Second Edition.
Lincoln Pocket Guide. By Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart.
Tourists' Guide to Sussex. By George F. Chambers. Second Edition.
Tourists' Guide to the West Riding of Yorkshire. By G. Phillips Bevan. Second Edition.
Round About London. By Rev. William J. Loftie. Fourth Edition.

TINSLEY BROS.:
The Sport of Fate. By Richard Dowling. 3 vols.
Winged Words. By H. Spicer. 2 vols.

LECTURE ON ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of The College, Highbury New Park, gave on Saturday afternoon last, at the British Museum, a lecture on the antiquities in the Assyrian galleries. Among those present were the Bishop of London with his family circle, and the Persian Ambassador, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Mount Cashell, Lady Helena Newenham, Sir William and Lady Muir, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Bond, the chief librarian, and a number of clergymen and ladies.

The object of Dr. Kinns was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection. In a general survey of the collection, Dr. Kinns remarked that it was unique, and its value could not be estimated. It showed us the manners and customs of this very ancient and extinct people. By the pictures in stone and the writings we could see how they lived and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 2000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. Dr. Kinns dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, and the character of their palaces and temples, and pointed out the very great cruelties which were practised upon the captives that are too graphically depicted in many of the sculptures, where the victims are represented as being flayed alive, impaled on sharp stakes, or suffering other unmentionable tortures. In one of the rural scenes, the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus, who quaffs the goblet in an arbour, is gratified by the sight of the head of his enemy, Te-umman, king of Elam, hanging upon one of the trees. The Doctor showed the signet cylinder of Dungi, one of the earliest kings of Babylonia, some 4000 years ago, and the seal of Darius, which was probably attached to the decree which committed Daniel's enemies to the lions' den. The Royal game was the lion. Parks were kept entirely for the king to enjoy the lion-hunt. Lions are finely represented in all stages of the sport, pierced with arrows, being slain with spears, attacking the led horse of the king or his eunuchs. The Chaldean stone with the account of the Deluge was shown, and parallel passages were read from the Chaldean and from the Pentateuch, showing the wonderful agreement as to the relation of the occurrences before and after the Deluge in the two sources of information.

At the close the Bishop of London most cordially thanked Dr. Kinns in the name of the company for an exceedingly instructive and agreeable afternoon, and especially for the interesting confirmations he had given them of the truth of the historical Scriptures.

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

Intermittent showers fell during Monday; but, notwithstanding the weather, vast numbers of holiday-makers were abroad, and the various places of amusement, particularly such as afforded shelter from the rain, were thronged with visitors. The Crystal Palace was visited by 40,000 persons and the Alexandra Palace by the enormous number of 107,852. At the National Gallery the admissions numbered 24,160 against 13,000 last year; at the British Museum they were 9290 against 7600 last year. The Royal Academy had 5800 visitors up to five o'clock, and the Society of British Artists, which was opened free for the first time, had 1100 visitors. The Tower was visited by about 3000 persons, the Zoological Society's Gardens by 18,734, and Kew Gardens by 32,000, or a falling off of 21,000 as compared with last year. The total number of visitors to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on payment of 2d. each, was 11,370. Large numbers of people went to Hampstead-heath and Epping Forest; but here, of course, as at the other open-air resorts, the amusements were more or less spoilt by the rain. The State apartments at Windsor Castle were visited by 5678 persons.

Numerous excursion-trains carried large numbers of holiday-makers from the various railway termini to Brighton, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and other places; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the Thames steamers, both up and down the river, were largely patronised. There was, with few exceptions, an increase in the railway traffic as compared with last year. The chief falling off was on the Great Western line, which booked only 28,000 passengers at the London stations, against 33,000 last year.

The visitors to the Continent were more numerous than usual. The Flushing boat from Queenborough last Friday carried 400 passengers. The Great Eastern Railway had also a full train of passengers for the Continent on Saturday evening from Liverpool-street station. Their steamer the Claud Hamilton left Harwich with 286 passengers, and the Lady Tyler with 220 passengers, for Rotterdam.

It will interest those curious in such matters to know that at the Alexandra Palace there were consumed 720 dozen of spirits, 470 dozen of wine, 1600 dozen bottles of ale, 750 dozen bottles of stout, 9000 dozen of lemonade, ginger beer, soda water, and seltzer water, 350 barrels of draught ale, 30,000 cups of tea and coffee, 12,600 one-shilling teas, 22 tons of meat, 60,000 buns and cakes, 12 van loads of salad, 7 tons of potatoes, 7600 dinners, 42,000 loaves of bread. £440 worth of fruit was sold, and £175 was taken for sweetmeats alone. It is estimated that plate to the value of £100 was either broken or lost. The staff in the refreshment departments numbered 1140 persons. All the entertainments were free, and it is calculated that 8000 visitors attended the theatre; 20,000 saw the different performances of "Red Riding Hood; 12,000 listened to the concerts; and 9000 witnessed the wrestling tournaments.

A Board of Trade inquiry was held last Saturday into the loss of the sailing-ship Essex, with twenty-five lives. Her cargo consisted of rice, and the investigation was regarded as a representative one, owing to the frequent loss of rice-laden vessels. The Commissioners decided that she was too deeply laden, that the cargo was stowed so as to endanger her safety, and that she was too hurriedly loaded.

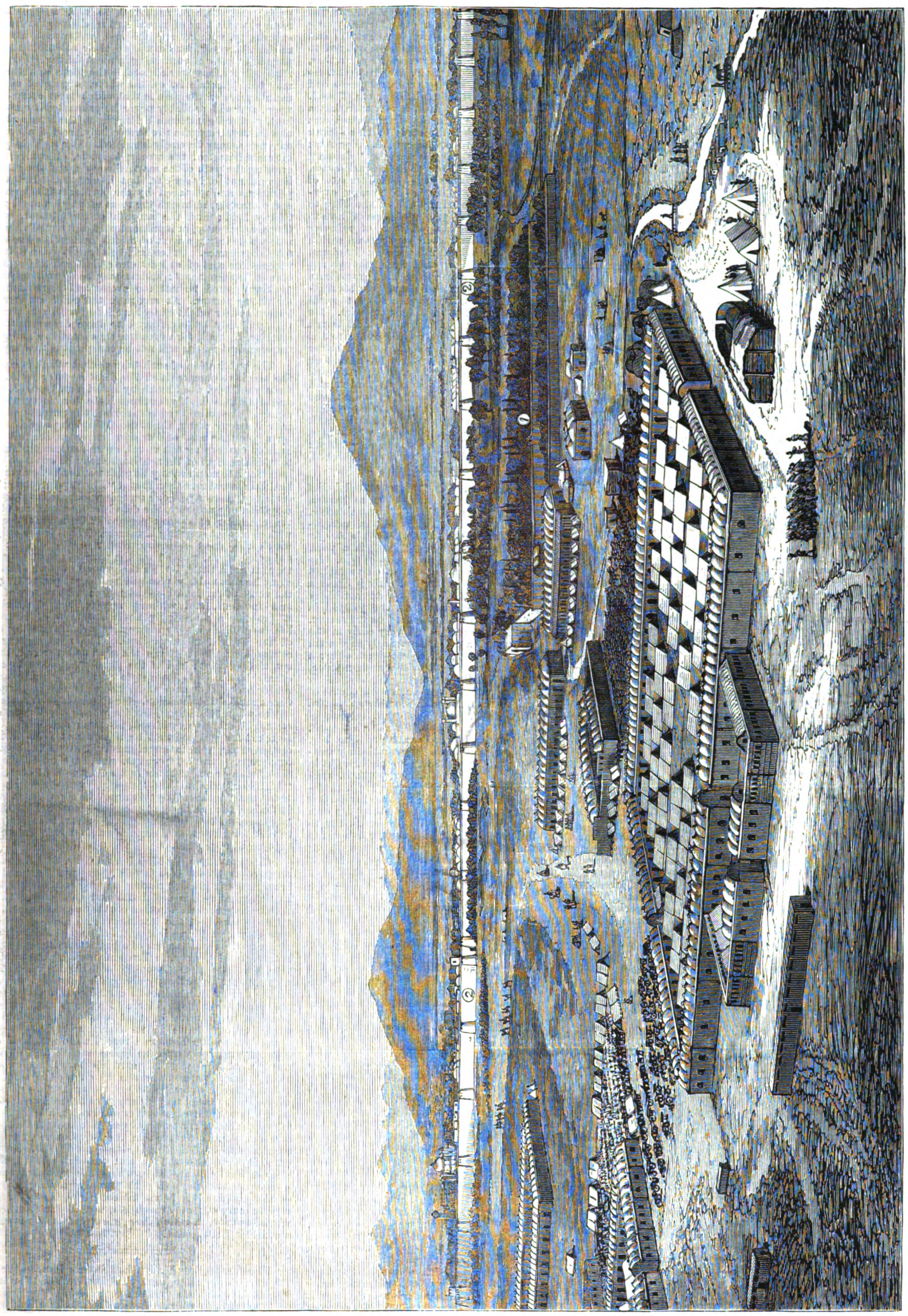
Lord Dunglass, says the *Glasgow Herald*, has in his possession seventy-nine coins recently recovered by the workmen engaged gutting out the foundation of the building in Main-street, Douglas, known as the "Old Lodge." The gold coins are very well preserved, most of them having been deposited in a jar. The following is a list of the coins briefly detailed:—Nine Elizabethan shillings and fourteen sixpences; four English gold coins called the unit, five English shillings, two sixpences, and two Irish shillings of James I.; four thistle marks of James VI., Scotland, dated 1601; two English half-crowns, fourteen shillings, and three sixpences of Charles I.'s reign; one small Scottish copper coin called a "turner;" six dollars of Albert and Elizabeth of Brabant, and seven quarter dollars; three dollars of Philip IV. of Spain, and one half-dollar; one small coin of Charles IX. of Sweden, 1607; one small defaced and illegible coin

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, FROM THREE MILES SOUTH OF THE ABBAZA POSITION, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CANDAHAR, WITH THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS, UNDER GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART.

1. General Sir Donald Stewart's Quarters. 2 and 2. City of Candahar.

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NOVELS.

The autobiographical form of writing is a little awkward sometimes, as, for example, in the case of the three volumes entitled *In Her Majesty's Keeping*, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield (Richard Bentley and Son); for the reader, especially just now, when so much literature is composed by ex-convicts and ticket-of-leave men, might not unreasonably conclude that the author is a murderer, a "lifer," and has to report himself at the end of every volume he writes, or oftener, to the police. The story, in fact, is, for the most part, a record of the experiences supposed to have been undergone by an unfortunate gentleman, an artist by profession, who, having Spanish as well as English blood in his veins, and a woman "with a waspish tongue" for a wife, is goaded, as the author seems to insinuate that it is quite natural for anybody to be, into rushing away from home, getting drunk "at a pothouse of questionable repute," felling "a man with a quart pot," falling upon him on the ground, and proceeding "to hammer in his skull with it" until he is dead. At any rate, this is what the cultivated artist is supposed to do; and having done it, having been tried and found guilty of wilful murder, he is sentenced to death, but respited through certain representations made to the Home Secretary. His sentence is commuted to penal servitude for life, with a chance that, if he should behave well for twenty years, he may, perhaps, have his case reconsidered, "and even be released on a ticket-of-leave." Meanwhile, by the assumption of a wrong name and by other means he keeps his fate a secret from his "waspish" wife and his angelic daughter; and in due time he is driven in "Black Maria" to Pentonville, and afterwards removed to Dartmoor. The idea of the book seems to have been suggested by the publications which have been issued pretty plentifully of late years, professedly written by gentlemen who have been "in trouble;" and the object of it seems to have been, on the one hand, to show how little dependence is to be placed upon certain statements contained in those publications, and, on the other hand, to present a truthful picture of what takes place in our penal establishments, to acknowledge what is good in them, to hold up to reprobation what is bad, and to offer suggestions for improvement. The way in which this is done is as follows:—The hot-blooded artist, who has wielded the quart-pot to such murderous effect, gives a series of sketches of various comrades in like condemnation with himself, as well as of a few warders and of a governor or two, a chaplain, a doctor, and a scripture-reader; and then the chief warder is permitted to discourse in his own peculiar language about criminals, or at any rate prisoners, their conduct and their treatment, from his own point of view. It will be clear, therefore, that to class such a work among novels is to take a little liberty, excusable on the ground of convenience; there is little or nothing in the narrative beyond a plain, graphic description of certain exceedingly repulsive characters and extremely disagreeable phases of life. Perhaps the most powerful and most remarkable part of the book is that in which attention is drawn to the means whereby, even in a prison, under the severest discipline, beneath the closest supervision, force of character may make one prisoner the slave of another, and even the custodian the slave of the creature in custody. Or if force of character seem to be too favourable a term to apply to the influence exercised by a brutal bully or an ingenious knave, let some more appropriate words be chosen to express what is intended. "I have tried," says the author, "by means of parable and exhortation, to point out sundry defects in certain branches of the penal system, as well as one or two serious blemishes with reference to other matters—notably, with regard to the probably well-meaning, but certainly abortive, action of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the outrageous treatment of military prisoners." That is the gist of his work; and the reader will now know what to expect—something very different from a merely pleasant, or even unpleasant, romance, having no object beyond amusement or beguilement. As regards military offences, however, it may be added, in conclusion, that the author, like so many other persons, does not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the enormity of some of the military offences he specifies. For a soldier to be insubordinate, or to strike or attempt to strike a superior, is an offence which it would be highly dangerous to regard as anything but vile; attach the least idea of heroic weakness to it, and, as a Roman would have said, "Actum est de exercitu."

Irresistible literary gentlemen, with their characteristic doubts about the existence of a Supreme Being, seem to come off second best, even in this world, according to the example presented in *Grisel Romney*, by M. E. Fraser-Tytler (Marcus Ward and Co.), which is the title of a very pleasantly written novel, in two slender volumes. The purpose of the story, if there be any particular purpose, is apparently to show how a judgment overtook an irresistible literary gentleman, who rejoices in the somewhat plebeian name of Jack Hunt, who captivates women with an ease which reminds one of the manner in which the great Cæsar used to come, see, and conquer, and who, nevertheless, lives to find each heroine married to the person popularly known as "another," after he has himself been engaged to both angels. Why he should meet with so humiliating a fate is hardly to be explained on any other ground than that the author desired to read a severe lesson to those clever paragons, not uncommon in the present day, who, though they are unimpeachable on the score of soberness, temperance, and chastity, have no sound religious convictions, and are all abroad on matters of faith. The worst of it is, as often happens in novels, we are obliged to take Mr. Hunt's stupendous abilities and attractiveness a great deal upon trust; although it must be acknowledged that, if he found "reviewing" so profitable a vocation as he seems to have found it, he was certainly a very wonderful man, a very alchemist indeed. To the ordinary reader it may appear that Mr. Hunt's great strength lay in an "ulster," which he was wont to wear, and upon which some unnecessary stress seems to be laid, unless it was endowed with certain properties similar to those which the cap of Fortunatus is fabled to have possessed. However all this may be, it is undeniable that the story is a very pretty story, though slight and barren of either remarkable incident or profound study of character. A paralytic stroke and a runaway carriage, the latter unattended by fatal consequences, so far as life and limb are concerned, comprise almost, if not quite, the whole of the more stirring occurrences; and novel-readers must by this time be perfectly callous in the presence of such ordinary calamities. On the other hand, there is a great deal of agreeable prattle, a vision of tableaux vivants, a sound of lively music, a patter of dancing feet, a scent of orange-blossoms, a pervading atmosphere of love, a gleam of bright eyes, an occasional duet of kissing. It is, in fact a picture of real life, as life is led among the comfortable classes, though the picture is but a trifling sketch, with the figures somewhat indistinct and the colour lightly laid on.

The 30th Hussars, a regiment which will probably be looked for in vain in Hart's "Army List," are giving a ball at the commencement of the second of the two volumes entitled *Alan Dering*, by the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh (Richard Bentley and Son); and among the dancers at that ball the very happiest hearts are to be found in the bosoms of Alan Dering, a captain in the aforesaid regiment, and Rosabel Dumaresque, "the acknowledged beauty of the evening." Alan and Rosabel are engaged to be married; and in due time the marriage takes place. He is represented to be a dreamer, a poetical, or at any rate a romantic, thinker; she is a sweet, pink and white, pretty creature, with a soul which soars a very little way, if at all, above millinery. Now, in former days, as we have already learned from the first volume, Alan has fallen in with and fallen in love with a very superior young woman, with more than his own proportion of mental and spiritual depth and elevation; but she has been obliged to refuse him, because she has promised her eccentric old father, Lord Ercildoun, to marry her cousin, Sir Francis Ruthven. So Alan and Rosabel are married, and so are Sir Francis and Cecil, the lady with the unusually liberal allowance of soul. Lady Ruthven, as Cecil has now become, is very soon left a widow, her husband having died whilst they were abroad, and her reappearance in London society threatens to be a serious matter for the peace of the Derings' household. For Alan and Cecil have each been cherishing a certain "dream" from the very first day almost of their acquaintance, a dream in which each becomes the complement of the other's happiness. Indeed, Alan is so greatly exercised in mind that he, a married man too, shocking to relate, does not hesitate to tell his passionate tale of love to the charming widow, and profess his intention of refusing to follow his regiment to India so that he may remain within the magic circle of her immediate influence in England. Hereupon the noble widow speaks out nobly, and, though not concealing her favourable sentiments towards him, exacts from him a promise to be true to honour and duty, join his regiment, and discharge a faithful husband's functions towards his comparatively silly but certainly unoffending wife. He promises and fulfils his promise; but his steadfastness is not tried for very long: the novelist, all-powerful, comes to the rescue, removes the silly wife to a more distant and a better land than India, and brings the widow and her lover together again. This is really all the history of Alan Dering; though with it is loosely connected another, of a somewhat tragic and pathetic but hackneyed sort, the only object of which, one would say, is to put Alan Dering in possession of certain property. The portions of the story which exhibit the most indisputable signs of excellence are those in which Lord Ercildoun and his daughter, Cecil Ruthven, are introduced: the eccentric old nobleman, especially, is very well sketched, and it is almost a pity that there is so little of him.

Irresistible literary gentlemen, with "no very fixed belief in a God," appear destined to take a position as heroes, formerly occupied, in novels of more or less fashionable life, by rakish captains and wicked lords; and, in accordance with the growing practice, the hero of *There's Rue for You*, by Mrs. Arthur Kennard (Chapman and Hall) is a poet, whose works, strange to observe, have an enormous sale. He is also a diplomatist—that is to say, he seems to be attached in some capacity to the diplomatic profession. He is likewise a madman, which is the best explanation of his extraordinary proceedings; although to give extracts from the journal in which he jotted down his ravings is a little hard on the reader. However, such as he is, he is encountered very early in the narrative, having just written a poem, immensely successful and subversive of the whole moral and conventional code; a poem which, when we first make the heroine's acquaintance, she is on her way to demand at the circulating library. Now this heroine is a beautiful married woman, whose course of reading, both before and after marriage, is scarcely calculated to mould her into the simple, unsophisticated mother of children, such as her honest, manly, and, for all his wealth, unpretentious husband would like to see her. She has, evidently, restless, romantic, intellectually ambitious yearnings; she is, in fact, a dangerous woman to be brought in contact with the fascinating literary hero. Or, perhaps, such contact may be said to threaten danger to both. They, therefore, of course, become extremely intimate; he saves her darling child's life, and she gives him a locket containing her own hair. She even allows him to use language to her to which she ought not to have listened; and, having listened to it, having also shown some very singular emotion in his company and even at his presence, she certainly supplies him with some little, or by no means little, reason for supposing that the ardent love with which she inspires him is to a very considerable extent reciprocated by her. But he cannot be excused, save on the ground of insanity, for the incredible baseness of his conduct in betraying what he unquestionably was justified in suspecting might possibly be the state of the lady's feelings towards him to her own husband, under especially critical circumstances, and treacherously contriving to prevent an explanation between the husband and wife. Happily, the husband knocks him down; but that is a mere trivial detail. The wife is estranged from her husband, debarred from seeing her children, and flies to Italy—a course which gives the author an opportunity of airing a little easy Italian, just as a few equally easy lessons in French and German have already been impressed upon the reader. What is the end of it all may be left for others to divine or to discover from the book itself, which consists of but two volumes; it must be doubted, however, whether much sympathy will be felt for the heroine, who acts, to say the least of it, with most censurable imprudence. The story is of particularly slight texture, and not remarkable for originality in plot, characters, or incidents; it contains little to instruct or exercise the mind, and little or nothing to call forth emotion; but it is distinguished for the power of reproducing in a lively style, with abundant detail, the scenes and the gossip which are supposed to make up the daily social life of well-connected and well-to-do people, and there are thousands of readers over whom this power has an influence more potent than any other.

The autobiographical method is adopted in the first chapter of the story contained in the three volumes entitled *Lady Laura*, by Mary Elizabeth Christie (Strahan and Company), which commences with an account of a picture-gallery and certain wonderful portraits contained therein; but at the beginning of the second chapter the first person is dropped, and it appears that the story which is to come will have little or nothing to do with the person who narrates it; and we are warned that it is to be "a quiet story of modern days, in which is no mystery but such as is revealed in every unfolding of human character; no horror but that which attends the passage of pure spirits from dreamland into life; no dramatic movement but the play of passion and principle among the shifting motives of the heart; no outcome but the time-worn passage through error and repentance into the open spaces of forgiveness and atonement." The impatient reader, therefore, may be inclined to growl out that, if it be so, then fifty good pages have been wasted in unnecessary verbiage, and that the look-out is not encouraging for lovers of thrilling incident. But connection is kept up with the introductory chapter by an occasional allusion; and a reader's senses may be pleasantly affected by something more wholesome than thrilling incidents, by vivid descriptions of natural scenery and by an interesting analysis of natural feelings and natural proceedings. Those excellent substitutes for causes which produce a questionable excitement are not altogether absent from the novel under consideration; but, on the other hand, they are not present in such quantity and force as so relieve the story from a certain oppressiveness arising from the too great prevalence of mere talk and sentiment over real business and brisk movement. The writing is very good throughout, and very powerful in parts; and there is, from first to last, a current of strong feeling, and a tone of moral and intellectual superiority, real superiority, without any airs and pretences. There are few readers, however, who can keep their attention fixed through page after page of moralising, philosophising, speculating, and rhapsodising, however admirable the ideas and the language may be. The tale is, on the whole, a painful one; and the main source of the pain is that which is so commonly drawn upon, and will probably never be exhausted by novelists. A highly-gifted gentleman belonging to the literary heroes just now in vogue marries the wrong lady, and the consequences are such as may be easily imagined. The right lady, being an intimate friend of the wrong lady, is, of course, constantly crossing the path of the married couple, and the complications become not only serious, but dangerous. But these complications are managed by the author with great delicacy and discretion, although the reins of passion are by no means tightly held; and the seventh commandment, which is at times, apparently, in imminent peril of irremediable breakage, receives no infringement of which human laws or society can take cognisance. Of course, this result cannot be attained without the cost of at least one embittered life, and, perhaps, of one broken heart; and it may be a question whether the penalty exacted be not too severe and be not inflicted upon the wrong person. At any rate, the chief sufferer, whom a lenient author might easily have let off with a lighter sentence, will probably be considered to have deserved the extreme severity, if at all, for unreasonable adoration of a being whose transcendent merits will not be conspicuous to everybody.

The publication of such tales as that which is contained in the single volume entitled *The Rival Doctors:* by A. Lapointe, translated from the French by Henri Van Laun (J. C. Nimmo and Bain), is highly commendable for many reasons, and especially because it tends to correct the erroneous ideas which prevail among many, if not most, English people, who, misled by a peculiar sort of Parisian literature, are full of apprehension concerning the moral, or rather immoral, atmosphere to which readers of French stories may be exposed. It would be difficult to mention any English work of fiction pervaded by a healthier moral tone than that of "The Rival Doctors;" though, certainly, there is just one scene in which, without the slightest suspicion of pruriency, the details of a scandalous plot to ruin the character of sundry persons of both sexes are described with somewhat startling bluntness. That is the only scene to which the most sensitive reader could object; and the objection would not be on the score of immorality, of which there is not a tittle, but on the ground of plain speaking. The story is particularly pleasant reading; perfectly simple, to the verge of crudeness occasionally; with plenty of character and incident, and without any tedious digressions; and it presents a charmingly novel spectacle of French village life, as well as a very instructive and interesting exposition of the French marriage-laws. The rival doctors form, of course, a contrast between the good and the bad, the learned and the ignorant; and if the good one makes love after an effusive and a high-flown style which may make an English reader smile, allowance must be made for Gallic nature and Gallic modes of expression. The translator is well known as one to whom the French language is as familiar as, even if it cannot be exactly considered, his own; and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that he is never at fault in his appreciation, though he is sometimes evidently a little astray in his rendering. He is, perhaps, not more un-English than a Scotchman or an Irishman in his management of "shall" and "will" or "would" and "should," but when he persistently translates "ignorer" by "ignore," he shows, as in some other instances, that he has not complete command of the English language. The incompleteness, however, is scarcely sufficient to call for notice, and certainly does not interfere with the enjoyment of perusal.

The translation, by Miss Bertha Ness, of Edmond About's *Story of an Honest Man* (3 vols., Sampson Low and Co.), will bring to many English readers an improved acquaintance with French middle-class social life and character. There are, it is to be hoped, as well in that country as in our own, not a few "honest men" of the intelligent and high-spirited *bourgeois* type shown in Pierre Dumont, the hero of this fictitious autobiography. He is the son of a brave working carpenter at the little town of Courcy, in Touraine, and grandson of a retired veteran soldier of the Republic and the Empire. The death of his father, in gallantly doing his duty as a *sapeur-pompier* in the fire at M. Simonnot's earthenware factory, is the first important event of Pierre Dumont's experiences. He becomes an artisan of that establishment, and rises to a post of confidence in its commercial department, which sends him to the London Great Exhibition, and all round Europe, and by which he gains wealth and an influential position in the world. But his heart remains true to early friendships, and the wife he chooses to wed, after all, is Mdlle. Barbe-Luce Bonafigue, the arch little Southern girl, who seems to make him as happy as he deserves. Among the comrades of Pierre Dumont is one Basset, a stern Republican, whose character is a truthful portraiture of the disposition of some of those concerned in the Revolution of 1848, and in resistance to the Napoleonic *coup d'état* of 1851. The narrative extends farther to the German invasion of 1870, and to the siege of Belfort, in Alsace, where the "honest man," being a true patriot though no politician, serves among the defenders of that fortress. It is an interesting, animated, and characteristic story of real French life, not of Parisian, but of provincial society, in which there are elements of moral worth to a considerable amount.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him, in the Chancery Division on Saturday, an application on behalf of Sir Henry Havelock to obtain an order for the annual payment of a sum of £2700 out of an estate bequeathed to him and his heirs in tail under the will of his cousin, named Allan. The will of the testator directs that the income of his estate shall be accumulated at compound interest for twenty-one years, and then invested in land, and that a dispute of the provision of the will shall entail a forfeiture. According to these provisions Sir Henry Havelock will have attained the age of seventy years before he can derive advantage under the will, and he sought to obtain payment of the sum specified in order properly to bring up his children. Vice-Chancellor Malins regretted that at present he saw no means of granting so reasonable an application. He directed that the question should be more fully argued, and in the meantime authorised the immediate payment of £1500 without prejudice to his future decision.

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OBITUARY.

THE HON. GREVILLE T. HOWARD.

The Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Castle Rising, King's Lynn, Norfolk. He was born Dec. 22, 1836, the second son of Charles John, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and tenth Earl of Berkshire, by Isabella, his wife, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard (brother of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk), and was next brother of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, and was formerly a Commissioner in Lunacy. He inherited the estate of Castle Rising in 1876, under the will of his aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The Hon. Mr. Howard married, Sept. 18, 1873, Lady Audrey Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend, and leaves a young family of two sons and two daughters.

MR. WILSON, OF RIGMADEN.

William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Lunesdale, Torquay, J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland, died on the 26th ult., aged seventy. He was second son of Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., J.P., of Kendal, and succeeded his brother in 1870. Mr. Wilson, whose death we record, was educated at Haileybury College, was formerly in the Indian Civil Service, and served as High Sheriff for the county of Westmorland in 1863. He married, first, in 1843, Maria Letitia, daughter of Richard P. Hulme, Esq., of Maisonnette, Devon, which lady died in 1873; and secondly, in 1875, Elizabeth, daughter of John Morland, Esq., formerly of Capplethwaite Hall, Westmorland. By his first wife he leaves, with other issue, a son, Christopher Wyndham Wilson, Esq., J.P., of High Park, Kendal.

GENERAL SIR M. STACK.

General Sir Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry, died on the 20th ult. at the Hayes, Prestbury, near Cheltenham. He was born 1796, the second son of the late Rev. John Stack, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Captain Barker, R.N., and entered the Army in 1815. Besides various minor affairs, he served in the campaign in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier, and at the Battle of Hyderabad. He attained the rank of General in 1873, and was placed on the retired list in 1877. The General was nominated C.B. in 1843, and K.C.B. in 1867. He married, in 1824, Cecilia, daughter of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and leaves a son, Major Charles Edward Stack, of the Bombay Army.

VICE-ADMIRAL BARNARD.

Vice-Admiral Frederick Lamport Barnard, of Furzebrook, Axminster, died suddenly on the 28th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Edward Barnard, entered the Royal Navy in 1827, and served successively on the home station, at the Cape of Good Hope, Lisbon, and in troop-ships to North America and the West Indies. He was for a time Senior Officer at Buenos Ayres. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral retired list in 1874, and Vice-Admiral last year.

The deaths are also announced of:—

John Marcus Barron, Esq., of Georgestown, County Waterford, J.P., on July 19, at Turret House, Tramore.

Colonel Henry Zouch Darrah, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 6th ult., at Genoa, aged forty-nine.

Major Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, Madras Staff Corps, on June 20, at Rajahmundry, aged forty-four.

The Rev. Edward Banister, for twenty-one years Vicar of Besthorpe, Norfolk, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-one.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Lyster, late 94th Foot, and late of The Firs, Brentwood, Essex, on the 20th ult., in his sixty-fourth year.

Captain Henry Maynard Bingham, R.N., on the 28th ult., aged fifty-one. He was second son of the late Rev. Richard Bingham, Vicar of Queenborough, Kent.

The Rev. Samuel Brodrib Bergne, for many years one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-four.

James L. Hammond, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an Assistant Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, on the 23rd ult., at Clyde Villa Hammersmith, aged fifty-one.

Thurlow Hovell Godfrey, late Captain H.E.I.C.S., on June 25, at Coimbatore; and William Haley Godfrey, Retired Lieutenant-Colonel H.E.I.C.S., on April 12, at Ootacamund. They were sons of the late Major Charles Godfrey, R.H.A., and grandsons of the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Bishop of Durham.

The Hon. Harriet Anne Waldegrave, on the 26th ult., in her eighty-seventh year. She was the third daughter of William, first Lord Radstock, G.C.B., who was elevated to the Peerage for his distinguished naval services, by Cornelia, his wife, second daughter of David Van Lennap, Esq., of Smyrna, and was sister of Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, father of the present peer.

The Hon. Mrs. Monckton (Arabella Martha), of Southwell Manor, Notts, suddenly, on the 25th ult., at Schwalbach, Germany. She was daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Widmerpool, Notts; was married, June 10, 1845, to Colonel the Hon. Edmund Gambier Monckton, brother of the sixth Viscount Galway, and was left a widow, Oct. 7, 1872, with four sons and three daughters. Her eldest son is heir-presumptive to the viscounty of Galway.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Adair, 2nd Somersetshire Militia, J.P., of Heatherton, Somerset, and of Colhays, Devon, from a fall from his horse. Colonel Adair was eldest son of the late Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heatherton; received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (where he graduated M.A. 1856); and was formerly Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He married, 1860, Caroline, daughter of J. G. Turnbull, Esq., late Accountant-General at Madras, and leaves issue.

The Hon. Arthur Lascelles, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., at Norley, Cheshire, aged seventy-three. He was the youngest son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He married, Nov. 18, 1834, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and had three sons and seven daughters. His eldest son is Major Walter Richard Lascelles, of the Rifle Brigade.

The Hon. Chichester Thomas Skeffington, on the 18th ult., at Charlemont-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin. He was the second son of Thomas Henry, Viscount Ferrard (only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, afterwards Lord Oriel, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons), by Harriet, his wife, in her own right Viscountess Massereene, only daughter of the last Earl of Massereene. Mr. Skeffington married, Dec. 20, 1845, Amelia, second daughter of the late Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq., of Ballyseedy, County Kerry, and had four sons and six daughters. His third daughter is Lady Muskerry.

CHESS.

E J M (Jamaica).—The game is well played by A F M, but so poorly by his adversary as to deprive it of all interest. If found correct, the problem shall have a diagram.

H H (Broadmoor).—Thanks; it shall be examined.

Senex.—The key move of the solution of No. 1891 is 1. K to Kt 7th.

Dr F St (Blandford-square).—The correction is noted, and the problem as amended shall be re-examined.

Leonce B (Liverpool).—There were fourteen competitors in the Grand Tourney of 1862 and six prizes. The gentleman mentioned gained the third prize, value £30.

T W N (Fulham).—The problem is by Herr Bayer, and has been already published in London and elsewhere.

W S V (Paddington).—It is unsuitable. There are not a dozen persons in the world who would attempt the solution of a problem in forty-one moves, although we agree with you that such compositions are frequently simpler than those in fewer moves.

H F A (New York).—The paper comes regularly to hand. Thanks.

Knight Errant.—There is only one solution of No. 1898, and that is the author's.

H L (Reading).—If White touched the adverse Pawn he is bound to capture it.

J R E (Stuttgardt).—The games are very acceptable, and we shall be glad to see more between the same players.

An Old Hand.—The initials E. B. C. heading Problem No. 448 are those of Mr. E. B. Cook, now residing in Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Va (U.S.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1895, 1896, and 1897.

M Cumming (Augusta, U.S.A.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1896 and 1897.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1899 received from Alfred W Hale, J W W, H Hampton, M A Hind, and Emile Frau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1900 received from E H H V, E L G, H Hampton, G C Baxter, Emile Frau, and Hesley Hall.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1901 received from H B, Dr F St, Shadforth, Cant, E L G, Julia Short, Arnhold Karberg, S Karberg (Cologne), An Old Hand, Kitten, M O'Halloran, C S Coxe, E Elsbury, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, C Oswald, Elsie, S Farrant, C Darragh, R Jessop, Nerina, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, H Brewster, R Gray, L Falcon (Antwerp), B Dyke, P Richmond, Fred Richmond, H G Richmond, H Langford, G Fosbrooke, N Cator, Jupiter Junior, G L Mayne, Otto F, A Kentish Man, Carioca, E H Brooks, W M Curtis, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, H Brewster, L Casella, James Dobson, Otto Wolter, H Hampton, G C Baxter, D W Kell, M Dawson, Theodor Willink, H Blacklock, J Tucker, J W W, R Ingersoll, and A C Edwards.

Solution of Problem No. 1900.

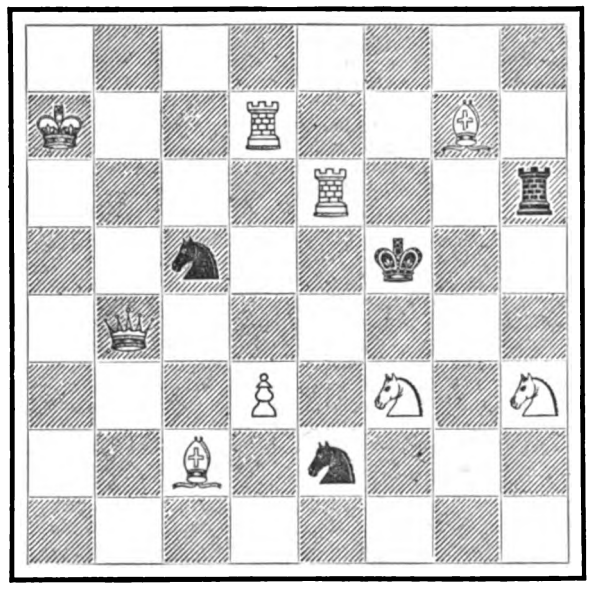
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt sq	K to K 5th
2. B to Q 6th	K moves
3. Kt or B mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1903.

From the set to which has been awarded the first prize in the American Congress Problem Tourney.

Motto "Per aspera, ad astra."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently in London between the Rev. Mr. Earnshaw and another Amateur.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. B to R 4th	

The best square for the Bishop at this juncture is K 2nd.

8.	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
10. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th

10. B to K 3rd is the usual move here; and as it forces the adverse Knight to K 5th it is preferable to the move in the text.

11. Castles	Castles
12. Kt to K sq	

Such an early retreat bodes ill to the White forces. If, however, he had played 12. Kt to K 5th, Black would probably have continued with 12. Q to B 2nd, followed, on the retreat of the Knight to B 4th, by 13. B to K Kt 5th.

12.	R to K sq
13. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd

A very fine conception. He now threatens to win the Queen by 14. B to K Kt 5th, a move that would be ineffective while this square is unguarded.

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
14. P to Q Kt 4th	

Overlooking the object of Black's last move. His best resource here appears to be 14. P to Q 4th.

14.	B to K Kt 5th
15. Q takes B	Kt takes Q
16. P takes Kt	

It does not matter in such a position what course he takes, but, on general principles, it would have been better to capture the Bishop.

16.	Q to Q 3rd

Obviously, 16. Q to B 5th is stronger.

17. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes K B P
18. R takes Kt	Q to B 3rd
19. P to Q 4th	P takes P *en pas.*
20. Kt takes P	R to K 8th (ch)
21. K to Kt 2nd	

Mate in two moves would have followed the capture of the Rook.

21.	B takes R
22. B to B 4th	Q R to K sq

The shortest road to the end in view.

23. Kt takes B	P to K Kt 4th
24. B to B 7th	Q R to K 6th
25. B to Kt 6th	Q to B 6th (ch)
26. K to R 3rd	R to K Kt 8th
27. B takes R	Q to R 4th

Mate.

The judges of the American Congress Problem Tourney (Messrs. Carpenter, Cook, and Waterbury) have awarded the prizes as follows:—First prize, 100 dols., to the set, "Per aspera, ad astra;" second prize, 50 dols., to the set, "Sub hoc signo vinces;" third prize, 25 dols., to the set, "Varieties;" fourth prize, a valuable collection of mineralogical specimens, to the set, "Summer is over." The *Turf, Field, and Farm* prize of 25 dols for the best problem in the tourney has been awarded to the four-move position in the set bearing the motto, "Honour to whom honour is due."

The first prize in the tourney at Brunswick, organised by the West German Chess Association, was won by Herr Louis Paulsen. Messrs. Blackburne and Mason, having learned at Wiesbaden that this tourney was not intended by the promoters to be of an international character, did not claim to enter the lists, and, consequently, no representative of English or American chess engaged in it. Both players would very probably have received a cordial welcome, but they showed good taste in not intruding upon a number of amateurs who had elected to spend their brief holiday in the exercise of their favourite pastime.

The *Chessplayer's Chronicle* for August opens with a continuation of "W. W.'s" remarkably clear and concise review of the openings, which is followed by a selection of games, with original annotations. The news of the month is noted by the editor, and the problem world is comprehensively reviewed by Mr. Andrews. A good selection of chess stratagems completes a capital number. In the news of the month is a note of Mr. H. F. Gastineau's annual garden-party, which was attended by most of the leading metropolitan chessplayers, and which, we are glad to learn, was favoured with fine weather. In that respect Peckham was superior to the Strand, where we can bear witness a thunderstorm raged throughout the afternoon of the festival. Mr. Andrews notes that a problem under the motto, "Tamajo Caros Nipomi Kotos," competing in a tourney organised by a Leghorn journal, is a copy of one published in this column on July 18, 1868, and appends this comment. "The *Illustrated London News* seems a favourite hunting ground for *dealers in coincidence* and adapters of old problems. The above makes the sixth abstraction from its columns that has come under my observation during the last five years. Of this number four were absolute reproductions and two extensions by the addition of an extra move." "Dealers in coincidence" will please observe that their chance of escaping detection is very remote when their pretensions spread beyond the obscure circles they were designed to entertain. In common with some of Mr. Andrews's correspondents, we believe the companion problem to this fraud to be an old acquaintance, and reproduce it in the hope that some of our readers may fully recognise, and inform us of the name of the author.

White: K at Q B square, Q at K 5th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Pawns at K Kt 2nd and K B 6th.

Black: K at K R 5th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K 6th; Pawns at K Kt 4th, K Kt 5th, and Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1879) with a codicil (dated April 8, 1880) of Mr. John Robert Thomson, late of No. 26, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, and of Blackstones, Redhill, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by James Duncan Thomson and Charles William Thomson, the sons, the Rev. Richard Wood, Henry Cazenove, and Henry Moules, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Yda Margaretta Thomson £1000 and all his household furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages, at his residence, Sussex-square; he also leaves her his said residence for life; to his three sons, James Duncan, John Robert, and Charles William, £10,000 each; upon trust for his six daughters, Mrs. Anna Maria Wood, Mrs. Letitia Georgiana Cazenove, Mrs. Barbara Constantia Cazenove, Mrs. Yda Margaretta Lobb, Mrs. Rosa Alexandrina Schrieber, and Mrs. Emily Caroline Perring, £10,000 each; upon trust for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frances Louisa Thomson (the widow of his late son, Harrison Prince Thomson), and at her death for her daughter, Rosa Margaretta, £5000; to his granddaughter, the said Rosa Margaretta Thomson, £5000; and legacies to his nieces, executors, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his said sons, daughters, and daughter-in-law, their respective shares being held upon the same trusts as their original legacies.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1879) with a codicil (dated May 25, 1880) of Mr. John Harborow, late of No. 15, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, hosier and glover, and of Vine Cottage, Barnes-common, who died on May 27 last, has been proved by Mrs. Betsy Harborow, the widow, and Samuel John Southey, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, horses, and carriages, and the sum of £20,000 is to be held upon trust for her for life; his house at Boston, Lincolnshire, he leaves to his brother Thomas for life, and then to his said brother's son John; upon trust for his cousin, Miss Jane Harborow for life, £3000; to Mrs. Sarah Paul Ortner, £1000; and some other legacies. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives one seventh to his brother Thomas; one seventh to his sister, Mrs. Harriet Turtle; one seventh to his nephew John, the son of his brother William; and the remaining four sevenths between four of the children of his late brother George.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1875) of Mrs. Anna Maria Dawson Jackson, late of No. 41, Belgrave-square, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Washington Jackson, the son, and George Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix directs her furniture, jewellery, and personal effects to be divided between her children; and leaves all her real and personal estate, except her immovable property in the State of Louisiana, upon trust for all her children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 11, 1880) of Mr. Henry Crawter, formerly of No. 5, Bedford-row, Holborn, land agent and auctioneer, but late of No. 11, Cunningham-place, St. John's-wood, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Thomas Crawter and John Crawter, the brothers, Henry Thomas Crawter, the nephew, and Uriah Collyer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and the Institution of Surveyors, and £100 to the Auctioneers' Benevolent Fund. All his freehold and leasehold properties at or near Cobham or elsewhere in the county of Surrey he leaves to his said nephew Henry Thomas Crawter, charged with the payment of some annuities; and there are numerous annuities and legacies to his brothers, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between Elizabeth Crawter and Mary Jane Marvin, the daughters of his brother Thomas, and all the children of his brother John.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1867) with two codicils (dated June 10, 1873, and Feb. 15, 1875) of the Rev. William Gould, formerly of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire, afterwards of Twyford, Berks, but late of Teddington, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, the widow, and Nathan Wetherell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Jane Rabin, an annuity of £100 during the life of her mother; and the residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said daughter.

The will (dated July 17, 1877) of Mr. James Robinson Planché, late of No. 10, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, and of H.M.S. College of Arms, Somerset Herald, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Stephen Tucker, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £1000. The testator, by the generous desire of his daughter Katharine Frances, devises and bequeaths all his property to his daughter Mrs. Mackarness.

A new life-boat, called the Oliver Goldsmith, was launched at Ballycotton on Thursday week. The boat was purchased by subscriptions collected by an English lady, Miss Ada Goldsmith Tullow, a collateral descendant of the poet whose name the boat bears. The cost has been about £800.

The twenty-ninth annual report on the district, criminal, and private lunatic asylums in Ireland has been issued. The inspectors of lunatic asylums report that there has been a registered increase of 234 inmates in the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1879. The inspectors do not, however, think that lunacy is on the increase in Ireland; various causes tend to bring its existence into light, notably the establishment of well-organised receptacles for the treatment of mental affections. There are various appendices following the report, which give all the statistics of insanity in Ireland for the year.

A Seamen's Institute and Mission Church has recently been erected at Bristol, just opposite the entrance to the shipping-offices, where all seamen from the docks and harbours of that port must attend to receive their wages on paying-off, and to meet the captains of outward-bound vessels seeking crews. It has been built at a cost of £4500 by Mr. W. F. Lavington, a Bristol merchant. The mission church or chapel is above the hall of the Institute, which is capable of seating 300 men, and is cheerfully decorated and well supplied with pictures and literature. Here the seamen sit daily waiting for captains to hire them. Every morning at 10.30 the bell tolls for a few minutes, when the seamen in waiting go up stairs to the well-appointed and handsome little church forming the first floor. There are daily prayers, with a brief address by the Chaplain. Besides the clergyman, there are two scripture-readers attached to the church; whilst the Mission to Seamen has also a yacht with a scripture-reader at the entrance to the Avon to board the ships anchoring in King road or at Avonmouth, whether outward or inward bound from or to Bristol. The public-houses and sailors' boarding-houses are systematically visited, and, at last, some headway is being made against the system of crimping sailors, for which Bristol has long had a disgraceful notoriety.

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THE COUNTRY ROUND CANDAHAR.

The recent disastrous reverse to the progress of British arms in Afghanistan imparts a special interest to the topography of this region. In a paper read before the members of the Royal United Service Institution upon the 16th ult. Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., gave an account of the march of an expeditionary force under his command from the Indus to the Helmund and back, furnishing many details as to character and strategical conditions of the territory between Candahar and Girishk, where General Burrows lately encountered the forces of Ayoub Khan from Herat. After describing the nature of the country between the plains of the Punjaub and Candahar, General Biddulph said of that important city:—

"Candahar stands on the western side of the plain which was originally a barren skirt of the mountain. Exactly opposite the city, and two miles to the westward, there is a wide break in the dividing range through which the road to Herat leads, and by which are conducted the many canals and watercourses taken from the Argandab to supply the town and fertilise its environs. Villages cluster around the city on three sides. Corn-fields, orchards, gardens, and vineyards are seen in luxurious succession, presenting a veritable oasis within the girdle of rugged hills and desert wastes all round.

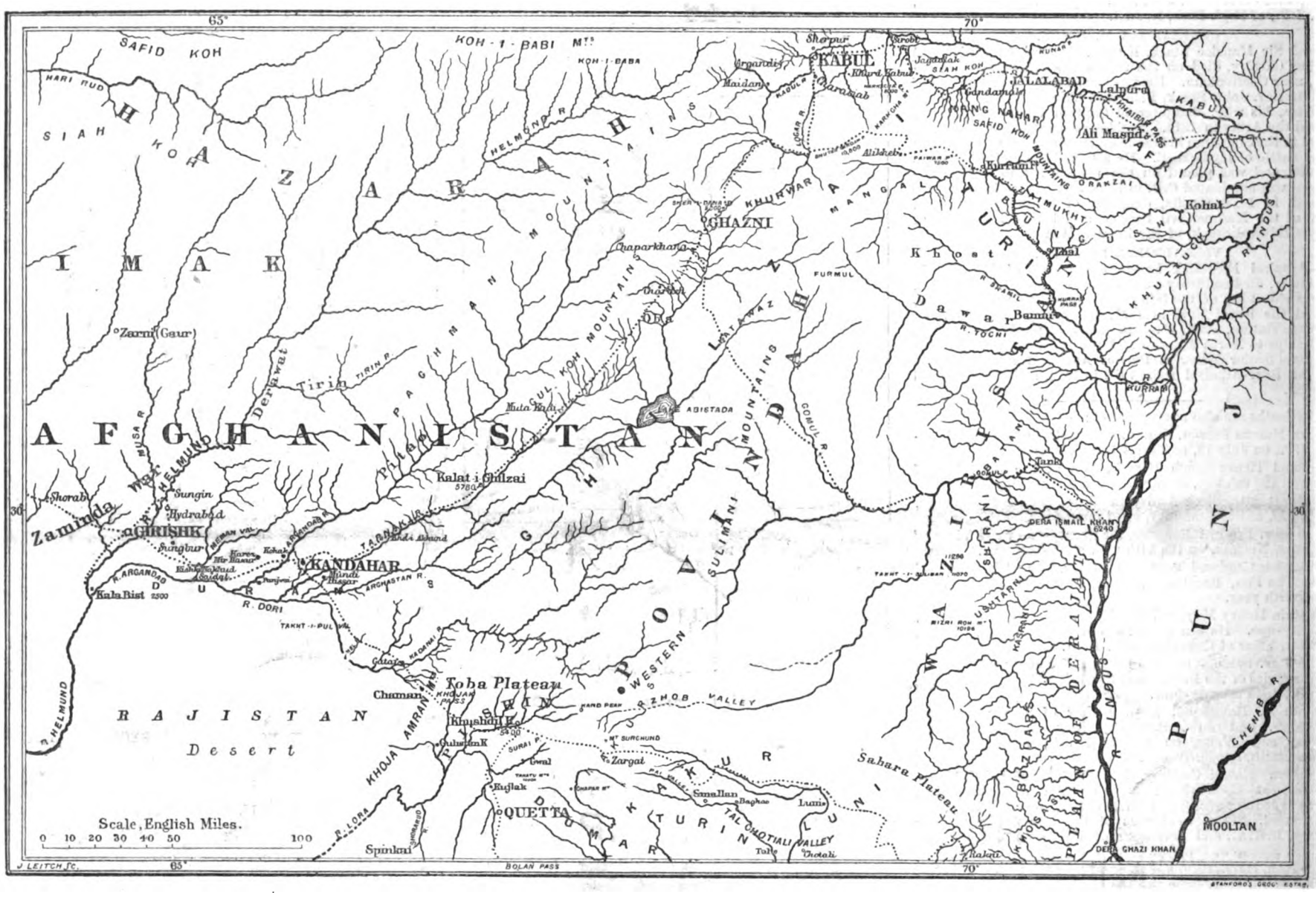
"Candahar having to the south the boundary of an impassable desert, and on the north the terminal spurs of the offshoots of the great range, it follows that the main communications with the outside world lie along the strip of country between the desert and the mountains, westward with Herat, and to the south-eastward with India. A third road to the interior of the country leads up the Turnuk Valley to Ghazni. Beyond these three roads there are no others fit for the march of armies or for trade communications. The position of Candahar near to the slopes of the range to the westward of the city renders it impossible to construct works close at hand to cover the road from Herat. The high ridge and outlying hills dividing Candahar and its suburbs from the Argandab Valley completely command all the level ground between the city and the pass. Beyond the gap a group of detached mountains extends overlooking the approaches and follows the left bank of the Argandab, as far down as Panjwai, fifteen miles distant. Positions for defensive works must be sought, therefore, in front of that place, on the right bank of the river. To the north-east of Candahar the open plain affords situations for forts well removed from the hills at a short distance from the town, and at Akhund Ziarut, thirty miles on the road to Ghazni, there is a gorge which would, if held, add to the security on that quarter.

"The country between Candahar and the Helmund has the same general characteristics; there is a strip of plains and skirts of the mountains, bounded on the south by the desert, and on the north by successive spurs of the main range.

"At Sinjuri, about eleven miles west of Candahar on the right bank of the Argandab, there commences a system of mountain skirts, for the most part sterile, which extend in a great curve round the ends of the promontories of the hills to the left bank of the Helmund. This wide stretch of country is, for certain seasons, a grazing ground; but, except where fertilised with karezes in some good positions, it is unfit for cultivation. To the left of this sterile plain lies the fertile tract along the banks of the Argandab, presenting a strange and charming contrast to the waste around. The limb which forms the western limit of the Argandab Valley is here seen bounding the great plain on the right hand and forming an impassable barrier. From Sinjuri there are, however, paths leading into the next valley of Khakrez, passable for footmen and lightly-laden camels. This rugged barrier opposite Atta Karez approaches the desert to within about ten miles, so that the traversible open plain is reduced to that narrow limit. On the whole road from Herat to Candahar this is the narrowest gateway, and this remarkable feature and the concentration of roads here gives to Atta Karez a strategic importance unequalled by any other spot between India and Central Asia.

"The roads which meet at Atta Karez are as follow:—The great Herat highway passes through Kokeran and crosses the Argandab opposite Sinjuri, whence it lies along the open plain all the way to Atta Karez; second, the road which crosses the Argandab at Panjwai, and afterwards traverses the many watercourses on the left bank of the river; third, the road from Taktipul towards Herat, which follows the edge of the desert, and leaves Candahar to the north.

"The roads which strike off to the westward towards Herat are—the one along the skirt of the mountains through



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: MAP OF THE COUNTRY ROUND CANDAHAR.

Kishk-i-Nakhud direct to Girishk, and a more circuitous one to Bala Khana. From Bala Khana a road branches off to Kala Bist by the Doab, and another strikes over the waste to Abbaza, a village opposite the ford and ferry, to Girishk. Kishk-i-Nakhud is situated at the foot of the range before mentioned. The abundance of water here supplied by karezes and watercourses creates an oasis in the sterile waste, and the cultivation follows the course of the water down a depression in the plain towards Kala Saidal, there being a line of villages in that direction. Kala Saidal is equidistant from the end of the hill with Atta Karez, and thus the three villages form a triangle and support one another. The importance which was formerly attached to these points is attested by the remains of forts, some of which are of extreme antiquity.

"At Sung Hissar there are the ruins of a very important work on an isolated hill. I have examined the ground in front of Atta Karez, and discovered a site for a work which would command the valley of the Argandab, and sweep the elevated open plain towards the west and north-west, and Sung Hissar might again be used as a fortified post of support. To the westward of this trilateral the open country expands in a triangular form, of which the north side is bounded by the line of hills, the south by the Argandab and the desert, and the base by the Helmund. In a direct line to Abbaza from Atta Karez the distance is about forty-six miles, and the open country along the left bank of the Helmund from the mountains down to the junction of this river with the Argandab is about seventy-five miles in extent. The whole of this tract of country is an undulating, and at the same time inclined, plain sloping from the hills. Opposite Girishk, the plateau is elevated 175 feet above the river, while, at the same time, it gradually slopes away towards Bost in gentle undulations. Throughout the whole distance, from some miles above Abbaza, down to the ancient city, the left bank maintains a decided command over the river and the alluvial tract on its right bank, and affords positions for defence and observation of its passages.

"To the westward beyond the Helmund a vast expanse of sterile and slightly undulating plain extends, bounded on the north by the hills, and without limits to the south and west. A road viâ Washir strikes off from Girishk partly through the hills towards Herat, which is said to be the best supplied with water and is cooler, and passes through a more cultivated country than the road to the south of it. This latter road, leading west by north, is directed on Farrah; it has less physical difficulties, but is not so well supplied with water, fodder, or cultivation. It is, however, quite passable with proper precautions and arrangements. To the north the roads lead to Zamindawar, and terminate in the mountains. In the great arc from west by north to the course of the Helmund no intermediate passable track exists. The road by Bost, Rudbar, and Lash, along the course of the river, passes through tracts more or less cultivated and productive of fodder and grazing. This road has been frequently used by armies in their march to and from Candahar.

"Besides the three roads above-mentioned, there are no others between the Helmund and Herat. The river Helmund being about four feet deep at the fords, and from 90 to 120 yards wide, and having several separate channels, presents a considerable obstacle to the passage of an army; the river is subject to floods, when it would be quite impassable without a bridge. It follows, therefore, that any army intending to pass the Helmund must be provided with bridge material. Although the fords in the dry season are numerous, the principal passage for the two northern roads is at Girishk. The castle of that name stands at a point where the road leaves the valley to gain the plain as stretching to the westward.

"The configuration of the country from the hills down the course of the Helmund is that of a seam of verdure and cultivation set within two boundaries of sterile plains. There are no mountains, as indicated in the maps, in the neighbourhood of Girishk. This alluvial tract is diversified with woods, grass lands, and cultivation. Villages are grouped in the wider positions of the valley, and there is an elaborate system of irrigation canals. In all Khorassan there is not a more productive country, and nowhere is there so much grass and wood to be found. In the great bend of the Helmund, where it coasts along the desert, the valley is equally productive. The cultivated lands lie alternately on either bank. Sterile wastes and sandy deserts bound the streak of verdure on both sides. The position of Bost, once a fortified city, is a most important one, as it commands the entrance from the Gurmsir and valley of the Helmund into the Doab on the road to Candahar. The junction of the two rivers takes place about three miles below the citadel, and we find on the desert cliff at that point the remains of a watch-tower. It is to be noted that at Kishki Nakhud, Kila Saidal, all along the course of the Helmund, and at Bost, remains of fortifications and buildings seem to attest the high estimation in which all these strategic points were held. Throughout all this part of Khorassan ruins mark every point of interest; whether this importance was due to the fertility of the neighbouring lands or to the spot being of military importance."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: GUNS CROSSING THE KHOJAK PASS ON THE ROAD TO CANDAHAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL FANE.—SEE PAGE 158.

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BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., at Kustendjie, Roumania, the wife of A. Irwin Bolton, M.B., A.B., T.C.D., Medical officer to the Danube and Black Sea Railway Company, of a son, Aby Bourne Corner.

On the 5th inst., the Countess of Huntingdon, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Manor House, Haslemere, Lady William Seymour, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, the Lady Rachel Howard, of a son.

On the 9th ult., at Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 15, at St. John's, Newtown, Tasmania, Mowbray Gray, of Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Hughenden, Queensland, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Gray, Vicar of Godmanchester, to Helen Eva, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. W. Roberts, late Vicar of Wangford, Suffolk, and great-granddaughter of Henry, fifth Lord Berners.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton to Kathleen Mary, youngest daughter of the late G. Clive, Esq.

On the 5th inst., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, R. G. Head, eldest son of Sir F. S. Head, Bart., to Florence Julia, youngest daughter of the late R. J. Pollock, Associate of the Court of Exchequer, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Rigmaden Park, William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden, Westmorland, and of Lunesdale, Torquay, J.P. and D.L., aged 70.

On the 31st ult., at Bilbao, Spain, Jesse William Curling, the much-loved and only son of George and Elizabeth Curling, of Croydon, of congestion of the brain, occasioned by exposure, while rendering assistance to a companion in bathing, aged 25.

On the 3rd inst., at Plasnewydd, Anglesey, the Right Hon. Margaret, Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, aged 81.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Ugbrooke Park, Charles Hugh, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, aged 61. R.I.P.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

COLOURED PICTURE GRATIS.

"WAITING FOR THE LAIRD."

A Two-Page Picture, appropriate to the season, Four Setters Waiting for their Master, will be given with next week's issue.

Office, 198, *Strand.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

SUNDAY, AUG. 15.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. 1—41; Rom. xii. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. 1—16 or iv. 8—38; Matt. xxiv. 29.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Porter, Vicar of St. Anne's, Dropmore, Maidenhead.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Preb. of Lincoln.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. B. F. Westcott.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Smith, Rector of Crayford; 3p.m., Rev. William Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster.

MONDAY, AUG. 16.

British Archæological Association, opening of the annual congress, at Devizes (six days).
Geologists' Association, excursion to Bristol; Paddington, 10.30 a.m. (six days).

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.

Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Great Yarmouth Regatta:
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta.
Races: Egham; Stockton.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

Francis-Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born 1830.
Buxton Annual Horse Show.
Derwentwater Regatta, Keswick.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

Bath Archery Meeting.
Isle of Purbeck Regatta, Swanage.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.

Full Moon, 5.18 a.m.
Blackcock Shooting begins.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21.

Keighley Agricultural Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 1	29·599	57·0	48·9	·76	8	64·7	53·5	SW. NE. NNW.	111	0·010
2	29·671	55·4	51·6	·88	7	66·5	50·8	NNW. NNE.	108	0·215
3	29·880	60·0	48·9	·69	8	70·8	49·7	NNE. NW. W.	133	0·000
4	29·883	63·0	57·0	·82	8	72·8	57·8	W. SW. SSW.	169	0·000
5	29·776	65·2	57·2	·77	8	76·1	58·2	SW. S. SSW.	177	0·000
6	29·584	62·5	56·8	·83	10	70·4	58·2	SSW. SW.	123	0·020
7	29·426	56·9	52·6	·86	10	64·8	52·0	W. SW. S.	323	0·205

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·530	29·640	29·873	29·902	29·823	29·613	29·576
Temperature of Air	57·4°	58·5°	61·8°	65·0°	67·2°	65·7°	62·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·8°	56·0°	56·2°	62·0°	62·5°	61·0°	57·9°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NNW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
8 0	8 40	9 25	10 12	10 57	11 38	—	0 13	0 43	1 4	1 35	2 0	2 20	2 42

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

A settled policy, Foreign and Domestic, plainly stated and firmly adhered to, is of great advantage in conducting the public business of a nation. It is in itself a force which transcends many more obvious forces. It inspires those who believe in it with confidence and determination. It nips in the bud not a few projects of obstruction. It appeals to the common sense and right feeling of the people at large. Nothing is more potent than vacillation in palsying resolution at the moment when resolution is most needed. Nothing breeds more fanciful, or more multitudinous, objections. It is matter for congratulation that, since the last General Election, the chief aims of those who are intrusted with executive power are well known to the country, and that those aims are steadily pursued. Of course, the means employed must, sometimes in reason, sometimes in policy, be modified, and here and there disappointment will seize the minds, we will not say of narrow partisans, but of men who are apt to confine their views within a limited range of judgment. But no one can mistake, we think, the general drift of English policy under the existing Admistration. To some it may appear over-cautious; to others over-bold and hazardous. But, at any rate, it is intelligible; and, although change of methods may occasionally suggest hostile criticism, nothing has yet transpired indicating, even to suspicious minds, change of purpose.

Our Home Affairs, as managed in Parliament, are, perhaps, most subject to an appearance of shiftiness. We are not so certain of the course which will be taken with regard to them as we are in reference to the Foreign Policy of the Empire. This is natural enough. But, on the whole, there would seem to be impressed upon the steps taken with regard to them somewhat of that energy of will which is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, and which tells even in his absence. His colleagues have caught his spirit. It will be well if they do not carry it to an imprudent excess. It is clear from Lord Hartington's statements, on Monday night, that they do not intend to let this Session (supplementary as it must be considered) turn out a wasted one. There is no precise day fixed for the prorogation of Parliament. In their view, it seems, "business is business, and must be attended to." Extraneous objects, desirable enough in themselves, are treated as extraneous. They mean to carry into their destined haven, not only the ship of which they have command, but as much as possible of the cargo it contains. They are disinclined to throw overboard any of the measures which they have announced, and if, in order to carry them—or at least such of them as they deem of urgent importance—they have to keep Parliament sitting until the end of the month, they have intimated their intention of doing so. Whether they will succeed in fully accomplishing the task which they have imposed upon themselves remains to be seen. But it is highly probable that when the force of their will has been unmistakably exemplified, artificial obstructions, and discussions which can serve no useful purpose, will be given up, and real business will proceed at a more rapid rate. Difficulties will vanish as they are approached, and what, at first sight, seemed impossible, will almost imperceptibly resolve itself into fact.

In Foreign Affairs there is beginning to be visible the same firmness of touch—firmness combined with delicacy. The Afghan trouble is a trouble still; the danger remains a danger. But the determination to withdraw from that country, so far as human foresight goes, is fixed, and not to be disturbed by the accidents of the day. General Roberts has set out from Cabul towards Candahar for the purpose of relieving General Primrose, if not previously reinforced by General Phayre. But the larger moiety of British troops stationed at Cabul is to be withdrawn to Gundamuk, and remain there as an army of observation until it is possible to vacate the entire territory, South as well as North. There is not much room for doubt that this object will be realised, and, it is to be hoped, without further serious bloodshed. We shall leave Candahar behind us. We have, as far as we could, transferred our responsibility for the government of that nation to the Afghans themselves. General Stewart, supreme in command, political as well as military, has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India to the effect that "all our objects have been attained, and nothing remains to be done but to hand over Cabul to the Ameer, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital, and to bring his government into working order." Lord Ripon has assured the Secretary of State for India, "I believe the withdrawal to Gundamuk of the troops, and Roberts's march to Candahar, will be without any opposition whatever." So far, good. But we cannot expect, even if the present policy should be entirely successful, that the original aggression upon Afghanistan will not bear bitter fruit, both for India and for the United Kingdom. It is beyond the reach of human wisdom to undo what has been done, and the seeds of disturbance sown by wrong-doing will be sure to spring up, even after the wrong has been reversed.

There is even a hope—it would, perhaps, be premature to describe it as a clear prospect—that the Government of Turkey will eventually submit to the will of Europe in giving effect to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. "The concerted action of Europe," we are told by Lord Granville, "is directed to this end;" and hitherto "it has been thoroughly maintained." "We do not intend to act alone," says the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "as policemen in a European question which interests other European Powers equally with ourselves. But, on the other hand, we are prepared to take our full share of responsibility with others, in order to prevent a state of things which must end in a catastrophe most dangerous to the peace of Europe." Well, what is the result of this consistent and persistent diplomacy. We learn from Berlin that the chances of the Sultan coming to an agreement with the Powers increase day by day. He has already given orders to his Minister of War to leave for Dulcigno with 2000 Troops, and that Minister has promised to transfer the district to Montenegro within the time stipulated for its surrender, and the Town itself a few days later. The Turco-Greek question is under the consideration of the Cabinet at Constantinople, and an amicable solution of the frontier dispute is anticipated. Mr. Goschen gives hopes even of "an agreement being speedily arrived at by the Foreign Ambassadors as to the demands to be presented on the Armenian question, and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice "reports on the cordial unanimity of the European Members of the International Commission, which has enabled them almost to complete the important work they have had in hand with regard to Administrative Reform in the European Provinces of Turkey." These authoritative announcements would be satisfactory in any other case; but even in regard to the Cabinet of the Sultan they show what can be done by a fixed policy and a settled resolution to translate it into action.

The Sandwich election inquiry has resulted in the unseating of Mr. Crompton Roberts, the Conservative member. Mr. Justice Lush said every provision of the Corrrupt Practices Prevention Act had been totally disregarded. Both sides had acted in the same illegal and corrupt manner, and each party must, therefore, pay his own costs. The Judges decided to report that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed.

Jean Luie, a Dane, who was convicted of perjury at the trial of the Tichborne Claimant and sentenced to penal servitude, was on Tuesday discharged from Portland Convict Prison, on the completion of his term of imprisonment. The evidence of this man was regarded as furnishing the missing link in the case, he having represented himself as one of the crew of the Osprey at the time when the defendent alleged that he had been picked up by that vessel after being wrecked in the Bella. He was put in the witness-box on the 115th day of the trial, was examined by Dr. Kenealy, the Claimant's counsel, and made a statement in which he averred that he was on board the ship that picked up Roger Tichborne on board the Bella, and took him to Melbourne. He entered into the most minute details of his personal appearance, and swore that the Claimant was the man. On the ground of this declaration he was prosecuted for perjury, and convicted, sufficient evidence having been forthcoming to prove his identity with a person convicted of fraud under the names of Sorensen and Lundgren, who was in prison at the date of the alleged rescue of the Claimant from the Bella.

The 73rd session of the New Church (Swedenborgian) was begun on Monday evening in the church in Bedford-street North, Liverpool. The signing of the roll by ministers and representatives was the main feature of the proceedings. On Tuesday morning the Conference continued to constitute itself, and on its completion it proceeded to appoint its officers. The Rev. John Presland, of Argyle-square, King's-cross, was appointed president; the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Palace-gardens Church, Kensington, vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Dalton, secretary. The minutes having been read, the Conference proceeded to appoint its ordinary committees on finance, on applications, statistics, and other departments, which sat during the afternoon. The president's, secretary's, and treasurer's reports were read and received. The president's report contained a review of the progress of the New Church in the colonies and foreign lands, and placed on record a number of events of interest to the denomination during the past year. In the evening the preacher appointed by the last Conference, the Rev. W. Westall, of Middleton, discoursed on "Why the Lord led the children of Israel by the longest way to the land of Canaan." The celebration of the Holy Supper followed, which was dispensed to a large number of communicants by the president, the Rev. J. Presland, and the evening preacher, the Rev. W. Westall. As usual, a collection was made on behalf of the pension fund.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

These many years past have I been a patient and persistent collector of Curiosities; and I have gotten together some oddities from most parts of the world. Possibly they will not fetch much at Christie's, after I am gone; but their contemplation is pleasant to those whom I love, and efforts to recall where and when and how I picked them up help to keep my memory green. I declare that in my whole store of "curios"—cracked china, worm-eaten books, Mexican wax dolls, Algerine coffee-pots, Moorish prayer-carpets, American oyster-shells, broken ginger-beer bottles, and uncut diamonds (I possess one: I had it from a glazier, relinquishing business)—I know of no richer and (I hope) rarer "curio" than the accompanying extract from Tuesday night's debate on the Hares and Rabbits Bill, which (the "curio," not the bill) I at once, with joy and pride, transcribed in my common-place book. The insertion of the following clause was moved by an honourable member:—

"It shall not be lawful for any one to sell eggs of game except the keeper of a registered mew or breeding-place.

The keeper of a mew or breeding-place intending to sell eggs shall register the premises with the clerk of the peace for the county or borough; he shall keep a register of the number of eggs laid each day—(Laughter)—and the name and address of every person to whom he or she shall sell eggs, and the number of eggs so sold in each case, with the date of sale; and he shall not buy or receive eggs of game from any other person.

Any person acting in contravention of this section shall incur a fine not exceeding £20 and costs for each offence.

It shall not be lawful to buy eggs of game except of the keeper of a registered mew or breeding-place, and any one acting in contravention of this section shall incur a fine not exceeding £20 and costs for the first offence, and not exceeding £50 and costs for the second offence.

In the name of the Prophet—Figs! No; not Figs. Eggs. Sir William Harcourt lost his temper (unwisely as I think) over this clause. The Right Honourable Home Secretary held that the proposal was an unwarrantable waste of the time of a great deliberative assembly. But I rather look upon it as a sweet boon to curiosity-hunters.

But I am in luck this week. Here is another curiosity, and one of the choicest. I cull it from the speech of Mr. Bright in this self-same Hares and Rabbits debate:—

What can more excite sympathy than the sufferings of the farming population during the last two years? The farmer rises early and toils during the day; he eats the bread of carefulness; and there is hardly anything certain in his condition except the rent day. He is subject to many trials and difficulties from which other trades to a large extent are exempt. The trader by his carelessness may make, by injudicious confidence, a bad bargain, and may diminish his substance. He is responsible for that. The farmer may do everything that man can do; everything that industry and intelligence can do he may do. He may plough, and sow, and clear the land. He may do everything it is possible for man to do, yet there may come a season which blights his crops and blights his hopes. If there be an important national industry which has a fair demand on this House for just and generous consideration, I say it is that of the tenant farmer.

I do not know whether that which I have quoted be quite an accurate report, and the most accurately reported speech must lose something by its transference to print; but I look upon the passage about the farmer as a curiosity, exceeding rare, inasmuch as it seems to me a racy example of simple, vigorous English. There are only thirty words of Latin or Franco-Latin derivation in the whole paragraph, which, from first to last, reminds one of William Cobbett.

It was a notable debate, that Hares and Rabbits one (including the eggs), throughout. Mr. Labouchere (although he was, as he calmly expected to be, badly beaten on a division) made a distinct mark—a most palpable hit—in the trenchant, sensible, and witty speech in which he proposed to include winged as well as ground game in this much-wrangled-over measure. What an excellent thing it would be if the senior member for Northampton would cease from fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus, and girding at all and sundry, and making his enemies' lives a torment to them, in print, and give himself up to that for which by education, experience, and natural gifts he is so eminently suited—the business of politics. Digging and delving as I do among files of long-forgotten newspapers, it is less pleasant than distressing to meet with the name of another Henry Labouchere who won well-deserved fame as an English statesman. And that such fame might be earned by the extant H. L. (if he only chose to earn it) I am satisfied. He is a scholar of extensive and well-digested reading, a travelled linguist, a diplomatist of nearly twenty years' training, a shrewd financier, a brilliant conversationalist, a ready, incisive public speaker, a man of wit, a man of sense, and a man of business; and I say that it is a shame that such endowments and such attainments should be wasted in miserable journalistic squabbles. And if anybody be offended by what I (a very old journalist, who has made blunders enough in his time to fill the crater of Mount Vesuvius, but who has tried never to do harm to Anybody) have said—well, *tant pis pour eux*, or for me.

Mem.: I hate soap, and butter, and flummery; but as one grows older, don't you think that the very best kitchen to be patronised is the *cuisine à l'huile?* And if you have a few flasks of right Florence oil left, don't you think that the best thing you can do with your oil is to try to pour it on troubled waters? Is life long enough for us to fight and scratch and hate one another? These are a few of the questions which I have been asking myself on the first day of the Long Vacation.

Talking of blunders, I made an almost inexcusable one last week in saying that the late Morgan John O'Connell was one of the sons of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell. Of course, Morgan John was his nephew. I qualify the slip of the pen as almost inexcusable, because it happens that I knew M. J. intimately. A keen remembrance of the deliciously unctuous brogue with which he used to recite Thackeray's "Battle of Limerick," popularly known as the "Shannon Shore," reminds me of a conversation in which I lately participated, in the course of which a very shrewd observer of humanity maintained that, with the exception of Mr. Dion Boucicault, he had never met with an Irishman who could imitate an Irishman in the way of acting or recitation. The best "stage" Irishmen, he asserted, were Americans. This may be, so far as the present epoch is concerned; but surely I can remember to have seen one Tyrone Power (Haymarket Theatre, A.D. 1840) in "The Irish Tutor." Was not Tyrone Power an Irishman? *Quien sabe?* We can never be certain about anything; and I hope that Dr. Charles Mackay will not challenge me to mortal combat with claymores, Lochabar axes, skene-dhus, cairngorms, doch-an-dorrocks, Mulls of Cantyre, and other lethal weapons, if I hint that I was told that the late Mr. McIan, the artist, to whom we owe a magnificently illustrated work on the Highland Clans, and who was so enthusiastic an ally that (they say) he used to paint in a kilt, was by birth a clannish Welshman.

"Atlas," you knew poor Morgan John as well as I did. Why, when giving another version of Wyndham Smith and the "Assassination" story (for which I refer my readers to the current number of the *World*), did you fail to reproach me for the commission of that blunder for which I have just apologised? Homer nods sometimes, my "Atlas." Have you been wandering with Mr. Joseph Hatton in the Valley of Poppies?

In the matter of the Monks of Medmenham. I mentioned nine members; and information respecting other friars of the Order of St. Francis has flowed in on me. One obliging correspondent, "Frank," reminds me that Mr. Walford, in his "Tales of our Great Families" (vol. ii. 191-2), suggests that the Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Queensberry (the "Old Q." who lived opposite the Piccadilly hackney-coach stand) and George Selwyn were Monks of Medmenham. Another correspondent says that the poet Lloyd was a member of the fraternity. "A. L. F." cites from a rare book of "Wilkestana" (that is not its real title, but it is too long for textual quotation) the name of Sir Thomas Stapleton. But that would bring the number up to thirteen; and it has been stated, over and over again, that there were only a dozen Monks of Medmenham.

A number of correspondents, including my very old and esteemed friend Mr. Edward Draper (who probably knows more about the social aspect of the Hogarth and Wilkes period than any living scholar), refer me to that queer little old work "Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea," for a more correct version than I was able to give of the story of the monkey coming down the chimney. I have not seen "Chrysal" for twenty years. I had it once, but (like Dogberry) I have had losses; and I am in the painful condition (I scarcely know one more painful) of the man who has once sold his library. You accumulate another one; you strive to replace all the books which you possessed in the bygone; but, alas! there are gaps which can never be refilled. Once upon a time I had the "Dictionnaire des Girouettes." I had the whole of Rétif de la Bretonne. I had Ruskin's "Modern Painters" and the "Stones of Venice"—the first, *eheu!* the first editions. I shall not have them any more.

Finally, Mr. Henry Graves is so kind as to write me from Pall Mall that among the pictures of the Dilettante Society or Club at Willis's Rooms is a portrait of Lord Le Despencer, painted by G. Knapton in 1742, and that the noble Lord is in the habit of a monk.

Do we really want another Omnibus Company in London? I have the prospectus of a new one before me, which proposes to supply the acknowledged public want of an improved class of vehicles, to provide for the ever increasing requirements of the immense passenger traffic, and to secure punctual and rapid service to and from the City and the great suburban extensions. But is not all this, and more, very efficiently done by the London General Omnibus Company? Less than a quarter of a century since the omnibus traffic of the metropolis was served by a wretched assemblage of boxes on wheels—"festive hearses" they used to be called—of the original and incomplete "Shillibeer" pattern, as a rule badly horsed and fiercely competing with each other. I remember, some twenty years ago, going to an exhibition of model omnibuses, for which the London General Omnibus Company, then a nascent enterprise, which had been promoted by a body of capitalists in Paris, had offered prizes. The vehicles which at present ply in our main thoroughfares seem to me twenty times handsomer, roomier, and better horsed than the omnibuses of the past; and the fares are, all things considered, wonderfully cheap.

Among the *raisons d'être* given for the formation of a new and necessarily antagonistic organisation is that the London General Omnibus Company pays regular dividends of twelve and a half per cent per annum, besides transferring many thousands annually to its reserve fund, and that it now carries more passengers and pays a much higher dividend than before the Metropolitan railways were constructed and the (to me detestable) Tramway system introduced. I am a poor hand at statistics; but when I read that the new Company propose to run "improved" omnibuses for two and three horses on a number of routes, among which is the normally overcrowded and frequently blocked line of thoroughfare between the Mansion House and Charing-cross, my heart sinks within me. And when I read yesterday that a delegation from the City Lands Committee had laid the first stone of a new stone structure, in the middle of the roadway between the New Law Courts and Messrs. Child's new banking-house, I simply shuddered. The structure is to mark the civic boundary, and to serve besides, I presume, as an elegiac memorial of Temple Bar. But the roadway is only thirty-seven feet wide at this point, and the elegiac memorial will diminish the available space by five feet.

We used to say in bygone days that, even without the obstructive nuisance of the Bar, a man delivering ginger-beer from a chaise-cart at the shell-fish shop, and an old lady in her brougham, and unable to find her cheque-book, outside Childs' Bank, were quite sufficient to block up Fleet-street during the best part of an afternoon. But how would it be when a further contingent of immense three-horse omnibuses come pounding along? An additional cause of obstruction in the Strand at eventide is the enormous increase within the last dozen years of popular theatres in or close to that thoroughfare. Where, formerly, there were only the Strand, the Lyceum, and the Adelphi, there are now the Opéra Comique, the Globe, the Gaiety, the Vaudeville, and the Folly. All these places of entertainments are largely patronised by "carriage people;" and the *tohubohu* late at night of broughams, cabs, and "the last omnibus" multiplied by many, is almost indescribably disorderly. The foot-pavement, moreover, is infested by hordes of touts rushing about to snap up cabs and extort coppers; and from these saturnalia the British pickpocket, you may be sure, is not absent. Really, it would be a good thing if an Act of Parliament were passed forbidding the building of any more new theatres, save on the Thames Embankment.

Mem.: Our cabs continue still unreformed. A week before I wandered to the States I was present at the "inaugural" banquet of a new (and, of course, "improved") Cab Company at the Alexandra Palace; and I remember a very excellent speech made on the occasion by the Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Edmund Henderson, who, while admitting the necessity for the introduction of improved cabs, spoke up manfully for the old "growler" or four-wheeled cab—in its capacity, at least, for conveying a quartet of passengers and an indefinite quantity of luggage. When I returned I asked how the new (and "improved") Cab Company was progressing. Alas! it had been long since engulfed in the waters of "liquidation." I think that it was the ninth or tenth Cab Company that I had known. Surely we urgently need a really improved "growler," yet more improved Hansoms, and a hackney Victoria, or open cab, with a hood in case of a shower.

Punch comes along bravely under the new editorship of Mr. Frank Burnand (the best possibly fitted man for the post), and who is a great deal more than a mere joker of jokes, and has much more sound, solid scholarly stuff in him than many of the thousands who have been tickled by his "Happy Thoughts," who have shrieked over the sorrows of "Strapmore," have been moved by the vicissitudes of "Mokanna," and are laughing, now, over "The Beadle" may be apt to imagine. The instant number of *Punch* contains a short article which is not only waggish, but wise. It deals with and denounces that standing nuisance and scandal to metropolitan civilisation, Covent-garden Market. Ah! if Parliament would only re-enfranchise Gatton or Old Sarum, or Grampound or Sudbury, and the resuscitated "pot-walloppers" thereof would only send me to the Commons for a month or six weeks! How deeply would I bury the rhetorical knife in the reeking bosom of Covent-garden Market! Attack it with your pen, you may say. My dear Madam, I have been so attacking it these five-and-twenty years without avail; and if you deem that it does not deserve to be attacked, the next time you favour the market with your presence, when you have finished your shopping in the Central Avenue, instead of at once re-entering your brougham and driving home to South Kensington, just try to pick your way through the hillocks of putrescent vegetable matter which from morning until late in the afternoon litter the purlieus of the market and the immediately contiguous thoroughfares.

In the matter of Purcell's "Mad Tom," Mr. John Boosey politely forwards me the "Book of the Words" of the Nineteenth Ballad Concert given under his direction at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, April 2, 1879. On that occasion, Mr. Henry Cross sang "Mad Tom":—

Cold and comfortless I lie.
Help! Oh, help! or else I die!
Hark! I hear Apollo's team
The carman 'gins to whistle;
Chaste Diana bends her bow
And the boar begins to bristle.

But who wrote the words of "Mad Tom"? Tom D'Urfey? 'Tis the merest conjecture on my part.

His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen, Town Councillors, and other members of the Corporation of Brighton must have had a "high old time" of it on Tuesday at the Alexandra Palace, whither they were conveyed in saloon-carriages per London, Brighton, and South Coast and South-Eastern Railways, to be sumptuously entertained by the energetic lessee of the palace, Mr. Willing. For the municipal visitors from Brighton, and for the general public "in their thousands"—and a great many thousands—a host of attractions were provided. There was the Rose Show and flower-market—a most delightful and, in England, an original spectacle, pleasantly reminding you of the *marché aux fleurs* under the lee of the Madeleine, in Paris. There was a Ballad Concert and the Grand Circus, Mdlle. Palladino and her fair compeers in their national dresses, the Hanlon Voltas, Miss Litton and her Old English Comedy Troupe (of whom a notice will be found in "another place") were a source of great delight; and the Grove and the two lakes were brilliantly illuminated at night. Then the Mayor and Corporation, laden with tributes of fruit and flowers—the gifts of Pomona, Flora, and Mr. Willing—went back to Brighton. "Wonderful thing, Sir, this Steam!—and only in its infancy." You may have heard that remark before; yet I found myself reiterating it last Saturday, when, having a few hours' "leisure," I ran down to Brighton by the Pullman 10 a.m. from Victoria, lunched at the Grand Hotel; drove by Stanmore Park and across the Downs to Lewes Races; lost my money in a sweepstake (I always lose my money; but 'twas only ten shillings that "broke" me); came back to Victoria by the 5.45 p.m. Pullman from Brighton, stopped at the Club to write letters, drove to Muswell-hill; saw two acts of "She Stoops to Conquer," a ballet, and a circus performance; dined at ten p.m., and was back at Lamb's Conduit (my workshop is directly over Lamb's Conduit) before midnight.

G. A. S.

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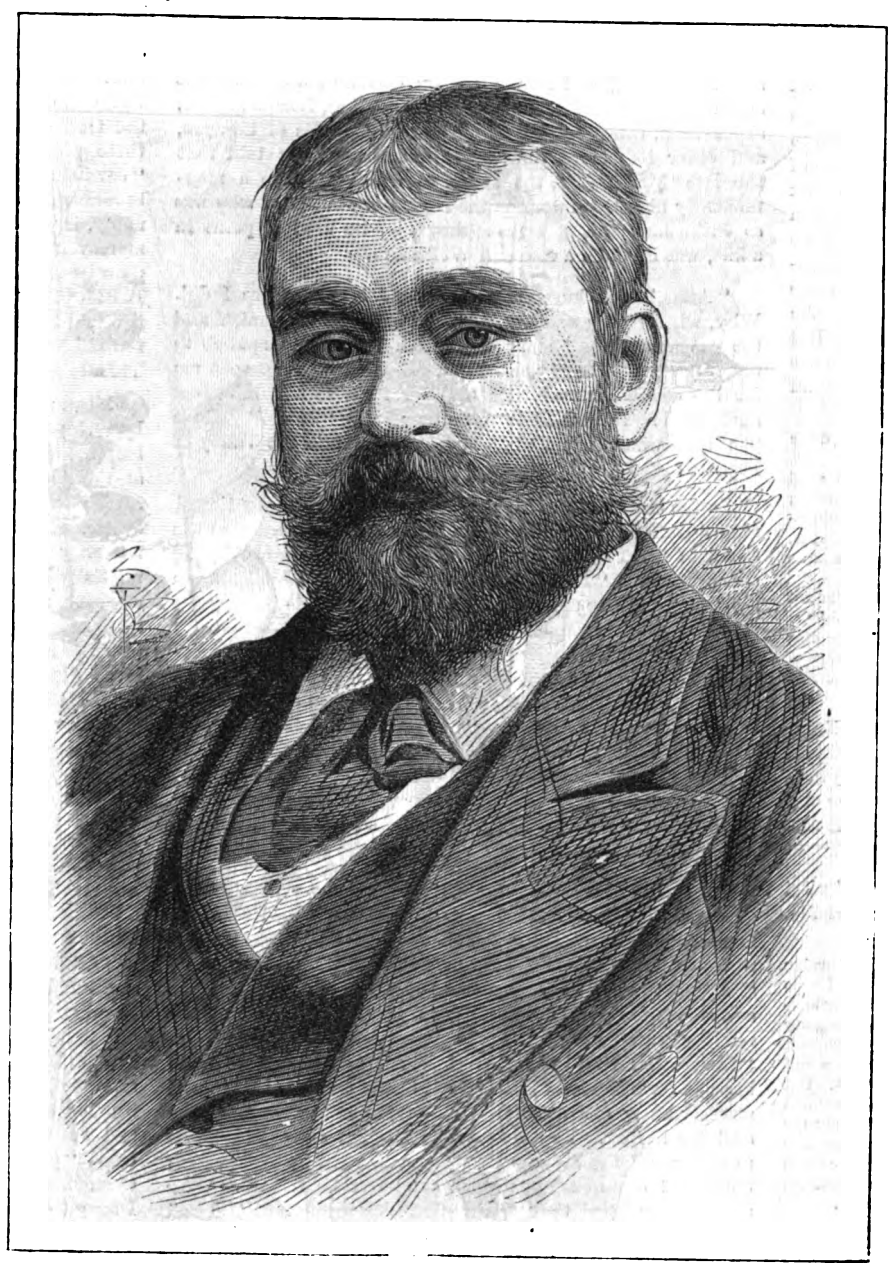
MR. F. C. BURNAND.

The blue ribbon of English comic literature, as we may esteem the Editorship of *Punch*, which has been held within the past twenty years by Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, and Tom Taylor, is now transferred to Mr. Burnand, long known as one of the liveliest contributors to that famous journal during the period just named, as well as a writer for the stage. Mr. Francis Cowley Burnand, who is about forty-three years of age, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the University degree. He also won special distinction there, from and after the October term of 1854, till the Lent term of 1858, as founder and leading member of the University A.D.C., or Amateur Dramatic Club, which has continued to flourish. Its history, in the form of "Personal Reminiscences," has been pleasantly related by Mr. Burnand in a volume published last Christmas by Chapman and Hall, which has gone through two or three editions. We are informed that his first dramatic composition was of a little earlier date, being a farce written by him at Eton, probably in 1852, and performed by himself and other boys in the house of their tutor, the Rev. W. G. Cookesley. The great Dons of the University were not quite so facile and condescending; and there is much real humour in Mr. Burnand's report of his interview with the Vice-Chancellor of that time, when he asked permission to act a play. It needed all the tact of the youthful diplomatist, then an inexperienced undergraduate, to avoid shocking the Vice-Chancellor's primness by telling him what the proposed dramatic entertainment was. It was neither a play of Sophocles, or Euripides, or Aristophanes, nor one of Plautus or Terence, nor even one of Shakspeare's; the author was a Mr. Madison Morton, unhappily *not* a Fellow of Trinity, and its title was "Box and Cox!" The Vice-Chancellor had never heard of either, which may well have been the case; for we know that when Thackeray, about the same time, visited Cambridge to give his "Lectures on the English Humourists," there was an academical dignitary of the same rank who had never heard of the author of "Vanity Fair," whether it were Thackeray or Bunyan.

The Cambridge reminiscences of Mr. Burnand must not detain us; there is the volume for all readers who would like plenty of that sort. He came to London, and was called to the Bar in 1862, but we do not know that he ever wore a wig except in eating hall dinners at his Inn of Court. He soon began writing extravaganzas or burlesques, and domestic popular comedies, for several of our theatres. Among these were "Ixion," at the St. James's; "Black-eyed Susan," at the Soho; "The Turn of the Tide," "Family Ties," "The Club," "Diplomacy," "Robbing Roy," and "Betsy." He also converted "Box and Cox" into a farcical operetta, for which Mr. Arthur Sullivan provided the music.

It was in 1863 that Mr. Burnand was accepted by Mark Lemon, then editor of *Punch*, as a contributor to that Hebdomadal; which could not, of course, be named along with the august "Hebdomadal" at the other University, but which has far greater influence, *pace* the Vice-Chancellor, on the minds of ingenuous youth. It is remarkable, by-the-way, that Mark Lemon's pæne-proximate successor and Burnand's immediate predecessor, the late accomplished Tom Taylor, *was* a Fellow of Trinity; so that the Vice-Chancellor might have recognised *him*. In the meantime, the young literary aspirant from Cambridge began to make his mark with the broadest grotesque parodies of the sensational romances that appeared in some penny magazines for boys and girls of the less educated class. "Mokeanna!" was the first of these sham-dreadful stories, which, we suppose, had been provoked by a silly prose version of the hideous fantasy in "Lalla Rookh," but which must have had something to do with a "moke" or costermonger's donkey.

There were some imitations of fashionable novelists by Mr. Burnand, such as "Strapmore," which had a higher degree of finish, but Thackeray had done that sort of trick, with inimitable humour, many years before. We do not think, indeed, that Mr. Burnand is at his best in literary parodies; and some readers of *Punch* at this day will be relieved when they have seen the last of a current series of similar attempts on the works of Anthony Trollope. The most valuable of Mr. Burnand's writings, in our judgment, are those in the vein of autobiographic half-conscious self-exposure, as in "Happy Thoughts," expressing the sense of awkwardness that besets a man dropping into social or domestic relations for which he is not quite prepared. It is pure comedy, and of a refined sort, not unworthy of the authors of the *Spectator* and its school, or of Smollett or Goldsmith, that lends itself to subjects of this

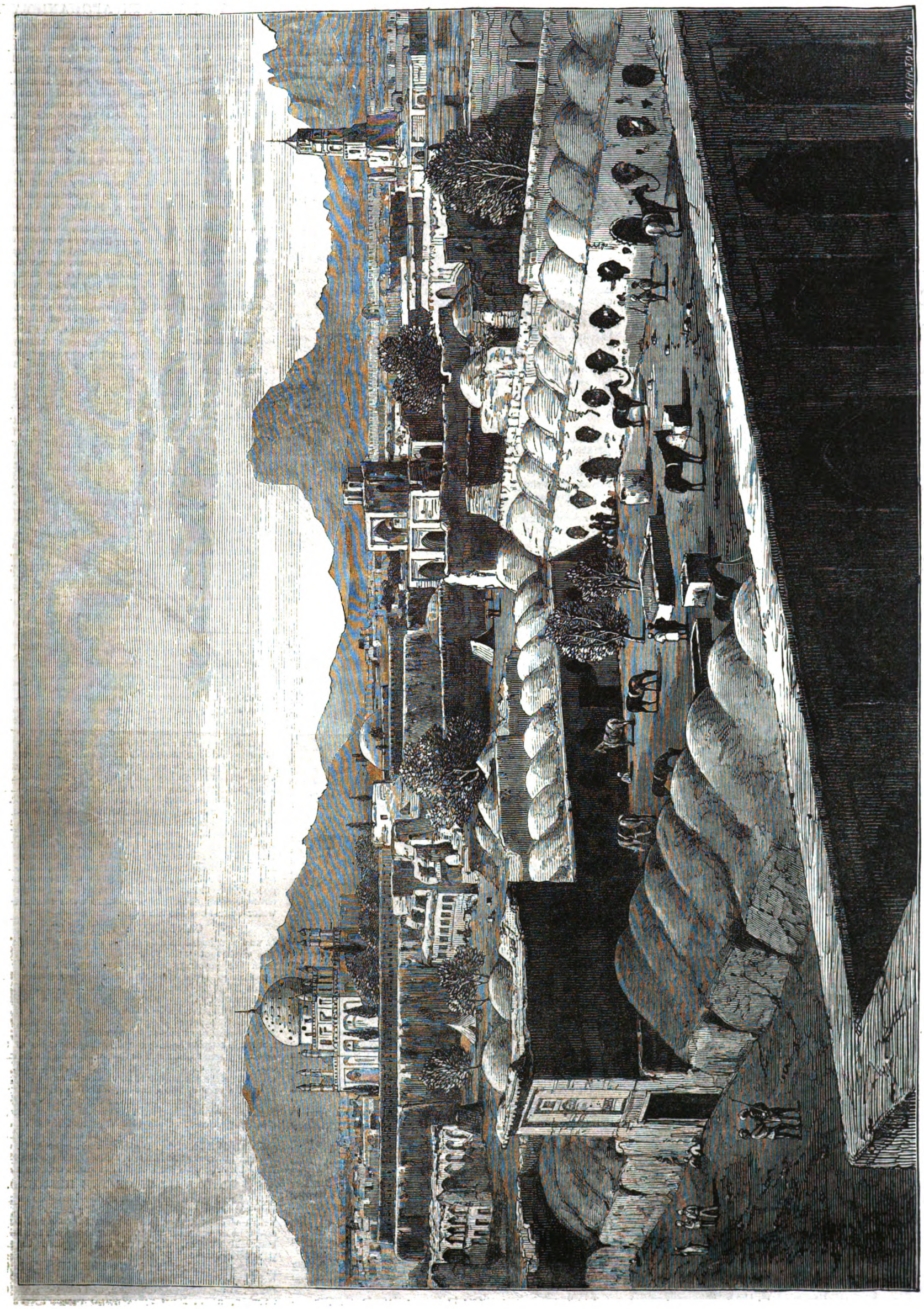


MR. F. C. BURNAND, THE NEW EDITOR OF "PUNCH."



THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION: CASTLE OF SULI, IN EPIRUS.—SEE PAGE 158.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: INTERIOR OF THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.

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kind. Here lies the direction in which we should rather hope for the best fruits of Mr. Burnand's undeniable talent, if he can still find leisure for original authorship. Among the contributions from his pen not yet mentioned are "The New Sandford and Merton," capitally illustrated by Linley Sambourne; "How, When, and Where," a comic handbook of Continental travel, with Charles Keene's illustrations; and other diverting papers, which had the advantage of designs by Messrs. Du Maurier, Keene, Millais, "Phiz," and Sir John Gilbert to aid in their presentment, according to the Horatian maxim, "oculis subjecta fidelibus." Some of these writings of Mr. Burnand were promptly seized upon in America for reprinting and publishing, at least in thin paper covers, up and down the United States. Of his parodies and the like, we will not forget that with which he transfigured the African exploits of Mr. H. M. Stanley, under the title of "Across the Keep-it-Dark Continent." But we expect from Mr. Burnand a great many far better things.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE CASTLE OF SULI, EPIRUS.

In a recent article describing the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, which it is proposed that the Sultan of Turkey should cede to the Greek Kingdom, agreeably to the resolutions of the Berlin Conference, we mentioned the Suliotes, a warlike tribe or clan of Albanians professing adherence to the Greek Christian Church. It will be remembered that these Suliotes, who took part with the Greek insurrection against the Turkish Empire nearly sixty years ago, are spoken of by Lord Byron in "Childe Harold," as he saw them when he visited the camp and residence of their conqueror and subsequent commander, Ali Pasha, the great Albanian vassal who rebelled against the Sultan, not long afterwards, with results fatal to himself. The Suliote war-song, which they chanted in their wild dance, as the poet describes and reports it, is exceedingly characteristic of that fierce and restless people. We now present a view of the Castle of Suli, in Epirus, their principal stronghold, or the seat of their feudal chieftain. It is built in a romantic situation, on an insulated hill, near the ruined village of Kako-Suli, which stands 1200 feet above the River Acheron. The mountain on which the fortress of Suli has been erected is of a singular semi-lunar form, terminating in such a narrow ridge as barely to admit of a path from one detached fort to the other. The prodigies of valour displayed by the Suliotes in the defence of their liberty, the vigorous resistance they offered during ten years to the powerful Ali Pasha, and the important part they took in the Greek War created for some time a general feeling of interest in their race. They numbered at that time about 4000 warriors.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The official visit of the three Presidents to Cherbourg reminds one in its outer details of the old Imperial progresses. The very train in which MM. Grévy, Léon Say, and Gambetta were conveyed to Cherbourg is the same as that used by Napoleon III. The railway employés still call it "the Imperial train," and the engine-driver is the same to whose care the precious life of the Emperor was intrusted. At the various stopping places along the line the authorities presented addresses, and the rustic crowds cried "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Président!" instead of crying "Vive l'Empereur!" Originally the town of Cherbourg invited only M. Gambetta to be present at the launch of a second-class ironclad, the Magon. M. Gambetta accepted; but, as there is at present very much talk in the opposition Press, both Radical and reactionary, against the too great ascendency of M. Gambetta in political affairs, M. Grévy was advised to go. So the town of Cherbourg was invited to send an invitation to M. Grévy. Then M. Léon Say, as President of the Senate, said that he should feel hurt if the President of the Chamber went to Cherbourg, while he, M. Léon Say, was left to pine away at Paris. The good town of Cherbourg was invited once more to send an invitation to M. Léon Say. The invitation was sent, but meanwhile the maritime prefect and the municipal authorities came to loggerheads, and the quarrel was with difficulty adjourned until after the fêtes. However, on Sunday morning the three Presidents started. M. Gambetta was radiant, M. Grévy was serious, and M. Léon Say was indifferent. They arrived at Cherbourg in the afternoon, and were welcomed by the Mayor and other authorities. In the evening M. Grévy took a walk in the town on foot, and was very warmly received by the inhabitants. M. Gambetta also visited the town, but in a carriage. On the Place du Château the crowd surrounded the carriage and begged M. Gambetta to make a speech. M. Gambetta graciously complied, and rendered a tribute of respect to the upright and venerated citizen who was at the head of the Republic. This was M. Gambetta's second triumph in the course of the day. Already, on the way from the station to the Prefecture, he had received an ovation from the crowd, and the cries of "Vive Gambetta!" were louder and more numerous than the cries of "Vive le Président!" On Monday the Presidential party visited the breakwater, the arsenal, and the fleet, and in the evening M. Grévy entertained the different authorities at a grand banquet at the Townhall. To-day the festivities were continued by regattas, dinners, a sham fight in the roads, experiments with the torpedo-boats, fireworks, illuminations, distribution of decorations to officials, &c. The three Presidents will return to Paris to-morrow. As regards the mere festivities, they appear to have been a complete success, and there can be no doubt that the good people of Cherbourg enjoyed themselves immensely; and, after all, that is the principal object of a fête. But the real hero, after all, has been M. Gambetta.

"Political life, in a country deprived of Democratic institutions, takes refuge entirely in the Parliament and the press. But soon the Parliament, with its long legislative procedure, exhausts itself, and falls under the domination of a chief. The people, the veritable sovereign, is forgotten. The embryo of a Dictatorship forms in the Parliament, and soon there remains only a powerful individuality before the press. When this situation is prolonged the press becomes disciplined. The greater part fall within the circle of attraction of the rising star. The personal government becomes reconstituted piece by piece, and absorbs the Parliament, the Administration, and the majority of the newspapers, which have become accomplices and auxiliaries in this evolution. France is so accustomed to this spectacle that she resists little, even when she does not help the advancement of the Dictator." Such is the summary of the present political situation from the point of view of the moderate Radicals; and although perhaps somewhat too positive in statement, it does really conveniently sum up the state of affairs. The growth of the political press at the present moment is very noticeable. There are now in Paris alone more than fifty daily political newspapers, and hardly a week passes without that number being increased. As regards the formation of a Dictatorship, the official visit to Cherbourg has once more confirmed the singular authority which M. Gambetta's name has over the masses.

A new volume of the correspondence of Sainte-Beuve has just been published by Calmann Lévy. The new letters relate to all the epochs of Sainte-Beuve's life; but the most interesting are those which he wrote to his old schoolmate and constant friend the Abbé Barbe. Sainte-Beuve opens his heart without reserve to the good Abbé, and confides to him the constant perplexities about religious matters which occupied him until his death. At last he confesses to the Abbé that he had never been able to form for himself an abiding opinion on belief and religion. The great critic was, indeed, buried, by his express wish, without any religious ceremony. In none of Sainte-Beuve's letters which have yet been published do we see more clearly the man Sainte-Beuve than in these letters to the Abbé Barbe. At the end of the volume is a curious letter from Jérôme Bonaparte to Sainte-Beuve, in which the latter draws up a complete political programme. Here is Sainte-Beuve's opinion of Academies, which I humbly lay at the feet of Matthew Arnold. "Between ourselves," he writes to his friend the Abbé, "all these Academies are mere child's play—at least, the French Academy is. The least quarter of an hour of reverie or of serious talk, tête-à-tête, in our youth was better employed; but as we grow old we become again subject to these nothings—only it is well to know that they are nothings."

Apropos of the Academy, there was a grand fête last Thursday in the amphitheatre of the Institute of France. M. Victorien Sardou, the dramatist, was charged with drawing up the annual report on the prizes which the regretted economist and philanthropist Montyon instituted for the encouragement and reward of virtue. M. Sardou read his speech with great success; I should rather say he *acted* his speech, which resembled, by-the-way, very closely the tirade of a certain doctor in "Rabagas." M. Sardou touched upon the great question of responsibility in crime, which he solved *en gamin de Paris*. In short, M. Sardou was profoundly commonplace and brilliantly witty; more than any living Frenchman, perhaps, he is a master of that purely French accomplishment of settling a problem of philosophy by a *pirouette*. Voltaire, at the age of sixty-six, said, "I have not that stiffness of mind which generally characterises old men; I am flexible as an eel and lively as a lizard, and I work all the time like a squirrel. As soon as I am shown a silly thing, I quickly put another silly thing in its place." There are plenty of sons of Voltaire in France.

Claret-drinkers, beware! Not one third of the wine now drunk in Paris is pure grape wine. The wine crop of 1879 produced only twenty-five million hectolitres, while the annual consumption in France is forty to forty-five million hectolitres. The deficit has been made up by wine manufactured out of raisins, until the price of raisins has risen from 12f. to 75f. the 100 kilogrammes. Now raisins have been replaced by glucose, molasses refuse, rotten apples, old prunes, dates, figs, and other refuse fruits. These abominable liquids are coupés with Spanish wines and artificially coloured. Manufactories for making this wine have sprung up all over the country. Near Paris alone there are seven large steam-power wine manufactories. The gigantic fraud has at length attained such proportions that the remedy cannot be far off. The leading wine-dealers are about to take joint action to resist the fraud.

The Government, availing itself of the discretionary power as regards strangers, which is granted by a law of 1849, has thought proper to expel from French territory Mr. Harden-Hickey, the editor of a paltry Legitimist comic journal called *Le Triboulet*. This journal, which has now reached its ninety-second number, has been condemned by the Police Court no less than twenty-one times for having published caricatures and drawings which the censorship had refused to authorise. In this way the journal has paid 30,000f. in fines to the Treasury; its *gérant* lives in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie; and the journal has become famous in a way. Last week's number was seized on account of the publication of an unauthorised design, representing the three Presidents, dressed as sailors, going down to Cherbourg. Yesterday afternoon the editor, Mr. Harden-Hickey, was ordered by the police, in conformity with a decree of the Minister of the Interior, to quit the country within twenty-four hours. This violation of the liberty of the press is being ardently discussed here, and the general opinion on the question of principle is against the action taken by M. Constans. M. Harden-Hickey, who is, by-the-way, a Baron by creation of the Pope, is the son of an Irish emigrant, who made a fortune in the gold-fields of California. He was born in San Francisco, and was admitted by influence as an *élève Etranger* to the military school of St. Cyr. He married an Italian lady, Mdlle. de Sampierri, who traces her descent back to Saint Peter, and he gives himself out as an English nobleman of ancient descent. He lived in great style at Paris, and obtained some literary reputation under the pseudonym of Saint-Patrice. The Government will gain nothing by expelling the "Baron;" he can edit his journal just as well at Brussels as at Paris. What, then, was the good of expelling him?

Paris mondain is to be found this week at Deauville. The race week lasts from Aug. 8 to Aug. 15, and during that brief period this unlovely seaside resort awakens from its usual aristocratic dulness. Deauville has passed through three epochs: In the first half of the present century it was unknown; in 1860 it was a little fishing village, the inhabitants of which lived on shrimps; in 1864 the Duc de Morny discovered the place, and a racecourse was opened there on Aug. 14 of that year. M. de Morny's idea was to make Deauville a combination of Goodwood and Brighton. But nature and fashion fought against Deauville, and, except during the race-week, the coast villages of Brittany are invaded by visitors, while Deauville is only invaded by sand.

At last the Government has determined to put a stop to the plague of indecent journals that has been gradually invading the boulevards of Paris.

The tyranny of *concierges* or door-porters is a domestic inconvenience happily unknown in Great Britain. Last Saturday a curious case occurred. A lady living in the Rue des Martyrs conceived a desire to eat some fish for her breakfast, and she had made signs to an ambulant fishmonger to bring a sole up stairs to the second floor where she lived. The fishmonger started up stairs, when the *concierge* intervened. The difference was finally referred to the Commissioner of Police of the quarter, who naturally decided in favour of the ichthyophagic tenant.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will go to Copenhagen on Saturday to give a series of performances there with Dieudonné, of the Vaudeville.

The Republican successes in the elections for the Conseils Généraux were still further increased by the ballotages which took place in 133 cantons last Sunday. The Republicans gained in 97 cantons and the Conservatives in 35. One seat is contested. Added to the results of Aug. 1, these results give a net gain of 298 seats to the Republicans, who have won the majority in thirteen new departments.

A despatch has been received announcing the safe arrival at Segou of Captain Gallieni's exploring party, of which I gave some details in my letter last week.

Henri Rochefort will begin a republication of his *Lanternes* that were written under the Empire on Sunday next, Aug. 15, which used to be the Napoleonic fête-day. He will call the collection *Le Dernier Napoléon*, and it will be illustrated by the celebrated Republican caricaturist André Gill. T. C.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Public attention is still fixed upon the military position of the British Indian forces in Afghanistan, since the alarming news of the defeat of General Burrows, on the 27th ult., with very severe loss, by the Herat Afghans under Ayoub Khan, at Khushk-i-Nakhud, half-way between Candahar and the Helmund river. The last Number of our Journal contained, with several views of Candahar and of the Helmund, and with other Illustrations of campaigning in that country, very long and full descriptions of these subjects. A narrative, borrowed from one of our daily contemporaries, of the events preceding the recent military disaster, was added to such particulars as were reported of the unfortunate action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, with an exact list of the troops that were engaged in it; and the scene of the battle was also described. We gave, besides, a map of the country around Candahar, and an account of this supplied by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph's lecture at the United Service Institution. The approach to Candahar from Quetta, by way of the Khojak Pass and the fortified post of Chaman, as described by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, also the town of Candahar and its citadel, and that of Ghuzni, which is situated on the road from Cabul to the former place, were the subjects of articles taken from different sources. Memoirs of Ayoub Khan, the ruler of Herat, who has boldly renewed the war against British supremacy in Afghanistan, and of Abdurrahman, the new Ameer of Cabul, to whom its possession is now freely accorded by the withdrawal of our troops this week, together with a portrait of Abdurrahman, will be found in our last publication.

CANDAHAR: THE CITADEL.

Several more Illustrations, both of Candahar and of the valley of the Helmund, which is about eighty miles to the westward of Candahar, as shown in our Sketch Plan of that region, are engraved for this week's paper. One shows the interior of the citadel at Candahar, now garrisoned by a force of three thousand men, under General Primrose. It is a square of about seventy yards, and has a circular bastion at each corner, with a diameter of from 20 ft. to 50 ft. In the southern face there is a castellated brick *réduit* or keep. The northern front is 220 yards within the city wall, with which it is connected by the prolongations of the eastern and western faces. The inclosure thus formed would enable the garrison to communicate with the country without going through the town. The eastern face has in front the commissariat yards and a garden, but at 250 yards from the wall, which is strengthened by a ditch, are the houses of the town. In front of the western face are houses and courtyards. The southern face has in its front an open parade-ground about 400 yards wide, and commands the principal street leading through the city to the Shikarpore-gate. All round this parade-ground the houses come close up. There are five entrances to the citadel—viz., one in the east, two in the north, and two in the south. A great want of ramps and banquettes exists, and it would be extremely difficult to man the ramparts quickly in the event of an alarm. Some improvements have been carried out, the drainage having been improved, and some of the huts inside cleared away. Sir Donald Stewart, before he left for Cabul, also recommended that a clear space should be made all around, and the closing of unnecessary openings. Whether these improvements have been carried out or not we cannot say. The most important question is the water supply; and we are in possession of authentic information on this point. A hundred yards or so outside the northern wall of the town—which wall is connected, as we have said, with the citadel—runs a canal. Through this northern wall run from the canal into the citadel two water cuts. The source of supply could, however, be easily cut off by besiegers. It is, moreover, we have it on high authority, very impure and unhealthy. The garrison would, therefore, have to depend—first, on the water stored in the tanks; secondly, on the wells. Of these the best is one in the garden outside the east front, is 34 feet deep, and in March had two feet of water in it. A second well is in the parade-ground outside the south front, 25 feet deep, with 14 inches of water. In the Commissariat yard there is a third well 30 feet deep, but with only six inches of water in it. Inside the citadel itself there are two wells, but both of them are bad. Probably, however, fresh wells could be sunk with good effect. If these failed, it might be necessary to establish covered communication with some wells inside the town or water-course outside the walls.

CANDAHAR: THE CHAR-SU.

It was mentioned in a description of the city which appeared last week that "the four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 ft. in diameter, called the Char-su. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market-place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts." The plan of Candahar, given in our last, showed the Char-su in the centre of the town, which is of not quite regular square form, having its sides of the length of nearly one mile, more or less, with a high wall on each side, and with four gates, north, south, east, and west. The west and east sides are longer than the north and south. We now present a view of the Char-su, which is almost the sole conspicuous architectural feature of the city, except the octagonal tomb of Ahmed Shah, with its cupola and minarets, raised on a stone platform. Both this View and those of the Citadel are from a series of photographs of Candahar, which are the joint production of Dr. Whylock and Major A. G. Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers (late Fane's Horse) and of the Staff Corps, lately serving with Sir Donald Stewart's column at Candahar.

THE VALLEY OF THE HELMUND.

The following is a description of the localities represented in two Sketches by Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, which were presented in last week's Number of our Journal, and that of the view looking over Sungbur, towards Hyderabad and Sungin, which he has supplied to this week's publication.

The Helmund, rising in the Hindu Khoosh, in the neighbourhood of Bamian, flows between the limbs of the great range, in a south-west direction, and escapes from the hills at Gurmab, about forty miles above Girishk. The Castle of Girishk marks the point where the direct road to Herat from Candahar crosses the Helmund. It lies about two miles from the river, on the right or west side, at the edge of the cultivated alluvial valley, and on the brink of the sterile plateau which stretches, in a great arc, to the north, west, and south-west. The country on the eastern or Candahar side is a rolling sterile

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plateau, extending in an inclined plain from the mountains down to Kala Bost, twenty-eight miles, to the junction of the Argandab and the Helmund.

At the point where the road from Candahar, viâ Khushk-i-Nakhud, crosses the river, the sterile plateau rises to 175 ft. above the water's edge, commanding the ford and ferry of Abbaza. Here, in 1879, General Biddulph pitched his head-quarters camp, and the first of our views given last week represents the scene looking over the valley towards Girishk. From this point Abbaza and the ferry are seen; behind them the river and valley, and then the castle and the cavalry camp; and beyond, the barren plateau forms a straight horizon. The tops of the distant Siah Koh are seen like islets in the extreme distance. The hills on the right are somewhere about Gurmab.

The point where the Sirdar Ayoub Khan crossed the Helmund at Hyderabad is about twelve miles above Girishk, in the direction of the valley. The march of Ayoub Khan from Lar, which place lies beyond the horizon, right over the castle of Girishk, must have been along the plateau which is seen, in last week's Illustration, stretching to the north. Beyond lies the country of Zamindawar, the home of the Alizais.

The recent events of the occupation of Girishk by the Wali of Candahar, the revolt of the Candahar infantry, who made off up the left bank from Abbaza, and their chastisement by General Burrows, besides the earlier incidents of the occupation of this place by Colonel Rawlinson, give particular interest to these Views. Ayoub was heard of at Washir, then at Lar, and it was afterwards reported that he had crossed the Helmund at Hyderabad. We then heard of him at Sungbur, and skirmishing took place between General Burrows's cavalry and detached bodies of Ayoub's horsemen, Burrows having taken up a position at Khushk-i-Nakhud. If one turns about on the edge of the plateau to look eastward one sees the rolling plain, bounded on the north by the spurs of the hills and on the south by the desert. Opposite the nearest spur lies Sungbur, which is a small hamlet where Ayoub halted previous to his movement on the 27th to attack Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud.

General Sir M. Biddulph, in his lecture, remarks upon this subject that "in the Argandab and Helmund Doab a considerable amount of cultivation exists on the right bank and in the angle above the junction of the rivers. The waters of both are led, for the irrigation of the low-lying sands, through extensive channels." The following is Sir M. Biddulph's account of some of the ruins extant in this locality:—"At the extremity of the angular plateau, on the right of the Doab and on the left bank of the Helmund, stands the remains of the ancient city of Bost. At the very south extremity of the high bank the citadel commands the ford over the Helmund. The ruins of the city are in a wonderful state of preservation. Palaces with extensive courtyards are found along the margin of the river, to which stairs descended from the several residences. The citadel itself seems to have been built on the débris of very ancient fortifications and buildings, and rises to a height of some 150 ft. above the bed of the river. The base of the fortifications is washed by a channel only; the main body of the river flows some little distance off. The outer fortifications consist of a rampart and ditch traced in the form of a rectangle, the citadel being placed at the south end, and cut off by an internal ditch and rampart. The position of Bost is a most important one, as it commands the entrance from the Gurmsir and valley of the Helmund into the Doab on the road to Candahar.

"The junction of the two rivers takes place about three miles below the citadel, and we find on the desert cliff at that point the remains of a watch-tower."

The view looking from over Sungbur towards Hyderabad and Sungin, and northward up the Helmund, shows the character of the country. Here Ayoub Khan halted while concentration was being made at Khak-i-Chopan to the south and at Mainwaud to the north. The country is dry and sterile, with no cultivation, but here and there, where water is nursed, and distributed to the suitable plots of land. We refer to our Sketch Plan of the entire region between the Helmund and Candahar, which is marked with lines showing the advance of Ayoub Khan and the retreat of General Burrows. This plan has been prepared for the Journal of the United Service Institution, to which we are indebted for permission to make use of it. Major-General Sir M. Biddulph's original Sketches, with which he has kindly favoured us, furnished our Views of the Helmund, the ford and ferry at Abbaza, the Castle of Girishk, the British position in that neighbourhood, and that of the country looking northward from Sungbur.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE AT KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

We are now further indebted to Major-General Sir M. Biddulph for a sketch of the place where the brigade of troops commanded by General Burrows was defeated with great loss by Ayoub Khan, on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The following descriptive notes accompany this sketch of Khushk-i-Nakhud:—"The plain consists partly of old cultivated land, and partly of waste land without grass. The view is taken looking due east, towards the Argandab at Atta Kurez. In mid distance is the Ziaret, or Mohammedan shrine, with three cypress-trees about it; there were seven in Ferrier's time; the others are fruit-trees. On the bank to the left is a walled garden, with round towers. The ziaret always gave shelter to fanatics and evil-disposed people. The ground rises to a plateau above, with a step-like formation, and some little way above, though unseen in this view, are two or three villages, the people of which were more friendly to us. Here is the opening to the Kakree valley. On the rising ground are seen, like specks, the vedettes who watch over the camp. This higher ground is continued towards the limb of the mountain commanding the low ground to the south. Beyond the garden to the left and beyond the vedettes rises the terminal spur which bounds Khushk-i-Nakhud on the north, and gives this position its importance by reducing the plain to a width of eight miles only, from the mountain to the desert. To the right of the ziaret is seen the ruined fort, which in old time commanded this position. Beyond the fort was the camp of General Sir Michael Biddulph, which is shown in the sketch; behind the site of that camp, and to the south of it, is the inclosure made use of by General Burrows, as it had been made use of by Malcolmson, putting his baggage and tents there for the night, after the attack which he repulsed. It is to be feared that this inclosure rather tied General Burrows to the place. Other villages are situated to the right hand of the view—that is, to the south, which must have favoured an attack on General Burrows' left. These villages, indeed, are not shown in the sketch, as they are hidden by the undulating ground. It is a mile or so from the spot at which the sketch was taken to the old fort, and another mile from the old fort to the line of the farthest tent, and to the walled inclosure. The fight between Ayoub Khan and General Burrows took place principally within these spaces of two miles. The retreat of General Burrows was over the steppe or glacis seen faintly in the horizon. On this tract of country, and the ten miles to the Argandab, now lie most of the poor fellows who died on the 27th. Let us hope that ere long their mortal remains will be collected for burial by kindly hands, when the enemy shall have been chastised and driven off. Those cypresses, however, in time past have often looked down on scenes of fierce conflict, and many a brave soldier has found his last resting-place on this plain of Khushk-i-Nakhud."

The name of this place means "Diamond of the Desert," and it is thus described by the late General Augustus Abbott, who commanded the Artillery of General Sale's column in May, 1839, when that officer, during the first Afghan War, advanced from Candahar to Girishk:—

"Our last two marches have brought us into Khushk-i-Nakhud, along an excellent road for twelve miles, when it quite cleared the valley of the Argandab, and enters upon rough ground and deep sandhills. We found the distance to be sixteen miles. Coming here, we encamped near an ancient city, built, according to the native account, by the Infidels, long before the Mohammedans had power in the land. The fortifications and houses are still standing, the dry climate having preserved them in a remarkable manner. The waters of a small river, which used to run past this town, have been diverted from their natural channel, and now run through six or seven canals, which considerably impeded the troops in marching. We soon, however, got upon dry, stony soil, and at the end of nine miles came amongst sandhills, which we threaded for another mile to camp. The little grove and its streams at which we are encamped are quite worthy to confer upon the spot the title of the Diamond of the Desert. This is the first water the traveller from Girishk sees after crossing the Helmund, when twenty-four miles of arid sand intervene."

THE KHOJAK PASS.

The route from Quetta northward to Candahar, a distance of 142 miles, by which reinforcements and relief must be sent to General Primrose, passes over the summit of a mountain range, 7380 ft. high, called the Khojak Khotul; this word Khotul means the highest part of a lofty pass. It is described by Major Le Mesurier, R.E., in his book entitled "Kandahar in 1879," just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. A valley destitute of water leads by a slight descent from Quetta to Kila Abdulla, at the foot of the Khojak Pass. The descent from the level of Quetta to Hykalzai, the lowest station on the southern side of the Pass, is 647 feet in 33¼ miles. From this point the road rises again very slightly to Arambi and Kila Abdulla, distant from Quetta fifty-three miles and a quarter and 5138 feet above the sea-level. The next ten miles form the severest part of the march. From Kila Abdulla there is an ascent to the Khotul of 2242 feet, distributed over ten miles of roadway at varying gradients. For the first nine miles from Kila Abdulla to the Khojak Post the rate is 1 in 26, but between the Post and the Khotal, one mile only, the rate is 1 in 11. This is the Khojak ridge which caused such terrible confusion in the first Afghan expedition in April, 1839. We are told how the troops, camels, guns, and baggage became literally jammed together, and each gun, tumbril, and waggon had to be separately handed down by manual labour. It is said that forty Europeans could scarcely keep a nine-pounder with wheels locked from running wildly down the hill. Many thousand rounds of ammunition and an immense quantity of baggage were lost. Here, again, in November, 1839, Nott crossed with but a nominal loss, and in May, 1842, General England crossed on his second advance from Quetta. This awkward pass is now traversed by the road made by Ghilzai labour, under Wells, and called the "Wells Road." It turns and winds and zigzags round about the hill till it reaches the Khotul, now the most practicable route over the range of hills shown in the maps as the Khwajah Amram. This is apparently divided into three districts—Spintaza to the south; Khwajah Amram, in which is the Roghani and the Khojak; and Tobah, which includes the table-lands on the north. This climb once compassed, there is a sharp descent of four miles to Chaman, at the rate of 1 in 12. Beyond Chaman the descent towards Candahar is far more gradual, and such devices as gun-slides are no longer necessary. For the first ten miles the rate is 1 in 46, and a gradual slope of seven miles more will bring General Phayre to Gatai, 4050 feet above the sea, and fifty-eight miles from Candahar.

THE LATER NEWS.

Our intelligence from India, received up to Wednesday evening last, is to the effect that Ayoub Khan's army, now increased to 20,000, has advanced to within five or six miles of Candahar, and is encamped at a place called Kokaran; but it appears quite unlikely that this Afghan force should be able to capture the citadel, where the preparations for defence are now complete, with provisions, except forage, to last thirty-five days. The Wali Shere Ali, of Candahar, with his family, remains in that city, and co-operates with the British Commander; but all the Afghan population has been expelled from the town, which is surrounded by large numbers of hostile tribesmen, and is, in short, closely beleaguered. The latest positive news of the safety of Candahar referred to the end of last week. Its communications with Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the one hand, and with Chaman and Quetta on the other, now seem to be quite cut off.

The loss of General Burrows' brigade, in its defeat on the 27th ult., at Khushk-i-Nakhud, is now stated at not more than 1000 men, "killed and missing," of whom 400 are Europeans, and twenty-one officers.

Rumours are brought to the British authorities that there is great dissension in Ayoub Khan's camp between the Herat and the Cabul Afghan soldiery, and that Ayoub had to interfere to prevent their fighting with each other, and was himself accidentally wounded.

The forces which are to relieve the British garrison of Candahar, and to repulse Ayoub Khan, are those of General Sir Frederick Roberts, from Cabul, and of General Phayre, from Quetta; the former marching southward, a distance of 385 miles, by Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai; the latter marching 142 miles northward, through the Pishin valley and over the Khojak Pass, at the foot of which is the fort of Chaman.

It seems the intention of the tribes between Chaman and Candahar to rise and contest General Phayre's advance. But as his force will consist of four cavalry and eight infantry regiments, with three batteries of artillery, their opposition will be easily put aside, unless Ayoub places his whole army on the line of advance, in which case a hard fight may be looked for. The force is considered ample for the purpose, but plenty of work is cut out for it.

Sir Frederick Roberts, on Monday last, set forth with a force of ten thousand fighting men from Cabul to relieve Candahar. His force consists of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-six Europeans, and seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one Native troops, eight thousand followers, two thousand horses, seven hundred and fifty Artillery mules, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five transport animals. The force has with it food for five days only. This is to be used only on an emergency, to eke out the supplies obtainable in the country. There will be no communication with this force during some days. The following troops compose Roberts's column:—

The First Brigade: The 92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and 24th N.I.

The Second Brigade: The 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 3rd Sikhs.

The Third Brigade: The 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 4th Goorkhas, 25th N.I.

The Cavalry Brigade: The 9th Lancers, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the Central India Horse, fifty Volunteers of the 1st and 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

Artillery: The 6-8 R.A., 11-9 R.A., and No. 2 Mountain Battery.

General Ross commands the Infantry, General Hugh Gough the Cavalry, and Colonel C. A. Johnson the Artillery.

Staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman accompanies the force as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major G. Del Morton as Assistant Adjutant-General, Major R. Kennedy as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major B. Combe as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

We learn that the hill tribes on the frontier near Sibi, where the newly-constructed railway from the Punjaub in the direction of Quetta and Candahar at present stops, have assumed the offensive. The last convoy for Sibi, consisting of a large number of carts and some treasure, with a small escort of Sepoys, chiefly sick, was attacked by Pathan and Murri robbers. The treasure was plundered and most of the escort killed.

It is announced that the 77th Regiment, for Afghanistan, will embark at Portsmouth, in the Himalaya, on Saturday next; the 23rd Regiment, in the Malabar, on Monday (the 16th); and the first battalion Rifle Brigade, in the Jumna, on the 21st. The Prince of Wales will present new colours to the 23rd before their departure.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week. Rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. The Walmer life-boat went to the assistance of the ship Colombo, of Greenock, 1199 tons, bound from Bassein to Bremen, with a cargo of rice, which had gone on the Goodwin Sands. With the help of the life-boat and other boats, the vessel, after she had been lightened of part of her cargo, was extricated from her perilous position and safely moored in the Downs. The Palling, Winterton, and Sutton life-boats have respectively been the means of assisting the distressed steamer Red Rose, of Cardiff, and yawl Wave of Goole, both which vessels, with their crews, were saved from positions of much danger. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast; and payments amounting to £3600 were made on life-boat establishments.

Amongst the contributions recently received were £1000 from Mr. Townend, through the Manchester branch of the institution, to defray the cost of the Charles and Ann new life-boat for Saltburn; and £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being their annual subscription in aid of the support of their two life-boats—the Forester, at Tynemouth, and the Foresters' Pride, at West Hartlepool. The late W. Forbes, Esq., of Glasgow, had left the institution a legacy of £20; and the late John Tomlinson, Esq., of Lincoln, £15.

Edward Birkbeck, M.P., V.P., was elected a trustee of the institution, in succession to the late Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B.

During the heavy gale which sprang up last Saturday evening on the west coast, the life-boats of this institution rendered good service. The Burnham life-boat saved the crew of seven men from the rigging of the schooner Brune, of Bridgewater, which was wrecked near Highbridge. The Porthdinllaen life-boat was launched to the aid of four distressed vessels. One of them, the schooner Thetis, of Pwllheli, bound from Poole to Glasgow, had struck the ground and was in a leaky state, there being four feet of water in her hold. Two of the life-boat's crew went on board to assist in keeping her afloat. She then proceeded to the flat James, of Nefyn, which required assistance to enable her to come to the quay; then to the Jane Eliza, also belonging to Nefyn, which did not then require any help; and, finally, to the schooner Sarah Jane, of Chester, from which last-named vessel the master's wife was taken and brought safely ashore. The Padstow life-boat proceeded to the wreck of the schooner Marie, of Bordeaux, but the crew were saved by the rocket apparatus before her arrival. The Newquay life-boat saved the crew of two men belonging to the smack Harriette, of Barnstaple, which was wrecked at East Pentire Point.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE FROM FIRE.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was recently held at the offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, when the following rewards were presented for services in saving life:—

A testimonial to Jane Shaw, of King-street, Lambeth-walk, with two guineas, for praiseworthy services rendered by her in the preservation of life at a fire at 10, East-street, Lambeth, on May 22, 1879. The fire was discovered by the girl, who had been left in charge of three children. Taking them in her arms, she carried them to the landing, but on descending the staircase the dense smoke almost overpowered her. With the assistance of a constable, she and her three little charges escaped.

A testimonial and £5 to Daniel Dinan, who, on hearing of a fire at 52, Bermondsey New-road, at 11.30 p.m., on July 9, 1879, climbed to the top of the shop-front and found Mrs. Leech and her sister quite helpless. After considerable exertions he succeeded in rescuing both.

A testimonial and £3 to James Collinette, 460 X, for praiseworthy exertions displayed by him in saving the life of Miss Curtice, at 28, Lauzlewood-crescent, Kensal New Town, on Aug. 18, 1879. He discovered Miss Curtice in an unconscious state, and saved her with great difficulty.

A testimonial, with £2, to Mr. Thomas Wilcox, of 38, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, for saving the lives of three inmates of the house 41, Upper-marsh, on the morning of Nov. 7, 1879. Mr. Wilcox endeavoured, without success, likewise to save an aged woman, who died from suffocation.

A testimonial and two guineas to Mr. Geo. Fresh, head gardener in the service of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., for services rendered by him in the preservation of the lives of two servants at a fire which broke out on Nov. 16, 1879, at the High Grove House, Ruislip.

The Society's silver medal was awarded to Mr. Geo. Chas. Toghill, of the Blandford Arms, Dorset-place, for rescuing at much risk Mary Hamilton, aged fifty-four, from a fire which broke out at 82, Boston-place, Marylebone, on Dec. 24 last.

Mr. Alfred Waller, of 10, Annette-road, Holloway, was awarded, in addition to a previous reward given him by the Society, the Society's medal for intrepid conduct at a fire at 83, Jackson's-road, Holloway, last February. Waller sustained personal injuries by catching three females after they had jumped from the second-floor window.

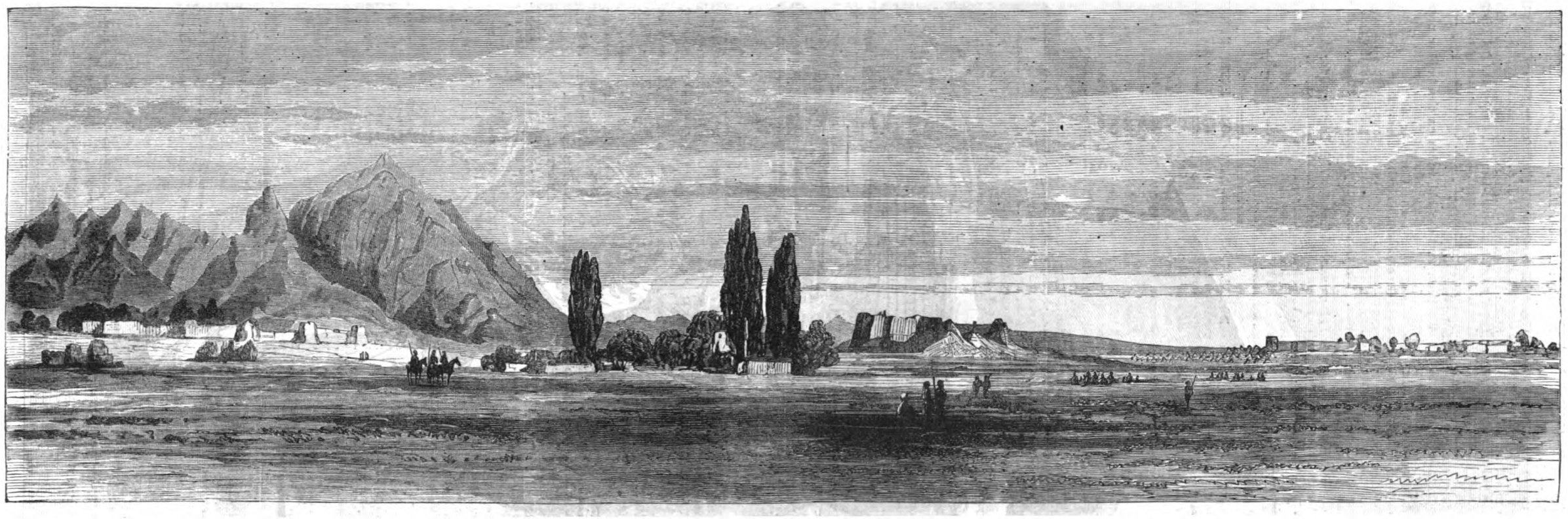
Mr. Joseph Clark received a testimonial, with £5, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by him in the preservation of life at a fire which occurred shortly before 9 p.m. on Feb. 22, 1880, on the Old Green, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Bryan Leavy and Thomas Dickson, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were presented with testimonials and three guineas each for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them in the preservation of life on the occasion of a fire on the Ship Quay, Londonderry, at 3.30 a.m. on Feb. 1, 1880.

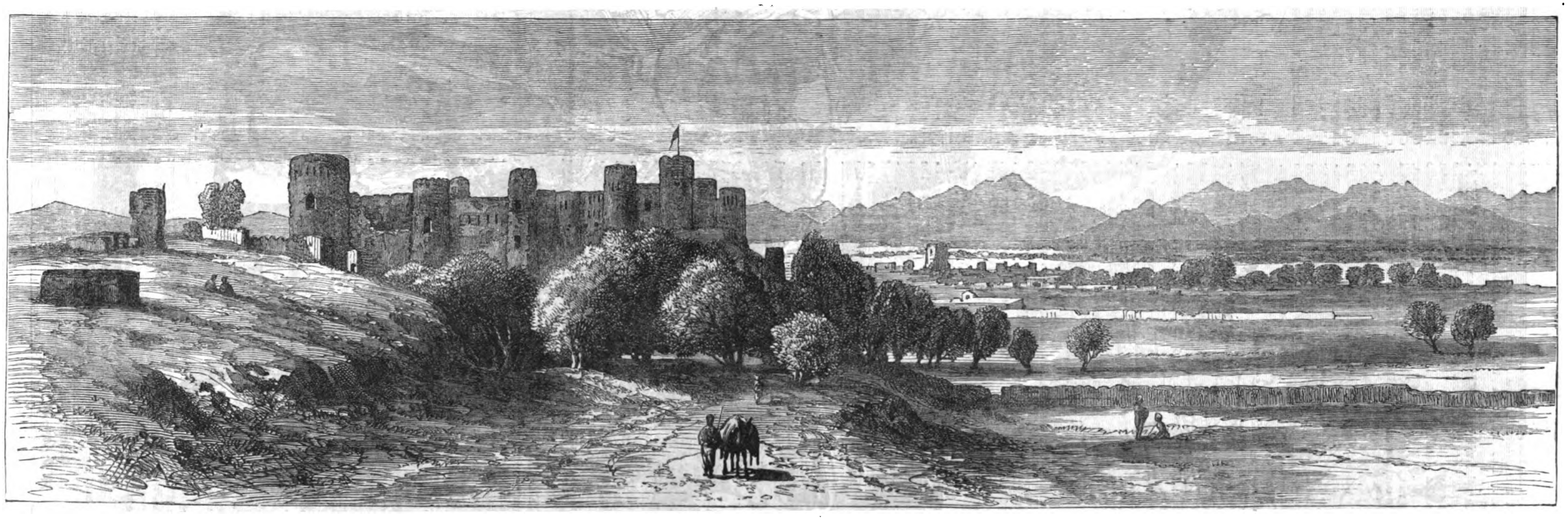
The contractors for the new Kensington Townhall were Messrs. Braid and Co. A bust of Major-General Boileau, the sculptor of which is Mr. Brock, will be placed in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Francis George Heath's illustrated edition of Gilpin's "Forest Scenery" is about to be republished by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., in a series of two-shilling monthly parts, the first of which will be issued immediately.

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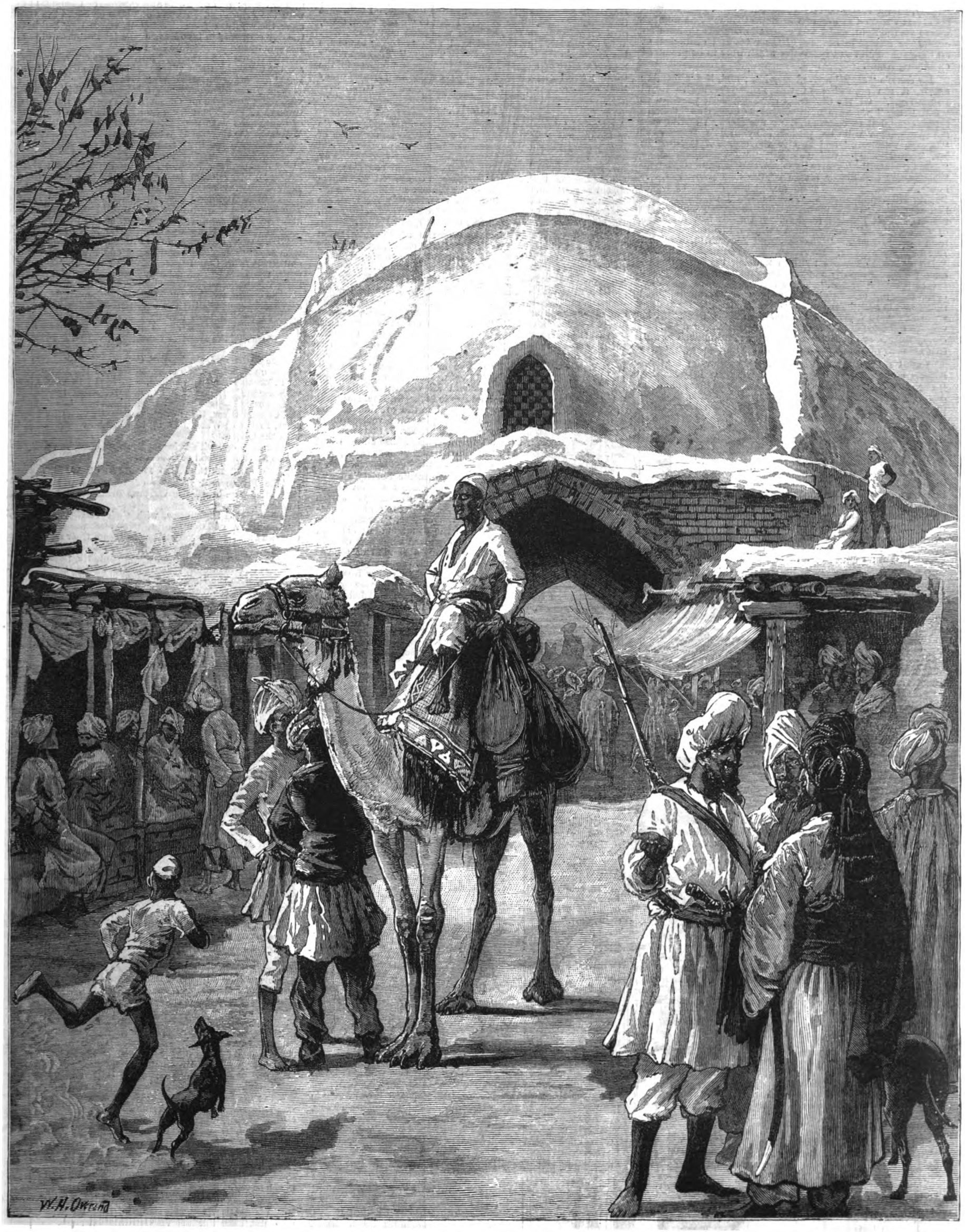


THE AFGHAN WAR: KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN AYOUB KHAN AND GENERAL BURROWS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



CASTLE OF GIRISHK, LOOKING UP THE VALLEY OF THE HELMUND.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: CENTRAL DOME OR CHAR-SU, WHERE FOUR CHIEF STREETS MEET IN THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

I started a weekly periodical some years ago, called "London," which in a brief space of time came to grief. I was a little in advance of the age, else my weekly venture might have become a "property," yielding an annual income of from five to ten thousand pounds. For mine, albeit there was no scandal in it, was a "Society" journal. Well, I engaged a dramatic critic who was to know everything about what was going on before and behind the Curtain, and was to be bland, passionate, pathetic, humorous, a little cynical, but unfailingly "spicy," for a salary of two pounds a week. Poor Gentleman! It was on the eve of Christmas that my first number was to see the light, and I was especially anxious to have an exhaustive résumé in advance of the plots and characters of all the pantomimes and spectacles which were to be produced on Boxing Night.

My critic's "copy" arrived very late; and, if I remember aright, it ran somewhat in this fashion:—Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Of the Christmas entertainments provided at "Old Drury" we have been unable to obtain any definite information, but we believe that we are right in stating that the pantomime will be preceded by Lillo's tragedy of "George Barnwell," and that in the course of the evening Mr. Tom Matthews will sing either "Tippitywitchet" or "Hot Codlings." Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. Owing to the singular discourtesy shown by the management of this house, we are precluded from giving any details as to the Boxing Night bill-of-fare. Theatre Royal Olympic. This house is closed. It was formerly under the management of the famous Robert Elliston (here followed about half a column of "Ellistoniana," mainly quoted—without inverted commas—from Charles Lamb. "Theatre Royal Lyceum. No report. Royal Surrey Theatre. No report. Royal Princess's Theatre. Want of space prevents us from noticing the programme—one of singular novelty and variety—promised at this justly favourite establishment." There was not any more. I think, even, that my critic ended abruptly with "favourite," and that I had to surmise the word "establishment." He did not write any more dramatic criticisms for me. I think that he went to the Cape and was eaten by an ostrich, or died from eating ostrich, or in some manner collapsed in connection with that extensive bird. Poor gentleman!

I need a little commiseration myself this week; for there is little or nothing to be said concerning the Play Houses. "The spider has woven his web in the Imperial palace; and the owl hath sung her watch-song on the towers of Afrasiab;"—that is to say, the Lyceum is closed; Miss Ellen Terry, Q.C., is enjoying the Long Vacation, and Mr. Henry Irving is as "content" in a temporary *villeggiatura* as his own Shylock was. I have always thought that the inner *geist* and significance of that exclamation, "I am content," has not yet been fully mastered by the critics. May it not have meant, "I am content to become a Christian, and to surrender my hardly-earned ducats. But I see my way before me very clearly. It is my intent to repair to the thriving city of Genoa, and there to insert in the *Gazzetta Genovese* advertisements offering immediate monetary accommodation on easy terms to the nobility and gentry and members of the Two Services. As a Jew, I was content to charge sixty per cent interest for such accommodation. As a Christian, I shall charge one hundred and twenty. Yes; I am content:—very content indeed."

Also has the spider woven his web, and the owl sung in the Imperial Theatre, which is to be merged, I hear, into the Royal Aquarium; at least both Aquarium and Theatre will be "run" by the same management; separate charges of admission to the two entertainments being made. I went to the Royal Aquarium a few nights ago with a powerful magnifying glass to look at some of the etchings of George Cruikshank in that wonderful collection of his works in the South Gallery, a collection which certainly should be the property of the nation. When my business was over, I had a look around me. I found everything conducted with the most scrupulous decorum; yet, over all was a prevailing impression of dulness, and I became depressed, almost unto tears. On the stage there was a person in the costume of a clown who appeared to be doing something to a dog; but his proceedings failed to raise my spirits. I noticed some placards referring to the performance of Zulus, French Hussars, and Fleas, but I had no heart for their enjoyment. The Royal Aquarium, I take it, wants "'livening up." I should counsel the directors, as a first step, to get rid of the fishes. Pisciculture in combination with popular entertainments is becoming as "played out" as the skating rink mania. The Westminster Aquarium stands in a splendid situation. It is admirably managed by Captain Hobson; and the only thing it wants is a little more picturesqueness and liveliness. Zulus and Fleas are only lively in a disagreeable sense.

Mr. Wybrow Robertson has become the lessee, I am told, of a theatre at Glasgow. Meanwhile, that charming actress Miss Marie Litton, with her Comedy Troupe, after a brilliant campaign at Drury Lane, has been delighting crowded audiences at the theatre of the Alexandra Palace. As I mentioned "in another place," it was on Saturday last that I witnessed the performance of Miss Litton as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. William Farren was Young Marlowe, and Mr. Lionel Brough Tony Lumpkin; so you may imagine what a treat I had. "The Rivals" and "As You Like It" have also been played by Miss Litton and Company. I am *au désespoir* not to have seen her in Rosalind. In "She Stoops to Conquer" she was simply delightful. She has everything in her favour—comeliness, vivacity, grace, the most winning of smiles, the most silvery of voices; and, moreover, she is constantly and steadily improving. Her Comedy Company continue a fortnight longer at the Alexandra.

The Gaiety Company are back at the Gaiety. Pardon the tautology; but it is the truth. Mr. Hollingshead has produced the "Waterman" and "High Life Below Stairs," and other familiar friends that will never grow old; and, in the burlesque of "Rip Van Winkle," Miss Nellie Farren and Miss Connie Gilchrist are once more making Crutch and Toothpick the captives of their bow and spear and winning the hearts of the "Jeunesse Stagedoory."

I have not been to Drury Lane since the first night of "The World;" but I hear with great pleasure that the dashing melodrama is drawing very good houses, and that what managers so delight in and bankers so dread, "a run," promises to continue at Old Drury for a long time to come. And I read in the *Era* that Mr. Augustus Harris, who plays the Baronet's Wicked Brother, is greeted every night with a storm of hisses and shakings of fists (principally feminine), not because he is a bad actor (he exhibits many symptoms of becoming a very good one), but because the audience execrate him so for conspiring against his brother and ill-treating that poor, dear, handsome wife of his. If I were Mrs. Huntingford (nee Miss Helen Barry) I would certainly "go for" that abandoned Baronet's brother, even as "Truthful James," in Mr. Bret Harte's ballad, went for the "Heathen Chinee."

The rebuilding of the Princess's progresses satisfactorily, and may be expected to reopen, under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, before Christmas. Mr. E. Garcia takes the management of the Canterbury Hall, whither I mean to go this week: it is a most diverting and well-conducted place, Mr. Villiers devoting himself exclusively to the management of the London Pavilion. Messrs. Moore and Burgess have returned from Liverpool to their old quarters at St. James's Hall; "they write from Brighton," as the old Gazettes and Intelligencers used to say, that Mr. Burnand's "Betsy" is being played to crowded audiences at Mrs. Nye Chart's handsome little Theatre; and, at Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels are doing wonders. I wish that they would change their name. I fail to see any connection, save an alliterative one, between mastodon and minstrelsy. Why do not Mr. Haverly's talented artistes boldly announce themselves as the "American Opera Troupe." They are really representative of a typical and original opera peculiar to the States; and on that head I shall have something special to say next week.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

A series of interesting Saturday evening promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace began last week, when an orchestra of nearly one hundred performers (including the regular Crystal Palace band and the company's military band)—conducted by Mr. Manns—contributed a varied instrumental selection, the programme of the evening having also comprised vocal performances by Madame Crewe-Reichelmann and Madame Ash-Bernhardt, each of whom was very favourably received, the first-named lady having appeared for the first time in England, the other artist for the first time at the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Gatti's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are continuing their successful career, and drawing large audiences. A constant change of programme, and the appearance of many of the most eminent solo artists, give a continued interest and variety to the performances.

The afternoon concert given by Messrs. Brinsmead at St. James's Hall last week—for the display of their patent sostenente and other pianos intended for the forthcoming exhibition at Melbourne—was followed by an evening concert of special interest. In this the progress of the instrument from its earlier development was exemplified by performances of music of analogous periods on virginals, a harpsichord, the old square pianoforte on which Gluck is said to have composed his "Armida," and the grand piano used by Chopin. The Chevalier Antoine de Kontski was the pianist and Miss Helen d'Alton the vocalist in the afternoon; Miss Bessie Richards, Mrs. Bucknall Eyre, and M. Bonavitz having played in the evening on the keyed instruments specified; vocal pieces of various dates having been contributed by Miss Elliott, Mr. J. Sauvage, and Mr. Hutchinson. At the afternoon concert Miss Brousil and Mr. J. Brousil assisted in the instrumental performances, Mr. W. Ganz having been the conductor on both occasions.

The termination of the Sacred Harmonic Society's occupancy of Exeter Hall will not involve the cessation of the concerts of the institution which have for so many years been special features in London music. According to an announcement made by the secretary of the society, "arrangements have already been made to give the concerts of the season, 1880-1, in St. James's Hall, with a picked band and chorus, one of the preliminary measures being a re-trial of all the present voices, and the committee are also contemplating the performance of several works, which have either been laid aside for many years, or which have not been previously performed by the society." Sir Michael Costa still holds the post of conductor, which he has occupied for so long a period.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains an Order in Council approving of a scheme relative to the efficiency of the Volunteers, in substitution for the schemes which have been in force during the past six years.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone was laid of a memorial which the City Corporation has resolved to erect to mark the site of Temple Bar, and the limit of the City jurisdiction.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund at Dublin a final sum of £164, as the balance of the Mansion House Fund, which is now closed. In all £34,164 has been sent from the Lord Mayor's Fund towards the relief of the distress in Ireland.

On Tuesday morning, the train known as the "Flying Scotchman," on its way from Edinburgh to London ran off the line a few miles north of Berwick. The carriages were, for the most part, completely wrecked, and the driver, fireman, and a guard were killed; but, by wonderful good fortune, nearly the whole of the passengers escaped without grave injury.

The Irish Registrar-General has issued his annual return, showing the acreage under crops and the number and description of live stock in 1880, from which it appears that the total acreage under all crops this year was 5,081,244 acres, whilst last year it was 5,121,833. The returns of live stock for the year show a decrease in all descriptions as compared with last year. The condition of the peasantry throughout the country is unsettled, and illegal drilling is being carried on by night. The statement is further made that several Fenian emissaries are at the head of the movement.

The Long Vacation began on Tuesday, and terminates on Oct. 23. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Pollock are the Vacation Judges, and the latter will attend during the first half of the time. Baron Pollock sat at Chambers on Wednesday and Thursday. But in every subsequent week during the vacation one of these Judges will be at Chambers every Tuesday and Thursday from eleven o'clock; and on every Wednesday will hold a sitting in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, at Lincoln's Inn, at eleven o'clock, beginning on Wednesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of hearing such applications only as may be of an urgent character. One of the masters of the Common Law Division will also be in attendance at Chambers daily during the Long Vacation.

The forty-first anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held in the museum in the gardens, Regent's Park, on Tuesday; Mr. J. P. Gassiot, vice-president, in the chair. The Duke of Teck was by ballot re-elected president, and Mr. Hugh Lindsay Antrobus treasurer for the ensuing year, and the following eight Fellows of the Society were elected into the council of management—viz., the Earl of Derby, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Londesborough, Sir Philip Duncombe, Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. J. Beresford-Hope, the Hon. L. W. H. Powys, and Dr. Henry Alfred Pitman. The annual reports of the council, auditors, and secretary were read, and from these it appears that the progress of the society during the year just closing has been eminently successful. Free tickets of admission, for terms of from one to six months, had been issued to 702 applicants, a number never before exceeded in any one year, and 31,453 specimens had been given to lecturers and students at the several medical schools and schools of art of the metropolis. Merchants, manufacturers, travellers, and others had, as usual, resorted to the gardens for information respecting commercial products or special plants.

THE COURT.

The past week's residence of the Queen at the Isle of Wight has been enlivened by the regattas of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which concludes the Ryde and Cowes marine matches for the season.

An interchange of hospitalities was made at the end of last week between the Royal family at Osborne and the Prince and Princess of Wales on board their yacht Osborne; the Princess of Wales dining with her Majesty, when Miss Knollys and General Meredith Read (United States Army) joined the Royal dinner circle; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne after their return from Aldershott, where they had been for the day expressly to take leave of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade upon its departure for India.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out after dinner to see the fireworks upon the occasion of the display from the Royal and other yachts off West Cowes.

The Duke of Edinburgh attained his thirty-sixth year yesterday week. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove through Newport and West Cowes. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Regatta at West Cowes. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, and Captain and Mrs. Edwards. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, Lady and Miss Minna Biddulph, and Lady Cowell were invited in the evening. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played during and after dinner, under the direction of Mr. C. Kruger.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton arrived at Osborne last Saturday upon their return from India, and had an interview with the Queen. The Royal dinner circle included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Countess of Dudley, Lord and Lady Colville, and Sir William Jenner.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and the Duke of Cambridge, visited her Majesty in the afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen on Monday, upon their departure for Germany.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday, and remained the afternoon. At Osborne, Major-General Sir Michael and Lady Biddulph, and Colonel Drew, C.B., commanding the 14th (Buckinghamshire, Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment at Parkhurst, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken daily drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have given various hospitalities on board the Osborne during the Isle of Wight Regattas.

Their Royal Highnesses, with their family, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, witnessed the sports of the Cowes Town Regatta yesterday week from their steam-launch, which was moored off the committee's barge.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, visited Portsmouth last Saturday. The Princess, with the Duke and Duchess, paid a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, are still afloat in the Osborne.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with their eldest two children, left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, on Monday, for Switzerland and Germany.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold arrived in the Mersey on Monday from Canada on board the steamer Polynesian, from which their Royal Highnesses embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Osborne, went out into the Channel to meet their Royal Highnesses on their passage to the Solent from Liverpool, and accompanied them to Osborne.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace for Homburg.

The Duchess of Westminster is much better. A later bulletin states that "it is hoped her Grace may be able to embark on board Mrs. Gerard Leigh's yacht, the Chazalie, on Saturday" (to-day).

The Premier was sufficiently recovered on Monday to be able to travel to Windsor, where he has been the guest of the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, at the Deanery, during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are expected to go the seat of the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, in Surrey, to-day (Saturday).

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, of Blakesware, Herts, Second Secretary in her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, and the Hon. Katherine Frances Gerard, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard, were married on Tuesday at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street. Mr. Gosselin was attended by two groomsmen, Lord Francis Hervey and Mr. H. Gosselin, his brother. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Petre, Miss and Miss Geraldine Gosselin (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Milner, and the Misses Murrieta. The bride's dress was of cream satin duchesse trimmed with festoons of Brussels point lace and sprays of orange-flowers, and over a diadem of five diamond stars (her father's gift), fastened with clusters of orange-flowers, a Brussels point lace veil. Pearl earrings (Lord Stafford's gift), a diamond necklace (her mother's gift), and a single-stone diamond bracelet (a present from the Marchioness de Santurce) were also worn. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of peacock and old gold Surat silk, with plain satin kilting of each colour and cream lace, and bonnets to match. Each carried a bouquet of pale roses and carnations, and wore a diamond arrow brooch with a pearl in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Gilbert C., Canon Talbot, the bride being given away by her father. The marriage ceremony was followed by the nuptial mass. The bridal gifts were of great value.

The marriage of Mr. R. Garnett Head, eldest son of Sir Francis Head, with Miss Florence Pollock, granddaughter of the late Chief Baron Pollock, was celebrated yesterday week in the Savoy.

The marriage of Lord Alexander Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Hester Stapleton Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere, is fixed for Thursday, the 26th inst. The marriage will be solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chapel at Lambeth Palace.

The marriage of Mr. H. Montagu Spencer, son of the Hon. and Rev. L. F. D. Spencer, Vicar of Sutton, Isle of Ely, and Ethel, daughter of the late General Marcus Beresford, is fixed to take place in the first week in September.

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PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Twelfth has passed, and Parliament is still sitting; but many noble Lords, following the example of the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cairns, and Lord Cranbrook, have not waited for the prorogation ere seeking the fresh woods and pastures new which tired legislators need when London is at its hottest. The Earl of Redesdale has given his usual cue for the close of the Session by hospitably entertaining the officers of the Upper House at the Trafalgar. Still, there are no signs of the Queen's Speech being read by the Lord Chancellor anywhere near Aug. 15, the date at which Parliament rose last year.

Earl Granville remains true to his post; and Lord Selborne, the Earl of Fife, and the Earl of Cork are at hand, ready at any moment to assume the cumbrous robes and hats of state, in order to signify Royal Assent by Commission to the measures that have passed the ordeal of both Houses. Their Lordships earned the gratitude of the country by performing this function yesterday week, when her Majesty gave assent through them to the Epping Forest, Metropolitan Improvement Scheme Modification, Great Northern and Great Western Bills, among others.

To Earl Beauchamp were the reporters indebted the same day, not only for a gracious concession, but also for the expression by their Lordships of much consideration for the difficult task the representatives of the daily press ably perform in "taking down" the speeches of noble Lords. On the motion of Earl Beauchamp, the House agreed that the central seats of the side galleries should be given up to the reporters to facilitate their arduous work; but a proposal to accord Hansard a table on the floor of the House did not find favour. Perhaps, a little attention to the art of elocution would most effectually solve the difficulty, after all.

Earl Granville on Monday read the latest telegrams from Afghanistan for the enlightenment of the Duke of Somerset; and informed Lord Stanley of Alderley of the position of the Eastern Question. The Foreign Secretary roundly told the noble Lord that it was the opinion of the leading statesmen of Europe, including Lord Salisbury, that if Turkey did not avail herself of the present opportunity of settling difficulties with her neighbours, then "there was very nearly an end to the existing state of things in Turkey." Her Majesty's Government were endeavouring to avert this danger by promoting the prompt settlement of "the international frontier questions." With this view England had joined the other European Powers—"the united concert" of which was maintained—in addressing identic and collective notes to the Porte calling on Turkey to carry out the decisions of the Berlin Conference regarding the Greek and Montenegrin frontier (cession of the Dulcigno district to Montenegro being recommended); and the dilatoriness of the Porte in acting on this advice was now being considered by the Great Powers. The noble Earl, furthermore, congratulated Mr. Goschen warmly on the "judgment, firmness, and conciliation" he had shown at Constantinople, where the representatives of the Powers had nearly agreed upon the demands Europe would be justified in making for reforms in Asia Minor. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice had sent home similarly encouraging news respecting the work of the International Commission in Roumelia. As for the inquiry of Lord Stanley of Alderley regarding any contemplated naval action in Turkish waters, "notwithstanding the general state of affairs in India and China," Earl Granville replied that her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is impossible Turkey would "resist united Europe;" but, irrespective of any check our forces had sustained from underrating the strength of uncivilised troops, they were determined not to shrink from the responsibility of common action with the other Powers if it should be necessary. After this weighty declaration on the part of the Foreign Secretary, plainly intended for other ears besides those of the questioner, the Earl of Dunraven recurred to Ireland and its distress, but his recommendation of State-aided emigration was not accepted by the Earl of Kimberley as a practicable panacea.

The melting heat of Tuesday did not prevent their Lordships from sitting close upon an hour, and this in spite of an ebullition of political warmth. The Exchequer Bonds Bill having been read the third time and passed, Lord Dorchester's query as to who appointed General Burrows to his command led to a prompt remonstrance from the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Morley, who dwelt on the unfairness and ungenerous nature of the question, seeing that the General's explanation of the disaster in Afghanistan had not yet arrived. The Under-Secretary for War added that Brigadier-General Burrows had been nominated by the General Commanding-in-Chief in Bombay, the Governor of which had approved the appointment. Lord Dorchester then denied that he had made any charge against General Burrows, in whose defence the Earl of Northbrook then spoke a few words. Lord Strathnairn afterwards informed the Duke of Somerset that he still kept in pickle the rod for Lord Chelmsford, apropos of his conduct of the Zulu War.

COMMONS.

The convalescence of Mr. Gladstone has clearly put the Prime Minister's colleagues more at ease. Encouraged by the knowledge that the right hon. gentleman was regaining health and strength in the verdant glades of Windsor, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Bright, and Sir William Harcourt have put on a bolder front than usual, and faced the Opposition with a determination and vigour that have delighted Radical members below the gangway.

As Leader of the House, the Secretary for India on Monday made important statements regarding the conduct of Ministerial measures, and the state of affairs in Afghanistan. The noble Marquis informed Mr. Stanhope and other hon. members that, notwithstanding the unfortunate event that had occurred near Candahar, it was the intention of the Government to carry out a resolve formed some time ago, and at once to withdraw our troops from Cabul to Gundamuck, with the exception of the force which General Roberts was leading to Candahar. This step was approved by General Sir Donald Stewart, who had telegraphed to the Viceroy:—"Nothing remains to be done but to hand over Cabul to the Ameer, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital, and bring his Government into working order." Lord Hartington read this further message from the Marquis of Ripon:—"Major White having joined his regiment in Roberts' division, reports: magnificent force; could go anywhere"; and the noble Lord answered Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett by admitting that Abdurrahman had been a prisoner of Russia, and by drily adding that it was true a small Russian force was advancing through the Turcoman country, "and no doubt towards Herat and Afghanistan, in the same way that General Roberts may be said to be marching towards the Persian or the Russian frontier." Laughter greeted this adroit turning of the sentence; and Ministerial cheers indorsed the declaration that—"A British army is not, in my opinion, retreating from an enemy's country in the face of the severe defeat, as General Roberts and General Phayre are both advancing to meet the enemy."

The Marquis of Hartington subsequently said, with regard to public business, that the Employers' Liability Bill would be proceeded with, likewise the Hares and Rabbits Bill (to which some amendments would be proposed by the Home Secretary), and the Burials Bill. It was also necessary to pass the Census Bill and Expiring Laws Continuance Bill; and it was desirable that the Grain Cargoes Bill, Savings Bank and Money Orders Bills, should be passed. The Vaccination Bill would be dropped. The Indian Budget would be unfolded next Tuesday; and before the close of the Session the Commissioners to inquire into the bribery prevalent in certain boroughs would have to be moved. A desultory conversation on the Ministerial programme was followed by the passing in Committee of Supply of the British Museum votes and a few others.

A pregnant remark on the Greek question was made by Sir Charles Dilke on Monday. Replying to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said her Majesty's Government had at length drawn their objections to the mobilisation of the Greek Army, the other Great Powers having done the same.

The Afghan difficulty led to a smart impromptu debate on Tuesday. Sir W. Palliser, regretting Lord Hartington did not see with him the advisability of retaining a British force at Sherpur to serve as a base for General Roberts, moved the adjournment in order to justify his suggestion, which received the sanction of another military authority in the person of Sir W. Barttelot. But Lord Hartington declined to disturb the arrangements of the military authorities responsible for the Afghan movements, and retorted that if it was necessary for General Roberts to have a base of operations, that base would be better furnished by General Watson in the Khurrum Valley than by General Stewart's force.

This motion for adjournment having been withdrawn, a second motion of the same kind was made by Mr Chaplin in order that he might carp at the large bill-of-fare Lord Hartington had set before the House at the previous sitting. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, was not wholly unsuccessful in emulating the light, bantering vein which Lord Palmerston used to employ with such good effect on unreasonable critics; and, in the end, Mr. Chaplin found himself supported by only 23 votes against 236. The motion for adjournment was thus decisively rejected.

The Opposition consoled themselves by loudly cheering the new member for Liverpool, Lord Claud Hamilton, upon his entrance with his two colleagues, Lord Sandon and Mr. Whitley.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill was got into Committee a few minutes after midnight on Tuesday. But this step was not reached before an animated discussion on many points had been raised, the salient features of the debate being Mr. Henry Labouchere's lively speech in vainly moving an amendment to extend the provisions to all sorts of game, Sir William Harcourt's ridicule of Mr. Hicks's amendment implying that hares and rabbits might lay eggs, Mr. Bright's crushing answer to Mr. Chaplin and vigorous defence of the bill, and Sir Stafford Northcote's galvanic retort.

The Lords rejection of the Compensation Bill led Mr Forster, on the 5th inst., to make a pertinent appeal to Irish members to assist in preserving the peace in Ireland, and at the same time to state that the Government were fully prepared to maintain order. The Secretary for Ireland later in the day had to oppose Mr. Justin M'Carthy's motion to reconstitute the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Act, so as to secure the representation of tenant farmers; and the motion was negatived by 123 to 49 votes. The following evening Mr. Forster was called upon to calm the fears of Mr. O'Connor Power with regard to the reinforcements ordered to Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Arnold's motion, adverse to the compulsory slaughter at Liverpool of cattle from America, was negatived on the 6th inst., by 194 to 20 votes.

The incapacity or unwillingness of certain members of the Opposition to comprehend the Marquis of Hartington's plain and straightforward statement of the course of Ministerial business occasioned a lively episode on Wednesday. Lord Eustace Cecil exhibited great anxiety to know what would be done on the morrow, and Sir William Harcourt was induced to send for Lord Hartington to answer the question. Obviously important as were the duties detaining the noble Lord at the India Office, the Secretary for India was summoned to repeat what he had explicitly stated early in the week. Lord E. Cecil was in a manner rebuked by the Chairman of Committees for interrupting the consideration of the Hares and Rabbits Bill ere Lord Hartington rose to gratify his curiosity, and reiterate that it would be convenient to adhere to the previous contingent arrangement, and take the Burials Bill on Thursday and the Employers' Liability Bill on Friday. A few more shots were exchanged. Then fresh volleys were fired at the devoted Hares and Rabbits Bill, Mr. Bright defending it with the reasonable remark that it would be inadvisable to vex the tenant with too many restrictions, to which Lord John Manners replied, with more acidity than dignity, that the right hon. gentleman ought to be muzzled.

A meeting of French residents in London was held last Saturday in the auction-rooms of the Baltic, for the purpose of establishing a national society in the metropolis, M. Ralli presiding. Professor Cassel read an address which it was resolved should be presented to the French Ambassador. It was resolved to found a Société Nationale Française in London, with the object of giving more cohesion to the large number of resident Frenchmen.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Brompton, Hospital for Consumption was held on the 5th inst. After the usual preliminary business the secretary read the report of the committee of management, from which it appeared that Dr. Reginald Thompson (late senior assistant physician) had been elected physician, and Dr. J. Kingston Fowler had been elected sixth assistant physician. Dr. Ewart had been appointed pathologist. In view of the great need of help for the maintenance and extension of the hospital, the committee has applied to several of the City companies for their assistance. Up to that time the committee were enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the following grants:—The Mercers' Company, £105; the Merchant Taylors' Company, £105; the Clockworkers' Company, £105; the Grocers' Company, £100; the Goldsmiths' Company, £100. The following bequests had been announced since the last court:—Viscountess Jocelyn, certain trust funds (contingent and remote); John E. Chalmers, £500, duty free; Miss Astbury, £50, duty free. The number of in-patients admitted since May 27 was 184; discharged, many greatly benefited, 157; died, 15; new out-patient cases, 2184.

HOME NEWS.

M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, Lord Derby, and Sir Garnet Wolseley were among the guests of the Fishmongers' Company yesterday week.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, held at the Mansion House on Monday, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent was declared.

The governors of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, at Reading, have decided to expend over £10,000 in providing additional comfort and accommodation for the inmates of the institution.

The South Wales Eisteddfod was held at Swansea last week. The competitions were fairly good, but the attendance was not so large as had been provided for.

In London last week 2270 births and 1698 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 1158 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 47, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, received a deputation yesterday week from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the hostile tariffs imposed by Canada on British importations.

The Liverpool election resulted yesterday week in the return of Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1901 over Mr. Plimsoll. The numbers were—Hamilton, 21,019; Plimsoll, 19,118.

On the recommendation of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee, the Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to drain thirteen acres of Hampstead-heath with the view of forming there a public cricket-ground.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone distributed the prizes in connection with the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition of the Bow and Bromley Institute on Thursday. The exhibition closes on the 21st.

Nearly 500 Roman Catholics from Manchester and Salford started on Monday for Knock, in Ireland, where apparitions are reported to have been seen. Among the pilgrims were a large number of cripples and other deformed persons.

The Liverpool City Council has resolved to proceed with the first section of a new water supply from Vyrnwy. The scheme is expected to be completed in five years, and will secure an additional supply of 13,000,000 gallons of water per day to Liverpool. The cost of the scheme will be £3,000,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, during the present month, were to have laid a memorial-stone of the new buildings of the North London Hospital for Consumption, at Hampstead, have been compelled to postpone their visit until Oct. 23. To complete the erection £5000 is required.

Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, which has been recently rebuilt, was yesterday week re-named the O'Connell Bridge, by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a vast crowd. The allusions made to O'Connell were received with loud cheering. Many of the public buildings were hung with flags and banners.

It is stated that Hales Place, Canterbury, the residence for many years of Miss Barbara Hales, a Roman Catholic lady, has been purchased by the Jesuits for the purposes of a college. The sum of 24,000 is to be paid for the property, which includes fifty-seven acres of land. The college is to accommodate 150 students.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fifth week in July was 82,780, of whom 46,127 were in workhouses, and 36,653 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 875, of whom 654 were men, 184 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

At the last examination of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, Miss Fanny Butter passed her final examination. She has taken the whole of her curriculum at the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital, and will shortly leave for India to pursue her work as a medical missionary in connection with the Zenana Mission.

The members of the City Guilds Commission met on Monday at Lord Derby's house, in St. James's-square. They first proceeded to take into consideration the best methods to pursue in conducting the inquiry intrusted to them, and afterwards went into the receipts and expenditure of a few of the largest City Guilds.

Three new Board schools were opened at Sheffield on Monday, increasing the number now provided by the Board to twenty-five, and the accommodation to 17,000. It was stated that 47,509 scholars are on the rolls of all the elementary schools in Sheffield, but that the average attendance is 33,416.

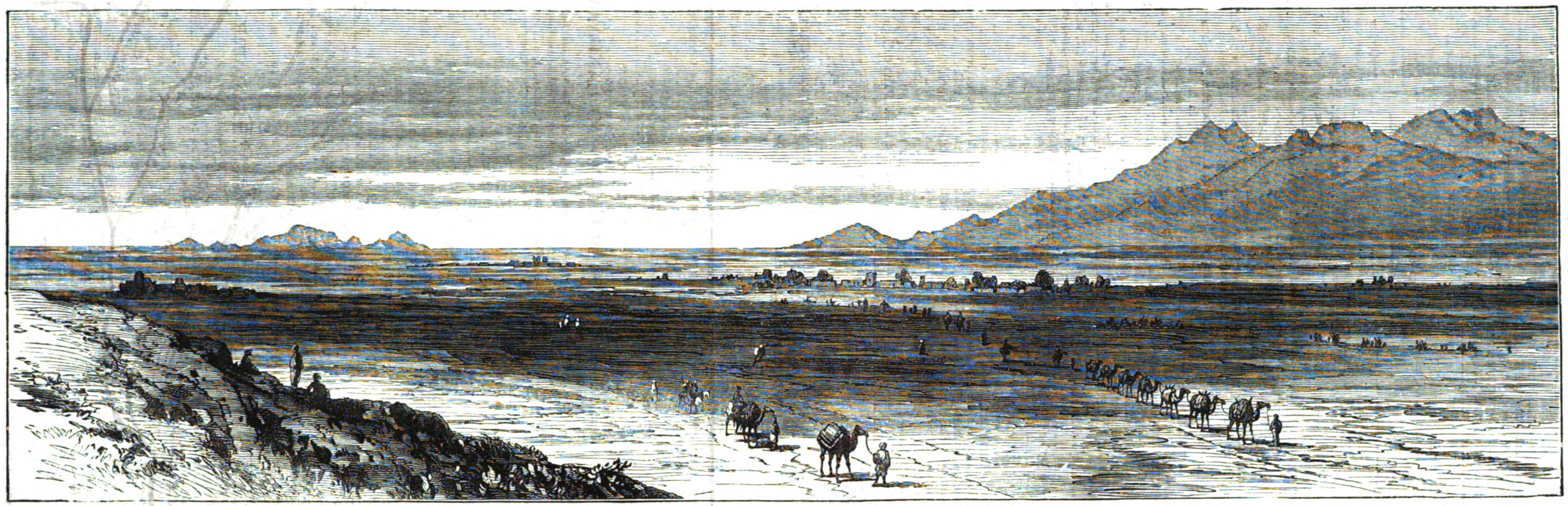
The eleventh annual Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain opened on Monday morning in the hall of the Irish Literary Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A greater number of delegates were present than at any former convention in recent years. Mr. Parnell, M.P., presided, and other Irish members of Parliament attended.

The Albert Victor steam-ship, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, and destined for the Channel service from Folkestone to Boulogne, made her trial passage last Saturday, performing the distance, in the face of a head wind and with a fresh sea, in an hour and a half, the return passage occupying five minutes less time. The Albert Victor, which was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, the engines being supplied by Messrs. Penn and Sons, is constructed of steel, and is 250 feet long by 29 broad.

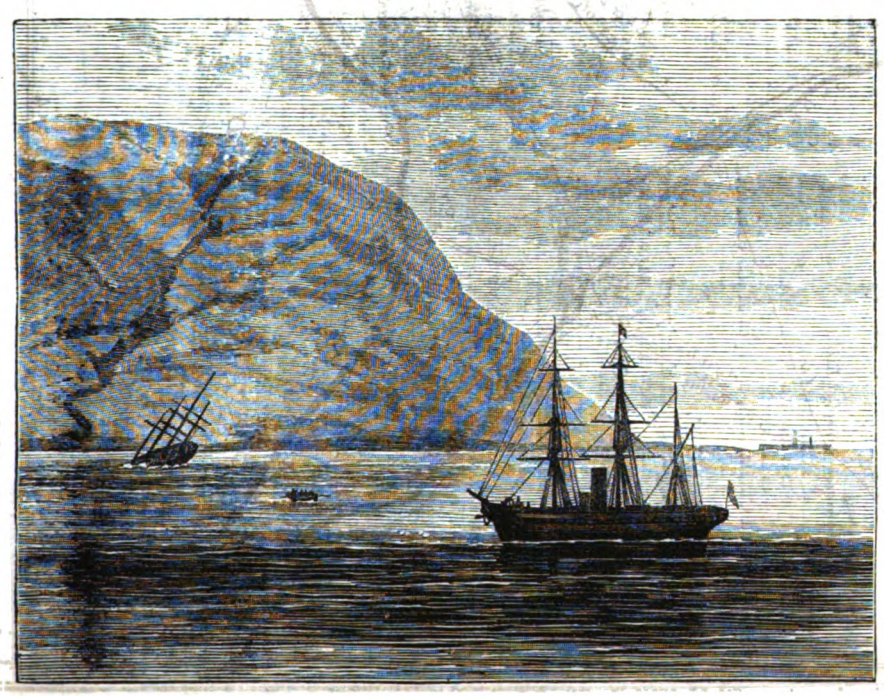
Lady Penrhyn on Monday distributed the annual prizes in connection with the Clio training-ship, which is moored in the Menai Straits, off Bangor, and has now nearly 300 boys on board. The Duke of Westminster, the chairman of the executive committee, with whom the movement originated, presided; and Lord Penrhyn, the Bishop of Bangor, the High Sheriff of Anglesey (Major Platt), Sir Richard Bulkeley, and the Hon. W. E. Sackville West took part in the proceedings. It was stated by Captain Moger, the superintendent of the ship, that the Prince of Wales expressed his pleasure at the appearance of the boys, who recently constituted a guard of honour at Conway, and had become a patron.

Mr. T. Boyd, Crown solicitor for Tipperary, and his two sons, have been fired at by persons wearing black masks. He has received a severe wound in the arm; one of his sons was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover, and the other has been slightly wounded in the leg. Mr. H. Isley, of Clenbulloque, King's County, has had a narrow escape of being fired at. His life has been threatened, and on Saturday last a man with a cloak and a crape mask was discovered on the estate. Mr. Isley's servant gave chase to him, but he presented a gun and escaped.—The Royal Marines under orders for Ireland left Chatham last Saturday. After being inspected on their parade-ground, the men were marched to the dockyard, where they embarked on the Humber troop-ship, under the supervision of Staff-Captain Batt, Queen's harbour master. The Assistance troop-ship arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, and on Monday embarked marines for Ireland, sailing the same day for Devonport, to receive another contingent.

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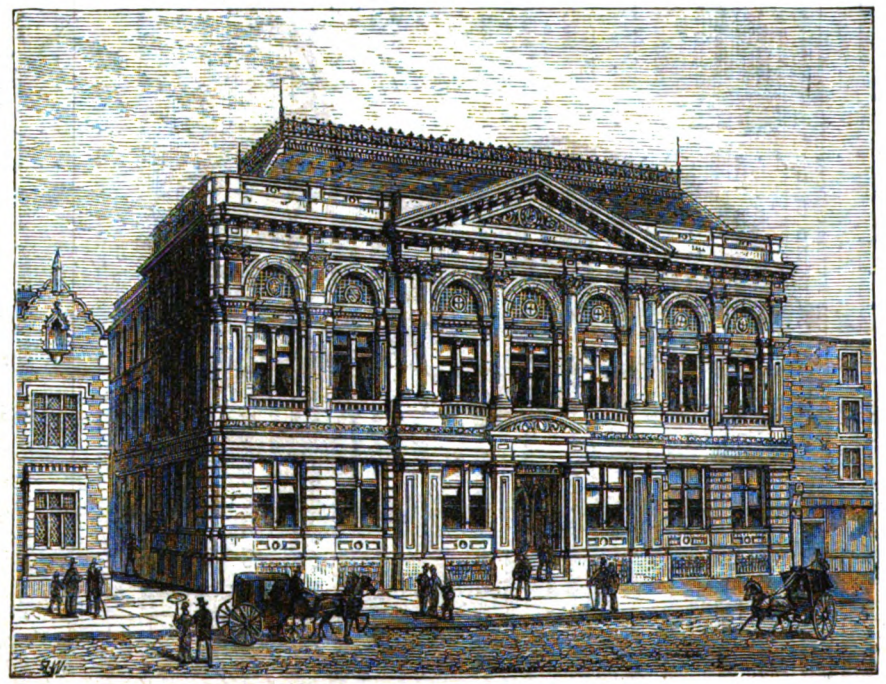
THE AFGHAN WAR: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, LOOKING OVER SUNGBUR TOWARDS HYDERABAD AND SUNGIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



WRECK OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, AND NORTH SIDE OF JEBEL SUKHUR, IN THE RED SEA.—SEE PAGE 166.

KENSINGTON NEW TOWNHALL.

On Saturday the new Townhall of Kensington, adjoining what has been hitherto the Kensington Vestry-Hall, and nearly opposite the Metropolitan District Railway station in High-street, was opened by Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Teck. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, under Captain M'Minn, were drawn up outside the entrance. The Royal party was received by the Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar, and the building committee, with Major-General Boileau at its head. Among those present were Lord Kensington (who laid the foundation-stone of the hall); Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Firth, M.P., the Hon. E. C. Curzon, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Bart., M.P. (Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works), Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Professor Gladstone, the members of the Kensington Vestry, the chairmen of several district boards, and others. Her Royal Highness was conducted by the grand staircase to the entrance of the large hall, where the key of the door was presented by the Vicar, on behalf of the vestry, and the Duchess and visitors entered the large hall. The Rev. E. Carr Glyn having offered up a suitable prayer, her Royal Highness declared the hall open, and the Duke of Teck expressed the satisfaction it had given the Duchess and himself to be present. The new Townhall, which is constructed of Portland stone, has been erected from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. Robert Walker, architect. It has a stately front of mixed Renaissance style, with square windows and doorway to the ground-floor, but round-arched windows above, relieved by Corinthian columns and pilasters; over these are a Grecian frieze and pediment, surmounted by a mansard roof. The

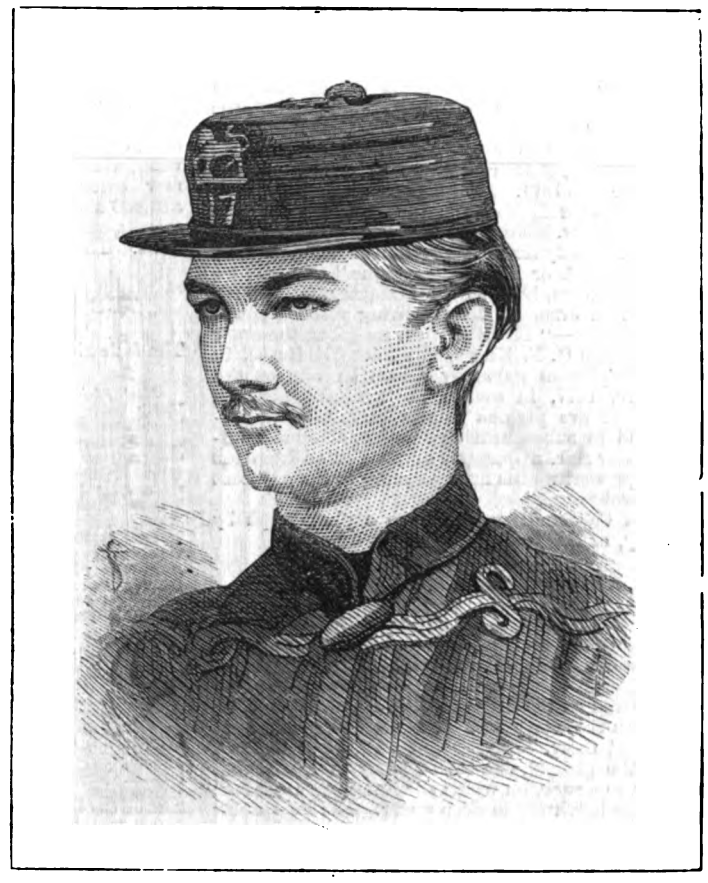


NEW TOWNHALL, KENSINGTON.

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CAPTAIN G. F. HARRIS, 3RD BUFFS, DECORATED AT WIMBLEDON BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES FOR SAVING LIFE.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. N. JUSTICE, 17TH REGIMENT, KILLED IN THE ACTION AT KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

building contains, besides all the accommodation necessary for the vestry and the other offices of the parish, a large hall 91 ft. long by 46 ft. wide, which may be used for meetings, or concerts, or other entertainments. The windows of this hall are ornamented with medallion portraits in stained-glass of celebrated persons historically connected with old and new Kensington, among them being likenesses of the Queen, of Lord Holland, of Fox, Addison, and Thackeray.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT JUSTICE.

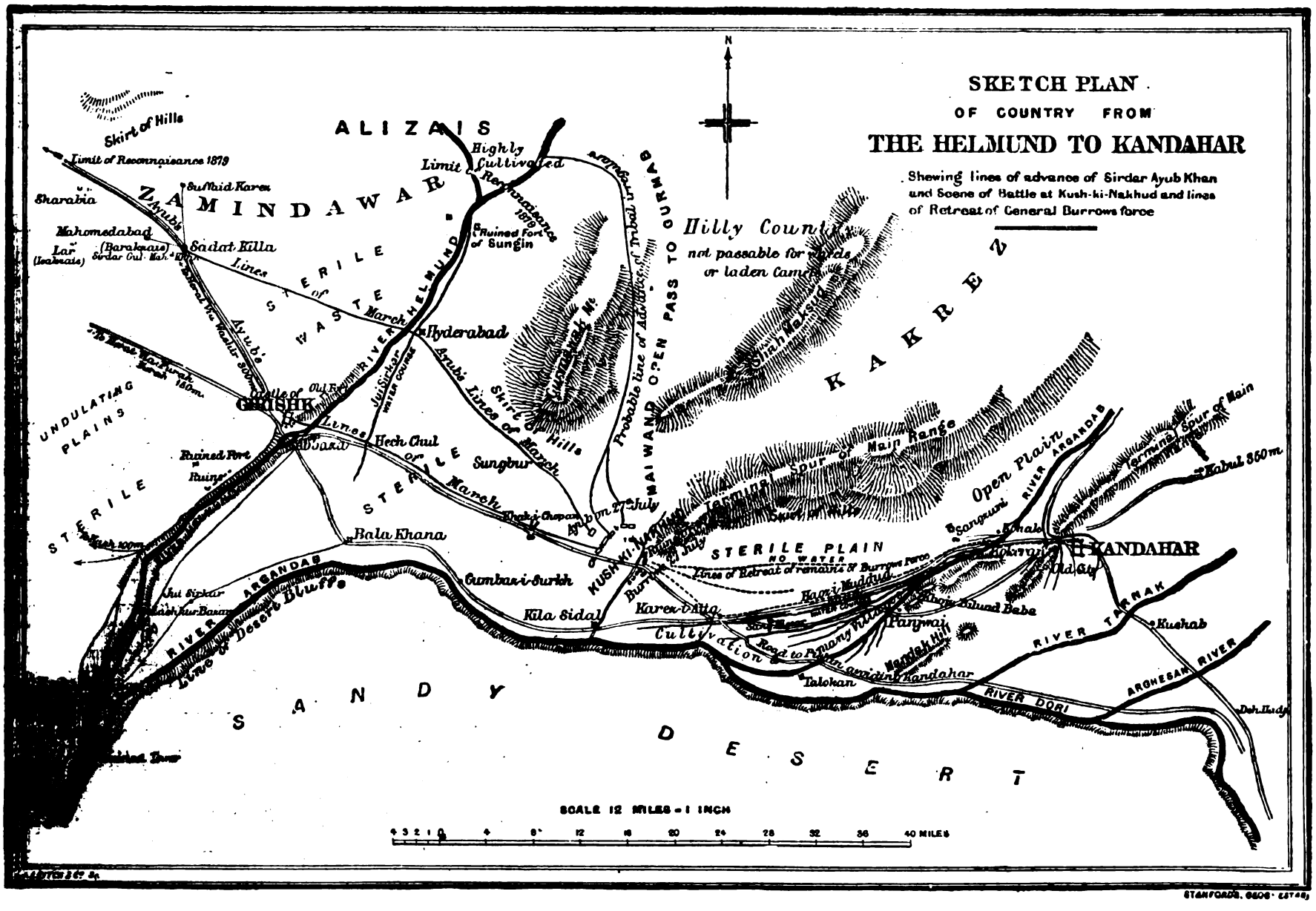
Lieutenant William Napier Justice, of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, was killed in the recent action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, near Candahar, while officiating as Quartermaster of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles). He was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Annesley, Justice of the Madras Staff Corps. He was born on Jan. 6, 1857, and was educated at the Cheltenham College. He obtained a direct commission in the 17th Regiment by competition, and in 1876 accompanied the second battalion to India. In 1879 he was appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, and, after serving a short time with the 21st Marine Battalion, was transferred to Jacob's Rifles.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Mr. Chesterman is the present Master Cutler of Sheffield. His name was misspelt in our last issue.

HONOURS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At the conclusion of the last Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, just before the distribution of prizes, on Saturday, the 24th ult., the Princess of Wales was graciously pleased to pin to the breast of Captain G. Fred. Harris the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which she is the patroness in England, awarded to him for saving five lives at a fire in Dublin, which was mentioned in our account of the ceremonial that day. Captain Harris is the only member of the services in possession of this distinction. Permission to wear it has been granted by his Royal Highness Commanding in Chief. This officer was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which he received his commission in 1858, at the age of sixteen. He



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was appointed to the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment, then in course of formation at Clonmel. Having obtained a certificate of the highest class from the School of Musketry, he became Regimental Instructor of Musketry, and performed the duties during a long tour of foreign service. He was in India, China, and Japan (the 20th being the first English regiment ever landed there); again in China, Natal, the Mauritius, and British Caffraria. Having obtained the necessary certificate he was appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia to the Dublin, Belfast, and Curragh districts, which post he held from 1872 to 1874. He was transferred to the Buffs last July, and holds a certificate from the School of Military Equitation at Canterbury. His services have been already recognised by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. At a chapter of the sixth or English "Langue" of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, held at the Chancery, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, on June 23, the following resolution was entered on the records:—"That the silver medal of the order be awarded to Captain G. F. Harris, 3rd Foot (the Buffs), in recognition of conspicuous gallantry shown by him on the night of Sept. 19, 1877, in saving, at imminent personal danger, the lives of five persons from a fire in Charlemont-street, Dublin, and in subsequently removing, alone and unaided, at still further risk, a quantity of paraffin oil from the premises, and so preventing the fire spreading to the adjacent house, a female orphanage."

The Portrait of Captain Harris is from a photograph by W. and A. H. Fry, of Brighton.

A WRECK IN THE RED SEA.

A sketch by Mr. J. C. Long, third officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Australian, has been sent us from Aden, which represents the wreck of the steamer Duke of Lancaster, near Mocha, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. This disaster occurred on the night of the 12th ult., when the vessel got ashore on the north end of Jebel Sukhur, a small mountainous island there. Having gone full speed astern after she struck the ground, she immediately swung round, and went stern on to a rock, on which she hung, with her fore part up to the main hatchway in deep water. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Australia, passing on her way to Calcutta, took all the passengers and crew of the ship-wrecked vessel, except the chief officer and five men, who stayed to take charge of the wreck. Most of the passengers came on board in a very pitiable condition, some of them in their night-dresses, having lost the whole of their effects, and having been out on the rocks all night. But no lives were lost by this disaster.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barry, D. T., to be Rector of Fishley, Norwich.
Bennett, Theophilus; Chaplain to the Coast Guard, Poole Harbour.
Blythe, Edward Hamilton; Vicar of Margate, Kent.
Claughton, Thomas Legh; Vicar of St. Mary, Kidderminster.
Coxe, Hilgrove; Vicar of Pyrton, Oxon.
Coar, C. J.; Principal Chaplain Head Quarters Eastern District at Colchester.
Cousens, E. H. F.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury.
Craig, H. Tudor; Chaplain to the Forces at Winchester.
Fountaine, H. T.; Vicar of St. Matthew, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire.
Gregory, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Far Cotton, Northampton.
Hardy, C. R. W.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Underriver, Kent.
Haslam, John Horseley; Vicar of St. Matthias, Birmingham.
Jacquet, James Henry; Vicar of Tilmanstone, Kent.
Lambert, Brooke, late Vicar of Tamworth; Vicar of Greenwich.
Leigh, Walter; Curate of Aston Episcopi and Broughton Hackett.
Lindsay, John; Incumbent of St. John the Baptist, West Derby.
Pearson, Alleyn Ward; Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury.
Snell, A.; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's.
Tomkins, H. A. C.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Wick.
Turner, G. W.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Eldon.
White, John Benny; Vicar of Radford, Semele.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has discontinued his attendance at London House on Mondays till further notice.

A memorial window, by Mr. Kempe, to John Kettlewell, the Non-juror and well-known divine, has been dedicated in Brompton church, near Northallerton, his native place.

On the 4th inst. the members of the Church of England Scripture Readers' Society were entertained by Lord Ebury at Moor Park.

The new choir-stalls in the nave of Rochester Cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Cazenove, have been completed, and add greatly to the appearance of that portion of the old cathedral.

The Archbishop of York has addressed a letter to the archdeacons of the diocese desiring them to request the clergy to read the prayer for fine weather next Sunday morning and evening, and to exhort their congregations to increased piety.

The Rev. W. J. Thompson, Curate of Hornsey, has received from the Vicar and parishioners of St. Bartholomew, Cambridge-road, a handsome pocket communion service, as a parting token of their esteem and goodwill.

The Church of St. George, Camberwell, was reopened on Sunday with special services, after having undergone a thorough repair, by the Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., who took for his text the fourth verse of the 122nd Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

The Rev. J. H. Barber has been licensed by the Bishop to the Curacy of St. Olave, Hart-street, with All Hallows, Staining, in the City of London. On resigning his previous appointment, Mr. Barber received an address with a purse of 200 guineas, at a public meeting of the parishioners and friends of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, where he had acted as Curate in charge for about six years.

General Higginson, C.B., and the officers of the brigade of Guards have made a handsome presentation to the Rev. R. C. Halpin, their chaplain for seventeen years, on his resigning that position. It consists of an address, accompanied by a silver salver, with inscription. Miss Halpin, his daughter, was also presented with a silver tea service in recognition of her zeal in founding, and for several years carrying on, the volunteer chapel choir. To these tokens of regard is added a purse of £100.

The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday at the evening service of the 4th battalion Staffordshire Volunteers, now in camp at Oxley. He referred to the necessity of soldiers being trained to discipline and endurance, and said that the whole of English society needed a little discipline to make it orderly and sound. There were great chasms in it and disorganisation everywhere, and what was wanted was greater national unity amongst us, founded upon the high idea of patriotism.

Lady Louisa Mills laid the foundation-stone of a mission church in the St. Stephen's district of Lewisham on Saturday last. The additional accommodation has been rendered necessary by the extensive building operations recently carried on in the neighbourhood. The site was purchased for £1039, and the church, which is to accommodate 600 worshippers, is estimated to cost £6000 when completed. A sum of £183 was placed on the foundation-stone in purses and other forms towards the erection of the church. Sir Charles Mills, M.P., at a subsequent luncheon, remarked that at no time in our history had it been more important to make a united effort to extend the usefulness of the Church.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Sunday week, the Rev. E. Capel Cure, the Rector, commended to the sympathy of his congregation the Consumption Hospital at Brompton, which had done a most excellent work, though hindered by want of sufficient accommodation. The committee were, however, entirely expending Miss Read's legacy in building a new wing, which would give 137 more beds for in-patients. This new extension would entail an additional expenditure of £10,000 a year; and towards meeting this the Rector made an earnest appeal, especially asking for fresh annual subscriptions. The collections amounted to £54 14s. 8d.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LONDON.

The following have passed the First M.B. Examination:—

ENTIRE EXAMINATION.

First Division.—Herbert Hatfield Back, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Harry Poole Berry, Guy's Hospital; John Metcalf Beverley, Owens College; Edward Hargrave Booth, Guy's Hospital; Walter Tyrrell Brooks, King's College; Thomas Edward Carter, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Joseph Collier, Owens College; George Frederick Cooper, St. Thomas's Hospital; Edward Alfred Dingley, University College; John Clement Ellison, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Charles Silvester Evans, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Heaton Horrocks, Owens College; Charles Montague Handfield Jones, St. Mary's Hospital; Joseph Herbert Lister, Guy's Hospital; Sidney Harris Cox Martin, B.Sc., University College; Paul Frank Moline, University College; Walker Overend, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Alfred Parry Price, Guy's Hospital; Edith Shove, London School of Medicine for Women; Robert Henry Scanes Spicer, B.Sc., St. Mary's and Guy's Hospitals; Lockhart Edward Walker Stephens, Guy's Hospital; St. Clair Thomson, King's College; Edward Waldemar von Tunzelmann, University College; Clement Bernard Voisey, Owens College; William Camac Wilkinson, B.A. Syd., University College; Sidney Worthington, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.—William Coode Adams, University College; Rayner D. Batten, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Hugh R. Beevor, King's College; James Berry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Benjamin Bertram, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Harry Campbell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Augustus H. Cook, University College; Cecil W. Cunnington, King's College; William T. F. Davies, Guy's Hospital; John R. Day, University College; Charles R. Elgood, University College; Joseph Faulkner, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John A. Gray, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William D. Halliburton, B.Sc., University College; John W. G. Kealy, King's College; Arthur H. N. Lewers, University College; Robert G. Lynam, King's College; Nicholas P. Marsh, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John W. Nicholson, Guy's Hospital; Frederic H. Norvill, King's College; Charles J. Parkinson, Owens College; Charles J. Pike, University College; Guy D. Porter, King's College; Samuel Rabbeth, King's College; Bernard C. Scott, Middlesex Hospital; Henry D. Waugh, B.A., B.Sc., University College; Arthur H. Wilson, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; Louis E. Wood, St. Mary's Hospital.

Excluding Physiology: 1st division—George J. Eady, King's College; Robert Parry, Guy's Hospital; Charles A. Payne, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 2nd division—Harry L. R. Dent, King's College; Robert F. Fox, London Hospital; Charles E. Richmond, Owens College.

Physiology only: 2nd division—Arthur W. Dingley, University College.

The Gilchrist trustees have established in University College Engineering Scholarships of the annual value of £150. Two Entrance Scholarships, each of £35 per annum and tenable for two years, will be offered for competition in September next.

At Lancing College the following have been elected to open exhibitions:—Seniors.—A. E. Russell, G. S. Fowler; highly commended, J. Sankey. Juniors.—G. F. Wallace, C. R. Pagden.

The Charity Commissioners have prepared a new draught scheme for dealing with Christ's Hospital, the principal clauses of which (says the *Globe*) are as follows:—The schools of the foundation shall be hospital and boarding schools for boys and girls respectively, and such schools respectively shall be maintained in the present school buildings of the foundation in London and at Hertford, until other suitable buildings shall be provided as hereinafter directed. The boys' schools shall be called respectively the Upper or Grecian School, the Middle School, and the Lower School; and the girls' schools shall be called respectively the Upper School and the Lower School.

The Midsummer prize distribution in connection with King's School, Peterborough, took place on the 3rd inst., the Rev. Professor Westcott, D.D., presiding.

Colonel Stanley, M.P., presented the prizes to the successful pupils at the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. In doing so he referred to the benefits of a classical education, and remarked that it was not unbecoming in him, as his father's son, to tell the boys that when his father filled the highest place which a subject could fill in this country, and even in the moments when his limbs were racked by disease and pain, he found it a source of pleasure to labour at translating one of the standard classics, and in turn to produce a work which he (Colonel Stanley) hoped had become one of the standard classics of this country. He was glad to remind them also that they had at the present time at the head of affairs one who was distinguished as a profound classical scholar and as an author, and who was able to testify to the fullest extent to the enjoyment that an acquaintance with the classics would afford to a man of mature years and of a fully-occupied public life.

IN THE HOLIDAYS.

Now for a while thy feet have stayed their roaming,
Amid God's fairest works to find a rest,
Where calm-eyed Peace comes to thee in the gloaming,
And Contemplation soothes thine anxious breast.

The crush and turmoil of the world have taught thee
The priceless value of these days serene,
And all the burdens that the Past hath brought thee
Seem now like shadows in the distance seen.

Amongst the grass the starry flowers are shining,
And low winds whisper through the trembling trees,—
Weak heart, thou hast no reason for repining
While Earth is bright with beauties such as these!

Forget awhile Life's labours and its losses,
And bid thine earthward hopes and cravings cease,
Then, though thy soul were worn with daily crosses,
These tranquil hours shall bring thee perfect peace.

And when our rest, like some sweet dream, hath ended,
And we resume the crowding tasks of life,
We shall not feel so weak and unbefriended,
Alone contending in a hopeless strife.

For He who spreads these scenes of quiet beauty
Appoints each soul its cross and its reward;
And, while we tread the rugged path of Duty,
We follow in the footsteps of our Lord.

EMILY MOORHOUSE SPEIGHT.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Bessborough, Baron Dowse, the O'Conor Don, Mr. Arthur MacMorrough Kavanagh, and Mr. William Shaw, Commissioners to inquire and report upon the working and operation of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act 1870, and the Acts amending the same, and whether any and what further amendments of the law are necessary or expedient, with a view (firstly) to improve the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and (secondly) to facilitate the purchase by tenants of their holdings. Sir George Young, Bart., is the Secretary.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The whole of the seventy-seven detachments of the Volunteer Artillery, forming the First Division of the camp at Shoeburyness for 1880, arrived at their destination before evening on Sunday, the 1st inst. Most of them were in camp on Saturday, and were ready for church parade on Sunday morning. The prizes for the week amounted to £600.

The official list places the prize-winners on Monday, the 2nd inst., in the following order:—£45, given by the Prince of Wales, won by Sergeant Hewitt's detachment, 4th East York; £20, by National Artillery Association, Sergeant McEwen's detachment, 1st Midlothian; £15, by National Artillery Association, to 7th Detachment 1st London; £10, by Captain Fawcus, 4th Durham; to the Gillingham Detachment, 1st Kent; £5, by the National Artillery Association, 12th Detachment 3rd Middlesex. Certificates were awarded to the 1st detachment 1st Surrey and the Norwich Detachment 1st Norfolk, each having obtained the score to twelve within the allotted time.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., prizes of the aggregate value of £80 were competed for with the 40-pounder Armstrong gun, at 1600 and 2000 yards, sea ranges. The 4th East York detachment, which carried off the Prince of Wales's prize on Monday, fired four rounds under five minutes, and scored two direct hits. The first and second prizes in the repository competition fell to the 2nd Middlesex and 1st Sussex detachments.

The 2nd Middlesex on Wednesday, the 4th inst., won the Lords and Commons prize for the best practice with the 40-pounder Armstrong, making three direct hits in five minutes fifty-five seconds. Colonel Keate, R.A., reviewed the volunteers.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., the competition with the 10-inch muzzle-loading gun and a repository competition brought the work of the first division to a successful close. The Corporation of London and the City Companies' Challenge Cup was won by the first and second detachments of 3rd Middlesex. The 1st Northumberland and the 1st Sussex carried off both the Association prizes, and the 2nd Middlesex, 1st Sussex, and 3rd Middlesex took the three repository prizes. The men were inspected by Colonel Hastings, Commandant of the Garrison, who complimented them on their work.

The detachment forming the first division marched out of the camp at Shoeburyness yesterday week. Colonel Keate issued a camp order, expressing his approbation of the manner in which all ranks had performed their duties.

The second contingent arrived in camp during Saturday and Sunday last. As was the case last week, the command is divided into four brigades; the first being commanded by Major Grayson, of the 1st Lancashire. It is composed of sixteen detachments from Lancashire, three from Kent, and three from Devon. Major Urquhart has charge of the second brigade. Seven of his detachments come from Essex, thirteen from Kent, and three from Forfar. Major M'Kenzie, of the 2nd Durham, commands the third brigade, which, with the exception of one detachment, is made up of twenty detachments from Durham. The fourth brigade has for its chief Major Strandring, of the 7th Lancashire. It is formed up of three detachments of Cheshire men, three from the Cinque Ports, five of the 2nd Lancashire, four from Gloucester, one from Norfolk, three from Edinburgh, and two from East York. The report of this week's doings is unavoidably deferred.

Two provisional battalions of volunteers, composed of members of metropolitan regiments, went to Aldershott last Saturday for a week's drill in the Camp of Exercise, taking the places in the 1st and 3rd Brigades at Cox-hill and Rushmore, respectively, that were vacated by the 1st Provisional Battalion and Artists' Rifles. The 4th Provisional Battalion, which paraded in the afternoon at Somerset House, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, was formed principally of members of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Corps, the full strength of the battalion being brought up by 139 of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles and a few men of the Civil Service Corps. The 5th Provisional Battalion, though larger, was of a more heterogenous character, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, of the 4th Kent, consisting of his own regiment, of the 2nd London, of the 3rd Middlesex, of the 2nd Surrey, of the 6th Surrey, and of the 1st Tower Hamlets. Both battalions left Waterloo by special train, and on arriving at their destination at once took up their duties with the regular brigades to which they are attached until Saturday (to-day). The four battalions of volunteers who were in camp at Aldershott for the past week returned to their homes, after passing satisfactory inspections at the hands of the general officers under whose command they have temporarily been.

The official inspection of the 2nd (late 9th) Kent Artillery Brigade took place last Saturday at Plumstead, where the regiment has its head-quarters and guns.

The prize-meeting of the B, D, and F companies of the London Scottish was held at Wimbledon, when the following were the chief winners:—The first prize in B Company went to Quartermaster-Sergeant Michie; the Rob Roy Challenge Cup of F Company was won by Private W. D. Little; and the Waterloo Challenge Cup and £3 10s. was carried off by Private A. Little. The leading score for the D Company was made by Private Wright.

The Nursery Prizes of the South Middlesex were competed for at the Wormwood-scrubbs, Corporal Holman and Private Challens making the two best scores.

A match was fired last week at Hythe between teams of twelve men each from the Scots Guards and the London Rifle Brigade, when the former were successful by seven points.

At the meeting of the Yorkshire Association last week on Strensell-common, Sergeant Thirlway (Ripon) and Private Denley (York) won the West Riding Bronze Medals of the National Rifle Association, Private Mackereth (Scarborough) won that for the North Riding, and Staff Sergeant Kirk (Hull) the East Riding Medal.

The 37th Middlesex, who were encamped at Hampstead during the past week, brought their work to close on Saturday afternoon by a series of athletic sports.

At the Lincoln 2nd Battalion competition at Sleaford yesterday week the firing was exceptionally good. Corporal Tinkler, of Stamford, won the Lord Lieutenant's Cup, value twenty guineas.

The third annual Army rifle meeting was concluded on Saturday at the camp ranges, Aldershott. Prizes to the value of 475 were offered for competition. In the match for the regimental trophy, the Royal Engineer train were the victors. The 4th Hussars were the first in the cavalry mounted competition. In the match, Army v. Volunteers, the latter defeated the regulars. Major Rook, 53rd Regiment, won the championship.

About 6000 regulars and volunteers had a field-day on Tuesday, in the Long Valley, under the direction of General Sir Daniel Lysons.

A torpedo sham battle took place on Tuesday off Fort Monckton, near Portsmouth.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight began very auspiciously at Brighton, where there was an immense attendance; and, for a wonder, the weather was all that could be desired. Of course, Goodwood carried off the palm as far as the class of animals engaged in the various stakes were concerned; but, descending to quantity, Brighton was well to the fore, as almost every race brought out a capital field. Despite the fact that Parole (8 st. 12 lb.) has made nearly a dozen unsuccessful essays this season, he was once more backed very heavily by the public for the Brighton Stakes, and started with the call of everything. However, as we remarked last week, the old horse is fairly "played out;" and the same thing may be said of Advance (8st. 8 lb.), who is always at it, either on the flat or over hurdles. Bay Archer (8 st. 9 lb.) ran well; but the Tupgill stable is in irresistible form at present, and Humbert (7 ft. 4 lb.), proving to be just "i' the vein," disposed of his field very easily indeed. After King of Scotland's capital form with Lady Chelmsford at Sandown Park it was strange that his chance for the Corporation Stakes should be almost entirely overlooked, and backers who accepted 6 to 4 about Voluptuary and Thurio had the mortification of seeing Mr. Ellam's grandly-bred colt win in a canter. For some unaccountable reason the Brighton Cup secured only a very poor entry, and it was found impossible to fulfil one of the conditions—that four horses, the property of different owners, should start for it. Still the lessees, rather than allow the race to fall through, waived this clause, and Mr. Crawfurd's pair—Bay Archer and Edelweiss—were opposed by the irrepressible Advance and Solver, as was the case at Goodwood, a declaration to win with Bay Archer was made, and when Edelweiss had completely settled the other pair he was pulled up to allow his stable companion to pass the post first. Of course, this was strictly justifiable, still, Mr. Crawfurd's policy is very mysterious, as, though he has only won one insignificant race this season, Edelweiss has been completely exposed, and has earned fully a stone more than he would otherwise have had in the Cesarewitch. After the form he showed on the previous day, King of Scotland was greatly fancied for the Rottingdean Plate, but he ran ungenerously at the finish, and succumbed to Fortissimo. Notwithstanding this defeat, he was pulled out again on the Friday, and, with odds of 3 to 1 on him, was well beaten by the Favonius—Bawbee filly, who, being in the same stable, was scarcely backed for a shilling. One of the most interesting races of the week was the contest between Charibert and Valentino in the Rous Stakes, and, as Mr. Rothschild's very speedy colt was in receipt of no less than 25 lb. for the year, it is not surprising that the bookmakers fielded strongly; however, Lord Falmouth's cast-off appears invincible this season, and added another to his long and unbroken roll of victories.

In spite of all the reverses that they sustained at Brighton, backers turned up in great force at Lewes, where fortune is generally kind to them. Matters fared a little better with them than on the previous days of the week, and they must have wound up with a heavy balance on the wrong side. The first day's racing will be ever memorable for the extraordinary finish in the Astley Stakes. Scobell, Wandering Nun, and Mazurka finished a dead-heat, and only a head behind them came Cumberland and Thora, who were also exactly level as they passed the judge's chair. Very properly, such a punishing race was not run over again, and Scobell walked over, the stake being divided between the three. The Lewes Plate fell to the unlucky Montrose, who seemed doomed to constantly finish "a good second." A capital day's sport on Saturday was ruined by the awful weather, the rain descending in such torrents that fielders and backers alike devoted their best energies to sheltering themselves from the downpour. The Priory Stakes went to Althotas, who seemed wonderfully freshened up by his short rest, and proved far too good for Mazurka. The class of animals engaged in the County Cup was by no means up to the sample of many former years, and the useful Essayez had little difficulty in disposing of Preciosa, Discount, and four others. Luckily, there was little betting on the Lewes Handicap before the numbers went up, or the withdrawal of Exeter and Discord would have cost backers a good deal of money. Even then they were not happy in their efforts to find the winner, as Mr. Dodd (6 st. 12 lb.) was not much fancied, his 7 lb. penalty frightening many who might otherwise have supported him.

We may safely pass over Kempton Park for the present, but the Redcar meeting calls for a line or two, as some of the Leger horses ran in the Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes. Apollo and Jenny Howlett both performed very moderately, and as Experiment, who had very little pull in the weights with either of them, was good enough to win, the road seems clearer than ever for the placed horses in the Derby to repeat their performance at Doncaster.

The Canterbury cricket week was fairly fortunate with regard to weather, and some very fine play was exhibited. A most exciting finish between Eleven of England and Thirteen of Kent resulted in favour of the county by three wickets, a victory mainly due to the splendid batting of the Hon. Ivo Bligh (not out, 69). Mr. F. Penn (56 and 16) also did good service. On the other side, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (not out, 74) played a grand innings, and the bowling of Morley and Shaw was as effective as it invariably is. Gentlemen of England v. Gentlemen of Kent ended in a draw, the scoring being very heavy on both sides. The Hon. Ivo Bligh (23 and 73), Lord Harris (74), and Mr. F. Penn (74), were all in great form; and, for England, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (120) and Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell (65) were the principal contributors to a fine score of 363. Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by 65 runs; and Lancashire v. Yorkshire ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the latter. The Australians, who defeated Gloucestershire cleverly last week, after the game seemed all against them, are still pursuing their victorious career all over the country, and it will be a thousand pities if a really representative team cannot be got together to play them at the Oval before the close of the season.

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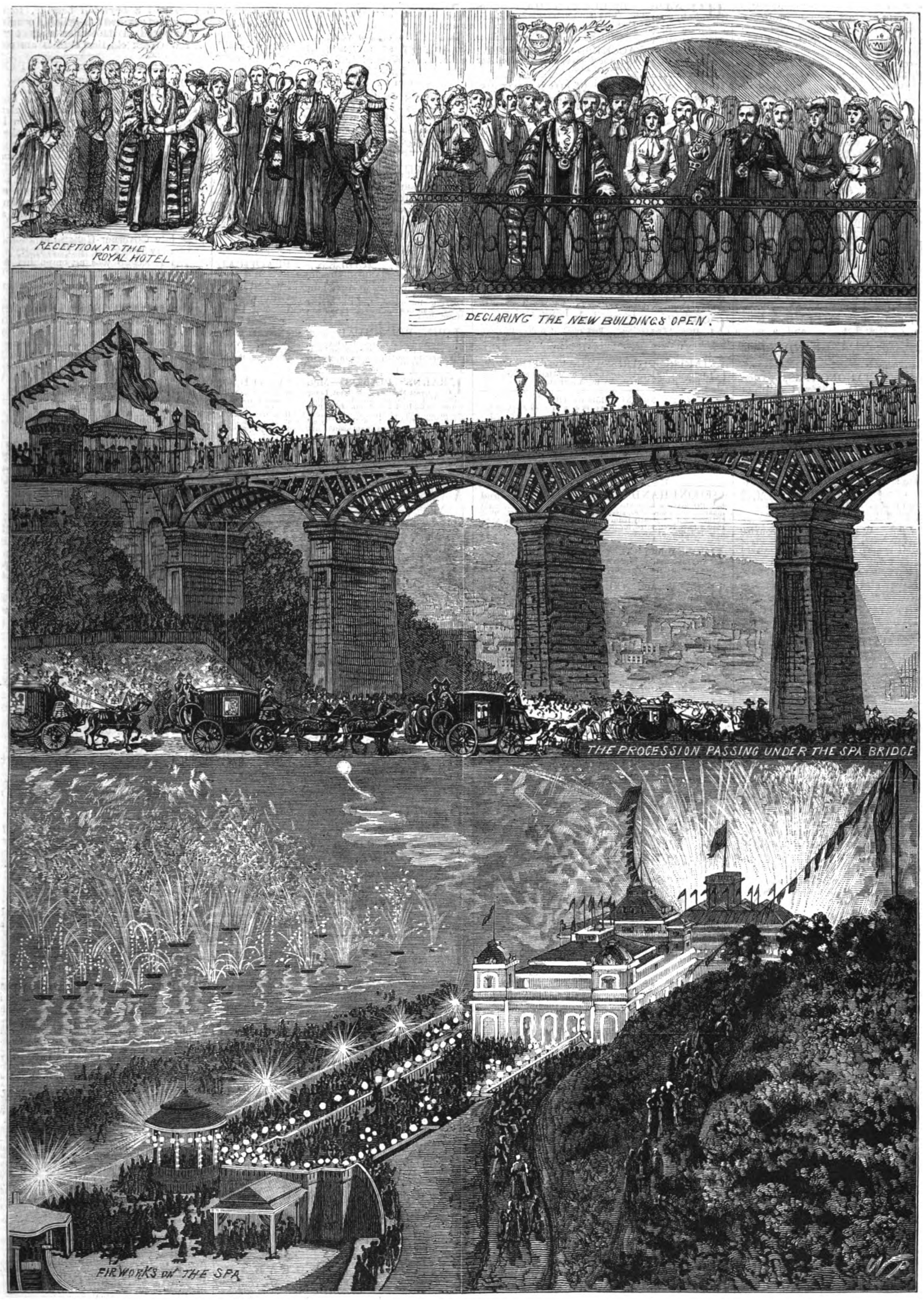
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OPENING OF THE NEW SPA BUILDINGS AT SCARBOROUGH BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

"SINKING DESPATCHES."

This picture, by Mr. W. H. Overend, which was in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, reminds us of stories of naval adventure in the great French war from ninety to seventy years ago; the officers' uniforms, and the sailor's pigtail, being evidently of that historical period. It may further be conjectured that the scene is laid either in the West Indies or on the West Coast of Africa, from the presence of the unfortunate negro boatman, probably a Krooman, who is falling back shot with a musket-bullet from the approaching enemy's boat. There is no chance of escape from destruction or capture, as the superior powers of the swiftly-advancing foe, in a ten-oared launch, with three officers and a score of rowing or fighting men, forbid the hope alike of resistance and of getting away. In this painful situation it has become the duty of the officer in charge of despatches, which he may have been ordered to carry from a ship in the offing to the commander of a blockaded port, to cast his despatch-box into the sea, that its secrets may not be rifled and exposed to hostile eyes. We see him on the point of dropping the box into the water, as he sits in the stern-sheets of the small pair-oared boat, steering it with the tiller-rope in his left-hand, while keeping a sharp look-out astern to prevent being run down by the enemy. After this, let us expect that he will surrender and find the honourable treatment due to a brave and faithful servant of his nation's flag at sea.

THE SPA AT SCARBOROUGH.

The opening, by the Lord Mayor of London, on Monday week, of the new buildings for public entertainment connected with the Spa at Scarborough, was mentioned in our last. The Grand Hall, indeed, was opened last year on the first day of June; and to this have now been added a theatre on the upper floor, a reading-room, a billiard-room, a conservatory, a café and buffet, and a series of promenades at different levels, on the terraces, upon the roof, and in the galleries surrounding the hall, which offer great attractions to the visitors of the Spa. The buildings extend a length of 242 ft., and the central block rises to the height of 75 ft. above the promenade; each of the towers has also an extra storey and mansard roof. The entire dimensions of the grand hall are 140 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, but much space all round is devoted to the broad promenade, leaving 54 ft. by 64 ft. as the area to be occupied by seats for the audience at concerts and other performances. The height is 56 ft. The upper hall, now appropriated to a theatre, is 100 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high; the other apartments are very commodious. These buildings occupy the site of the Spa Saloon, on the Cliffs, erected in 1858 from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, together with the site of the old Gothic Hall, built in 1837 by Wyatt, and now pulled down; the Spa Saloon was destroyed by fire in 1876. The architects have been Messrs. Verity and Hunt, of Regent-street. Mr. John Barry, of Scarborough, has been the general contractor. The festivities of last week continued, with agreeable variations, during three days. Our Illustrations show the reception of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress by the Mayor and Mayoress of Scarborough; the ceremony of declaring the new buildings open; the decorations of the Cliff Bridge, which connects the town with the Spa, there being a fine road passing across at a height of 100 ft. above the sands; and the fireworks displayed at night on the Spa, and in a flotilla of boats on the bay in front of it, which afforded a spectacle of great beauty. The Lord Mayor of London was accompanied there by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The metropolitan civic dignitaries also this week visit Bournemouth, in like manner, to assist the Town Commissioners to open the new pier.

COLLECTIONS OF POETRY.

The publication, by Messrs. Smith and Elder, of *Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, was noticed some time ago. A second series is now put before us, in which the admirers of Mr. Browning's mode of thought and manner of utterance will find some of his most characteristic "psychological idylls," as they have been aptly styled, boring deep into the profound inner consciousness of man's moral being, and showing what lies at the bottom. With regard to the experiences and capabilities of the spiritual life, nothing of its kind can go closer to the heart of the matter than "Fears and Scruples," which has the form of an enigma; or than the supposed last discourse of the Apostle John, in his dying hour, reported by one of the disciples who attended "A Death in the Desert." Contrasting such intensely devout treatment of a religious theme with the tone of "Bishop Blougram's Apology," or with "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," the tremendous interval between one mood or disposition and another is powerfully realised. In the well-known "Soliloquy in the Spanish Cloister," in "The Heretic's Tragedy, a Middle Age Interlude," and in the customary insults to the Jews of Rome on "Holy Cross Day," we see the ecclesiastical perversion of religion yet more flagrantly exposed. Mr. Browning has dealt with the different bearings of this motive in human nature, as modified by other interests and affections, under a variety of aspects, and with great force of dramatic conception.

A second volume of the *Selection from the Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* has likewise been issued. It contains, towards the end, the whole of "Casa Guidi Windows," and several of the "Poems before Congress," in which, from 1848 to 1859, Mrs. Browning, then residing at Florence, expressed her ardent sympathy with Italian patriotism. Many of the other pieces, not like these associated with stirring outward realities of contemporary public history, have the fault of excessive moral introspection and self-contemplation, which beset much of our imaginative literature at the time. "A Vision of Poets" is the longest of these; and we have also "The Poet's Vow," "The Poet," "The Seraph and Poet," "The Poet and the Bird;" besides "The Soul's Travelling" and "The Fourfold Aspect;" all profoundly meditative, and inspired with a religious feeling of her vocation. This is not a strain likely to be popular in the present state of mankind, but one that may still find "audience, fit though few," among serious minds of educated youth, and may perhaps stimulate, if it cannot satisfy, their yearning consciousness of an exalted destiny.

The class of readers, and sometimes day-dreamers, who delight in the free indulgence of imagination and fancy, as well as the simple lovers of exquisite poetical conceptions, will gladly accept Messrs. Macmillan's new volume of *Poems from Shelley*. It is uniform with the volume of "Poems from Wordsworth," lately edited by Mr. Matthew Arnold; and either the one or the other is a charming pocket companion. The Rev. Stopford Brooke is the editor of this selection from Shelley, to which he has written a critical introduction or preface, entering thoroughly into the ethical and psychological conditions of Shelley's mind. The volume does not contain those long narrative poems, "Queen Mab" and "The Revolt of Islam," but there is a fair collection of separate pieces and extracted passages, treating of the mysteries of life and death, "Time and its Changes," "Nature and Man," as well as "Pure Nature," and especially of "Love." These are led off by the Hymn to "Intellectual Beauty." "Alastor" and "Adonais," the subject and occasion of which are well known, find place in the collection, which includes also some of the poet's appeals to the spirit of liberty, and those he uttered on behalf of the Greek and Italian nationalities.

The same publishers have now bestowed on students of English literature the boon of an excellent systematic series of specimens of *The English Poets*. It fills two octavo volumes, which form an appropriate treasury of such "musical wisdom." The general editor is Mr. T. H. Ward, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. A general introduction, contributed by Mr. Matthew Arnold, lays down what he deems the essential principles of poetry, and thence discusses the qualities of early French and English poetry. He speaks of Chaucer, with whom he compares Dryden and Pope, and from them turns again to Burns; yet finds them all come short of the high and serious tone of "the great classics," who are represented in our own nation by Shakspeare and Milton. The collection, in the first volume, comprises a great variety of pieces from Chaucer, Gower, Piers Plowman, Lydgate, James I. of Scotland, Dunbar, Gawain Douglas, Skelton, Sir David Lyndesay, Wyatt and Surrey, Lord Buckhurst, Edmund Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Sir Edward Dyer, Lyly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Shakspeare, Drayton, Chapman, Samuel Daniel, Southwell, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Davies, John Marston, Bishop Hall, and Dr. John Donne. There is a brief notice of each author, and these notices or commentaries are furnished by different hands, amongst which are those of Mr. Thomas Arnold, Professor Skeat, Professor Hales, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mrs. Ward, and Messrs. Saintsbury, Churton Collins, Edmund Gosse, Professor Dowden, A. Lang, and others. The second volume is made up of selections from Ben Jonson, Drummond of Hawthornden, Sir W. Alexander, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dekker, Ford, William Browne, Wither, Giles Fletcher, Sir H. Wotton, Carew, Herrick, Habington, Sir J. Suckling, Lovelace, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, George Sandys, George Herbert, Crashaw, Vaughan, Shirley, Randolph, Cartwright, Cowley, Waller, Sir John Denham, Sir W. Davenant, Milton, Andrew Marvell, Butler, the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, Lord Rochester, Mrs. Behn, Otway, Oldham, and Dryden. Beyond the seventeenth century the series has not yet been extended. The editorial assistants in the second volume, besides those already named, are Professor A. W. Ward, the Rev. Mark Patteson, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Messrs. G. A. Simcox, W. Minto, A. C. Bradley, W. T. Arnold, Goldwin Smith, and W. C. Henley. The work is executed throughout in a correct and scholarly fashion, and its general arrangement is well preserved. A more complete and satisfactory performance of this kind has seldom been put before the reading public.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. recently published a *Book of English Elegies*, edited by Mr. W. F. March-Phillipps. He prefers to embrace, within this designation, not merely poems on the death of particular persons, but any poems treating in general of the subject of "man's mortality." This contemplation necessarily includes, by correlative association, the idea of immortality, whether based on philosophical speculation or upon Christian faith. It may also be said that human experiences and hopes and fears and wishes, relating to our proved common mortality, and to our belief in a future immortality, or to the imagination of possible existence beyond the grave, constitute the chief theme of nearly all the sublime and pathetic poetry that has ever been composed. All tragedies, of course, and likewise the strongest and deepest elements of moral interest felt in epic, romantic, and lyrical poetry, derive much of their force, if we think of it, from the assured fact of death, and from the all but universal conception of a life to come. So that Mr. March-Phillipps's collection might be extended, were it desirable, to a vast range of chosen reflective passages out of the bulk of English poetical literature. But he has put quite enough into this one small volume to supply thoughtful minds with an ample store of medicinal, sobering and chastening, yet consoling and divinely inspiring meditations, expressed in the noblest and sweetest metrical language. The pieces which he has selected here fall into chronological divisions—namely, those of the Mediæval and Renaissance poets, ending with the Earl of Surrey's lament for Sir Thomas Wyatt; secondly, the Elizabethan; then, those of the seventeenth century; fourthly, the eighteenth century; lastly, the nineteenth, from Southey to Keble. It may be observed that he has admitted the old Border ballad of "Chevy Chace," the soliloquies of Hamlet and Macbeth, the dirges in "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest," and well-known passages in "Romeo and Juliet," "Measure for Measure," "King Richard II.," and "King Henry VI.," with two or three songs by Sir Walter Scott, and Wordsworth's "Lucy," and Tom Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," among the contents of this volume.

The first volume of the *Complete Works of Bret Harte*, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, consists of "Poems and Drama." As for the drama, it is one written in prose, called "Two Men of Sandy Bar," and better adapted to theatrical representation than to a quiet home reading. The scene is laid partly at Red Gulch, in the Californian gold-diggings, and partly at the office and mansion of a banker in San Francisco. The "two men" are "Sandy," or Alexander Morton, junior, a prodigal son of the banker, and John Oakhurst, his comrade and rival suitor of a Mexican heiress. We cannot say that it is an agreeable play, though it may do for the stage as well as some that are in vogue. The poems in Western American dialect, to which Bret Harte chiefly owes his wide reputation, occupy about sixty pages of this volume; and nearly equal space is filled by the "National Poems," inspired with the patriotism of the Union, and commemorating the great struggle between North and South. Of the former class it is scarcely needful to mention those belonging to the celebrated "Truthful James," who has become proverbial on both sides of the Atlantic; and such forcible little stories as "Dow's Flat," or "In the Tunnel," and that unique portraiture of "the Heathen Chinee." Fastidious readers will take warning that these Californian narratives, humorous and pathetic as they are, smack of the whisky bar and the tobacco quid, and have a flavour of profane language which may offend politer ears. Bret Harte is nevertheless a genuine poet in feeling and imaginative thought, and his works claim a place in contemporary literature, to which this edition is a further step.

A new volume of elegant, scholarly, and thoughtful verse compositions by Mr. J. Addington Symonds, entitled *New and Old*, has been published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. It presents some of the ripest fruit of a mind assiduously refined by æsthetic culture, and by the faithful study, more especially, of Greek and Italian literary models, as well as by a meditative personal experience of life. The first series of these poems is called "Lyrics of Life and Art;" and there is a second series bearing the same title, which shows the progress of the author's ruling ideas and sentiments, comparing one period with another. This is somewhat as the mental history of Schiller, and likewise that of Wordsworth, seems indicated by the arrangement of the shorter poems in the standard editions of their collected works. Besides these, Mr. Symonds has gathered, under special headings, some of his occasional verses suggested by the scenery of the Alps and of Italy, and a few sonnets upon ethical themes. "The Love-Tale of Odatis and Prince Zariadres" is an Oriental romance, with a Persian hero and a Scythian heroine, told in the "heroic" metrical form of rhymed ten-syllable couplets. The same form has been adopted in the Italian story of "Imelda Lambertazzi." A few Greek classical studies are comprised in this volume.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone's convalescence continues. On Sunday he left his bed for several hours, and did not experience any fatigue. Dr. Andrew Clark on Monday afternoon issued a bulletin stating that Mr. Gladstone continued to make favourable progress towards health; and shortly afterwards the Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove from Downing-street to Paddington, whence they went by railway to Windsor, on a visit to the Honourable and Very Reverend Gerald Wellesley, at the Deanery. Mr. Gladstone attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel on Tuesday, with Mrs. Gladstone, and in the evening drove out in an open carriage in the Great Park.

Lord Lytton, the late Governor-General of India, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday week in her Majesty's troop-ship Himalaya. His Lordship was accompanied by Lady Lytton and suite. Admiral Ryder, General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a party of distinguished visitors, at once went on board to receive his Lordship. Lord and Lady Lytton arrived at Osborne on Saturday morning, and had an interview with the Queen. Later in the day the Earl and Countess, with their family, proceeded to Knebworth. On alighting from the train at Stevenage they received a cordial welcome. The town was gaily decorated, a large crowd assembled and loudly cheered his Lordship and family, and an address of welcome was read by the Vicar of Stevenage. In reply, Lord Lytton said there was no task in the performance of which an Englishman could more fairly ask his countrymen to place a favourable construction upon his actions than the government of India. He expressed his belief that nothing more is needed than perseverance for a few years longer in the present system framed for the government of India to give that country all the strength, wealth, and influence of one of the Great Powers of the world. His Lordship then drove to Knebworth, where the tenantry and villagers had assembled to meet him, and the Rector read an address, to which Lord Lytton briefly responded.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Sir Hercules Robinson will come home before assuming the government, and it will be administered during the interval by Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Tasmania. Sir Hercules Robinson will be succeeded in the government of New Zealand by the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Fiji, who will continue to be High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

Lord Camperdown and Mr. Samuel Whitbread have been appointed Commissioners to inquire into the state of the defences of the more important colonial ports and coaling stations, and to consider the apportionment of the cost of such defences. They replace Mr. Childers and Mr. Brassey.

Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., on arrival in England from India, will take up the appointment of the Agent-General for New South Wales, but will (says the *Standard*) ultimately be transferred to a higher appointment under the Government.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Colonel O'Brien, C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Police at Mauritius, as Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, in the place of Mr. Des Vœux, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago.

The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. Augustus Frederick Gore (late Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago) has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, has been appointed Secretary in the Public Works Department at the Indian Office, in succession to the late Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B. Colonel E. S. C. Williams, R.E., late Director-General of State Railways in India, has been appointed an additional Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. George Henry Chambers, chairman of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of gentlemen cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry, in order of merit:—

Passed with honours:—R. Armstrong, M. Z. Darrah, M. Cowper, J. F. Riddell, H. P. L. Estridge, F. M. Beaumont, E. S. Crofts, Frederick S. Robb, F. H. T. Hawley, Gilbert Hamilton De Lacey, W. A. M. Wilson, C. De Winton, Wilfred Hale Lewin, Harry F. Loch, W. P. Cockerham, H. J. W. Hamilton, A. P. D. Lushington, Arthur R. Lascombe, Laurence, E. Eliott, Edmund Bacon, H. C. Higgs, Chas. C. Thackeray, Robert J. Cooke, George G. H. D'Aeth, John J. Cronin, A. G. Churchill, H. R. B. Donne, A. W. H. Tripp.

Passed:—Noble F. Jenkins, E. Grey, W. G. Burrows, E. W. Thistlethwayte, W. S. S. Haworth, John D. M. Andrew, V. W. H. Graham, George Rippon, C. B. Templer, Cecil S. Martindale, G. D. R. Williams, Walter G. Ley, Thomas Quin, C. F. Randolph, H. Thorton, J. Jackson, F. B. Buist, Godfrey A. S. Dupuis, P. S. Wynell-Mayow, William Hugh Hunter, E. A. Mailton-Barrett, Arthur H. Thomas, William Arthur Watson, E. A. Ward, G. C. Cawood, James A. Reeks, Charles Robert Dyer, H. M. Graham, Frank A. Wilkinson, H. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Ralli, J. L. Pearse, G. F. Wingfield, Arthur M. Sugden, E. K. G. Aylmer, S. B. Bright-Smith, Edmund C. Thwaytes, A. F. Cooper, George Cookson, A. W. Bean, R. E. Whitehead, M. G. Jackson, F. G. Wintour, George W. Hume, R. de H. Burton, P. S. Marling, R. S. Bowen, Henry Oswin Grant, C. W. H. Miller, Algernon G. Peyton, H. Richardson, H. Addington, G. Smith, H. G. Shute, Aubrey Hinds, Edward F. Brereton, W. B. Lafone, Wm. C. Cox, J. A. Orr-Ewing, E. E. Couper, Lord George Binning, Knox E. Harris, W. H. Simpson, A. N. Roberts, A. H. G. Kemball, K. MacLaren, G. C. Mansel, Henry L. B. Acton, Viscount Boyle, J. A. Vanrenen, O. W. E. Wheeler, Arthur Lowry Cole, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas J. Atherton, Walter H. Besant, G. D. Atkinson, E. B. Eagar, P. E. Dun, A. Bayley, Spencer Mitchell, A. Venis-Lazarus, F. G. Nason, A. R. B. Warrand, P. Malcolm, Charles F. Beville, C. E. Belli-Bivar, P. B. Smithe, Thos. H. H. Bradford Atkinson, W. K. W. Jenner, W. H. E. Lawless, W. H. S. Cocks, R. T. Doveton, R. J. Cooper, Archibald Channing, J. W. G. Tulloch, John S. Melville, F. Lamb, F. C. Grant, W. F. G. Curtler, R. A. Vowell.

Qualified:—C. Jackson, K. B. Mackenzie, A. Wilson, L. C. Sherer, E. J. Collins, L. R. H. Roberts.

Mr. Leeman, chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, has informed his colleagues on the board that the state of his health makes it obligatory on him to resign his position. Mr. Leeman has been connected with this company for upwards of thirty years.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King, Queen, and Royal family returned to Madrid on the 4th inst. from La Granja. The Archduchess Isabella, the Queen's mother, will arrive there shortly and make a long stay. She has been invited by her Majesty, whose accouchement is expected at the end of this month.

Violent storms, causing serious inundations, have occurred in Upper Aragon.

PORTUGAL.

The Convention regulating literary property between Portugal and Spain was signed at Lisbon on Monday.

Excessive heat has commenced.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 6th inst. the members of the Bureau of last Session were re-elected. The President made a proposal, which was unanimously adopted, that all the members of the Chamber should be present in a body at the political fête to be held on the 18th inst.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Gastein on Monday. His Majesty has evidently benefited by his sojourn there.

The eleventh general meeting of the German Anthropological Congress was opened at Berlin on the 5th inst. by Professor Virchow in the hall of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. The Crown Prince and Princess arrived in the course of the sitting. Dr. Schliemann, amongst others, took part in the discussion.

Professor Nordenskjöld was on Monday entertained at a reception in the Festal Hall of the Berlin Municipality.

Professor Nordenskjöld and Dr. Schliemann, with some prominent members of the Anthropological Society now sitting, were honoured on Tuesday by an invitation to dine with the Crown Prince and Princess at Potsdam, her Royal and Imperial Highness taking an especial interest in scientific research.

From the *Morning Post's* correspondent at Berlin we learn that the Geographical Society of Berlin intends to establish scientific stations in the Arctic regions for the observation and the study of the origin of devastating cyclonic storms.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Ischl early on Tuesday afternoon, having been accompanied from Obertraun by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The German Emperor reached the last-named place at half-past eleven in the morning, and was received there by the Emperor of Austria, who had arrived about a quarter of an hour before. The meeting between the two Sovereigns was of a most hearty description. At the Ischl station their Majesties were met by the Empress of Austria, who has been staying there with the Emperor for some days. In spite of the very heavy rain, a large crowd had collected to welcome the illustrious visitor, and their Majesties were heartily cheered as they drove to the Imperial villa.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 8000 fl. for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Moravia and Silesia. It is expected that damage to the extent of several millions of florins will have been incurred by this disaster.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Powers have declined to negotiate with the Porte, through their Ambassadors, for the purpose of fixing upon a new frontier line between Turkey and Greece. The Ottoman Government has accordingly resolved, it is said, to enter into direct negotiations with the European Cabinets. Mr. Goschen has informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Powers will not consent to any change in the line decided upon at the Berlin Conference.

EGYPT.

The appointment of Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid as Comptroller of the Daira Sanieh was gazetted on Tuesday.

The Director of the Slave Trade Abolition Office, in command of a force of 600 Egyptian troops, has started for Siout, where his head-quarters will be fixed.

AMERICA.

Mr. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was on Saturday last enthusiastically received at the head-quarters of the Republican party in New York, and witnessed a march-past of a long procession of political organisations, to whom he made a brief speech.

Dr. Tanner completed at noon on Saturday last his fast of forty days and forty nights. A great crowd was present, and as soon as the blowing of a steam whistle announced that the fast was over, Dr. Tanner, it is stated, "jumped on a chair and swallowed a peach." The latest accounts state that he is in good condition, and is pursuing "a steady diet of melons, apples, beefsteak, wine, and milk, his stomach retaining all the food taken." A *Times* telegram says that his case attracts equal attention with the Presidential election. It is to be hoped that we shall be spared any further mention of Dr. Tanner.

CANADA.

A fight occurred at Toronto on the night of the 6th inst. between the Catholics and 600 Orangemen. The police, after a hard struggle, stopped the riot. One policeman was fatally wounded, and many of the rioters were injured.

The survey for the proposed tunnel under the St. Lawrence river has been commenced.

According to private advices received at Ottawa from Newfoundland, the fishermen have forcibly stopped the railway survey, being under the impression that the proposed line is part of a scheme to make Newfoundland a member of the Canadian Confederation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting, which is described in the telegrams as "crowded and enthusiastic," was held at Cape Town last Saturday, at which a resolution was unanimously passed expressing profound regret at the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, sympathy with his Excellency in the difficulties he has had to deal with in South Africa, and asserting that before long the people of England as well as the colonists will acknowledge the soundness and justness of his policy. Various speakers spoke of Sir Bartle Frere's recall as the severest blow South Africa had ever sustained, and a hope was expressed that the decision of the Government would be reconsidered and Sir Bartle Frere "be reinstated for a few years longer to complete his work."

The aspect of affairs in Basutoland is unchanged.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Cabinet at Melbourne has been constituted by the Hon. Graham Berry as follows:—Chief Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Berry; Attorney-General, Mr. Vale; Minister of Lands, Mr. Richardson; Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. W. C. Smith; Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Mr. Patterson; Minister of Mines, Mr. Langridge; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Mr. Williams; Minister of Justice, Mr. A. T. Clark. Mr. Berry failed in an attempt to form a Coalition Ministry.

After a career of crime unprecedented in colonial annals, the Kelly gang of bushrangers, whose murderous deeds created almost a reign of terror, have, as has already been announced by telegram from Melbourne, been conquered by the representatives of the law, three of the offenders having been killed, and the principal, the notorious Ned Kelly, captured.

The *South Australian Advertiser* says the first event which attracted general attention throughout the colonies to this daring bushranging gang was the Stringybark Creek murder in 1878. In October that year Sergeant Kennedy and Constables Scanlan, Lanigan, and McIntyre, of the Victorian police, were out with a warrant for the arrest of Edward Kelly for horse-stealing, and he was also "wanted" for wounding a policeman. The party were camped at Stringybark Creek, about twenty miles from Mansfield, on the morning of Oct. 26, when Kelly and his gang came up, and three of the policemen were shot. On Dec. 9 the Kelly gang robbed the Faithful Creek Station, near Euroa, and on the following day they robbed the National Bank at Euroa under circumstances of extraordinary audacity. The reward for their capture was increased to £2500, and stronger detachments of police were sent to the district. On Feb. 10, 1879, the gang robbed the Bank of New South Wales at Jerilderie, carrying away about £2000. The bushrangers were outlawed, and rewards were offered by the New South Wales and Victorian Governments, collectively amounting to £7000, which with the reward offered by the banks increased the price on the heads of the outlaws to £8000. The gang, however, had sympathisers in different parts of the country, and as time went on their capture was looked upon almost as hopeless. As the year grew older without any further crime being committed the pursuit was slackened, and the police were gradually withdrawn. Indeed, there was a general impression that the gang, or at least its principal members, had left the colony.

For some time past nothing had been heard of the Kellys; but there were watch parties in the suspected district, and one of these stationed at Sebastopol received an unpleasant reminder on Saturday evening, June 26 last, that the bushrangers were still at large. On that evening a settler named Aaron Skerritt was shot dead by Byrne, and several shots were fired at the hut then occupied by the watch party. The bushrangers proceeded to Glenrowan, which is situated right in the heart of the gold-mining country. The Eldorado station is surrounded by mountain ranges very difficult of passage, and well known in former times as the retreat of the cattle "duffers," by whom the district was infested. A special train was dispatched from Melbourne on the following night with a party of police, and about three o'clock on the next morning, as it was nearing Glenrowan, it was stopped by a man who stated that the Kellys had "stuck up" Glenrowan, and had torn up the lines just below the station, in order to destroy the party which they knew would arrive by the train. The horses were accordingly got out of the trucks, and Superintendent Hare, with one or two men, proceeded towards the Glenrowan Hotel to seek information. They were met by rifle shots, and shortly afterwards a man who escaped from the hotel brought the information that the gang were within, with a number of the inhabitants whom they had temporarily imprisoned there. The police, who were subsequently joined by small reinforcements from Benolta and Wanguratta, formed a cordon round the place and besieged the building. Ned Kelly, who had escaped, returned to the assistance of his comrades, and a desperate fight took place. Like the rest of the desperadoes, he was armed with quarter-inch iron armour made from ploughshares, and most of the bullets failed to penetrate the plates. Sergeant Steele, however, brought him down by firing at his legs, and then closed with and disarmed him. Another of the gang, named Byrne, was shot through the groin while drinking at the bar inside the hotel, and two other of the ruffians, named Hart and Dan Kelly, were burned to death, the building having been set on fire.

A monument to Pius IX., in the form of his statue, little less than twice the size of life, has by private subscription been erected in Milan Cathedral.

News has been received from Zanzibar that Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead, of the Royal Belgian Exploration Expedition, have been killed in Central Africa by Mirambo, the great robber chief.

The Swiss Federal Council, at the request of Don Carlos, has decided to annul the decree of 1873 respecting the internment in Switzerland of the Duchess of Madrid, and, further, to restore the cannon sequestrated at her residence in Geneva.

The soundings taken by the French Scientific Commission on board the Travailleur show that the bed of the Bay of Biscay has depressions and elevations resembling those of the neighbouring Spanish coast. The fauna is very rich, including most of the species found by the Challenger in the Atlantic, with a number of the fine echinoderms formerly supposed to be extinct, and a multitude of worms and crustacea. It is now proved that the fauna of the Atlantic depths extends along the European coast.

A return issued by the German Postmaster-General shows the number of post-cards used in Europe in the year 1878 to have been 342,000,000. Of that number 111,445,000 were posted in the United Kingdom, 108,741,000 in Germany, and 30,522,000 in France. In the United States during the past year no less than 246,000,000 cards were dispatched by the Post Office, and it is estimated that during the present year the figure will rise to 300,000,000. The German postal authorities estimate the number of cards in use throughout the postal union at about 700,000,000.

A Canadian now on a visit to London writes to correct a statement recently made public to the effect that 77,000 Canadian emigrants passed through Sarnia on their way to the United States during the last fiscal year. He states that the 77,000 who crossed over from Sarnia to Detroit in the year ending June 30 last were by no means all Canadians or all emigrants, but consisted, first, of persons from Europe passing through Canada by the steamers arriving at Montreal, who by the faulty arrangements of the American Consulate are classed as Canadians; second, of Europeans on their way to the North-Western territory of Canada, which cannot be reached at present from the east of Lake Superior, except through the United States; third, of native-born Canadians moving to the same North-West territory; and, fourth, of a small fraction of Canadians migrating to the United States, just as many Americans migrate to Canada.

The *Times* Geneva correspondent writes:—"A find of ancient tombs, supposed to have formed part of a Burgundian burying-ground, was made a short time ago at Assens, a village of Canton Vaud. These tombs, which follow each other in regular order, are hollowed out of the rock on a hill at the entrance of the village, about three feet below the soil. They are each two mètres long and eighty centimètres wide. At the head of each grave is a flat stone, dressed, but bearing no inscription. The bones are disposed in the ordinary way, as if the bodies to which they belonged had been laid down in a horizontal position, and not vertically, as in some tombs lately opened at Chamblandes, in the same canton. Fragments of tibiæ, femurs, and the clavicles were found, but no skulls. One of the tombs contained the bones of an adult and an infant, presumably of a mother and her child. Among the objects found are pieces of curiously wrought and chased metal and silver rivets, the remains, probably, of a warrior's glaive and sword-belt. In another of the tombs was a bell-mouthed vase of the capacity of half a litre, black as to its exterior, but in substance yellow. Whether the material of which it is composed be stone or burnt earth has not been determined. Inside as well as outside there are traces of lozenge-shaped figures, executed apparently with some graving tool. The chief interest of these tombs consists in the fact that they are almost certainly coeval with the arrival of the Burgundians in the Jura country in the fifth century, whither they were called by the aboriginal inhabitants to repeople the land, almost depopulated by an invasion of the Allemani. Being for the most part shepherds and hunters, they dwelt chiefly on the mountain slopes and in elevated valleys. The plateau of Mount Jorat appears to have been one of their most important settlements, and there can be little doubt that the origin of Assens, as well as of Cheseaux, where also Burgundian tombs have been found, dates back some 1400 years.

HOLIDAY ON HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

The pleasantries of London popular diversion, "on the spree," taking a variety of customary forms which are simple enough, in all conscience, and may be innocent enough where the good folk, being merry and wise, keep any conscience at all, can still be witnessed on Hampstead-heath whenever there is a holiday for the working class in summer. From the railway station at South End, below the East Heath, up and down through the Vale of Health, and up again to Jack Straw's Castle and the Spaniards, many thousands of people—men, women, and children, but some of the men and women behaving like children—hang about in buzzing clusters, as numerous and superfluous as a swarm of insects, enjoying their liberty *en masse*, without much novelty or originality in their devices. Mr. Matthew Arnold, who from the serene heights of critical culture deigns to behold and reprove our common ways of life, would be very much shocked with this frank exhibition of the vulgarity prevailing in the Third Estate of the English nation, as he regards it, consisting of "Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace." But neither Dickens nor Shakspeare would be at all offended if his experience were equally fortunate with that of a friend of ours, who bore public testimony upon such an occasion that "he did not meet a drunken person, or witness an indecent act, or hear a quarrelsome or obscene word, in all that motley assemblage." Our friend had his eyes and ears about him, and had been a professional reporter of town and country doings for a quarter of a century past, so that he was not likely to have deceived himself about what actually happened within the range of his possible observation.

"Kiss-in-the-Ring," which used to be the favourite pastime for youths and girls above sixteen years of age, may, perhaps, have fallen somewhat out of fashion in these latter days, giving place to formal dancing. But it was, in the sober judgment of our peripatetic moralist, an honest and harmless kind of business, as well as extremely natural in its design and method; for that the maiden should run away and let herself be captured, and should pay the honourable forfeit of a chaste salute taken by the lad whom she had challenged to run after her, seems fair play all the world over. She knows what she is about, and she knows that all the company know it, when she drops her glove or handkerchief, or only a flower, at the heels of him who is destined to that charming pursuit. There is no prejudice to real feminine modesty in this case, any more than in certain figures of the orthodox dancing programme, which seem emblematic of lovers' pretended mutual avoidance and speedy return to one another, and all the play of alternate refusal and acceptance between them. As for kissing, when openly performed in the presence of male and female companions, it is as little formidable as any other manner of personal greeting; but it is much nicer for Jack and Mary in the Ring on Hampstead Heath.

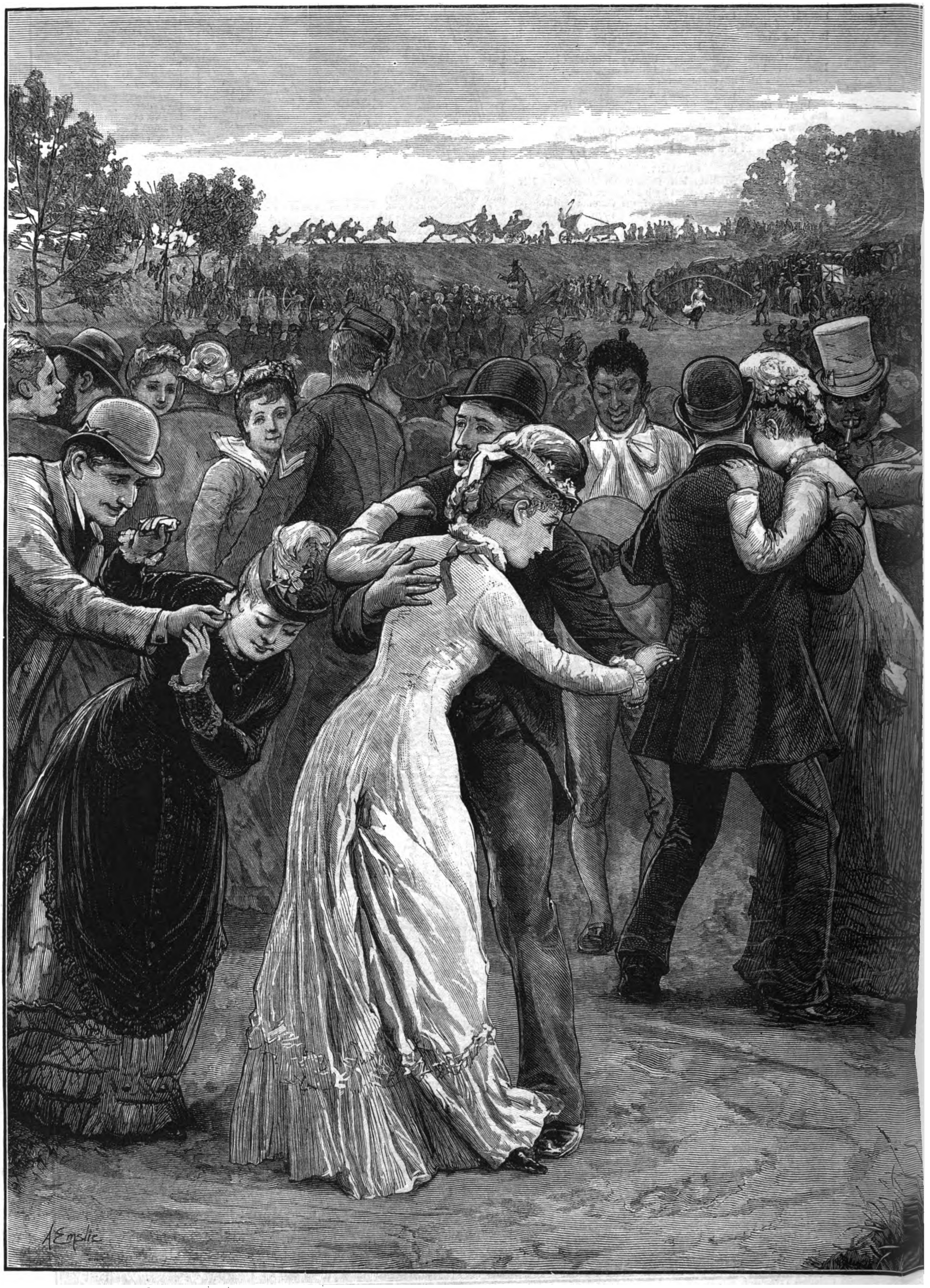
The dance, however, which fills the main space of our Artist's drawing in this week's publication, is quite in accordance with the manners of polite society, as these people understand it; and they might fancy themselves polking or waltzing at a Countess's garden party, amidst the galaxy of rank and wealth and elegance that shines through two or three columns of names in the *Morning Post*. We recognise the sham negro minstrels, the fifer and fiddler, who supply the music here, as occasional performers in the by-streets opposite the Church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand. It is more convenient, on some business accounts, to hear them playing on Hampstead Heath. But for some of the younger class of dancers, the little girls who dance with each other—never yet did a little boy voluntarily join them—it will do quite as well that the most dismal old barrel-organ should grind out "Ah che la morte," or even the Old Hundredth Psalm. Best of all, when two or three discordant organs have taken post within thirty yards, and the third is playing "Mony Musk," or an Irish jig, to mix with the impassioned strains of the "Trovatore" and those one might hear at a village church or chapel. That is the strongest musical provocation for childish hearts and feet, with the levity of their sex, to start off in pretty rounds of waltzing, perhaps more enjoyable, certainly not less correct in movement, than those of their elder sisters with the most accomplished beaux holding them in hand as we see.

The minor amusements of the crowd on Hampstead-heath are equally familiar to every Londoner. There is the skipping-rope for girls, who have a wonderful natural aptitude for that feat, as they have for battle-dore and shuttlecock, and for anything which depends on rapid and punctual repetition of an identical movement, either with hand or foot. Why this should be a special gift of the sex, we invite physiologists or biologists to explain if they can; but such is undoubtedly the fact. Archery, pop-gunnery, and other methods of shooting—this is a good place to "shoot folly as it flies"—are practised, for moderate fees, in different parts of the ground. The stupid and ungraceful trick of squirting scented water from a little pocket-pistol of a glass bottle has apparently superseded that of rasping the back of a man's coat, or of a woman's frock or pelisse, with a small concealed instrument that makes a noise like tearing cloth. Rash and curious experimentalists at the galvanic apparatus may be treated to a sharp tingling and twitching of the nerves in any of the limbs or other parts of the body. Cheap Jack offers his wares for sale in his carriage up there to the left, while another merchant of two penny finery, the modern Autolycus, makes a tempting show of ribbons, and exerts his glibness of speech to beguile the maids into purchasing of him. The high road above is thronged with all kinds of vehicles, like the road to the Derby, besides donkeys and ponies, frightfully overriden, mounted by Tom, Dick, and Harry for an hour's equestrian glory. Everyone in his or her humour takes some part or other, foolishly and idly, perhaps, but seldom viciously, in the miscellaneous funniment of Hampstead-heath on a Holiday. And we are glad that it is fine weather, and that they are all free to do as they like—down to the boy and girl who have exchanged his cap for her bonnet, he wearing this, with its feather, and smoking his manly pipe—down to the baby-sister parading her new doll—down to the level of their common, indeed vulgar, sentiment often expressed in the question, "What's the odds so long as you're happy?"

It appears from the half-yearly report of the London General Omnibus Company recently issued that during the past half-year they carried 28,434,227 passengers. The average number of omnibuses working daily was 623; on Sundays, 529. The average traffic receipts per omnibus per week were £17 10s. 9½d.; the average traffic on working days, £2 11s. 3d.; total number of miles run, 6,602,698.

The Board of Trade returns for July were issued on Monday. The total declared value of the exports for the month is £20,270,579, against £16,611,122 in July, 1879. The total export for the first seven months of the year is £127,901,315, against £105,437,615 in the corresponding period of 1879. The total value of the imports for July was £33,352,595, against £30,186,072 in July, 1879. In the seven months ended July 31, the imports were in 1880, £211,613,348; in 1879, £205,287,795.

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HAMPSTEAD-HEATH

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T HOLIDAY TIME.

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THE AMERICAN.

The American is upon us. At this particular season of this particular year, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the American is all over us. This is the holiday season over the water—early in July, I believe, the thermometer had got up to about 105 degrees in New York—and perhaps the artistic successes of Americans among us of late years (at the Academy, in the concert-room, everywhere) have stimulated more of their brethren than ever to make the little trip. Anyhow, here they are: at our theatres, in our drawing-rooms, we hear the penetrating nasal voices—we are able to form a rough judgment of the nation without ten days of billowy discomfort. We cannot help noticing many differences between ourselves and these our brethren, which seem constant and characteristic.

I never met a stupid American; nor have I yet been fortunate enough to meet one who appeared remarkably clever. They are all, it would seem, readier in the display of what powers they have, than we English—as are most foreigners. They are free from what they call our British diffidence; while yet they do not appear quite so "cocksure of everything" (to quote the classical description of Macaulay) as are Germans and Frenchmen. None of them appear to be ill-read, most of them have a very good acquaintance with modern English literature and history; though they are not good linguists, and seem to judge things literary by a low standard—Eliza Cook would appear to hold "quite a position," as they would say, over there. So in art; so, very notably, in music; and, most of all, their manners and rules of etiquette bear this out—they are good of their sort, but the sort is a little odd to us.

Americans do not like our manner, chiefly, I believe, because in coming here they find *theirs* divided between two classes. The cultivated Yankee who gets among refined English people finds a freer style of address, a neglect of little ceremonies he has been taught to consider good breeding. He never hears the word "sir," or "ma'am"—perhaps he notices a little surprise when he uses it, which indicates that its employment has stamped him as of a lower class than his hearer. So, for a while, he is not at his ease; though of course a few months, or even weeks, will set him right. On the other hand, if he gets among what Society looks down upon as "very respectable people"—what Matthew Arnold brands as the company of Philistines—he finds, much more, the outward observances of his own country; but he cannot fail to become aware that he is in a lower grade than that which has been his—he misses the brightness, the knowledge, and the pleasantness of cultivation.

This is putting the question from a very British point of view; but, indeed, we can see deficiencies in the Americans of a sort that they cannot, in the nature of things, be aware of themselves. There is a curious want of finesse in their talk, of appreciation of the delicate values of words and thoughts. In spite of the quaint, dry American humour, their conversation is generally straightforward to the point of commonplaceness—they imply nothing, except when they indulge in a grotesque exaggeration, which is, as it were, the strong brandy of wit, not its delicate and perfumed wine.

But this question of manners has also its American point of view. There is no doubt that the average well-bred American tries much harder to be civil than the average well-bred Englishman: who too often directs his efforts in the opposite way, with painful success. And closely connected with this is the fact that young England is infinitely more affected than New England; our forced and "throaty" voice—terribly common among University men and their imitators—has no counterpart among the nasal but unaffected speakers of the States. One might almost sum up the matter by saying that, despite their worship of the almighty dollar, Americans are not nearly so much afflicted with the terrible disease of snobbishness as our unhappy selves.

One notable difference between the two peoples is that, while the English do not care a straw what America thinks of them, Americans are intensely sensitive about English opinion. An American lady said to me the other day that the chief fault she found with the British was that they did not think enough of her countrymen; and that those of us who have not visited the States have usually this fault is very true. The American manner has drawbacks, as has been said: and we are all too apt to take our ideas from the powerful, exquisitely amusing, but ill-natured and shallow caricatures of Dickens—caricatures, too, which have in a third of a century lost the greater part of what truth they possessed. Every five years America becomes perceptibly more civilised, less boastful and uncouth.

Still there is some excuse for the home-keeping Englishman's want of appreciation of his younger brother; and one is glad to know that the latter is surely and quickly growing less sensitive on the subject. The Civil War, it is said, did him a great deal of good—it showed that the Yankee could fight, and even (it may be) gave him a sort of historic dignity before lacking. The one thing that Brother Jonathan can *not* stand is the polite way in which John Bull simply declines to argue about the relative value of their national institutions—accepting, for instance, the statement that "*our* baseball 's a finer game than your cricket," with a courteous silence evidently based upon a feeling that the question is too ridiculous to discuss.

But I do not think that the English who have actually been to America can be accused of any desire to do it injustice. The immense energy and activity of its people, the wonderful desire for and pursuit of knowledge, the inventiveness and independence on every side, the "big things" attempted and done both by Nature and man, never fail to make their impression. The gaiety and hospitality of New York: the culture and the poetry of Boston: the houses of Chicago moved on rollers through the streets, with, characteristically, a piano playing inside: the sea-like rivers clear to the bottom: the tremendous thunderstorms: in every way the Briton is impressed with a "bigness" and an activity quite new to him. Even the dullest and the most bigoted of us—nay, those, perhaps, the most—come back entirely cured of any contempt for the Yankee with which we may have started. There may be many things we may not like; we may prefer our homes, our newspapers, our political institutions; but we can never again hope to laugh a reform or an invention out of court by simply calling it "American."

And in like manner those of the new country who have stayed long enough in the old to get used to its smallness, its dinginess, its unfamiliar ways and weather, generally grow to a great respect and liking for all of these—except the last. From the beginning, they have an intense interest in all that is old, that has associations known to them from books. "I believe, Sir," said an evident Yankee to a friend of mine in the Strand, some years ago, "that that is your Temple Bar. I believe that heads of political prisoners were frequently to be seen there, a while ago. We have nothing like that, Sir." Even the old inn in the Borough, where Sam Weller was first met by Mr. Pickwick and his friends, pleases them immensely; and for Stratford-on-Avon, an American would almost as soon think of missing Paris as that little country town.

The occupations of our women, their robust health, and durable good looks, seem also greatly to impress Brother Jonathan; though he does maintain that our most famous beauty would be "quite an ordinary type" on Broadway. Altogether, one may fairly say that he is getting to know us and to like us, and that we—in our slower way—are returning the compliment; and, in a word, that we may very well be glad to know that "the American" is upon us.

FINE ARTS.

On Tuesday last the first stone was laid of the new memorial structure which the Corporation of London is about to erect on the site of old Temple Bar. In the stone a vase was deposited, containing a medallion made from the lead of the old bar, a photograph of that edifice, the coins of the realm, and a parchment inscribed with particulars of the memorial. The new structure will be of an elaborate and handsome character, from designs by Mr. Horace Jones, the City Architect. It will be 37 ft. high, 5 ft. wide, and 8 ft. long. The base will be of polished Guernsey granite, the next tier of Balmoral granite, and above that there will be red granite from the same quarry as that used in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. In the niches on the north and south side will be lifesize figures in marble of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Boehm, and in panels on the sides will be reliefs in bronze, by Mr. Mabey and Mr. Kelsey, of the Queen's first entrance into the City through Temple Bar in 1837, and of the procession to St. Paul's on the day of the thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales's recovery. The superstructure will be of hard white stone, and will be surmounted by a griffin, the heraldic emblem of the City, which is being executed by Mr. Birch. The inscription round the structure will be the words, "Here formerly stood Temple Bar." It is represented that the memorial will serve as a refuge for pedestrians in crossing between the Law Courts and Messrs. Childs' bank, and will not interfere with the traffic, for two lines of vehicles will be able to pass in the space of 16 ft. reserved on either side. In point of fact, however, 5 ft. in width cannot be abstracted from this already too narrow thoroughfare without diminishing the freedom of progression and contributing to the yearly increasing blockages of the City. We know of no sufficient reason for marking this particular boundary. Other similar landmarks—such as Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Bishopsgate—have been removed without loss of municipal prestige, rights, or privileges worth preserving. The need of a "refuge" is much more obvious where the thoroughfare is wide, like Regent-street; or still more where roads intersect, forming what the French call a *rond point*. Meanwhile, the stones of the old Bar remain in limbo, like those of the colonnade of Burlington House, and no attempt is made to re-erect a relic with many interesting historical associations attached to it, although several eligible sites have been named for it.

The twenty-third annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been presented to Parliament. The donations, which amounted to 238 in the last report, have now been augmented to 251. The additions include "The Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society" under the presidency of Thomas Clarkson, with a number of portraits of his contemporaries, painted by B. R. Haydon, and presented by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; a portrait of the water-colour painter Copley Fielding, by Sir W. Boxall; another of Inigo Jones, copied by Old Stone from a picture by Vandyke, another of Maclise by E. M. Ward, a bust of Robert Owen, &c. The purchases, which were 345 in the last report, are now raised to 358. Among the new ones are portraits of Queen Mary II., by Gaspar Netscher; Prince Rupert, by Lely; Milton at the age of sixty-two, when blind, engraved by William Faithorne; and a bust of Benjamin West, by Chantry. A number of autograph letters have also been added, several of them from the correspondence of the late Sir Antony Panizzi. In the first six months of this year the visitors have amounted to 40,510. The gallery is open free every day except Friday. The trustees have acquired some rooms adjoining the present gallery, and hope soon to be able to fit them up for the use of art-students who wish to copy the portraits. The trustees suggest various improvements in the building, and they point out the existing danger from fire owing to the low narrow wooden passage which constitutes the approach to the gallery, and is surrounded with other wooden structures and inflammable materials of various kinds.

The pictures, &c., selected by the prize-holders of the Art-Union of London for the current year are now, and will continue to be, on view till the 28th inst., at the new galleries of the society, 112, Strand. The following are the principal prizes:—"Landscape and Cattle," by G. Cole, £200, selected by Mr. E. S. Webb; "In a Welsh Valley," £150, selected by Mr. E. G. Phillips; "Near Tintagel, Cornwall," by T. S. Croxford, £100, selected by the Rev. F. A. H. Fitzgerald. The impression, we regret to say, which the collection of prizes conveys to us is that even less good taste than usual has guided the selectors. There is scarcely a single work which, either in subject or execution, rises above the most hackneyed commonplace. The poorest and least deserving art is, as a rule, encouraged by these indiscriminate and indiscriminating prize-winners. A better principle for the conduct of an art-union is that of making a selection, in the first instance, by a committee of taste, as in the Scotch art-unions. The subscription plate of the London Art-Union for the ensuing year is a line engraving by A. Willmore, from a water-colour drawing by Mr. O. W. Brierly, representing "The Loss of the Revenge."

To the Doré Gallery have been added the two pictures by M. Gustave Doré which he contributed to the last Salon—i.e., "A Day Dream" and "The Rainbow Landscape," neither of them favourable examples of the artist as designer or painter. M. Doré is now engaged on a picture illustrating the text "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden." It is of colossal dimensions, like other of his scriptural subjects.

The Treasury has made provision in the Estimates of this year by means of which the National Gallery will not be closed during the month of October.

Mr. John Bright is again sitting to Mr. Ouless for a portrait, to be presented to the Manchester Reform Club by some friends of that institution.

A portrait of Mr. Mark Firth, also by Mr. Ouless, is about to be placed in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, as part of the presentation made by the town to Mr. Firth for the generosity displayed by him in the erection and gift of Firth College.

We have received two bust-portraits, lifesize, of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, printed in colours by the National Fine-Art Association (Castle-street, Holborn), from paintings by Robert A. Muller.

A meeting has been held at Council House, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Mayor (Alderman Chamberlain), for the purpose of opening a subscription-list to raise the sum of £5000 necessary to claim the second moiety of the donation of £10,000 made by Messrs. Tangye Brothers, the well-known engineers, in aid of the fund for providing a local art-gallery and museum. Donations to the amount of £3000 were announced in the room. The Mayor stated that the Town Council had undertaken to erect a suitable building for an art-gallery, giving an area of 20,000 superficial feet, arranged somewhat on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, and the money required is for stocking it with suitable objects.

The Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street, intends during the month of October to exhibit a collection of the works of Bewick, comprising many of the sketches from which he executed his drawings on the block, some of the blocks themselves, and other objects of interest connected with his professional career.

The Mayor of Manchester has opened an art-exhibition in the New Islington Public Hall, Ancoats. The exhibition has been promoted by a number of philanthropic gentlemen for the benefit of the dwellers in that crowded locality.

A loan-exhibition of the works of the late Sam Bough and G. P. Chalmers, both of the Royal Scottish, has been opened in the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts.

M. Paul Chenavard, the French painter, has recently presented the town of Lyons with his whole collection of prints, comprehending as many as from twenty to thirty thousand examples, many of them of high value.

An interesting collection of old pictures, chiefly of the Flemish school, which have been brought together to illustrate the architectural history of Bruges, is now on view in the Halles of that city.

The death is announced of M. Lemaire, the eminent French sculptor, at the age of eighty-two. Among his best-known works are the statues of Kleber, Hoche, and Louis XIV. at Versailles, and the pediment sculptures of the Madeleine at Paris. He was a Bonapartist, and a deputy from 1852 to 1869.

OBITUARY.

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.

The Right Hon. Charles Hugh Clifford, eighth Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died on the 5th inst. at his seat, Ugbrooke Park. His Lordship was born July 27, 1819, the eldest son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, by Mary Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire (afterwards Cardinal Weld), and was brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Clifford, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and of General Clifford, V.C., who recently held a command in Zululand. He succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, Feb. 28, 1858, and married, Sept. 30, 1845, the Hon. Agnes Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of William, eleventh Lord Petre, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. His eldest son and successor, Lewis Henry Hugh, now ninth Lord Clifford, was born Aug. 24, 1851.



SIR PETER FITZGERALD, BART., KNIGHT OF KERRY.

Sir Peter FitzGerald, Bart., of Valentia and Ballinruddery, County Kerry, Knight of Kerry, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat on the 6th inst. This popular and esteemed gentleman was born Sept. 15, 1808, the fifth son of the Right Honourable Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry (for thirty-five years M.P. for the county of Kerry in the Irish Parliament, who filled at different times the offices of Commissioner of Customs, Lord of the Treasury and Admiralty, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland), by his first wife, Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche, of Marlay, County Dublin, and was descended from the very ancient Kerry family of FitzGerald, the head of which has for generations been known by the titular distinction of Knight of Kerry. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Kerry in 1849, and of the county of Carlow in 1875. He was formerly Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. The Knight of Kerry was a resident landlord, and devoted his time and wealth to the improvement of the homes of his tenantry, by whom he was deeply beloved. He was a strenuous supporter of the cause of Catholic Emancipation, and of the important Liberal Land and Church Measures of later years, and was created a Baronet only since the accession of the present Government. He married, Aug. 11, 1838, Julia, daughter of Peter Bodkin Hussey, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Farrinakilla House, County Kerry, and leaves four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, now Sir Maurice FitzGerald, second Baronet, nineteenth Knight of Kerry, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Captain Rifle Brigade, was born Feb. 6, 1844, and served as A.D.C. to Sir Archibald Alison during the Ashantee War.



MR. JACKSON, OF GREATHAM HALL.

Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall, in the county of Durham, first M.P. for the Hartlepools, died on the 6th inst., at 9, Albion-street, Hyde Park, in his seventy-fifth year. He was third son of William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby Hall, Yorkshire, by Susannah Louisa, his wife, daughter of Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks, and received his education at Rugby. Mr. Jackson was founder of the port and town of West Hartlepool, and sat in Parliament for the Hartlepools from 1868 to 1874. He married, in 1829, Susanna, second daughter of Charles Swainson, Esq., of Cooper Hill, in the county of Lancaster, and by her, who died in 1865, leaves an only surviving son, William Charles Ward Jackson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham.

GENERAL SIR JOHN BLOOMFIELD.

General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, died on the 1st inst., at 108, Jermyn-street, aged eighty-six. He was son of Patrick Bloomfield, Esq., of Sligo, by Araminta, his wife, daughter of the late James Gildea, Esq., of Coslough, in the county of Mayo, was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Army in 1810. Sir John served in the Peninsula and in France, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he had the war medal and six clasps. He also served in the campaign of 1815, and was at the battle of

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Waterloo. He became Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery in 1866, and attained the rank of full General in 1876. He was formerly A.D.C. to her Majesty and Inspector-General of Artillery, and was made K.C.B. in 1867 and G.C.B. in 1873.

The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General Chamberlain, William Walker, Bombay Army, on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two.

Major William de Cardonnel Elmsall, late 1st Royal Dragoons, on the 30th inst.

Major William Henry Collins, R.E., on the 28th ult., at 78, Cromwell-road, aged forty-one.

Matthew Kelly, Esq., J.P. for Clare, on the 31st ult., at Doolough Lodge, Miltown, Malbay, aged eighty-six.

Joseph Kiteley, Esq., J.P., on the 5th inst., at The Lakes, Kidderminster, aged seventy-two.

Charles Milsom, Esq., J.P., on the 3rd inst., at 10, Darlington-place, Bath, aged eighty.

James Grignon, H.B.M. Consul at Riga, formerly Captain 37th Regiment, on the 27th ult., at Antwerp, aged sixty-seven.

The Rev. William Foster, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, on the 4th inst., at Hilston, aged seventy-one.

J. C. Coffey, Esq., Q.C., late County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Londonderry.

The Rev. Charles Williams Lloyd, for thirty-two years Rector of Aldham, on the 28th ult., in his seventy-first year.

Major William Burrows Edward Ellis, R.A., on June 22, at Fort Attock, Punjaub Frontier, aged forty-five. He served in the Crimea, and throughout the Abyssinian campaign.

The Rev. James H. Swainson, M.A., for many years Rector of Alresford, Essex, and Rural Dean, on the 4th inst., at Clarens, Switzerland, in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. Charles Howes, M.A., late Fellow of Dulwich College and youngest son of the late Rev. Francis Howes, M.A., Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-seventh year.

Captain Gerard Auriol de Visme, 8th Hussars, on June 29, at Murree, Punjaub, from a blow of a stone dislodged by a goat on the side of a hill. He was only son of Edward de Visme, Esq., late of New Court, Gloucestershire.

The Right Honourable Margaret, Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, on the 3rd inst., at Plasnewydd, Anglesey, aged eighty-one. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Sir John Williams, first Baronet of Bodelwyddan, county Flint, and was married, in 1829, to Henry Peyto, eighth Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died, without issue, Dec. 16, 1852.

The Hon. Mrs. Hodgson (Elizabeth), second daughter of the late Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England, and sister of the present Lord Denman, on the 2nd inst., at West Brighton, aged seventy-two. She was married, May 3, 1838, to the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., sometime Archdeacon of Derby, and Provost of Eton, who died Dec. 29, 1852.

William Henry Poynder, Esq., of Hillmarton and Hartham Park, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., on the 3rd inst., at 21, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Poynder was son of the late Thomas Poynder, Esq., of Hillmarton and Hartham, by Sarah Marianne, his wife, daughter of Allen Cooper, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. He was educated at Harrow, served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1876, and was lord of the manor of Hillmarton, and a governor of Christ's Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, commanding the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, on the 7th inst., at Murree. The deceased officer was severely wounded while leading a portion of his regiment into action in Afghanistan on Dec. 11 last. Owing to the gravity of his wounds, it was found impossible to move him to England, or even to the coast. Colonel Cleland entered the army as Cornet in 1857, became Lieutenant in 1859, Captain 1864, Major 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel 1879.

Reginald Robert Walpole, Esq., of Hanslope Lodge, Bucks, M.A., J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Walpole, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hyde, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta. Mr. Walpole, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, was formerly Reader on the Law of Real Property to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. He was twice married, and leaves four daughters.

The Rev. Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson, of Thicket Priory, Yorkshire, Canon of York and Incumbent of Thorganby, M.A., J.P., on the 31st ult., aged seventy-three. He was the eldest son of Joseph Dunnington, Esq., of Thicket Priory, and assumed the additional surname of Jefferson in 1841. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he graduated M.A. in 1834. He married, 1839, Anna Mervynia, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Henry Mervyn M. Vavasour, Bart., of Spaldington, Yorkshire, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Joseph John Dunnington-Jefferson, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.

Mr. William Henry Giles Kingston, the well-known writer of books for boys, at his residence at Willesden, on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-six. His first work, "The Circassian Chief," was written in 1844, and was followed by "The Prime Minister," a Portuguese story of the Marquis of Pombal, and Lusitanian sketches, being his own travels and adventures in Portugal. In 1851 appeared "Peter the Whaler," which still forms an attractive book for the young. In all, Mr. Kingston produced about 125 books, foremost among which are "The Three Midshipmen," "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," and "The Three Admirals," a popular History of the Navy, and works for soldiers and sailors.

*** We are glad to be able to state that Colonel Alexander William Adair, whose death was announced in our last issue, is alive.

From various parts of the country reports have been received of considerable damage caused by the brisk gale and heavy downpour of rain on Saturday and Sunday. Several shipping disasters are recorded, and in many districts the crops have suffered severely.

The Inkstand, of which we lately gave an Illustration, was presented by the officers of the 4th Goorkhas to the officers of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; not by the Rifle Brigade to the Goorkhas; but there was an exchange of regimental courtesies.

The Committee of Council on Education, at the request of Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Historical Society, have granted the use of the Lecture Theatre at South Kensington for a course of lectures on history, to be delivered by Dr. Zerffi, beginning early in November and to be continued every Saturday afternoon for nine months. A prize of ten guineas for an essay on the study of History has been offered by the Society in connection with this course. This is, we believe, the first systematic effort ever made to popularize history as a branch of general education. Young persons attending Board schools will be admitted without charge. The Society contemplates further arrangements with a view to promote the study of history.

CHESS.

OLD BOY (Northampton).—Your suggestion is apt enough; and, as it may entertain some of our readers, we give it publicity. Transfer the White which stands, in Problem No. 1901, at Q B 2nd, from that square to Q B 4th, and mate in three moves.

H C B (Wandsworth).—In Problem No. 1879, White's answer to 1. P to K B 4th (dis.ch) is 2. P to K 5th, interposing and discovering checkmate.

C F J (Swansea).—You shall have an early report upon the problem.

R R (Golden Cross).—Thanks. If the games between Major Jaenisch and M. Petroff have not appeared before, they shall have early publication.

L S (Carlisle).—(1) We believe that only one number was published. (2) The *Chess-players' Chronicle* can be obtained from W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, and the *Huddersfield Magazine* from Mr. Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield. (3) There is no American monthly "exclusively devoted to chess."

D W K (Battersea).—The portrait of the late Mr. Staunton appeared in our Issue of July 4, 1874. A copy can be obtained from the publisher.

NERINA (Mayfair).—The problem is too elementary in construction; nevertheless it shows promise, and we shall be glad to see more of your work.

VA (U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1898. Your last letter arrived too late for acknowledgment the week it was received.

REV JNO WILLS (Portland, U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1899.

M S H (Bermuda).—The problem duly received.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1900 received from Joggle (Belfast), W D Jones, James Atkinson, P S Shenele, Old Boy, B C M S, and J A E (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1901 received from East Marden, W D Jones, P S Shenele, C F Jones, B C M S, Alfyn, Lulu, Mary Latta, W J Eggleston, J Glossop, and Ozokerine.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1903 received from H B, Shadforth, An Old Hand, Kitten, T Greenbank, D Templeton, R Jessop, S Farrant, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, M O'Halloran, E Gray, Ben Nevis, C Oswald, H Blacklock, D W Kell, A Kentish Man, C S Coxe, G L Mayne, N Warner, Nerina, Elsie, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, B L Dyke, C Darragh, N Cator, E Elsbury, Robert Ingersoll, G Fosbrooke, H Brewster, E P Villiamy, Bobby, Hereward, E H R V, Semaj, E L G, Queen Bee (Ealing), W D Jones, P S Shenele, Carioca, James Dobson, Norman Rumbelow, Julia Short, O Wolter, Smutch, J W W, W M Curtis, B C M S, R H Brooks, Caractacus, Alfred W Hale, Alfyn, Lulu, Mary Latta, W J Eggleston, M Dawson, East Marden, John Tucker, J Glossop, and Ozokerine.

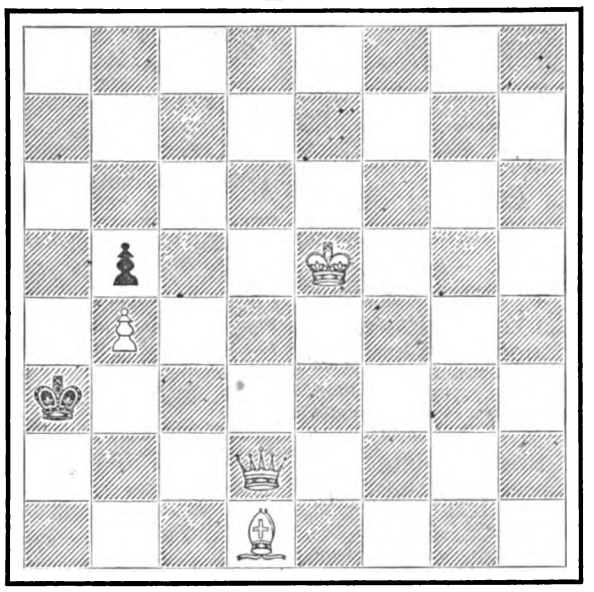
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1901.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to B 6th	P takes P (best)*
2. Q to Q R 3rd	K takes R, or any move.
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.	

* The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1904.
By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.

(*Queen's Knight's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	Q to R 5th (ch)
5. K to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
6. P takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch)

This manœuvre, originated by Mr. Macdonnell, forces White to accept a draw or content himself with an inferior opening.

7. K to B 2nd	

If 7. K to B 3rd, Black continues with 7. Kt to K B 3rd.

7.	Q to R 5th (ch)
8. P to Kt 3rd	P takes P (ch)
9. P takes P	Q takes R

The plain course, 9. Q takes P (ch), exchanging Queens with a Pawn to the good, seems much preferable to locking up the Queen thus early in the game.

10. B to Kt 2nd	Q to R 7th
11. P takes Kt	Kt to B 3rd

11. B to Q 3rd or 11. P takes P are alternative moves here worthy of examination. We prefer the former.

12. B to B 4th	B to Q 3rd
13. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to B sq

He might, we think, have interposed the B at K 3rd, for White cannot attempt to win it by 14. P to Q 5th, because of the reply, 14. B to B 4th (ch).

14. R to K sq	B to K 3rd
15. P takes P	Q R to Kt sq
16. B takes B (ch)	P takes B
17. Q to R 6th	

Apparently the best move. There is not much to be gained by advancing the Pawn to Q 5th, although Black cannot, of course, capture it without losing a piece at least.

17.	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
18. K to B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
19. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Kt to R 3rd	K R to Q sq
21. Q to K B 4th	R takes Kt P
22. R to K R sq	R takes Kt P
23. R takes Q	

If he had played 23. Q to Q B sq, with the view of defending the Q B P, Black would have won offhand by 23. Q takes B (ch), 24. R takes P (ch), and 25. Kt to K 6th (ch), &c.

23.	Kt takes R (ch)
24. K to B 2nd	R takes P (ch)
25. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th
26. B to B 3rd	R to K sq

A very neat coup. Should White now capture the Knight with the Bishop, then follows B takes B, and White must lose a piece.

27. Kt to K 4th	B to B 4th
28. K Kt to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
29. Kt takes Kt	R to K 8th (ch)
30. K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 6th
31. P to Q 5th	B to B 8th (ch)
32. K to Kt sq	B to K 7th (disch)
33. K to Kt 2nd	B takes B (ch)

An oversight, of course. By checking with the Bishop at B 8th, and discovering check alternately, White would have been forced to accept a draw.

34. K takes B	R to K B 8th
35. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
36. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
37. Q takes Q R P,	

and Black resigned.

One of sixteen Games played simultaneously by Captain MACKENZIE in New York.—(*Sicilian Opening.*)

(*From "Turf, Field, and Farm."*)

WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P

The capture of the third Pawn gives White an overwhelming superiority in the opening.

6. B takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Castles	B takes Kt
9. Kt takes B	Castles
10. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq
11. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
13. R to B 2nd	P to K B 3rd
14. Q R to Kt sq	P takes P
15. Q B takes P	Q to Q sq
16. B to Q 6th	Kt takes B
17. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd

17. Q to K 2nd is the correct move here.

18. P to B 5th	K to R sq

If 18. Kt takes P, 19. R takes Kt, R takes R; 20. B takes P (ch), &c.

19. P to B 6th	Kt to B 4th
20. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
21. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to R 3rd
22. R to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
23. R to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
24. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 4th
25. B to K 2nd (ch), and wins.	

The suspicion we expressed last week that a second problem of a set competing in the Leghorn Tourney under the motto "Tamajo Caros Nipomi Kotos" was an old acquaintance, has been speedily confirmed. The problem, which was described last week, is the composition of Mr. W. S. Pavitt, and it was published in the *Illustrated London News* for July 11, 1868. We are indebted to Mr. A. E. Studd for the identification, which we have verified by comparison of the two positions.

It is a trite observation that the only way to test the accuracy of a chess problem is to publish it, and then much depends upon the medium of publication. Mr. Burden, whose retirement from the chess world is a deprivation to the present generation of amateurs, was always ready to lay odds against the accuracy of any given problem, whether it had been published or not, and found very few to accept the challenge. It appears now that, notwithstanding the examination to which the prize problems of the American tourney were subjected by such experts as Messrs. Carpenter, Cook, and Waterbury, these compositions have been already demolished by the public. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* announces that the set "Per aspera ad astra," from which we extracted a pretty two-move problem last week, has been disqualified, owing to one of the problems being proved to be unsound. The set "Varieties" is also disqualified for a similar reason.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 26, 1877) with three codicils (each dated Oct. 29, 1879) of the late Edward Lord Belper, who died on June 30 last, has been proved by the executors, Henry Lord Belper and the Hon. Frederick Strutt, in the Nottingham district registry of the Court of Probate. The personal estate was sworn under £200,000. The real estates in Newton Burgoland, Snarestone and Swepstone (part), in the county of Leicester, and in Mackworth, Markeaton, Ilkeston, and Little Hallam, in the county of Derby, are left to his son, the present Lord Belper, in fee; the estates in Kingston (including country seat, Kingston Hall), West Leake, and elsewhere in the county of Nottingham, and Normanton, Swepstone (remainder), and Kegworth, in the county of Leicester, are left to the present Peer in strict settlement. The estates in St. Alkmund's, Derby, are left two-thirds to the present Lord Belper and one-third to the Hon. Frederick Strutt. Provision is made for an unmarried daughter, and for the infant son of the Hon. Arthur Strutt (deceased). To Lady Belper (the widow) is given the town residence, No. 75, Eaton-square, with its contents, and an annuity in addition to that secured by her marriage settlement. The residue of the real and personal estate is left to the present Lord Belper and the Hon. Frederick Strutt in equal shares.

The will (dated May 21, 1879) of Mr. William Henry Nicholson, late of St. Margaret's next Rochester, Kent, who died on June 15 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by William Smith Nicholson, Henry Frederick Nicholson, and Stuart James Nicholson, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson, £500 and his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and his residence in St. Margaret's, together with an annuity of £1000 for life; after her death such residence is to go to his son William Smith, to whom he also devises some other freehold houses and lands. There are pecuniary legacies to his other children, and £100 to his coachman, Thomas Mutton; £9000 each is left upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Isabella Caroline Wray and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Talbot, and a further sum of £4000 each on the death of their mother. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves eight twentieths to his son William Smith and six twentieths each to his sons Henry Frederick and Stuart James.

The will (dated March 23, 1876) with a codicil (dated Sept. 26, 1877) of Mr. George Clive, J.P., D.L., late of Perrystone, near Ross, Herefordshire, and of Ballycroy, Mayo, Ireland, who died on June 7 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Henry Clive, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his estates and property in Australia, the Ballycroy estate in Ireland, his estate at Perrystone, and all his personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Annsybella Clive, absolutely; but, as to his Irish estate, on the condition that she occupies the home farm on the expiration of the present tenant's lease. The deceased was member of Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Hereford from 1857 to 1868, and again from 1874 until the last dissolution. His official experience was somewhat varied: he was formerly an assistant Poor Law Commissioner, then a police magistrate in London, and afterwards for ten years Judge of the Southwark County Court; subsequently, from 1859 to 1862, he held the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1876) with a codicil (dated June 4, 1880) of Mrs. Annie Hessey Anderson, late of The Oaks, Balcombe, Sussex, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by George Carpenter Anderson, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix leaves all her property to or upon trust for her two sons, George Carpenter and Henry Archibald.

The will (dated April 28, 1879) of Mr. George Buckton, late of North Hill in Roundhay, Barwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, engineer, who died on March 16 last, has been proved by Alan Lupton and Joseph Estlin Carpenter, the sons-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Buckton, his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages; to his daughters, Mrs. Emma Lupton and Mrs. Alice Mary Carpenter, £200 per annum each during the life of his wife; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1878) of Mr. Charles Trevor, formerly Controller of the Legacy and Succession Duties, Somerset House, and late of No. 18, Norfolk-crescent, Paddington, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles Cecil Trevor and William Charles Trevor, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture, plate, linen, china, and other household effects to his two daughters, the Misses Jane Maria and Caroline Trevor; and the residue of his personal estate between all his eight children.

The will (dated Sept. 3, 1870) of Mr. George Dudley Ryder, formerly of No. 15, Portland-place, Brighton, but late of No. 16, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult., under a nominal sum, by George Lisle Ryder and the Rev. Cyril Ryder, the sons, the acting executors. The testator exercises the powers of appointment given to him by his marriage settlements and other deeds over various sums of stock in favour of his children; the residue of the personalty he gives to his daughter, Beatrice Mary, if unmarried at his decease, and his real property to his son George Lisle.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India. Their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination:—

Archdale Earle, Arthur Leslie Saunders, Arthur Baker, Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways, Walter Henry Merk, William James Guthrie, Charles George Crump, Reginald Hugh Brereton, William George Louis Rice, Lionel Slade Carey, Arnold Eardley Hurry, Ross Arthur Leslie Moore, Peter Henry O'Brien, Elliott Graham Colvin, Allan Stopford Fleming, Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Frank Campbell Gates, Alexander Francis Maconochie, Arthur William Davis, Arthur Shaw Womack, William Doderet, Herbert W. Foster, Henry William James Bagnell, William Ogilvie Horne, Reginald Heber Shipley, and David Doig Murdoch.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on the 5th inst. an application for the administration of the estate of an old miser named Rhodes, of Pomona-place, Hounslow, who died worth £60,000. It appeared that he had commenced making money by picking up cigar ends in the streets; that he had lived in a state of filth and discomfort; and that he had left all his property to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Life-Boat Institution. The will was disputed by the next of kin, the deceased's nephews and nieces, and the two charities had consented to pay them a sum of £1050. The Vice-Chancellor sanctioned the arrangement, and ordered the remainder of the fund to be paid out to the two charities.

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SILKS—£20,000 of Black Silks, including all the best known and guaranteed makes. "SPECIALITY." a Splendid Rich GRO GRAIN, at 4s. 6d. per yard, fully worth 5s. 11d.; also a good BLACK CORDED SILK, at 1s. 9d. per yard.
SATIN DE LYON—Black and Colours, 2s. 11d. per yard.
SATINS—For Bridal Wear and other purposes. A Splendid Assortment.
SPECIAL!—DUCHESSE SATINS, "Bonnets," 27 in. wide, 2s. 9d. per yard, one-third under value.

JAPANESE SILKS.

Figured and Plain. One Hundred Colours. 1s. 6½d. per yard.

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LYONS, GENOA, AND ITALIAN DRESS VELVETS.
The first price will be 3s. 11d. per yard, in Black only. The second price will be 5s. 6d. These Goods cannot be matched anywhere under 8s. 6d. per yard. A Superb Lyons at 9s. 6d., fully worth 13s. 6d. per yard; 27 inches wide, 21s., nearly half-price.

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Patent Erect Pile Ozonid .. .. .. Black only 1s. 6½d.
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Coloured Velveteens .. .. per yard, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d.
Pompadour Velveteens .. .. 1s. 11d.
Corduroy Velveteens, 1s. 9d.; sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per yard.
Collinge's and Hallworth's Patent Fast Pile, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per yard.

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The popularity of Printed Cotton Fabrics has almost OBLITERATED the sale of Woollen Dress Goods this season. I find the Department clogged with an immense Surplus Stock that must be cleared before Stocktaking. To effect this, the whole has been re-marked, with the view of a complete clearance. The absurdly low prices must attract the most sceptical; for instance, beautiful materials that cost me 10d., 12d., and 14d. per yard will be sold for 6½d., 8½d., and 11½d. per yard. Wonderful Bargains.

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Evening Dress Shades, specially dyed for gaslight purposes. The most extensive assortment in the metropolis for selection, at the lowest prices.

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The same quality usually sold at 2s. 11d.	
48 in. wide	2s. 6d. per yard.

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Molleton Rayé, 48 in. wide, reduced to 2s. 6d.; usual price .. .. 2s. 6d.
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Swaisland's Pompadour, reduced to 1s. 11½d.; sold during the season at .. .. 2s. 11½d.

TWELVE MONTHS OLD.

About 50,000 yards of Last Summer's WASHING TEXTURES, such as Glebe Cloth, Ribbed Sateen Cloth, Idra Stripes, Fancy Oatmeals, and various textures, which were sold at 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d., will be cleared out at 6d. per yard.
Complete Sets of Patterns Free.
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
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the superfluous oil extracted.
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AS BAKED PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT.

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MANTLES,	WASHING COSTUMES,	RIBBONS,
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This Alliance is established to supply the general public with artistic house-furnishing requirements of the best description, including furniture, carpets, wall decorations, hangings, pottery, table glass, silversmiths' wares, hardware, &c.
The advanced standard of public taste attained during the last few years has created an unprecedented demand for art-objects, and there is no establishment in Great Britain where only works of true art-excellence can be procured; it is to meet this want that the Art-Furnishers' Alliance has been formed, under conditions which are eminently calculated to ensure its financial success.
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Arrangements have been made with many of the leading manufacturers to consign to the Alliance such objects of artistic excellence as the directors consider of reasonable price; thus the Alliance avoids the all-important risk of purchasing unsaleable goods and being burdened with a remainder of useless stock.
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69,
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BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

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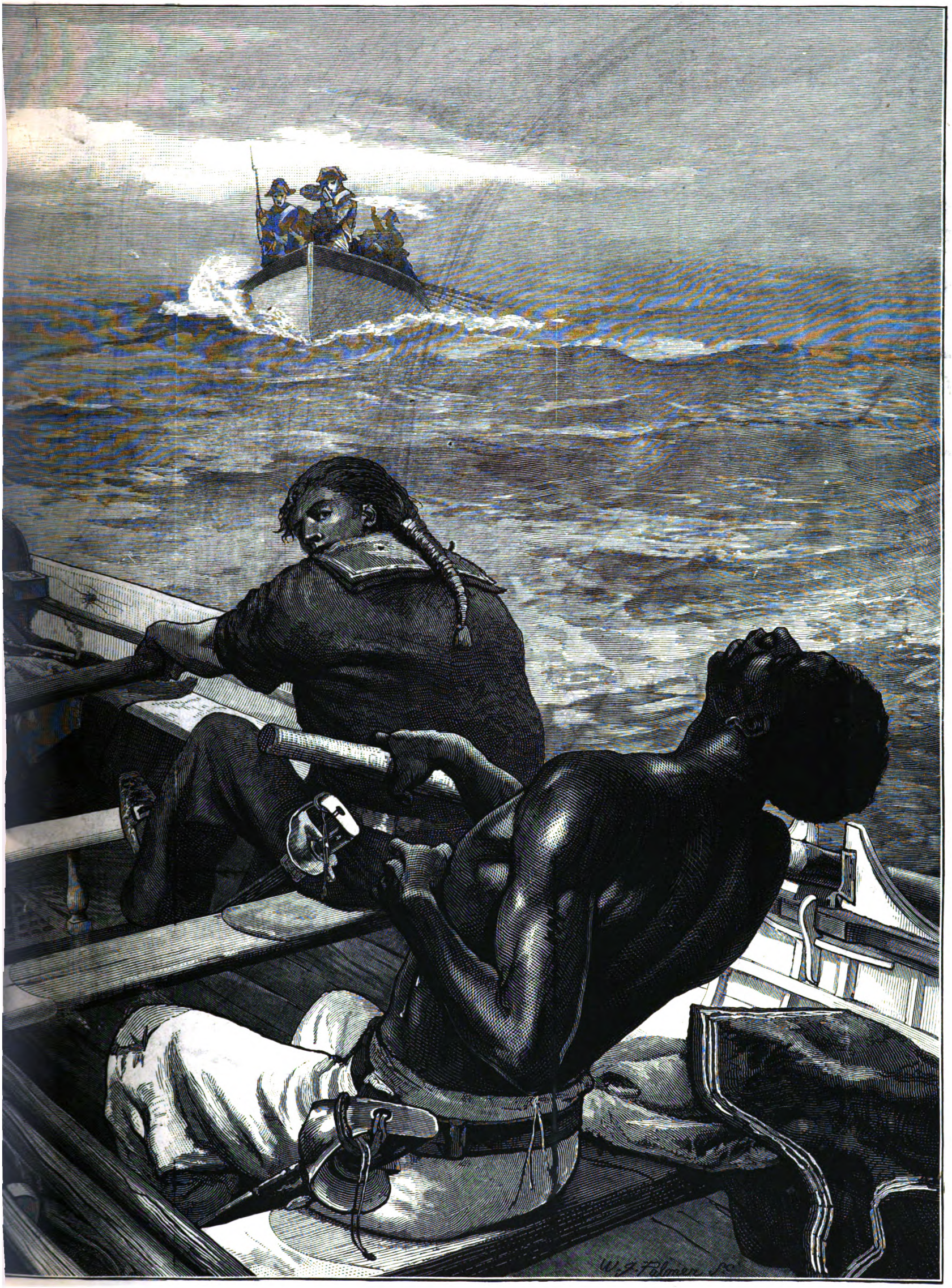
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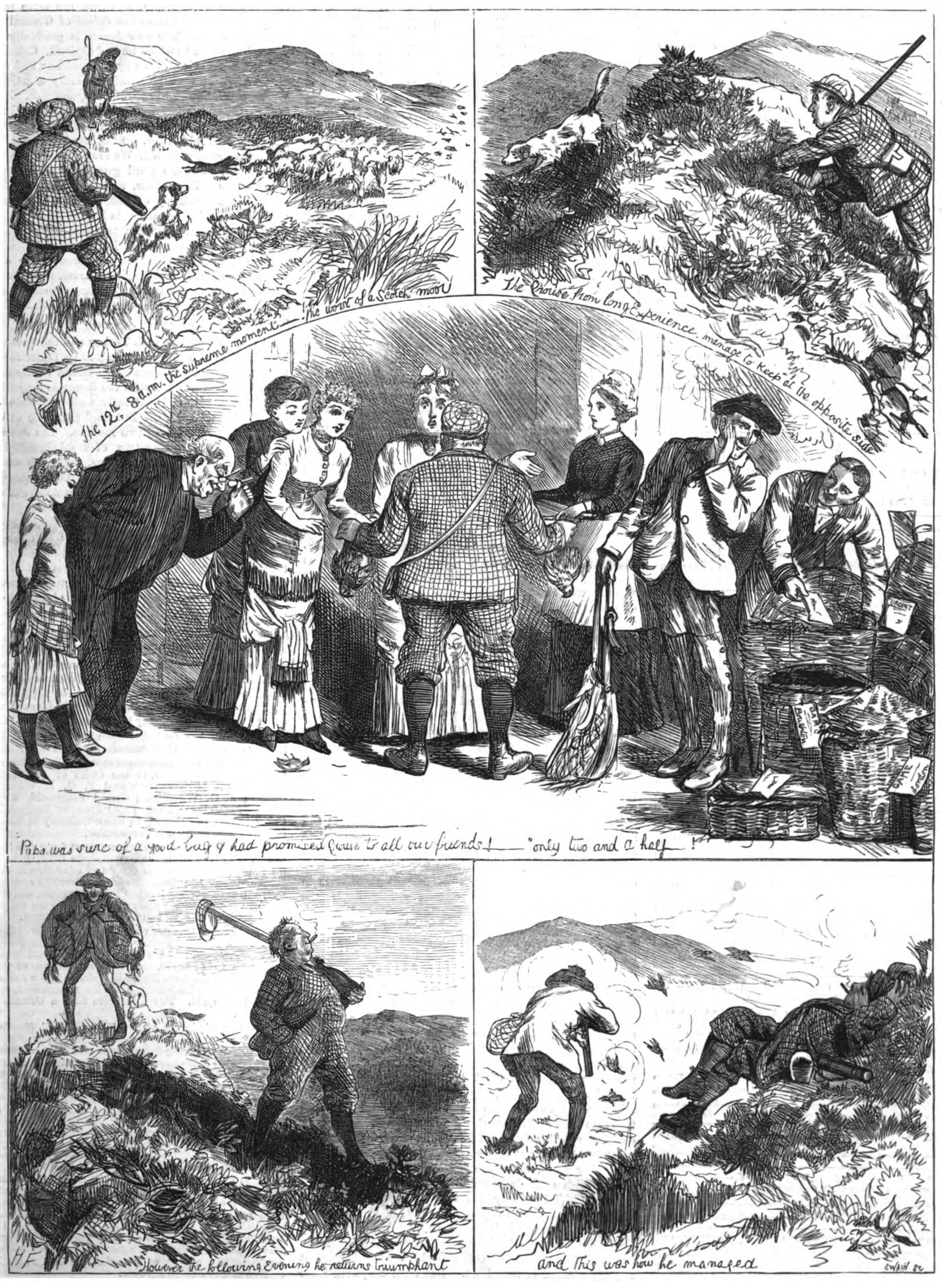
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2151.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED PICTURE SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



GROUSE-SHOOTING.—SEE PAGE 182.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 122, Plymouth-grove, Manchester, the wife of Gustav Behrens, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at 59, Holland Park, Kensington, W., the wife of J. H. Teare, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Major G. E. Wyndham Malet, late R.H.A., to Gertrude Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.M.G., C.B.

On the 14th inst., at St. John's, Wilton-road, Pimlico, Mr. Henry Hervey to Lady Selina Catherine Bidwell.

DEATHS.

On the 12th ult., at Poona, Jane, wife of James Sidney E. Manley, and daughter of the late Major-General Sir John McCaskill, K.C.B.

On the 15th inst., at Kingstown, Anne, widow of the late Right Hon. Edward Lucas, of Castle Shane, in the county of Monaghan.

On the 15th inst., at 6, Chiswick-place, Eastbourne, the Rev. C. W. Francken, formerly Vicar of Wicken, Cambridgeshire, aged 83.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

SUNDAY, AUG. 22.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings v., 1 Cor. iii. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings vi. 1—24 or vii., Matt. xxvii. 27—57. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Dunlop, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Scarborough. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Edwin Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero. St. James's, noon. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Leathes.

MONDAY, AUG. 23.

British Association meeting at Swansea; Reception Room opened, 1 p.m. (on following days, 8 a.m.). Manchester Industrial and Art Exhibition opened.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.—York Races.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1845. British Association: at Swansea, general meeting, 8 p.m., address by the President, Dr. A. C. Ramsay. Iron and Steel Institute, meeting at Dusseldorf (four days). West Glamorgan Agricultural Association Show, Swansea (two days). Gainsborough Horse, Poultry, and Agricultural Show (two days).

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

The late Prince Consort born, 1819. British Association at Swansea: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m. Middlesex Hospital: quarterly court, noon. Sunbury-on-Thames Regatta, 11 a.m. procession of boats, &c., 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

Moon's last quarter, 4.15 p.m. British Association at Swansea: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Professor Dawkins on Primeval Man, 8.30. Newcastle-on-Tyne Arts Association, opening of exhibition. Craven Agricultural Society's Show, Skipton.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28.

Art-Union Exhibition closes. British Association at Swansea: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; short excursions; Mr. H. Seebohm's lecture to working men on the North-east Passage (evening). Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association Show, Halifax.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

August	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	(0–10)	°	°		Miles.	In.
8	29·883	58·3	49·8	·75	7	67·8	53·0	W. WNW.	336	0·030
9	30·051	61·0	50·5	·70	5	73·2	50·5	WNW.	121	0·005*
10	30·250	63·7	53·0	·70	2	76·4	51·2	WNW.	122	0·005*
11	30·192	66·7	55·7	·70	6	75·7	59·3	NE. ENE. ENE.	172	0·000
12	30·152	63·3	55·2	·76	5	73·0	57·2	NE. NNE.	363	0·003
13	30·078	63·7	58·2	·83	6	74·1	59·2	NNE. N.	282	0·000
14	30·057	62 9	57·6	·84	9	72·0	59·0	NNE.	292	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·895	29·888	30·272	30·219	30·179	30·101	30·080
Temperature of Air	58·9	65·0	65·7	68·0	64·6	63·5	62·6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	55·5	58·9	60·5	61·6	59·6	58·6	58·6
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	WNW.	NNE.	NNE	N.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 3	3 22	3 40	4 0	4 20	4 37	4 55	5 13	5 30	5 48	1 10	6 30	6 52	7 15

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back — First Class. Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month .. .. .. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. F. H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnett. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

AUGUST 21, 1880.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number, including the Coloured Picture, forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	3d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, viâ Brindisi	3d	Russia	2d
,, viâ United States	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

The Parliamentary Session continues, and, for aught we see, will continue a fortnight longer at least, and, perhaps, more than a fortnight. Slowly, wearily, but doggedly, the Legislature is achieving the work set down for it. Some of the bills before it may possibly be dropped, but there is yet a vast deal of business to be done which, quite independently of the will of the Cabinet, must be done before the Prorogation comes. The Estimates of National Expenditure are not yet entirely got through. The Appropriation Bill has not yet been brought forward, and the projects of Legislation mentioned in the Queen's Speech will yet occupy a considerable portion of the time available for discussion. No one can justly, or even plausibly, accuse either the House of Commons, or the Government, of any lack of industry in dealing with Public Affairs, and it is not quite "off the cards" that before it separates Parliament will complete the measures which it has begun, and, if so, it will complete them at no trivial self-sacrifice. The 12th of August has already passed away—the 1st of September will probably do likewise before it rises for the vacation. All must do homage to the patriotic determination which keeps together the two Houses for the good of the country; while all must lament that, in conformity with the habits of our legislating class, the distribution of public work makes so large and unnecessary a demand upon social enjoyments and personal pleasures.

The Recess, which is anxiously looked forward to by noble lords and hon. and right hon. members, offers but a poor prospect of recreation to the Ministers of State. So far as England and Scotland are concerned, there is no visible likelihood of disquietude to trouble them. No one, of course, can predict with any certainty that things within Great Britain may not suddenly and unexpectedly take a shape which will call for the utmost vigilance. But neither here nor in the Colonies, do serious prognostications point in the direction of disturbance—political, social, commercial, or economical. We do not say that the Government can adopt in the fulness of its original sense the exclamation of the late Sir Robert Peel on first taking office after the Reform Bill—"Our chief difficulty is Ireland." But, unquestionably, the auguries which present themselves in relation to the Sister Isle assume a very unpleasant character for the approaching autumn and winter months. These auguries may turn out to be delusions, but they have an ominous look about them, like thick clouds on the horizon lit up now and then by an electric flash; they naturally turn one's thoughts to a seemingly approaching tempest. They are, perhaps, more threatening in their aspect than in their substance. They may disappear, or they may give us a stormy night. A good Harvest, which in Ireland seems to be more probable than in England or in Scotland this year, may do not a little towards neutralising for the time being the acute hostility of the Tenant Farmers class towards that of Landlords—hostility rendered more bitter by the rejection by the Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and inflamed, even to a point of danger, by exciting speeches delivered here and there by men having great influence over the peasantry. The movements which are taking place, under the direction of the Government, of the Irish constabulary and of military forces, prove that the Chief Secretary is not blind to the perils with which he will have to grapple. But, in this case as in others, "forewarned is forearmed." We can hardly anticipate an outbreak of insurrectionary violence. There is no sufficient organisation of national discontent to warrant any expectation of that kind. But local eruptions there may be which will render it a matter of some difficulty to protect life and property in certain districts, and much practical wisdom of administration will be needed to maintain the supremacy of Law in the face of the social opposition to which it may be there exposed. This is, for many reasons, to be deplored, but chiefly because while such a state of things cannot but inflict great sufferings upon individuals and families, it will do nothing to help forward that permanent reform which the Government are understood to have in contemplation for the relief of Irish distress. Patience we shall all need under the trial which seems to threaten us; and the power of sympathy and patience in dispersing bad humours in any limb of the body politic, especially when expressed by deeds as well as words, is wellnigh magical.

Nor, if we turn our eyes Eastward, can we see any immediate promise of repose for her Majesty's advisers. The reports from Afghanistan, it is true, are more favourable than they have been since the defeat of General Burrows by Ayoub Khan. The new Ameer is gradually drawing towards the post to which he had aspired. Cabul is quiet. General Roberts is on his way to Candahar, and the chiefs of the territory through which his army is passing have hitherto maintained an attitude of quiescence. No serious apprehensions are felt by the Government of India that he will fail in the mission which has been intrusted to his guidance and gallantry. Still, what is most likely to happen is the unexpected. We are not out of Afghanistan yet, though there are good grounds for hoping that we soon shall be. Meanwhile, much anxiety prevails at the India House. Heavy expenses are being incurred in sending off reinforcements in anticipation of the customary reliefs. And when tranquillity shall have been restored to the North-West Frontiers of India, and the Afghan episode has at length been brought to a close, it will be seen and remembered, we trust, how much easier it is to rush into war than to extricate ourselves from the long train of evils which war (especially where it is unjust and unnecessary) inevitably brings with it.

As to our relations with Turkey and the South-Eastern Nationalities of Europe, it seems to be taken for granted that the Signatary Powers of the Berlin Treaty have little else to do than stand fast in the demands they have made upon the Porte, and patiently wait the issue of their combined intervention. But Lord Granville will have no sinecure during the next two months. The death, at the advanced age of ninety-two, of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who held for so many years, and with such signal success, the post of Ambassador to Constantinople, will remind the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the main qualities essential to a triumphant diplomacy in that part of the world, and of the severe tests to which his forbearance will be exposed. The policy which he pursues cannot be regarded as identical with the policy of Lord Stratford; but, in its main lines, it does not much differ from it, and is likely to prove quite as troublesome. That he may be able to enjoy an interval of rest during the coming holidays is a desire which we can more cordially entertain than confidently expect.

As a statement in last week's "Echoes," to the effect that a certain cab company had been "engulfed in the waters of liquidation," might, we are informed, be supposed by some persons to refer to the British Cab Company Limited, we gladly announce that this company is alive and in robust health.

The Queen has conferred upon Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Bath.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. E. Warren, R.A.; Captain A. G. Wauchope; Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., to be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions; and Colonel John C. M'Neill, to be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander.

A body of Swedish gentlemen, about forty-five in number, members of the Stockholm Gymnastic Club, gave a display illustrative of the Swedish system of education at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. Under the Swedish system, a pupil learns to use his left arm equally with his right, and the display of efficiency in fencing and sword play with the weapon in the left hand is something marvellous to Englishmen.

The Duke of Leinster presided at a meeting of the Duchess of Marlborough's committee in Dublin yesterday week, when it was announced that the total funds which had been received amounted to £135,170. A final remittance of £164 was received from the Lord Mayor of London, and a resolution was passed thanking his Lordship for his remittances, amounting in all to £34,164. The committee have a balance in hand of £2391.

The Commissioners of the Fishery Board (Scotland) have issued the report of their proceedings in the year 1879. They show that the herring fishery upon the coast of Scotland was not so good as in the previous year. The number of barrels cured in 1879 was 841,796, or 63,972 less than in 1878. The Commissioners attribute the falling-off to the bad weather which prevailed on the east coast, where the deficiency occurred. On the west coast there was actually an increase of 82,801 barrels. The cod and ling fishery of 1879 was not equal to that of the preceding year, the decrease in quantity being 21,444 cwt. cured dried, and 482 barrels cured in pickle. The number of fishing-boats, 14,457, shows an increase of twenty-six boats over the number in 1878; the number of fishermen, 46,502, a decrease of twenty-seven men. This decrease is due to the fact that hired men are no longer employed; an advance in skill has produced an economy of labour. Arrangements have been made in accordance with the Commissioners' recommendations in their report for 1869 to bring the Outer Hebrides into telegraphic communication with the mainland. The appendix contains a number of fishery statistics and accounts, and a plan of a new breakwater which has been erected at Burnmouth harbour.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In some incidental remarks on Cabs and Cab Companies made in last week's "Echoes," I mentioned one company, the "inaugural" festival of which I happened to have attended last November, just before I left England for the United States. Without specifically naming the company in question, I said (acting, it turns out, on quite erroneous information) that the undertaking had come to irreparable financial grief. In stating this (quite innocently, as regards intention) it seems that I have done grave injustice to the British Cab Company (Limited), the secretary of which association writes me from the head office, Queen Victoria-street, that the company is in full working order, and is, financially, in a highly flourishing condition. Moreover, one of the directors has been so kind as to call at my house in one of the excellently well-appointed hansom cabs which are being so successfully worked by the Company, which he informs me has recently declared a very gratifying interim dividend. I need scarcely add that I am extremely sorry that, through the mistake of my informant, I should have said anything to the detriment of the prosperous British Cab Company; and I am all the more vexed at the *contretemps* because at the outset of the undertaking (being strongly interested in the question of Cab Reform) I endeavoured to do the British Cab Company, in the way of publicity, all the good in my power.

"Would you be surprised to hear"—it seems an age since that famous question of the great cross-examining counsel was so familiar to the public ear—that the authority of the great Dr. Johnson can be quoted in favour of permitting the Civil Servants of the Crown to engage in private trade for their own immediate profit and advantage? "We got into an argument" (Percy Fitzgerald's edition of Croker's Boswell, Vol. ii. 8) "whether the Judges who went to India might, with propriety, engage in trade. Johnson warmly maintained that they might. 'For why' (he urged) 'should not Judges get riches as well as those who deserve them less.' I said they would have sufficient salaries, and have nothing to take off their attention from the affairs of the publick."

"Johnson, 'No Judge, Sir, can give his whole attention to his office; and it is very proper that he should employ what time he has to himself for his own advantage, in the most profitable manner. . . . Every Judge who has land trades to a certain extent in corn or in cattle, and in the land itself, undoubtedly. . . . No, Sir, there is no profession to which a man gives a very great proportion of his time. It is wonderful, when a calculation is made, how little the mind is actually employed in the discharge of any profession.'"

Mem.: Quite apart from Dr. Johnson's prophetic views on the Co-operative Stores question, I think that his remarks touching the shortness of the time during which the mind is really occupied with strictly professional pursuits might be read with great advantage by our prosperous modern actors and actresses (heroes and heroines of "light comedy" in particular) whom I read about as repairing to the Continent or to some favourite watering-place at the end of the season in order to enjoy an interval of perfect rest after the long period of physical and mental toil which they have gone through.

Let me see. I strongly opine that if I could act, and were either prosperous or popular, I should not think it very hard work, either of a physical or mental nature, to have the entire day to myself; to go down to the theatre at about seven in the evening; to go through in the course of the next three or four hours, with the assistance of a man or maid servant, the wholesome, and certainly not laborious, processes of changing my clothes and washing my face and hands, and in the intervals between those exercitations to speak a certain number of speeches and repeat a certain number of gestures which I knew thoroughly well by heart—having possibly repeated them by heart three, four, or even five hundred times. And, be it observed, Sunday is to the actor or actress an unbroken holiday. There is a great deal of nonsense talked in these days about overwork, both in the case of adults and of school-children (who are put to learn too many things, but who do not work hard enough at anything). When I was a boy of twelve I had nine hours' solid schooling to go through in the course of every day; and (abating eyesight troubles) I feel none the worse for the cruel "brain pressure" (as the newspaper correspondents phrase it) to which I was subjected at school, forty years ago.

That very entertaining and useful periodical the *Boy's Own Paper* has sustained a material loss in the recent death of one of its most valuable contributors, Mr. W. H. Kingston. He was the Alexandre Dumas of juvenile English literature, and, I am told, wrote something like a hundred and twenty stories for boys; besides being a constant contributor to the magazines. In the early numbers of the *Boy's Own Paper*, Mr. Kingston wrote a capital story, in every way adapted to the taste of his youthful readers, called "From Powder Monkey to Admiral." Altogether, Mr. Kingston's books (all of which had an honest and healthful tone), largely contributed (as did Charles Dibdin in his sea-songs and Marryat in his nautical novels) to perpetuate that love of maritime adventure and that patriotic spirit which had been first inculcated by Defoe.

Mem.: "Robinson Crusoe" must have been the means of sending tens of thousands of English lads to sea. I scarcely fancy Smollett's "Roderick Random" sent many that way.

I note a strange article in this week's *World*, entitled "Why Radicals are hated." One of the reasons assigned for the execration in which Radicals (according to the gentleman in the *World*) are held in English "Society" is that they dress "for the most part abominably;" and to this rule the Arbiter of the Elegances informs us "there are scarcely a dozen exceptions to be found among the Liberals in the House of Commons. Dear me! This is very sad. And yet the slovenly Radicals had their dandies in the last generation. Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, was, next to Count d'Orsay, the best-dressed gentleman in London. Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer was a far more resplendent fop while he was a Radical than when he became a Conservative; and probably the most gorgeous waistcoats and cravats ever worn by the youthful Mr. Benjamin Disraeli were donned at the period when that precocious genius was penning the "Revolutionary Epic."

How manners change! Early in the century some of the greatest Liberals were likewise the greatest "swells," in the way of dress, on town. Lord Byron, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Lord Sydenham, Leigh Hunt (do you remember Christopher North's fierce attack on "Signor Le Hunto's" yellow pantaloons?), and Thomas Moore, were all more or less dandies; and it was the Tories who "dressed abominably." Lord Eldon, out of his judicial robes, was frequently mistaken for his own butler; and the rusty black braceless nether garments of Sir Charles Wetherell have become historical.

The exquisite critic of the *World* is no better pleased with the proper names of leading Radicals. Their very nomenclature is apt to be "unfortunate." "Disagreeable associations are suggested by such names as Briggs, Odger, Potter, Bradlaugh, Niass, Beales; and the proprietors of these ill-sounding names have for the most part the queer attributes which it might be expected they would carry with them." Surely this is sorry stuff; and as a Radical, and, withal, as the proprietor of a very queer name (in Russ, I believe, it signifies tallow), I must protest against the *World's* dogmatic assertion.

Is there anything of queerness or of cacophony in the name of those stanch Liberals and Radicals—John Bright, Joseph Chamberlain, William Vernon Harcourt, Auberon Herbert, John Morley, Frederic Harrison, Charles Wentworth Dilke, Ashton Dilke, Henry Labouchere, Frank Hill, Arthur Arnold, and Wilfrid Lawson? These are no more ugly names than Wolff, Worms, Coope, and Gorst are pretty ones. And here is a parting and Parthian dart for the gentleman who thinks Radical nomenclature so very "unfortunate." What do you think of the name of a whilom famous Champion of Toryism and Friend of the Farmer:—Chowler? Yes; Chowler! Roll that name under your tongue, and tell me whether you find it a sweet morsel. Chowler will kick the beam against Odger (who, by-the-way, is as dead as Paul Potter).

Mem.: In the State of New York the name of Grimes, and in the State of Massachusetts the name of Perkins, are accounted as aristocratic as Bohun or De Vere are with us. Taking names as names "all round," I do not know a finer catalogue of simple-sounding Saxon appellatives than those of the members of the High Court of Justice who signed the Death Warrant of Charles the First. It is not to be denied that in names there is often a strange fascination. Such a fascination I have always found (Southey found it in the river Susquehana) in "John Randolph of Roanoke," "Carroll of Carrolton," "Ethan Allen," "Donald Cameron of Lochiel;" and especially in "Beaufranchet Comte d'Oyat, who was chief of the staff of the army of Paris at the execution of Louis XVI., and gave the word of command—"Tambours!"—to drown the King's voice when he strove to address the people from the scaffold. "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon King at Arms," is also captivating; but it is only a jingle. "Miomandre de Sainte Marie," the gallant Garde du Corps who made so determined a stand on the grand staircase at Versailles at the massacre in October, 1789, is another of the (to me) strangely fascinating ones. Perhaps some of my correspondents (the ladies especially) will forward me a few names which, in their opinion, they hold most beauteous.

I have become the eager possessor of the first number of the grand new Paris Monthly Magazine of the Fashions, "L'Art de la Mode," anent the proximate appearance of which the trumpet was so vigorously sounded a few days since in the *Figaro* by that most graphic of *feuilletonnistes*, M. Albert Wolff. The annual subscription to this new Book of Beauty is one hundred francs a year, and a single number costs ten francs. Among the artists and writers who contribute, or are to contribute, to this "Revue Mensuelle de l'Elégance" I find the names of such world-wide celebrities as Paul Baudry (of Grand Opera decorating fame), Carolus Duran, Heilbuth (who should be painter in ordinary to the Vatican, for nobody has painted cardinals and cardinal's footmen better than he), Henner (the renowned painter of the idyllic undraped), De Nittis, Alfred Stevens, and Toulmouche (both of whom have long since "set" the feminine fashions in their delicious *genre* pictures), and the famous Spaniard, Madrazo, together with the indispensable M. Grévin and the inevitable Mdlle. Sara Bernhardt.

Among the writers figure Bachaumont, Theodore de Banville, Charles Blanc, Philippe Buzty, Jules Clarétie, François Coppée, Alphonse Daudet, Edmond de Goncourt, Ludovic Halévy, Henri Meilhac, Paul de St. Victor, Francisque Sarcey, Victorien Sardou, and Aurelien Scholl. The brilliancy of this galaxy of talent dazes one! Combine the staffs of the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Athenæum*, and *Punch;* and yet the combination would scarcely equal in strength and variety that of "L'Art de la Mode."

And yet I am slightly disappointed with the first number. It is luxuriously printed on handsome paper, with superb type, and some of the vignettes are very gracefully drawn: although, owing to their being executed by one of the new "processes," some of the drawings have a scratchy and others a sooty appearance. "Beginning at the beginning," the renowned Idyllist, M. Henner, illustrates the first of a series of essays on a History of Fashion with a large chalk drawing, a full-length figure of Eve. The spouse of the "Grand old Gardener" is "*en pleine toilette de Rien du Tout.*" The next most conspicuous illustration is a "photogravure" from a drawing by M. Alfred Stevens:—a full-length figure of a lady attired in the superlative degree of the fashions of 1880. The lady's dress is very rich and elegant, but her countenance is extremely plain; and it is a curious fact that, with the exception of a damsel whose standing figure and long train form an initial letter "L," there is not a single pretty female face in all the illustrations. M. Stevens's "Grande Dame" stands in an oddly defiant attitude, her left hand on her hip, and her right holding one of the new sunshades, which looks half like the *engano* or red flag of a Spanish muleteer and half like a blunderbuss.

The "fashion-plates," properly so called, are graceful enough and highly coloured; but I fancy they would be but of very slight service to a *costumière*. No back views of the dresses are given; and in these days the back of a lady's dress is as important a matter as its front. We may sneer at the conventional attitudes and the sweetly and sillily simpering countenances of the ladies in our accepted fashion-plates; but they are, at least, technically, working drawings, which can be followed flounce for flounce and fold for fold by the professional *modiste;* and among professional milliners and dressmakers "L'Art de la Mode," all sumptuous as it is, will scarcely supplant "Myra" and "Sylvia" and the "Journal de la Mode," and the rest of the almost innumerable tribe of "fashion books."

From "L'Art de la Mode" to (for the last time, I promise you) alamode beef. An anonymous Oracle tells me, sternly, on a post-card, "Champignons," or "champillions," "are to be found growing at Tottenham, near where you used to go to school." This curt communication is signed "A reader of the Echoes since the time of Shirley Brooks." But, my dear anonymous Oracle, I never had the advantage of going to school at Bruce Castle, nor at any other educational establishment at or near Tottenham. What little English schooling I got was at the once famous Pestalozzian seminary (1842-3), Bolton House, Turnham-green. And, again, respected A. O., poor dear Shirley Brooks never wrote any "Echoes" in this Journal. He wrote "Notes of the Week" and "Nothing in the Papers." 'Twas your humble servant who, in "Echoes of the Week," succeeded the late Peter Cunningham as a *logoprates* twenty years ago.

But information touching this historic dish (I may call it historic: did not Mr. Gladstone once make a speech on the historic connection between ox-tail soup and the Huguenots who emigrated to England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes?) reaches me from the fountain head. "J. G. J." (the bearer of an alamodically historic name, but I give only the initials) writes from the sweet seclusion of Alwyne-square, N., to say that his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather were successively owners of "Johnson's Thirteen Cantons and Alamode Beef House." Mr. J. adds that my correspondent was quite right about the champignons used in flavouring the alamode, and says that his father used to buy those esculents by the sackful. The thickening was not arrowroot, but flour and water.

Mem.: Not only Mr. J., but twenty more correspondents have drawn my attention to Charles Dickens's account of his personal experiences of alamode beef in "David Copperfield"—

> Once I remember carrying my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning, wrapped in a piece of paper, like a book), and going to a famous alamode beef house near Drury-lane, and ordering a "small plate" of that delicacy to eat with it.

The famous alamode beef house was evidently the "Thirteen Cantons."

Mr. J. relates a curious anecdote touching the manner in which the license for the tavern was originally obtained. His great-grandfather had a dog called Carlo, a kind of four-footed Roscius, who, for one hundred and seventy-four nights, played, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in a piece called "The Caravan (Camel?); or, The Driver and his Dog." The town was much taken up with Carlo, and his performances brought much money to the treasury of Old Drury. When Mr. J.'s great-grandfather, who always accompanied Carlo to the theatre, was asked by the lessee and manager, the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, how much he was indebted to him for the services of the canine artiste, he replied that he looked for no pecuniary recompense whatever. Sheridan thereupon asked him if he would like a wine and spirit license for his establishment, which heretofore had only been an eating-house. The offer was accepted, and through the influence of Sheridan the license was obtained.

Come, this is not so bad. I have been gibed at by the irreverent for talking about alamode beef; but at least I have succeeded in tracing a close connection between the "Thirteen Cantons" and the author of the "School for Scandal" on the one hand, and the author of "David Copperfield" on the other.

My very old friend Mr. Henry Vizetelly (nearly a quarter of a century since I wrote for him in the "Welcome Guest" a series of papers called "Twice Round the Clock") has sent me a very neat and attractive series, just published by him, of English translations of French novels by celebrated authors. Among the series I find "Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder," by Alphonse Daudet; "Samuel Brohl and Partner," by Victor Cherbulioz; "Maugars Junior," by André Theuriet, and "The Drama of the Rue de la Paix," by Alphonse Belot. Mr. Vizetelly's object is "to test whether English novel-readers, unconversant with the French language, are not as appreciative of clever works as English playgoers are of clever French dramas and Operas *Bouffes*. Especial care has been taken that the works selected for translation shall be only those of an unobjectionable character which, can be presented, in an unabridged form, to the English reader.

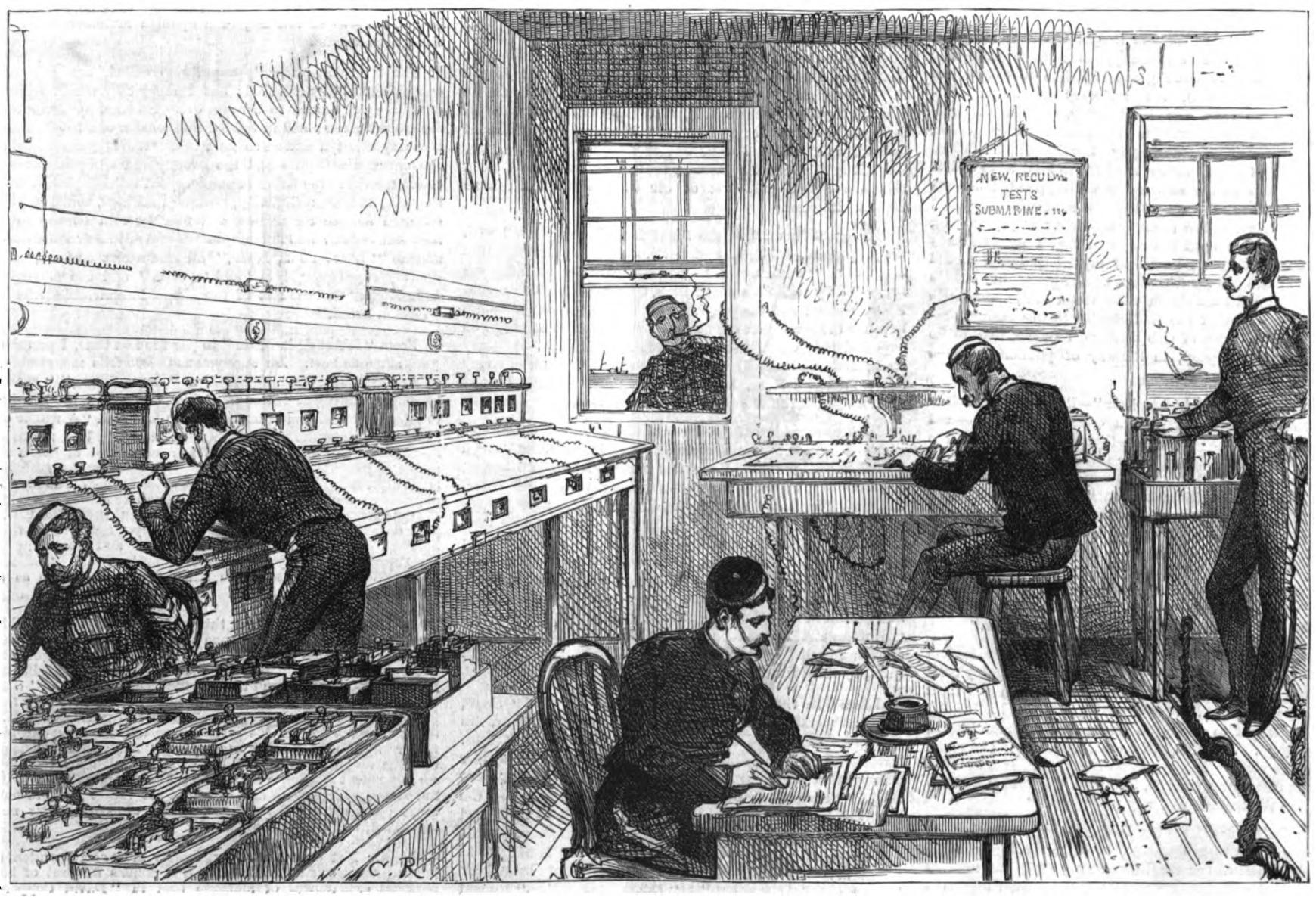
A correspondent wishes to know where he can find Hannah More's piously "comic" song of the "Hackney Coachman." I have a very pretty little edition of the excellent Hannah's works, in six volumes, small octavo (London, Fisher, Fisher, and Jackson, 1834), with vignettes drawn by H. Melville, and engraved, in line, by Portbury. Therein I find, not only "The Hackney Coachman" and the "Gin Shop," but also "Robin and Richard; or, the Ghost of Poor Molly," "The Riot; or, Half a Loaf is Better than no Bread," "Patient Joe; or, the Newcastle Collier." These ditties immediately precede "Moses in the Bulrushes" and the rest of the "Sacred Dramas." Hannah should be "pickupable" on the book-stalls. I gave a crown for my copy. I have mislaid my correspondent's note; but if he wants the entire words of the "Hackney Coachman" and the "Gin Shop" (both ditties admirably suited for temperance réunions) I will willingly copy them out and send the verses to him, if he will courteously furnish me with his address.

G. A. S

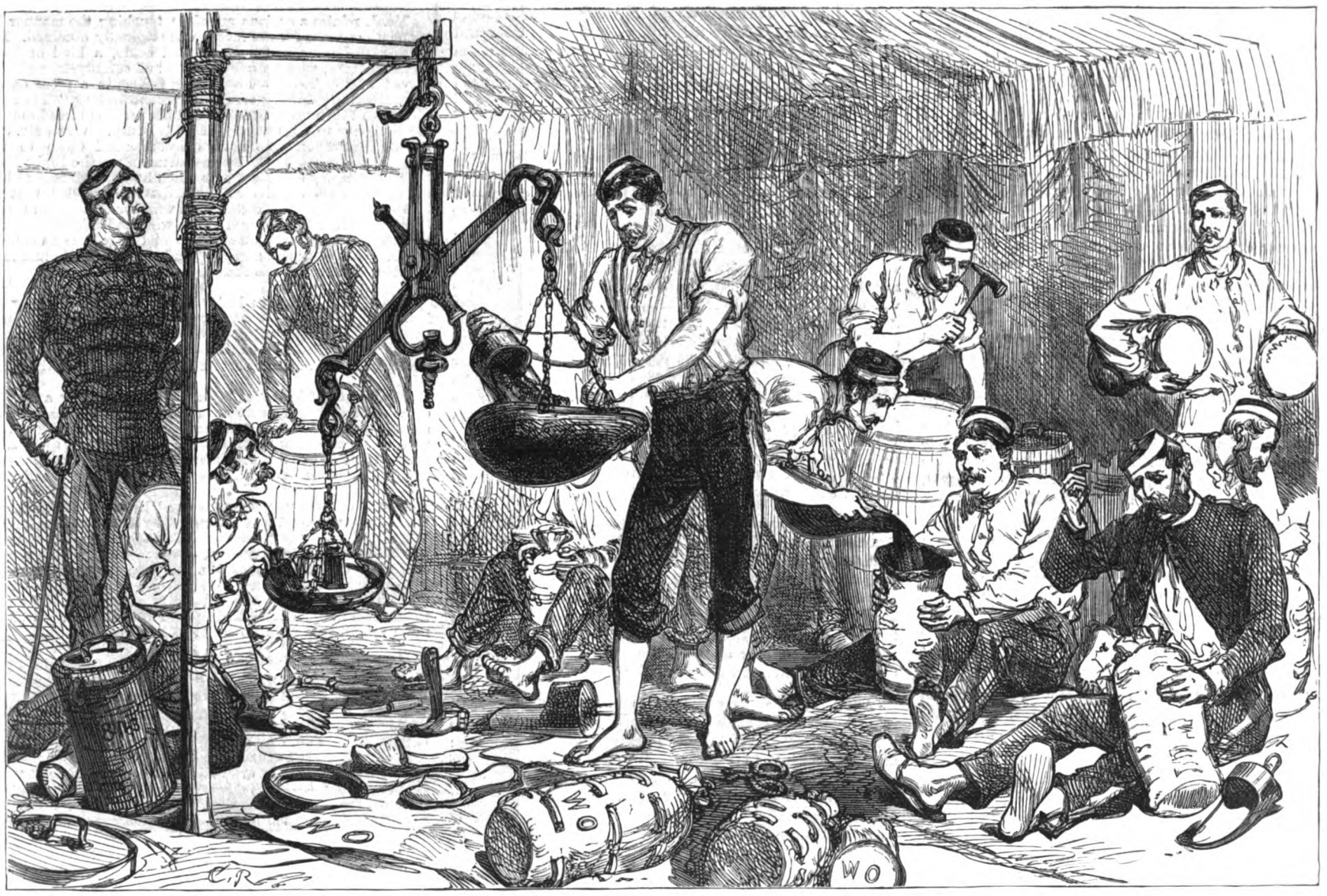
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EXPERIMENTAL NAVAL ATTACK ON HARBOUR AND FORT DEFENCES AT PORTSMOUTH.

SEE PAGE 182.



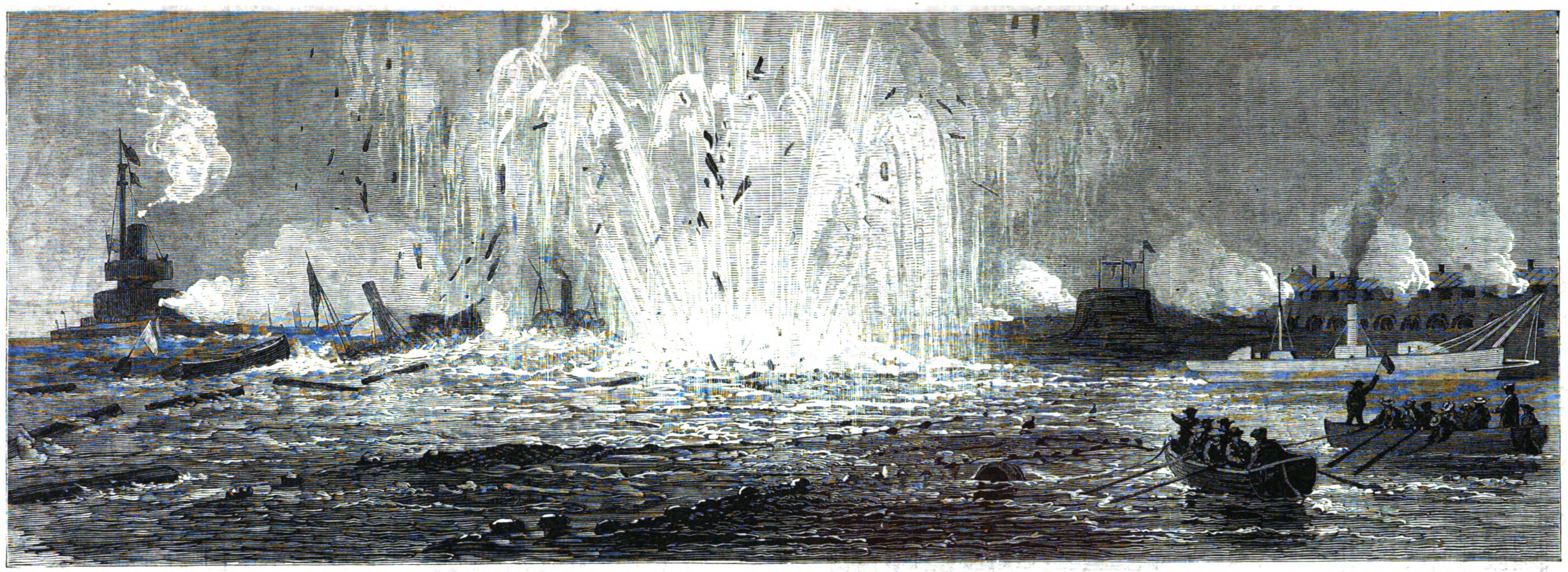
THE ELECTRICAL ROOM, FORT MONCKTON.



ROYAL ARTILLERYMEN (NO. 4 BATTERY, 7TH BRIGADE) MAKING UP EXTRA ROUNDS FOR NIGHT WORK.

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EXPERIMENTAL NAVAL ATTACK ON HARBOUR AND FORT DEFENCES AT PORTSMOUTH.



EXPLOSION AND FRACTURE OF BOOM AS SEEN FROM THE ECHO TORPEDO-TUG.



NIGHT ATTACK ON SUBMARINE DEFENCES BY H.M.S. GLATTON AND GUN-BOATS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Aug. 21, 1880.—181

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Some eight or ten days ago Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, began publishing a series of terrible revelations about the revolting brutality of a certain Lieutenant Marceron, who commanded the Prison des Chantiers at Versailles, where some eight hundred or a thousand Communists were confined previous to their appearance before the Conseils de Guerre. Every day has brought new testimony against this man, who now occupies an administrative post at the Vincennes Railway Station, under the control of the Minister of Public Works. Men, women, and children were maltreated and tortured by this man with a savagery and ingenuity that would have done credit to the Inquisition. Whatever judgment may be passed on the movement of March 18, 1871, commonly known as the Commune, it is certain, from the point of view of humanity, that the repression of it by the Versailles troops—the troops of the Government of Thiers, Jules Favre, and Jules Simon—was the cruelest that had been seen for centuries. Ten years have passed since the events of the Commune; they now belong to history. Hitherto the victors alone have spoken, now it is the turn of the vanquished. The mere savagery of the Versailles troops has been recorded in M. Camille Pelletan's book *La Semaine de Mai;* the men who have been in exile have related the miseries of the convicts in New Caledonia; now the testimonies of the victims of Marceron have given us a glimpse of what the prisons were. That such horrors should have been committed in the nineteenth century is incredible. But, unfortunately, all the testimony is in one direction; not a single protesting voice has been raised in favour of Marceron. And to think, too, that this is only a small part of what passed in the repression of the Commune! What will it be when history shall have reconstituted the whole truth?

The revelations in the press relative to Marceron have indeed assumed such importance that the Government, it is announced, has ordered an official inquiry to be made in the matter. But previously to taking this step the Government took a step the expediency of which it is hard to see. One of the first persons who gave evidence to the *Intransigeant* against Marceron was a Madame Dalang, a Frenchwoman who is married to a Swiss engraver of talent, who has lived quietly in France for more than eight years. On Thursday last M. Dalang received orders from the Prefect of Police to quit the country within twenty-four hours, in virtue of a decree of the Minister of the Interior. This case of expulsion is peculiarly arbitrary. It is simply striking the wife in the person of the husband, who is innocent, but who happens to be a foreigner, and therefore liable to the law of 1849. The press is almost unanimous in protesting against the expulsion of Dalang as it was against the expulsion of the American "Baron" Hickey, the editor of *Le Triboulet*. The Government, by-the-way, has semi-officially announced that the last-named gentleman was expelled, not on account of his journal *Le Triboulet*, but on account of his having promoted the *Caisse Noire* by his money and his influence. The *Caisse Noire* was a silly Royalist subscription, organised by a few fanatics with a view to paying the expenses of an army of invasion, at the head of which Henri V. was to enter his good town of Paris. This puts Mr. Hickey's case exactly on a parallel with the case of M. Cernuschi, who was expelled from France in 1870 by the Imperial Government for having subscribed 20,000f. to the Republican fund, M. Cernuschi being an Italian. The ex-triumvir of Rome went to Geneva and immediately telegraphed to the Republican Fund, increasing his subscription to 100,000f., wherein he showed that he was a man of wit and spirit. It was against the expulsion of M. Cernuschi that MM. Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Grévy, and Magnin signed a famous protest in 1870. But it is a truism to say that in France progress consists in receiving blows from Pierre instead of from Jacques. If you say that you prefer to receive no blows at all you are looked upon as an anarchist and an irreconcileable.

Political promises and oaths form a fruitful subject of reflection in the study of contemporary French history. In 1869 Jules Simon said, "I am a Socialist." In 1860, Emile Ollivier said, "I, who am a Republican . . ." In 1871 Trochu said, "The Governor of Paris will not capitulate." In 1848 ex-Vice-Emperor Rouher cried, "Vive la République!" The example of Napoleon III. is universally known. But the most active and versatile weathercock has been the eminent publicist and the successor of M. Thiers as member for the ninth district of Paris, M. Emile de Girardin. In 1835 he cried, "Vive le Roi!" In 1849, "Vive le Prince Président!" In 1869, "Vive Haussmann!" In 1870, "Vive Ollivier!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Votez oui!" and "Vive la guerre!" In 1872, "Je combats Gambetta!" In 1879, "Gambetta est en grand citoyen!" In 1880, "Vive la République!"

M. Sigismund Lacroix has proposed to the budget committee of the Paris Municipal Council to suppress the subvention which the Ville de Paris annually gives to the Grand Prix de Paris. The reason of the proposed suppression is, oddly enough, purely political and utterly absurd. It is because, on the day of the distribution of the colours to the regiments, July 14, the tribune of the Jockey Club at Longchamps was empty. The Jockey Club having protested against the fête of the Republic, the ultra-Republican Municipal Council wishes to protest against the Jockey Club. As was truly said by a journal at the time, the Jockey Club, by leaving empty the tribune which it generally occupies on the race-course only showed what a small place is held in the nation by that part of the aristocracy which tries to react against the march of modern society. When, some years ago, the Ville de Paris and the Railway Companies decided to share the annual subvention of the *Grand Prix*, they did not think of gratifying the Jockey Club, but of forwarding their own interests. By suppressing the *Grand Prix* the Municipal Council would not be spiting the gentlemen of the Jockey Club, who, in their own elegant language, *s'en fichent pas mal;* it would be spiting Paris and the Parisians, and depriving them of one of their most popular and most democratic fêtes.

"The little Doric Morgue" is about the last place in the world where one would have expected the eminent actress Miss Neilson to end her dramatic career. Miss Neilson was staying at the Hôtel Continental. On Saturday, after breakfast, she went to take a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, accompanied by two persons of her suite and a gentleman. At the Pré Catelan she drank a cup of milk, and then continued her drive. Shortly afterwards she felt pains in her stomach. She stopped again at the Châlet du Rond-Royal, and asked for a room where she could rest. She was shown into a salon, and there, on the sofa, after twelve hours of agony, she expired, at half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, and a post-mortem examination was made, but, nothing abnormal having been discovered, the doctor returned a verdict of natural death.

During the last fortnight the heat has been oppressive and thunderstorms have been frequent. All who were able have left Paris, and taken refuge at the seaside or at the watering-places of the Pyrenees. Paris, therefore, to use the conventional phrase, is empty—that is to say, there are but few carriages to be seen in the Bois; there is nothing going on in society, the literary novelties are being kept back until the autumn, the theatres will not reopen until next month—in short, there is nothing left to talk about but politics. Happily for the newspapers, politics are an inexhaustible subject, especially when you belong to the Opposition. The Parisian press used to be noted for its high literary character; but now the flood of politics has swamped everything, and even in high dog days you will seek in vain for a literary article in forty-five out of the fifty daily political journals that are published and sold in Paris.

Press prosecutions, too, are being continued zealously by the Government. On Saturday the proprietor of the *Gil Blas*, a daily opportunist journal which gained a large circulation and an infamous reputation by publishing every morning a highly spiced after-dinner story, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs for *outrage aux mœurs*. The offence consisted in a foully indecent article published in his journal. *Le Monde Parisien* was condemned on the same day to fifty francs fine, and *Le Triboulet* to a fine of twenty-five francs for having published caricatures which the censorship had refused to authorise. This is the twenty-third time that *Le Triboulet* has been condemned for this offence.

Rochefort suggests as the only plausible explanation of the interest which the Cabinet takes in the success of *Le Triboulet*, that M. Gambetta, or M. Léon Say, or M. Andrieux, or M. de Freycinet holds stock in it. When the shares go down they have the journal prosecuted, and a reaction takes place.

Quel plaisir, quelle fête,
Nous, voilà,
Réunis,
Tous, les trois,
Réunis.

So runs Donizetti's monotonous refrain. Jules Grévy is President of the Republic; his brother Albert is Civil Governor-General of Algeria, and last Sunday General Paul Grévy, "Monsieur Paul," was elected Senator for the department of the Jura.

T. C.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

Before summer has passed into autumn, and while the latest of turf engagements and yachting-matches are still pending, the Twelfth of August sends many of our sporting men to the North of England and to Scotland in pursuit of this fine "bird of the wilderness," which affords more active exercise and invites more skill than the September partridge or the October pheasant. We have news of the grouse from the moors of Yorkshire and other neighbouring counties, as well as from Perthshire, Stirling, and Forfarshire—from Ross, Inverness, and Argyle—and in the south-west from Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Dumfries. A great business is made of letting the privilege of shooting over these favourite grounds to the best bidders who are desirous of taking them, and this supplies an important part of the landowner's revenue.

The Southron, as he would be called by Sir Walter Scott's Highlanders, if he be a man of sedentary habits and addicted to good dinners, may, perhaps, find this sport more fatiguing than he has meant to bargain for, and such is apparently the experience of a stout gentleman who figures in the Artist's humorous drawings. There is a formidable stretch of rough walking to be done, much of it up hill, with many turnings and windings to shun the observation of the sagacious bird; and the attendant mountaineer guide is apt to show little mercy to his exhausted and embarrassed pupil. The grouse are disposed to be shy, for their part, and to "pack" and lie close for the better chance of eluding pursuit. It takes much hard labour to fill a good bag, with the aid of clever and obedient dogs; and in the meantime there is a severe penance to be endured in the manifold aches of the back and legs, the pricking of undefended parts of the nether man by sharp-pointed gorse, and the loss of breath in steep and rapid climbing what they call "the brae-side."

That all this toil should be undertaken in vain by the enterprising and liberal-spirited lessee of Killochnane Muir for the present season, who has brought his wife and daughters from home, with their London servants, to stay through early autumn at the laird's mansion, would indeed be a mortifying result of such great expense and trouble. It would move the secret scorn, if not open derision, of Scottish gillies as of English gamekeepers, if he had no produce of sporting skill, or "only two and a half"—that is to say, two grouse and one very little bird—wherewith to load the promised hampers that were to be sent, by express railway train, to all the friends of the family south of the Tweed. Yet such, according to our Artist's veracious testimony, was the actual state of this gentleman's acquisitions, by his own personal efforts, on the evening of the first day. Was it for this he had gone forth in the morning, with the Dew of Ben Nevis fresh upon him, arrayed in the tartan of his valiant clan, though not exactly kilted like the hardy Gael, but with a pair of knickerbockers warranted to lift their wearer over the Grampians with very moderate strides? Was he to return without a heavy bag of grouse to the expectant ladies at Killochnane, and to their guest at dinner, the reverend parish minister, at the close of the second day's performance on those wearisome moors, for which he had already paid so dear? Our friend knew a trick worth two of that, and so did the crafty gillie, whose ingenuity was sharpened by the extra gift of a gold coin, over and above his stipulated wages for the day. Having reached a convenient and solitary position, where the grouse were known to be sufficiently abundant, and nobody could see from the path below what was about to be done, the gun was quietly handed over to the more expert Highlander. The Englishman lay down on a soft cushion of turf, and made himself very comfortable with his flask of cold toddy and one of his choice cigars. The bag was brought home quite full to the house in the evening, and we are all very glad that our friend has enjoyed his sport.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held its show on the 11th inst., at Clonmel, and the entries were considerably in excess of those at the last show held in that town. The Marquis of Waterford received a letter warning him against attending the show. The letter informed his Lordship that as sure as he attended the show he would be shot. The Marquis, however, was present.—A meeting was held in the same place, under the auspices of the Irish Land League, at which a letter from the Archbishop of Cashel was read denouncing the recent action of the House of Lords.

The inquest on the four persons drowned in the recent collision on the Thames was concluded at the Anchor Hotel, Shepperton, on the 12th inst., and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased were drowned through a collision of a steam-launch with a row-boat, caused by a misunderstanding on the part of the parties in charge of each of the boats owing to the defective by-laws of the Thames Conservancy; and they added two riders, one that the fines for excessive speed were inadequate, and the other recommending further regulations as to the carrying of lights.

NAVAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

On October last year we gave some Illustrations of the combined spectacle of naval and military or garrison artillery and engineer manœuvres performed in front of Fort Monckton, opposite Portsmouth Harbour, in the rehearsal of a night attack and defence. On the Tuesday night of last week, in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and of the Lords of the Admiralty, in their yacht, the Enchantress, a similar exhibition took place, of which we likewise present several Illustrations, from Sketches by an officer of the Royal Artillery.

The practical aim of these operations was chiefly to prove the best means of forcing a channel defended by submarine mines and obstructions, supplemented by the fire of artillery and infantry. This channel was represented by the same piece of water which had formed the scene of the two previous contests between the sea and land forces. It ran between the coast, extending from Gillkicker Fort, at the sea end of Haslar Wall, to Fort Blockhouse, at the harbour end, and an imaginary shore line opposite. It was defended by submarine mines, supplemented by obstructions, floating and fixed. While the operations of the defence were limited to putting the attacking fleet (with the exception of the Glatton) out of action, the operations of the attack, on the other hand, were limited to breaking through booms and obstructions, countermining, removing and disabling mines, destroying cables, and putting guard boats and field guns *hors de combat*. The space protected by mines was 700 yards in length and 500 yards wide. Between the channel and the forts was an apparently open space of water, 300 yards wide; but it was supposed to be blocked by permanent obstructions, and was closed against all vessels, being marked with buoys and red flags.

The attacking force consisted of her Majesty's ship Glatton, armed with two 25-ton guns and a brace of 20-pounder torpedo guns; four gun-boats—the Medway, Spey, Vesuvius, and Manly—two of which carried their usual armament of three 64-pounders, the others being unarmed, except for the purpose of destroying mines; twelve torpedo-boats and steam-launches, besides several rowing-boats. At the time the friendly action began it was supposed that the only heavy artillery which remained for the defence were the guns in Fort Monckton, consisting of four muzzle-loading rifled 64-pounders, two small-bore 8 in. guns, and one breech-loading rifled 7 in. gun. The other available means at the command of the defence party were the 0 field battery of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery (of which four 16-pounders were placed in position on the western side of the fort and a couple on the eastern side), under the orders of Colonel Hope Johnstone, a company of Royal Engineer Submarine Miners, and a battalion of infantry represented by three companies from the first battalion 24th Foot, under the command of Captain Tongue. The defending forces were under the command of Colonel Schaw, R.E.; while the electric and mining operations for the protection of Fort Monckton and the Channel were under the superintendence of Captain Ramsay, R.E., commanding the submarine miners. The attack was conducted by Captain Gordon and the officers of the Vernon, torpedo training-ship.

It was nearly half-past nine when the attacking flotilla had emerged from the cover of the Glatton and were coming into action. Their efforts were mainly directed to encompass the destruction of the formidable boom, which not only blocked the passage of the channel, but served to protect the electric connections between the shore batteries and the nests of sunken mines. This boom was constructed after the manner of a gridiron, a number of balks of timber being placed parallel to each other and to the face of the fort, and with the ends pointing in the direction of the attack; while three rows of chains were placed across them at regular intervals, thus forming the meshes of a rigid net, the whole being kept in position by mooring anchors placed fore and aft. In front and in rear of the boom the passage was further impeded by nets floated by means of cork, to foul the screws of the steam craft, while in the rear was a substantial spar placed across the channel, the whole area being also covered with sunken mines.

While the Glatton engaged the guns of Fort Monckton, the launches and torpedo-boats forced their way through the boom, though with the loss of several, which were caught in the chains or otherwise disabled. Two rowing-boats succeeded in attaching a charge of gun-cotton to the boom and blowing it up, after which the Manly and the Spey passed through. The conflict finally resolved itself into an artillery fight between the guns of the three ships, on the one side, and the heavy ordnance and field battery of the fort and defences, with the fire of infantry, on the other. They made as much smoke as possible, there being no wind to clear it away, and this put to a severe test the power of the electric light, from Siemens' apparatus, to illuminate the entire scene of action.

One of our correspondent's sketches, from on board the Echo, torpedo-tug, represents the scene of blowing up the boom; another shows the boats of the Glatton advancing to the attack. The interior of the military electricians' room at Fort Monckton, from which the submarine mines were fired, is represented in one of the Illustrations on another page; and it is accompanied by one of the scene in a tent on the ramparts, where Royal Artillerymen were employed in making up 350 extra rounds of cartridges for the guns. As they were busy opening kegs of powder, weighing it out, and ladling it into the cartridge-cases or bags, the men were obliged either to stand barefoot or to wear light slippers, as shown in this Sketch, lest the powder should be ignited by a nail in a boot.

Yesterday week the inquiry into the loss of the Hydaspes, on July 17 last, which took place five miles off Dungeness, after a collision in a fog with the screw-steamer Centurion, was brought to a close. The Court found that the pilot of the Centurion was to blame for not having ported his helm on hearing the whistle of the other vessel, and the captain of the Hydaspes was also to blame for not having shortened his tow-rope when the fog came on. The blame attached to the last-named was, however, so slight that his certificate would not be dealt with; and the Court also trusted that the certificate of the pilot would remain untouched.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized, as unfit for human food, the unprecedentedly large quantity of 93¼ tons of fish, which had been consigned to Billingsgate Market for sale. Of this nearly 76 tons arrived by land and 17 tons by water. The fish numbered 96,531, and included 44 bream, 64 brill, 12 catfish, 84 coalfish, 40 cod, 144 crabs, 1272 dorees, 76,948 haddocks, 1654 lobsters, 6940 plaice, 1 salmon, 303 skates, 3900 smelts, 8 soles, 1550 thornbacks, 17 trout, 60 turbot, and 1490 whiting; and, in addition, 2 barrels of salt cod, 2520 lb. of eels, 1468 casks of pickled herrings, 12 bags of mussels and 27 of periwinkles, 812 bushels of periwinkles, 1 "kit" of pickled salmon, 171 gallons of shrimps, 30 bags and 40 bushels of whelks, and 240 quarts of whitebait. The whole was destroyed.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

This is *la morte saison* in the world theatrical; and although a score of theatres continue bravely to keep their doors open (why should they not do so? possibly out of four millions of Londoners not a hundred thousand have as yet gone away grouse-shooting, or to the Continent or to the seaside), there is very little in the way of novelty to record. I continue to hear good reports of the prosperity of "The World" at Drury Lane; and the mention of the establishment now under the management of Mr. Augustus Harris puts me in mind to repair an omission of which I was inadvertently guilty in a lengthened but hasty review of the first performance of Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Harris's grand sensational drama.

If I remember aright, I said nothing of the very graceful and intelligent impersonation by Miss Fanny Brough of the young lad Owen, who is one of the few survivors of the dynamatically blown-up ship freighted with sham diamonds, and who, after undergoing unheard of sufferings on the raft, arrives in London in time to dine at the Royal Aquarium, sup at the Great Hotel, and to be generally instrumental in unveiling vice and vindicating virtue. Miss Fanny Brough is a very appreciative and refined young actress. Her *forte*, I take it, is the pathetic; but she has plenty of time before her, and the *ingenues*, or the boys' parts, which she plays so well, will do her no harm, until an opportunity presents itself for her to assume a rôle of the importance of Frou-Frou, which she sustained so capably at the St. James's.

It would be hard, indeed, if I forgot Miss Fanny Brough, seeing that I knew her when she was literally a baby, and that years before she was born her father, the late Robert B. Brough, the author of that exquisite poem "The Tentmaker's Story," "Godiva," the "Story of Boccaccio," and many other charming verses, one of the wittiest of modern burlesque-writers, a skilful dramatist, a caricaturist, a graphic essayist, and a novelist withal, was one of my dearest friends. Poor Robert Brough was not born in a golden age for dramatic literature, or for any kind of literature whatsoever. From '47 to '60 the times for English playwrights and men of letters were hard. Robert Brough worked unremittingly for the barest of crusts, and I suppose that from the points of view of chronic ill-health and as chronic impecuniosity he led about the wretchedest of imaginable lives, while the public were screaming with laughter at his burlesques, and shaking their sides over his waggeries in "The Puppet Show" and "Diogenes." Ah! if he had only lived a few years longer! Ah! if he were only alive now! He might have left a fortune, as Mr. Robertson did. He might be making a fortune as Mr. Burnand and Mr. Byron are doing. He might be building yachts with Mr. Gilbert, or owning "Big Bonanza" silver mines with Mr. Boucicault. Perhaps. Ah! that perhaps. Have I forgotten all my Greek? What ancient was it that wrote "koine gar he tuche, kai to mellon aoraton"? Yes; chance is common, and the future is hidden. I am glad to see that Miss Fanny Brough has inherited much of her father's artistic feeling and keen insight into character.

I went on Monday last to the Olympic to see an extraordinary play called "The Eviction," by the clever Irish comedian Mr. Hubert O'Grady, who, with his equally clever wife, sustain the principal characters—a sprightly young Irish "gossoon" who sings a good song and tells a good story, and is as ready with his pistol as with the potheen; and a Colleen Bawn grown to matronly maturity. The drama to which Mr. and Mrs. Hubert O'Grady, and Mr. Charles Frew, in his especially well acted part of a treacherous bailiff called Rooney, give life and interest, has nothing very extraordinary either in its *epopea*, its incidents, or its dialogue. The central figure is a hard-hearted landholder, presumably of Saxon descent, appropriately named Lord Hardman, who is in the habit of evicting his tenants for non-payment of their rent, and allowing cripples and octogenarians to die in ditches, he having previously demolished their humble cabins. He is also in the habit of addressing suitors for his daughter's hand as "beggars," and of turning that same daughter out of doors at five minutes' notice for refusing to marry an objectionable corn merchant. He is also given to gambling on the turf, and to mortgaging his estate without the formality of calling in a solicitor to draw the mortgage-deed. Also he is partial to officiating as a committing magistrate in cases where he is himself the prosecutor. Altogether, Lord Hardman is scarcely an ornament to the British Peerage.

The conduct of this cruel nobleman in evicting the family of the MacMahons (or "MicMarnes") from their holdings leads not only to his being cursed by an angel female in a mob cap (one of the evictions of his rigour) and knocked flat on his back by an indignant Roman Catholic Priest, Father Mike (energetically played by Mr. Domican), but to a conspiracy of "Wild Boys" being formed against him. Lots are drawn as to which of the "Boys" shall assassinate him; and the fatal task falls to Dermot MacMahon (or MicMarne). By him or by the "Boys" in concert (for there is a good deal of gun-firing in each act) Lord Hardman is shot in the low-backed car on which he is riding to a railway station—under circumstances unpleasantly reminiscent of the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim. Lord Hardman, however, is only badly wounded, and he survives to become a reformed character, to forgive his daughter, and not to evict his tenants any more. How he is to manage to live without getting any rent from them, I am sure I don't know.

I learn from the well-informed *Era*, which is always well posted up in the minutest details of theatrical bibliography, that Mr. Hubert O'Grady's "Eviction" was first produced, in the month of January last, at Glasgow. It has recently been performed, with much applause, at the Standard Theatre; but from the frequency with which the Americanism "Hold on!" occurs in the dialogue, I cannot help fancying that "The Eviction," or something very much like it, has been played in the United States. It is precisely the kind of drama that would rouse an audience at Buffalo, or Cincinnati, or Chicago, to ecstacies of delight. It may, in fine, be qualified as a "Parnell and Dillon Anti-Rent" piece; and that which is extraordinary to me is, that it should not have occurred to the Examiner of Plays that such a play as "The Eviction," looking at the present distracted condition of the unhappy island of Ireland, is just the reverse of a play that ought to be performed under existing circumstances. It is decidedly unpleasant to witness one scene in which a detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary are ignominiously pummelled, and have their uniforms torn off their backs by the "Wild Boys."

Haverly's United American Mastodon Minstrels continue their triumphant career at Her Majesty's, and much delight is conferred on crowded audiences by the evolutions of the "Broadway Squad," with Mr. Billy Rice as Captain of the Force, and Mr. Billy Welch as Sergeant Moriarty. Mr. Billy Emerson, hight "the original" (but why so many Billies?), is irresistibly comic in his great character song of "My Grandfather's Pants;" and the "Old Kentucky Home" gains in popularity every night. At the Alexandra Palace the Criterion Company have been playing Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Betsy" with great success throughout the week, and their engagement continues for yet another week. Likewise at the Alexandra Miss Litton's Comedy Company, with the invaluable co-operation of Mr. William Farren and Mr. Lionel Brough, are still among the most conspicuous attractions in Mr. Willing's varied and brilliant programme.

I read in the Sunday papers of Aug. 15, "Miss Neilson arrived at Liverpool, per Steam-ship Abyssinia, on Saturday night, the Seventh instant." On that same Sunday morning poor Lilian Adelaide Neilson died, in her thirty-first year, at Paris. Her remains were interred on Friday at Brompton Cemetery. "*Madame se meure:—Madame est morte!*" One cannot help recalling, in presence of the awful suddenness of the taking away of this accomplished actress, of the most touching in Bossuet's famous *Oraisons funèbres*. I reserve until next week what I have to say of this most excellent dramatic artist and much-lamented lady. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

London music is now almost entirely sustained by the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts, so ably conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen. During last week the sestett of Swedish singers appeared, and sang some German part-songs and arrangements of national melodies. On Saturday the popular French composer, M. Hervé, conducted his "Colonel Polka," a brilliant dance piece, which has had much success in Paris. Monday was a "Wagner night," the first part of the programme having consisted of a selection from the works of that composer. Wednesday was another "classical night," and yesterday (Friday), an "English night." Besides the eminent vocalists named in reference to previous concerts, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Signor Foli, Mr. Maybrick, and other well-known singers have recently appeared; and the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Frickenhaus has been an attractive feature on several occasions, as have the solo violin performances of M. Musin. Classical and popular overtures, and symphonies by the great masters, form important items in the programmes, and serve to display the good qualities of the fine orchestra.

The scheme of the Guildhall School of Music, under the conduct and control of the Corporation of the City of London, is now matured. The institution is intended to supply, on very advantageous terms, a complete musical education, some classes being kept open until nine in the evening for the benefit of those whose days are occupied in business. The school will be in active operation towards the close of next month. Mr. Weist Hill is the Principal.

At the various examinations of Trinity College, London, 6024 candidates presented themselves during the past academical year. Those in the Theory and Practice of Music numbered 5024, and those in General Knowledge 1000. At the higher examinations there were 353 candidates, while the entries at the local examinations were 5669. About 11,000 papers were separately examined.

A Reuter's telegram announces the death, at Bergen, in Norway, of the celebrated violinist, Ole Bull. He was born at Bergen in 1810, and has led a somewhat adventurous and chequered career. He has for some years past lived in the United States, and had intended shortly to return there.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently issued some drawing-room vocal pieces which will help to supply the large demand which exists for that class of music. The songs and ballads now referred to are pleasingly melodious, and within easy compass and limited means of execution. Of this kind we may specify "Old Dreams," by Mr. Alfred Cellier—which has reached the fifth edition—"The Dustman," and "The Old Poet," by Mr. J. L. Molloy, being portions of his "Songs after Hans Andersen;" "What the firelight told," an expressive song by J. L. Roeckel; "Millchester Market" and "Shadows of the Past," by C. H. R. Marriott; "The cooing of the dove," by A. D. Duvivier; "The Tramp," by A. Whitley; "Harold on a summer's day" and "La Reine d'Amour" (Romance), by W. Fullerton; and "The Old Oak Tree," by R. Dawre. All these will be found available for voices of almost any calibre.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have published "The Moss Rose" and "Autumn," two effective songs by King Hall; and "The Bramham Moor and Five-and-Twenty Couple," a characteristic hunting-song by Mr. J. S. Lee, of the 20th Hussars.

"The Three Singers," by Mr. Berthold Tours (Messrs. Boosey and Co.), is a pleasing song (the words from Longfellow), with an effective accompaniment for the harmonium, in addition to that for the pianoforte.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. are active providers of drawing-room music, both vocal and instrumental, among their recent publications being the following pleasing songs and ballads, all which are written with a view to facility of execution:—"The Unforgotten Song," by Odoardo Barri; "To Inez," by H. F. Limpus; "The Whisper of the Firs" and "Jack and Jill," both by J. J. Browne (consecutive octaves in the accompaniment of each might easily, and with advantage, have been avoided). "Not I," a piquant song by A. L. Mora, closes the list. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also brought out "Musical Cards," an easy method of learning the notes and reading at sight, which seems well calculated to facilitate the desired object. M. Wely's "Processional March," arranged for the Pianoforte by F. Lemoine, and Gluck's March from "Alceste," similarly adapted by G. F. West, are also issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have brought out a most excellent arrangement of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for Harmonium and Pianoforte. The adaptation has been very skilfully made by Mr. E. Prout, who has combined and contrasted the two instruments in a way that successfully conveys the effect of the full score. The same publishers have also issued an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. B. Tours, of M. Gounod's celebrated sacred song, "There is a green hill far away;" a spirited "Jubilant March" for the Organ, composed by Dr. Stainer; and Professor Macfarren's elaborate Sonata in G minor for the Pianoforte. This is the third work of the kind produced by this eminent composer, and it has recently been performed in public with great success by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, to whom it is dedicated. Messrs. Novello and Co. have just begun the publication of a series of "Pianoforte Albums," neatly engraved and printed, at the low price of a shilling. The first number comprises a selection of twenty extracts from Bach's compositions, edited by Mr. B. Tours and prefaced by an explanation of the old signs used for grace notes. The same firm has added to its cheap and very extensive octavo edition of oratorios and sacred music a Communion Service in B flat, adapted from one of Mozart's numerous pieces composed for the Catholic Church, the English adaptation having been made by the Rev. J. Baden Powell; the musical portion being edited, and the pianoforte accompaniment arranged, by Mr. B. Tours.

"Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni"—Dr. Bridge's cantata, recently performed with success by the Highbury Philharmonic Society—has been published, in a handy and inexpensive octavo edition, by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., who have also issued the 47th part of the "Organist's Quarterly Journal," edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds. This number contains some effective pieces, in different forms and styles, by Dr. J. V. Roberts, J. T. Pye, A. Carnall, R. H. Heath, and A. W. Marchant—all being, according to the principle of the work, written expressly for it.

"The Sands of Dee" is a very characteristic setting, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's words. The piece is pleasingly melodious, while occasionally admitting of declamatory expression, and it lies within a moderate compass of voice. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers, as also of "The King's Jester" and "O love that 's true," both by Mr. Alfred Cellier, the former being a song of the robust kind, the latter a piece of agreeable melody in a calm and flowing style. Two pretty songs, "Jessie" and "The unfinished song," both by Mr. F. H. Cowen; and "On mossy banks," an effectively written duet for soprano and tenor by B. F. Gilbert, are also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

"Love, the truant," (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) is a song by Lady Benedict that is piquant while yet being simple and unpretending.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers are issuing an interesting series of classical solos for the violin, with pianoforte accompaniment, edited by E. J. Payne. The first six numbers comprise pieces by Handel, Bach, Vivaldi, Boccherini, and Veracini. These arrangements will be very serviceable to amateurs.

"Impromptu" in F major, for the Pianoforte, by Charles Hallé, is one of the few (too few) instances in which that eminent pianist has proved that, had he devoted more of his attention to composition for his instrument, he might have been as distinguished in that respect as he has long been as a performer on it. The piece now referred to is not very elaborate, but is graceful in style, and forms an excellent study for sustained rapidity in right-hand passages. The "Impromptu" is also published by Messrs. Forsyth.

M. Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques," which have been so successful in orchestral performances, have been published, by Mr. Joseph Williams, in an effective arrangement for two performers on the pianoforte.

Another publication of a similar kind is Messrs. Neumeyer and Co.'s issue of Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's very clever orchestral "Rhapsodie Ecossaise," both as a pianoforte duet and for pianoforte solo.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have issued some brilliant and effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. Sidney Smith, including "The Last Rose of Summer" (a skilful "paraphrase de concert" of the well-known melody), "Echoes of the Past" (an expressive "meditation"), "La Gazza Ladra" (a fantasia on themes from Rossini's opera), and "Unter den Linden" (a spirited "valse").

"La Duchesse" (published by A. Hays) is a "Gavotte," for the Pianoforte, composed by "Zeta." It is a very spirited piece, in which the old dance rhythm is well preserved amid features of a more modern kind, and changes of key, which enhance the musical interest.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

On Monday afternoon the members of the British Archæological Association opened their thirty-seventh annual Congress in Devizes, and were cordially received by the Mayor and Corporation, and the representatives of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society in the Townhall, where a numerous audience assembled. The Rev. A. C. Smith, on the part of the Wilts Society, cordially welcomed the British Archæological Association, and observed that Wilts men were proud of the antiquities of their county, and they hoped to show the great London society objects of interest second to none in this country. They had certain mediæval specimens of architecture well worthy of inspection, also some good specimens of monastic work, Malmesbury and Lacock Abbeys, while there were interesting illustrations of domestic architecture at Patterne and other parts of the district. Wiltshire, however, was not famous so much for works of the periods referred to as for those of the earliest of all periods—the British periods; and where could they look for better specimens of these than on the downs to be visited during the week? They would also have the opportunity of inspecting Stonehenge and Avebury, which were the largest stone circles in existence—that at Avebury being the most extensive, although less known to the general public. Mr. Morgan, treasurer to the British Archæological Association, having replied, the visitors were conducted to the Churches of St. Mary and St. John, described by the Rector of Devizes, Dr. J. Hart Burges; the remains of the ancient Castle of Devizes, and the beautiful grounds of the modern structure, now the residence of Mr. Leach, were subsequently visited.

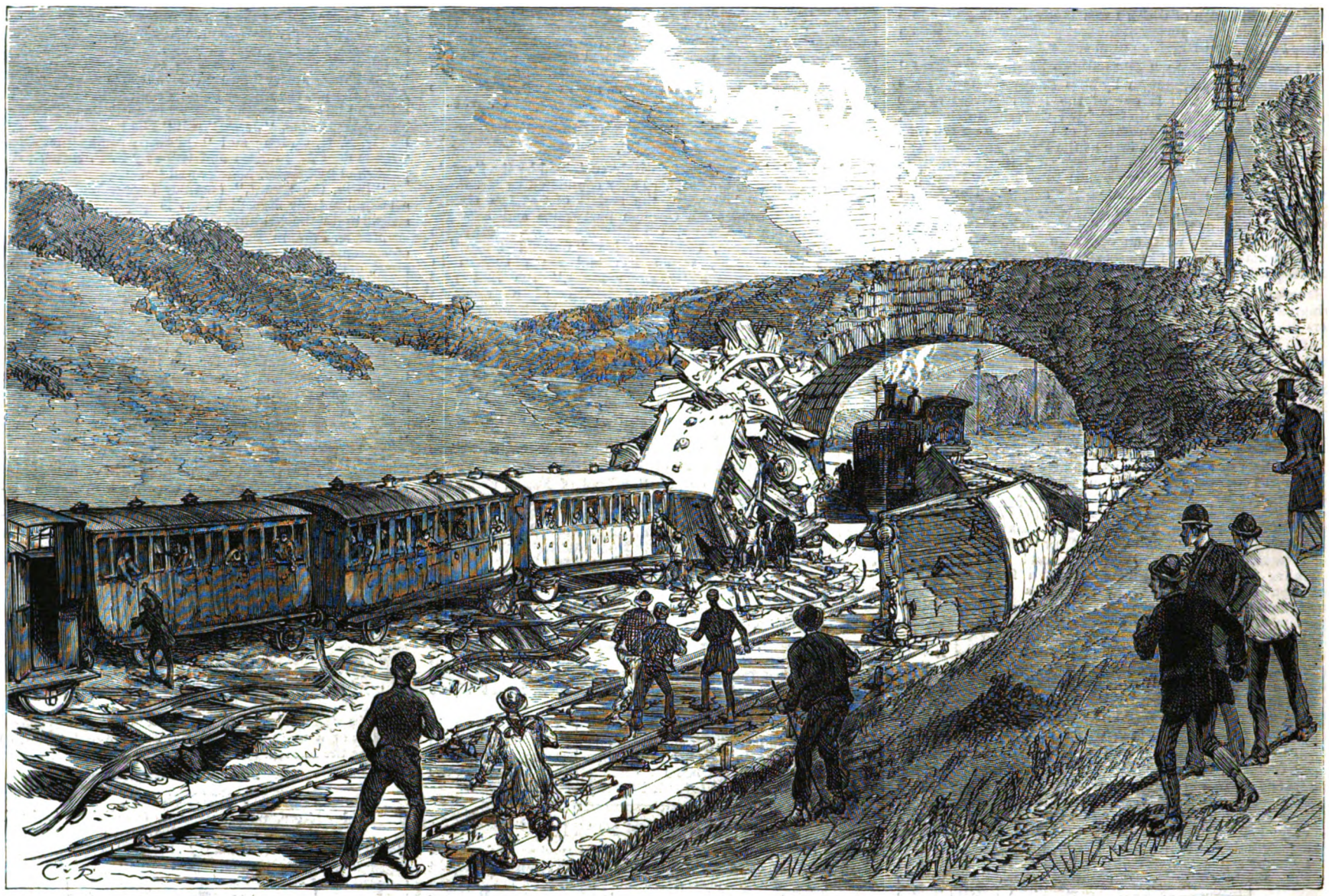
In the evening Earl Nelson gave the opening address in the Townhall. He pointed out the good that had been done by that and other similar bodies in illustrating the past, and remarked that within the last thirty years the history of our country had been wellnigh rewritten by the exertions of such societies. After alluding to the discoveries that had been made in Assyria, Mesopotamia, and other parts of the East by the labours of Layard and others, Lord Nelson continued:—"In the same way at home, though many points of history have been placed in a truer light by the printing of ancient records, much still remains to be done, and these recurring meetings, though they may revisit scenes often visited and reported on before, have a greater work to perform than is at first apparent. Their work is a missionary one, and the zest that such meetings give to all to become antiquaries, to gather together little bits of their family history and of the history of their respective parishes, and to support the local societies, is evident to all who observe and peruse the mass of information which comes before us from time to time in the pages of the journals which such societies publish, and which go far to found the materials of a county history." The company then adjourned to the Bear Hotel, where Earl Nelson presided at a public dinner.

The Sussex Archæological Society held its thirty-third annual meeting on the 12th inst., at Boxgrove, near Drayton, the company altogether numbering over 300. Boxgrove Church was the first place visited, and its fine old architectural features formed the subject of an interesting and elaborate paper by one of the members, and was further supplemented by a verbal description of some conventual buildings, the ruins of which (of considerable dimensions) were formerly connected with the church. A visit was next paid to Halmeden, the ruins of an old baronial residence of that name. Respecting this place some curious antiquarian information was imparted to the assembly, dealing principally with the pedigree of its owners anterior to the sixteenth century. The company afterwards dined at Goodwood Park—the Bishop of Chichester presiding. By the permission of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the company subsequently had the pleasure of inspecting the grand suite of apartments at Goodwood House.

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THE TWO RECENT FATAL RAILWAY DISASTERS.

SEE PAGE 186.



ACCIDENT AT WENNINGTON, NEAR LANCASTER, TO A MIDLAND RAILWAY TRAIN.

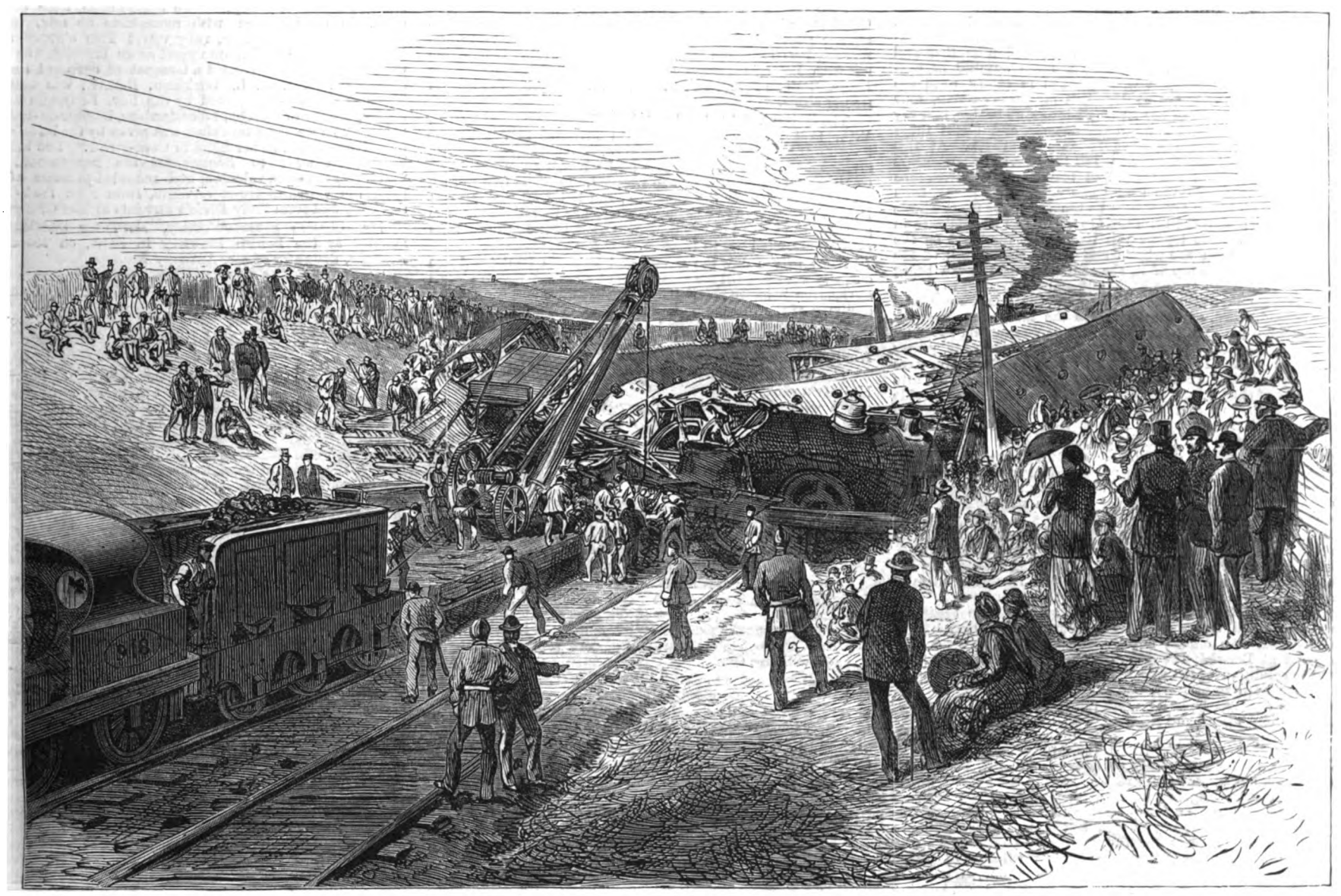


ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY: THE WRECKED TRAIN, VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS BERWICK.

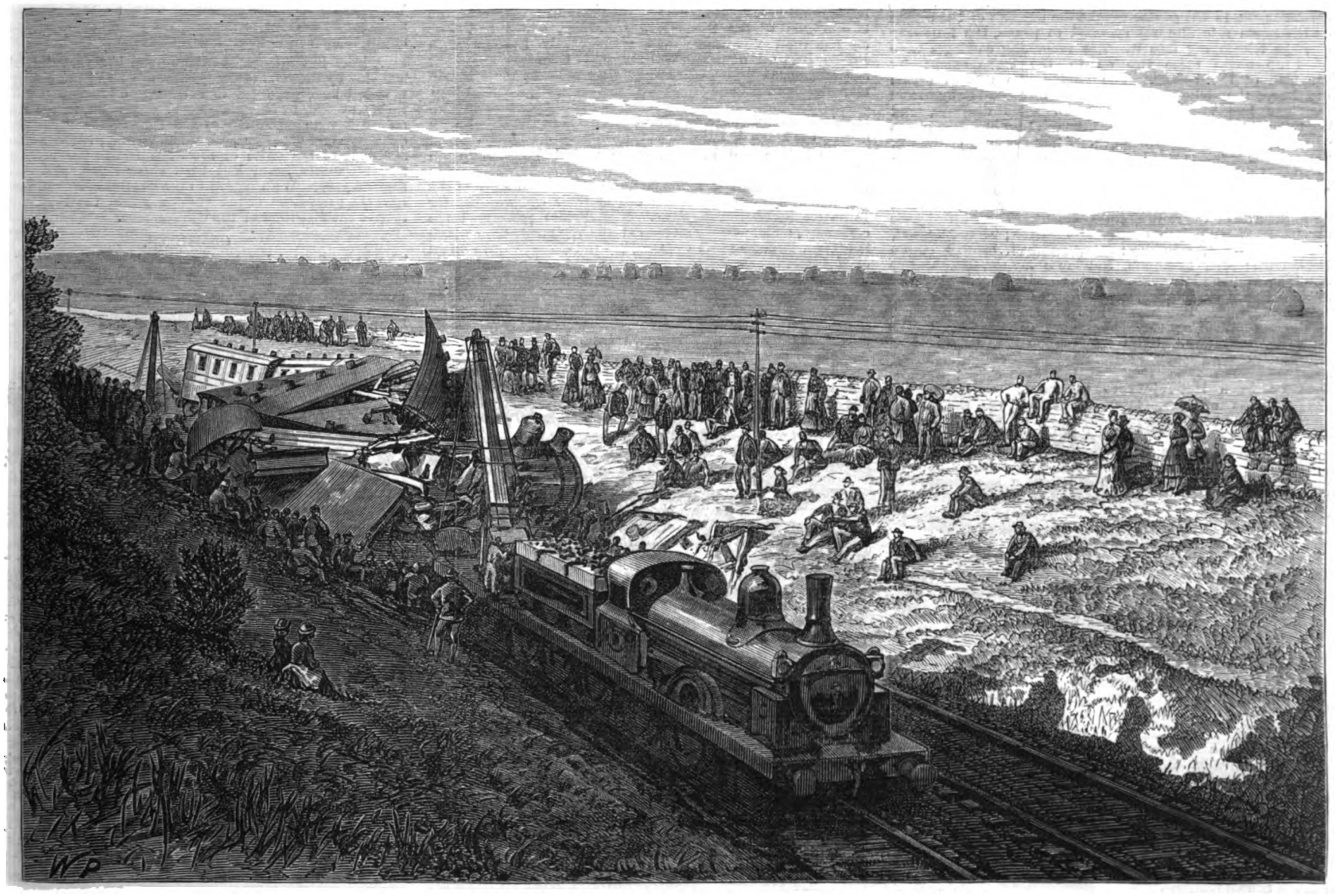
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THE TWO RECENT FATAL RAILWAY DISASTERS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



ACCIDENT NEAR BERWICK: VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS BURNMOUTH.



ACCIDENT NEAR BERWICK: ENGINE ATTACHED TO REMOVE THE WRECK.

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TWO FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The disaster of Tuesday, last week, to the "Flying Scotchman" train from Edinburgh, on the North British Railway near Berwick, was followed on the Wednesday afternoon by one twice as great in destruction of human life, on that branch of the Midland Railway system which connects Leeds and Bradford with Lancaster and Morecambe Bay. Seven persons were killed in the latter instance, and as many were seriously injured.

The first-mentioned accident, which was briefly reported in our last, was caused by the morning express-train from Edinburgh to London running off the rails. This train consisted of an engine, two guards' vans, and nine first and second class carriages, containing a large number of passengers. The journey was performed in safety until the train reached the curve at Marshall-meadows cutting, four hundred yards north of the Marshall-meadows bridge, midway between Berwick and Burnmouth stations, and about three miles from the North British station at Berwick. At this point the engine appears to have left the line. The passengers felt an oscillation of the train, and then a sudden divergence of the carriages from the line. The engine had parted from the tender and been thrown across the lines, the front wheels being imbedded in the bank next to the line on which the train was running. The tender was thrown up the bank on the opposite side, with the wheels and under framework of the guard's van on the top of it, the remainder of the van being fully twenty yards up the bank, and almost smashed to pieces. The first carriage was thrown alongside the guard's van, and the second, third, and fourth across the line, where they lay in a twisted position. Another carriage was cast on the bank parallel with the engine, and the remaining carriages, partly standing on the line and partly leaning on the bank, were more or less destroyed. The rails were torn up and bent into all sorts of shapes, and the ground and the banks on each side were ploughed up to a great extent. From the appearance of the train, it is marvellous that anyone could have escaped without at least being more or less injured. The engine-driver, Thompson, of Newcastle, must have been killed instantaneously. His remains presented a terrible appearance. The fireman, whose name was Norman, and who belonged to Gateshead, was picked up alive. His arm was broken. There was a large wound on the leg, and he was internally injured. He was conveyed to Berwick Infirmary, where he died soon after. One of the three men killed was a guard named Pearce, belonging to Newcastle. He had gone to Edinburgh by the morning express from Newcastle, and was returning home as a passenger in the carriage next to the guard's van. The passengers in the train escaped without hurt. The bodies of the men killed were interred on Friday in the cemetery at Gateshead. An official inquiry of the Board of Trade was opened at Berwick the same day, and evidence was taken as to the condition of the rails, chairs, and sleepers, which seem to have been imperfectly spiked together. Our three Illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. W. Green, of Berwick-on-Tweed and Norham.

The other accident, which took place at Wennington Junction, twelve miles north of Lancaster, about two in the afternoon, has excited still greater alarm in the general public mind. The passengers were mostly people from the towns of the West Riding, family parties or single holiday-makers going to Morecambe Bay, which has of late years become a favourite seaside resort for the inhabitants of that part of Yorkshire. All went well with the train till it had passed Wennington, where the line becomes single, except at the stations, where it is made double for shunting purposes. When the train, which had not to stop at Wennington, got three or four hundred yards on the south side of the station, and was taking the facing points where the line diverged, the engine struck the points. The train was going at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The engine ploughed along the line, dragging the carriages along with it till they came to a bridge which crosses the railway. The carriage next to the engine caught the buttress of the bridge on the north side and was smashed to pieces, the following carriage telescoping into it. The remaining carriages were piled up above these two on to the embankment by the side of the bridge. The engine was thrown across the line, the tender being some distance away from it. The line was ploughed up for some distance, and the rails were bent and twisted as though they had been pieces of wire, both lines being blocked. After the first confusion, news of the accident was telegraphed to Lancaster and Morecambe. In a very short time a dozen medical men were sent up by a special train and rendered what assistance they could to the injured, who had been removed from the wrecked train on to the side of the railway embankment. Those killed were Joseph Stewart, potato dealer, Morecambe; Miss Mitchell, Hawkcliffe House, Keighley; Mr. Mitchell, brother of the last-named; Mrs. M'Kenna, beerhouse keeper, Keighley or Skipton; William M'Kenna, her son; and Mrs. Shepherd, of Swinton, near Rotherham, whose daughter Maud had both thighs fractured. Two boys of fourteen were also killed.

Seven of those seriously injured were brought on to the Lancaster Infirmary. Upon examination it was found that two women were suffering from fractures of both thighs; another woman from fractured leg and thigh; a third woman from a bad injury to the knee; one boy, about sixteen years of age, from concussion of the brain, and partially unconscious; another boy, of about the same age, from fracture of the hip joint; and a younger boy had both his legs fractured. Mr. George Hastings, a brother of the Rev. Samuel Hastings, of Halton, who was on his way to visit that gentleman, sustained a bad fracture of both legs. He was brought on to Halton Rectory. At Lancaster and Morecambe the railway stations were besieged by visitors and residents anxious as to the safety of friends who had been expected by that train. The scene on the arrival of the wounded, by a train at six o'clock, was very distressing. An inquest has been opened by the coroner at Lancaster. Colonel Yolland, one of the inspectors of the Board of Trade, attended the adjourned inquest on Tuesday last. The Illustration is from a Sketch by our own Artist.

A curious Act of Parliament has just been issued, to remove doubts as to expressions relating to time in Acts of Parliament, deeds, and other legal instruments. In future "time" in Great Britain is to mean "Greenwich mean time," and in Ireland "Dublin mean time."

There was a Sunday-school centenary celebration on Tuesday at Lincoln. Six thousand children with their teachers paraded the streets, and at the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. F. J. Clark) proceeded to Bracebridge Park, where tea was provided. The hall and grounds were thrown open, and the Mayor's hospitality was extended to all who attended. The afternoon was observed as a general holiday.—A gathering of more than fifteen hundred school children was held yesterday week on White Horse Hill, Berkshire, in connection with the Sunday School Centenary.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were much interested one evening last week in the operations of an assumed defence and attack of a channel in front of Portsmouth by guns and torpedoes, and also experiments with the electric light in lighting up the surface of the sea, when objects upon it were rendered invisible or indistinct by the smoke of firing. Her Majesty and the Princess witnessed the operations, which lasted an hour, from the Terrace at Osborne.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week. The Prince of Wales came to see her Royal Highness immediately after her arrival; and remained to luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty drove out with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princess of Wales joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen knighted Colonel John Carstairs M'Neill, C.B., V.C., C.M.G., the next day, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, on his return from Canada, whither he had, by her Majesty's command, accompanied Prince Leopold. Princess Louise took leave of her Majesty the same day, and left for Buckingham Palace, on her way to Germany, where her Royal Highness is gone for the benefit of her health. Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill attended her to London.

Later in the day the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out, and were present for some time at a cricket-match played at Osborne between the Osborne Cricket Club and the officers and men of the Royal yacht. Princesses Victoria and Frances of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon; and the Countess of Dartrey and the Earl of Kimberley dined with the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who had arrived at Cowes in her Majesty's yacht Lively from Plymouth on his return from a cruise with the Channel Squadron as Rear-Admiral in command of the Reserve Squadron, visited her Majesty yesterday week in the morning, and also dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. The Prince and the Princess had passed the day in the Solent on board the Royal yacht's steam-barge, Captain Thomson being in attendance.

Her Majesty's dinner party last Saturday included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Admiral Ryder, the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester. Princes Albert Victor and George visited her Majesty; and the Duke of Edinburgh and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen.

The Queen drove to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, on Monday, and met the Empress Eugénie on her arrival, the Empress having crossed in her Majesty's yacht Alberta from Portsmouth, where she was met by Princess Beatrice.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Queen and the Empress on Tuesday morning. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales also came to see the Queen. Her Majesty and the Empress, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have, with their usual kindliness, been gracefully identifying themselves with the interests of the British Army. Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, accompanied by Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Portsmouth from Cowes on board the Osborne, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, in order to be present at the annual military athletic sports. The Royal party first inspected the 80-ton gun of the turret-ship Inflexible, which had just arrived from Woolwich; and subsequently lunched with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg at Government House, after which they went to the garrison recreation-ground and witnessed the sports, the Princess presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. Their Royal Highnesses returned in the evening on board the Osborne to Cowes, the Duke of Edinburgh returning in the Lively.

The Prince and Princess again visited Portsmouth on Monday, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the eve of their embarkation for India on board the Malabar. The Prince performed the ceremony, and feelingly addressed the regiment, after which his Royal Highness had the whole of the officers drawn up on each side of the drums, and as they saluted and passed to their posts each was individually presented to himself and the Princess by Lieutenant-Colonel Elgee, commanding. The Prince and Princess subsequently entertained a large party at luncheon on board the Osborne, after which the Royal party, augmented by Princess Beatrice (who had arrived in the Alberta to meet the Empress Eugénie at Portsmouth), went on board the Malabar and passed three-quarters of an hour in inspecting the ship. The Malabar afterwards drew away into the stream, followed by the Osborne, amid the utmost enthusiasm from the large assemblage witnessing her departure.

The Prince's racing-yacht, Formosa, has been taking part in the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta this week.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in London on Tuesday night from Dover, where he had landed from the Lively. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, has arrived at the Duke's Palace at Coburg from Tsarkoe-Selo. His Royal Highness will join her shortly.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Munich yesterday week from Darmstadt, and proceeded the next day to Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Tuesday evening, for Germany.

The Duchess of Westminster, accompanied by the Duke and by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Hon. Captain C. and Lady Beatrix Cavendish, and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, has left Grosvenor House for Cliveden.

Mr. Gladstone has rapidly recruited his health.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Edward Somerset, Royal Horse Guards, fourth son of the Duke of Beaufort, with Miss Fanny Julia Dixie, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Bart., and sister of the present Baronet, was solemnized on Tuesday at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Before the wedding party assembled, a corporal-major and six non-commissioned officers, with thirty troopers of the bridegroom's regiment, entered the church and lined the way from the north door to the communion-table, by which the bridal procession passed. The bride on her arrival was received by Sir Beaumont Dixie, her brother, by whom she was given away. The bridesmaids were Miss Wollaston, Miss Adderley, and Miss Langrishe. The bride wore a dress of white duchesse satin trimmed with Brussels point and chatelaine of natural orange-blossoms, and veil of Brussels lace over a wreath of real orange-blossoms and stephanotis, fastened by a large diamond star. The jewels were a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, a gift from the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and diamond and pearl bracelet, a present from the Marquis of Queensberry. The bridesmaids wore costumes of cream satin draped with mousseline de soie, trimmed with coffee-coloured lace, ruby velvet Tam o'Shanter hats. Each also wore a gold mouse pearl acorn bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of deep red roses and carnations. Mr. G. L. Wickham, R.H.G., was best man. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Ludford Astley, Rector of Cadeby, Leicestershire, brother-in-law of the bride. The wedding breakfast was given by the bride's sister, Mrs. Park-Yates, at her hotel in Cork-street. The bride and bridegroom went to Bognor for the honeymoon. The wedding gifts were valuable, and included presents of silver from the Cheshire Hunt servants, from Mrs. Park-Yates's servants, and from Lady Dixie's servants at The Grange.

Mr. Charles Stuart-Wortley, M.P. for Sheffield, was married at the British Embassy in Paris, on Monday, to Beatrice, daughter of Mr. Anthony Trollope.

The marriage of Lady Beatrice Pelham-Clinton and Mr. Cecil Lister-Kaye will take place at the end of September.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Noble Lords still tarry for the Queen's Speech. Forewarned by Mr. Gladstone's collapse from over-work, Ministers flit to the country for a brief rest in fresh air from Saturday to Monday, and so steel their nerves to bear with equanimity the Earl of Redesdale's mild remonstrances at the tardiness of the Lower House in deliberating upon measures which the noble Earl, as Chairman of Committees, knows how to push through the Chamber of Peers with exemplary expedition. Not reassured by the announcement in the semi-official daily organ of the Government that the Session would probably be brought to a close by Sept. 3, Lord Redesdale was on Tuesday moved to complain that the Employers' Liability Bill had not yet reached their Lordships, and that there was no sign of the Hares and Rabbits Bill coming up for consideration during the week. To which Earl Granville consolingly replied that, though circumstances had delayed those measures, some comfort might be found by the noble Earl in the fact that the Merchant Shipping and Post-Office Money Order Bills had come up that day.

Those of their Lordships who have devoted themselves to the country by loyally persevering in their attendance, despite the most aggravating temptations to forsake the seat of duty by alluring reports of portentous bags from the moors, have had the usual variety of themes brought before them. When not dispatching bills, noble Lords have within the past week had their attention discreetly drawn to Afghanistan by the Earl of Camperdown, to the difficulties of reporting in the House by Lord Sudeley, to the Sword of Damocles, which the gallant Lord Strathnairn—no mean authority on military matters—has persisted in holding over the head of General Lord Chelmsford for his conduct of the Zulu Campaign; to the rumoured joint naval demonstration against Turkey, with regard to which Earl Granville diplomatically declined to enlighten Lord Stratheden and Campbell further than he had done on Monday week; to the question of the London water supply by Earl Fortescue, who pumped from the Earl of Fife the information that the Government favoured the plan of the Select Committee for establishing a Water Trust for the metropolis.

Candahar a free city under British administration! Lord Waveney on Tuesday intimated that, on Sept. 2, he would move for an address to her Majesty praying that negotiations might be opened to bring about this result.

A brief but important debate upon India was initiated on Tuesday by the Earl of Camperdown, who was of opinion that it would be economical to substitute a Lieutenant-Governor for a Governor in Madras. Earl Northbrook, in the course of an instructive exposition of the Indian administration, incidentally stated that he had, when Viceroy, recommended the abolition of the office of First Minister to the Viceroy, and that recommendation had been carried out, at a saving of £8000 a year. With regard to the general question, the noble Earl the First Lord of the Admiralty said the matter should receive the attention of the Government.

COMMONS.

The grave financial statement of the Marquis of Hartington, as Secretary for India, claims notice first. The noble Lord, who has acquitted himself with characteristic firmness and discretion since the illness of Mr. Gladstone threw upon him the burden of Leadership, must in fairness be said to have strengthened his political position by the masterly manner in which he handled the formidable mass of figures he had to deal with on Tuesday. It was eminently a business-like exposition. Of necessity, his Lordship had to deal in a great measure with the accounts prepared by the late Government, corrected, however, in accordance with the subsequent revelations of millions of war expenditure not estimated by his predecessor in office. The noble Lord, while explaining this stupendous blunder, could not withhold some blame from the Indian authorities responsible for the huge deficit; but plainly preferred that the figures should tell their own significant tale to heaping of censure upon negligent administrators. Lord Hartington computed the revenue of the current year at £66,746,000, and the expenditure at £66,329,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000, instead of, as last year, a nominal surplus of £330,000. In face of existing responsibilities, no reductions in expenditure could be promised yet, and a diminution could only safely be brought about by a gradual change of policy. The cost of public works in India having been reviewed, his Lordship came to the weighty additions made to the expenditure for the war in Afghanistan. For example, to the £2,090,000 estimated as the cost of the war for the present year, three and a half millions have to be added. But the passage in which Lord Hartington summed up the colossal inaccuracies of the late Indian Government with respect to this department of expenditure deserves to be quoted in full:—

The following is a summary of the war expenditure, showing the estimated charge, the actual cost, and the addition that has had to be made to the estimates:—In 1878-9 the estimated charge was £676,000, the actual charge was £2,926,000, the addition that has to be made being £2,250,000. In 1879-80 the estimated charge was £3,216,000; the actual charge was £6,466,000, the addition that has to be made being £3,250,000. In 1880-1 the estimated charge was £2,090,000, the actual charge being £5,590,000, the addition that has to be made being £3,500,000. Thus the total estimated charge for the war for the last three years is £5,982,000, the actual charge is £14,982,000, the total addition that has to be made being £9,000,000. If the true war expenditure had been known in each year, the year 1878-9, instead of closing with an apparent

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surplus of two millions, would have closed with an equilibrium or a slight deficit; the year 1879-80, instead of closing with an apparent small surplus, would have closed with a deficit of nearly three millions; and the year 1880-1, instead of closing with an apparent small surplus, would have closed with a deficit of about five millions. I have stated that but for the war a surplus of £11,179,000 would have been obtained in the three years. Taking the gross cost of the war during those years roughly at £14,000,000, after allowing £1,000,000 for the increased revenues from the railways and the telegraphs occasioned by the war, and adding to it the £4,000,000, the cost of the frontier railway, which is charged in the expenses of the war, we have a total war expenditure of £18,184,426. Deducting from that sum the £11,179,000, the amount of the surplus, we have a deficit for the three years of £7,005,000. I have already stated how this enormous error of £9,000,000 on an expenditure now estimated at £15,000,000 has occurred. It has occurred through taking audited accounts of a portion of the war period as a basis of the estimate. But the despatches from India to the Home Government give us some reason to believe that there existed a most trustworthy basis on which the estimate might have been framed had it occurred to anybody to make use of it. . . . At the very time when these sanguine estimates were announced, General Stewart had been ordered to march from Candahar to Cabul, and the force at Candahar was replaced by the Bombay troops. It was then fondly hoped that the war would be over by the end of this summer, and that the troops would be able to return to India. I do not think that the members of the Supreme Government in India would wish to hold themselves free from responsibility in this matter. Lord Lytton, not on this account, but in consequence of the general divergence of his views with regard to India from those of the present Government, has resigned, and his example has been followed by Sir J. Strachey and Sir Edwin Johnson.

The noble Lord then manfully tackled the financial difficulty; and, while showing that the £3,500,000 which remained of this war debt would be met for the present by the proceeds of the Indian loan previously sanctioned, insisted that England was bound to defray her share of a war incurred for Imperial purposes, and concluded his able speech in these words:—"I trust it will be my duty, or that of whoever may succeed me in this office, on future occasions, to devote a larger portion of the statement to matters affecting the internal condition of India and the improvement and progress of its people; and I believe that the energy and the ability displayed in our Indian empire will not fail in eventually securing the happiness and prosperity of that great country."

A prolonged debate ensued on Indian affairs. Mr. Otway, taking up the mantle of Mr. Fawcett as an Indian reformer, moved as an amendment, "That the public expenditure in India and the charges on the Indian revenue defrayed in England are excessive; and that in the interests of the people of India it is desirable to effect a prompt and large diminution of such expenditure." Of the speeches that followed, the most noteworthy were Mr. E. Stanhope's, which entered into a cheerfully glib defence of his own action as the former Under-Secretary for India; Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's, counselling the annexation of Afghanistan; Mr. J. K. Cross's comprehensive address, exhibiting a remarkable grasp of India's financial state; Mr. Fawcett's call for a radical change in the government of India; and Sir George Campbell's dry Indian experiences. Mr. Otway ultimately withdrew his amendment; and, Sir Stafford Northcote reserving his reply, the debate was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Ireland has furnished the next topic of import. The inconsiderate appeal of an Irish member, Mr. Dillon, to the passions of the peasants on Sunday led Sir W. Barttelot to call Mr. Forster's attention to the speech on Tuesday. Mr. T. P. O'Connor endeavoured to exculpate the member for Tipperary; but the Secretary for Ireland roundly rebuked Mr. Dillon, declaring that such speeches were as craven as they were wicked—a pungent remark, which called up Mr. Joseph Cowen with the retort that the report of his friend's speech might, as Mr. T. P. O'Connor also suggested, have been incorrectly reported. "It has not been contradicted," replied Mr. Forster, who thereafter had occasion to express surprise that "every man of importance, every man of influence, and every Minister" did not meet to set their faces against "the foolish processions" which lead to the "miserable rioting" that is "a perfect disgrace to the province of Ulster, and to a civilised country."

As an economist, Mr. Bradlaugh made his appearance at question-time, and gathered from the Marquis of Hartington that the India Office was, so to speak, dunning the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh for a sum of £13,000 that had been lent to that Indian resident in England. Sir William Harcourt, however, declined to be drawn by the member for Northampton into an expression of opinion regarding a freethinker's recent experience in a police court.

The Burials Bill was read the second time, on the 12th inst., by 258 votes to 79 after an eloquent debate, the salient features of which were the triumphant speech of Mr. Osborne Morgan in introducing the measure he had advocated for many years, the "Batavian" facetiousness of Mr. Beresford-Hope in opposing it, the impressive and weighty arguments of Mr. Bright in supporting the bill, and the final protest of Sir R. Cross against a measure which would, in his opinion, weaken the Church.

The Employers' Liability Bill, regarded with unabated hostility by the railway authorities in the House, was made yet more stringent against them by the adoption of Mr. Morley's addition to clause 1 yesterday week, when the measure at length passed through Committee. During the evening, an effective speech from Mr. O'Connor Power led Mr. Foster to admit the existence of a deplorable amount of fever in the distressed districts of Ireland.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied with a final stand against the Employers' Liability Bill, which, Mr. Gorst's motion to give dockyard workmen the advantage of the measure having been withdrawn, was read the third time, and passed amid cheers. The Savings Banks Bill was then taken up in Committee.

The desire of Lord Hartington to give the House the fullest information possible regarding Afghanistan was again exemplified on Monday, when the noble Lord read telegrams showing that the new Ameer had occupied Sherpur, Roberts was steadily advancing to Candahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and a Pathan attack upon Kuch Amadan had been repulsed. Replying to questions, his Lordship added that he did not place much faith in the Afghan chiefs, but thought there was no collusion between Abdul Rahman and Ayoub Khan, as their interests were divergent. Monday evening was serviceably spent in Supply.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in August was 82,618, of whom 46,190 were in workhouses, and 36,491 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 769, of whom 535 were men, 194 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

In London last week 2602 births and 1670 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 214, and the deaths by 64, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 38 from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 348 from diarrhœa. In Greater London 3261 births and 2021 deaths were registered.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing at Redcar, Kempton Park, and Windsor last week was good enough in its way; still, the period between the end of the Sussex fortnight and the York Meeting is always a very dull one, a large number of the aristocratic followers of the sport being away on the various grouse-moors, and finding the crack of a breechloader a welcome change from the somewhat monotonous roar of "Two to one, bar one." Theckla showed little of her early form in two attempts at Redcar, being beaten out of a place on each occasion; still, she carried heavy penalties, and the allowances claimed by most of her opponents placed her at a still greater disadvantage. Mr. Bowes won the Third Kirkleatham Biennial with Fleecy Cloud, a daughter of Adventurer and Toison d'Or, and the success of the colours of such a grand old sportsman was most popular. At Kempton Park the uncertain Montrose succumbed to Lady of Lyons, a daughter of Blue Gown, who carried off another race on the following day; and Reefer, who has mended his ways wonderfully, added a couple more victories to those that he has been gaining of late. Sleeping Beauty was undoubtedly the highest-class performer that appeared at Windsor, and two good stakes rewarded Mr. Langley for sending her there. The chief handicap fell to Charles I., and the disappointing Roscius managed to win a race for Mr. Rayner.

On Tuesday, Stockton presented far more attractions than Egham, still the bulk of the southerners naturally patronised the latter fixture. In the Cleveland Stakes, Abbess of Beauchief, who does great credit to Prince Charlie, managed to carry her 10 lb. penalty successfully, though only after a desperate race with Loonie. Teviotdale had only Fleecy Cloud to beat in the Twenty-third Zetland Biennial; and, though he looked decidedly big, and won in a canter, odds of 33 to 1 are still offered against him for the Leger. At Egham, Sleeping Beauty, who must have had rather too much of it lately, succumbed to Queen Frederica; Battlement, another very smart selling plater, won a couple of races; and Silverstreak at last managed to get back some of the money that has been lost over him by beating the Lady Bothwell filly in the Egham Plate.

The sale of blood stock at the Cobham paddock on Saturday was fairly successful, though none of the sires that were offered found purchasers. This was rather surprising, as both Albert Victor and George Frederick have shown fair promise, and the reserves placed upon them were by no means exorbitant. The brood mares that the late Mr. Cartwright disposed of in a lot to M. Andre sold decidedly well, Phœbe Athol (700 gs.), Fair Lyonese (920 gs.), mare by Lord Clifden—Princess of Wales (700 gs.), Victoria Alexandra (520 gs.), and Eau de Vie (500 gs.), all being knocked down at remunerative prices.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta took place last week, and, on the whole, the committee were favoured with delightful weather. Proceedings opened with the match for yachts of any rig, over 40 tons, and after an extraordinary finish, which occupied about twenty hours, the Florinda, 134 tons, took the first prize of £100; the Miranda, 132 tons, the second, of £50; and the Vanduara, 91 tons, the third, of £25. The Town Cup was secured by the Florinda, by time allowance, the Latona, though coming in first, not gaining sufficient to allow of her taking the prize. The cutter prize was won by the Norman, and the prize for second-class yachts was taken by the Freda. The Commodore's Prize—a service of plate value £100, presented by the Marquis of Exeter for all yachts belonging to any Royal yacht club, was carried off by Mr. A. B. Rowley's yawl Latona, after a magnificent race, the sight at the start being a very fine one. The final races for the week were taken by the Asia Minor, of H.M.S. Asia, who won the first prize for launches and sailing-boats belonging to her Majesty's ships; Queen of Palmyra securing similar honours in the sailing-match.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club regatta commenced on Tuesday last, and the programme embraced a number of very valuable prizes, including the Royal Albert Cup and a race for prizes of £50, £40, and £25, the first being presented by Mr. A. Brassey, the vice-commodore. The first contest claiming attention was for the Albert Cup, of the value of £100, for yachts exceeding forty tons, and at the finish the Florinda added yet another prize to her many victories of the present season. Norman won the prize for cutters belonging to any Royal yacht club, and Freda that for cutters not exceeding twenty tons.

A few days of fine weather at once has a marked effect upon cricket all over the country; bowlers, even of the highest class, get sadly knocked about, and there are always plenty of long scores to chronicle. In a match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire last week Mr. A. J. Webbe (142) played a grand innings, and he was well backed up by Messrs. Pearson (57) and A. J. Ford (45). On their second attempt, however, no one "came off," and Gloucestershire won by five wickets, some of the best individual scores being made by Messrs. Moberley (99), Cranston (53), and Townsend (40). The hitherto undefeated Notts team has at length succumbed to Yorkshire by five wickets. The bowling was too good on each side to admit of any heavy scoring, and the result was mainly due to the efforts of Bates, who took ten wickets at an expense of only 68 runs. Yorkshire v. Surrey ended in the defeat of the latter county in a single innings with 123 runs to spare; Humphrey (43) and Pooley (53) batted uncommonly well for their county; but the feature of the match was the grand innings of Ullyett (141); while Bates (57) and Grimshaw (45) were also good contributors to a total of 398. This week Middlesex has scored a grand victory over Yorkshire by six wickets. The Hon. A. Lyttelton (44) and Messrs. G. F. Vernon (40) and A. J. Ford (39) did most of the scoring for the winners; while Lockwood (57) played a splendid innings on the other side.

On Monday, W. G. George, the amateur champion at one and four miles, succeeded in running a mile in 4 min. 23 1-5th sec. This performance is the best on record, as W. Slade's fastest time is 4 min. 24½ sec. The path at Stamford Bridge, where the race took place, was in splendid condition, but the evening was not very favourable to fast time, as there was a good deal of wind. On Monday, Sept. 6, George will attempt to beat the best amateur time for four miles—20 min. 22 sec., also made by Slade.

The decision of the amateur swimming championship attracted very few people to the lake, South Norwood Park, on Saturday last. The distance was one mile, and there were nine starters, including most of the best-known swimmers of the day. D. Ainsworth, the champion of 1873, led for more than half the distance, when he gave up, completely exhausted, and eventually J. P. Taylor (Newcastle S.C.) won by twenty yards from A. E. France (Alliance S.C.), who was a little more than that distance in front of A. F. Bettinson (St. John's-wood S.C.). The winner's time was 30 min. 37 sec. Last week Captain Webb eclipsed his former achievements by swimming for seventy-four hours at Scarborough. During that time he only left the water for about four minutes.

HOME NEWS.

The Foresters' annual fête was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when there was an attendance of 34,000 visitors.

The thirteenth Trades Union Congress will be held at Dublin during the week beginning Sept. 13.

An aquatic fête was given in aid of the Atalanta Fund in the bath of the Royal Naval Hospital Schools at Greenwich on Wednesday afternoon; Mr. Lovibond officiating as starter.

Party riots have occurred at Portadown, Dungannon, and other places. At Dungannon on Monday night the police, in attempting to disperse the mob, used their firearms, causing the death of one man and wounding sixteen others.

The autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held at Hawick on the 24th inst., and at Galashiels on the 26th inst. Mr. Whitwell, M.P., will be president of both meetings.

A Parliamentary return shows that to Dec. 31, 1879, the amount issued from the British Treasury for interest and management of the Imperial Ottoman Guaranteed Loan of 1855 was £138,469, of which £105,458 had been repaid.

Mr. Gray, M.P., having finally declined to accept the position of Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1881, Mr. George Moyers, LL.D., was unanimously nominated, on Monday, at a meeting of the municipal council of Dublin.

Mr. George Lees Underhill, J.P., ex-Mayor of Wolverhampton, has been presented with a handsome silver fruit-stand, valued at 250 guineas, together with a portrait of himself, as a mark of respect and esteem.

The annual report of the Markets Committee of the Corporation of London shows that the Central Meat, Poultry, and Provision Markets in Smithfield continue to prosper. The building contract for the new Fruit and Vegetable Market, undertaken last March, is in progress.

A coffee tavern was on Tuesday opened at Kingston, which, by permission of Prince Leopold, was called the Leopold Tavern. His Royal Highness is a shareholder, and shares are also held by Lady Brabazon, Sir Henry Peek, Bart., M.P., the Mayor of Kingston, and several magistrates.

The directors of the North British Railway Company have appointed Mr. W. H. Barlow, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the Tay Bride. Mr. Barlow was one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the cause of the disaster.

Mr. M. A. Bass, M.P., speaking last Saturday at the opening of a free library at Smethwick, strongly insisted on the importance, indeed the necessity, of technical education, if the British working-classes were to compete successfully with foreign workmen.

On Monday the Lynn and Fakenham Railway was opened throughout for traffic, having been inspected on Saturday by General Hutchinson. The line is about twenty miles in length, and its construction was first proposed in 1845. Powers have been obtained for its extension to Norwich.

The "crowning of the Rosière" was among last Saturday's fêtes at the Alexandra Palace, when Helen Capel, of Walworth, was the "Rose Queen." She had been selected for industry and good conduct, and for having supported an aged parent.

The Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen on Saturday last held their annual festival at the Crystal Palace. A time-piece and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns, were presented to Mr. Joseph Newton, C.E., the president of the association a position which he has held for twenty-one years.

While the Rev. Mr. M'Fadden, parish priest of Derrybeg, in the county of Donegal, was saying mass on Sunday in his church, which is built over a rivulet, there came a flood, which entered the building, rising to a height of ten feet, and drowning, it is supposed, fifteen persons. The priest himself escaped with difficulty by climbing a window.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week was, of live stock an increase, and of fresh meat a decrease, when compared with the preceding week. The totals were as follows:—2465 cattle, 4955 sheep, 363 pigs, 3256 quarters of beef, 370 carcases of mutton, and 145 carcases of pigs.

The Lord Mayor, with the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, left London last Saturday for Brussels, to attend the fêtes in celebration of the anniversary of Belgian Independence. His Lordship and the Lady Mayoress will also visit the Austrian Tyrol, returning to the Mansion House about the middle of September.

A Parliamentary return, issued yesterday week, shows that, since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, 390 vessels have been detained as defective, and 125 as overladen. Of the former, 376 were found unsafe, while the whole of the overladen ships were, on inspection, declared unsafe. Of the latter, 102 were iron steamers.

Mr. J. Dent-Dent has been appointed chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, in place of Mr. Leeman, resigned. Mr. Arthur Fitch, formerly assistant-secretary, has been appointed secretary of the Great Northern Railway Company, in the place of the late Mr. Alexander Forbes; and Mr. William Latter, of the general manager's department, has been appointed assistant-secretary, in the place of Mr. Fitch.

The Clothworkers' Company have offered £1000 towards the building of a new wing to the Mechanics' Institute at Keighley as a technical school, on condition that at least £4000 be subscribed locally. Mr. Isaac has promised another £1000 towards the new building. The Clothworkers' Company have also increased their annual contribution towards the maintenance of the Keighley Weaving School from £50 to £100.

Mr. Raphael Tuck, the fine-art publisher, has offered fourteen prizes, amounting to £500, for the best original sets of designs for Christmas and New-Year cards, in either water-colours or oil. Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., and Mr. G. H. Boughton, R.A., have consented to act as judges, and the competitive designs will be exhibited in October next at the Dudley Gallery.

Several thousand Irishmen from all parts of Scotland held a Home Rule gathering last Saturday in Glasgow. They marched through the principal streets to Maryhill, where resolutions were adopted to the effect that our land laws must be assimilated to those of the Continent, that a few years will show whether the democracy of Great Britain and Ireland or the House of Lords shall conquer, and that legislation for Ireland can be effected only in Dublin. Later in the day some rioting took place.

The new arrangement, which will afford admission to public hospitals of patients who are able and desirous of paying towards their maintenance, is about to receive a trial at St. Thomas's Hospital. The Adelaide and Alice Wards will be prepared for "paying patients." The other two wards in the same block—viz., Mary and Florence—are at present empty; and the idea is that, should the paying system be found to work, the wards just named may also be brought into requisition in the same manner.

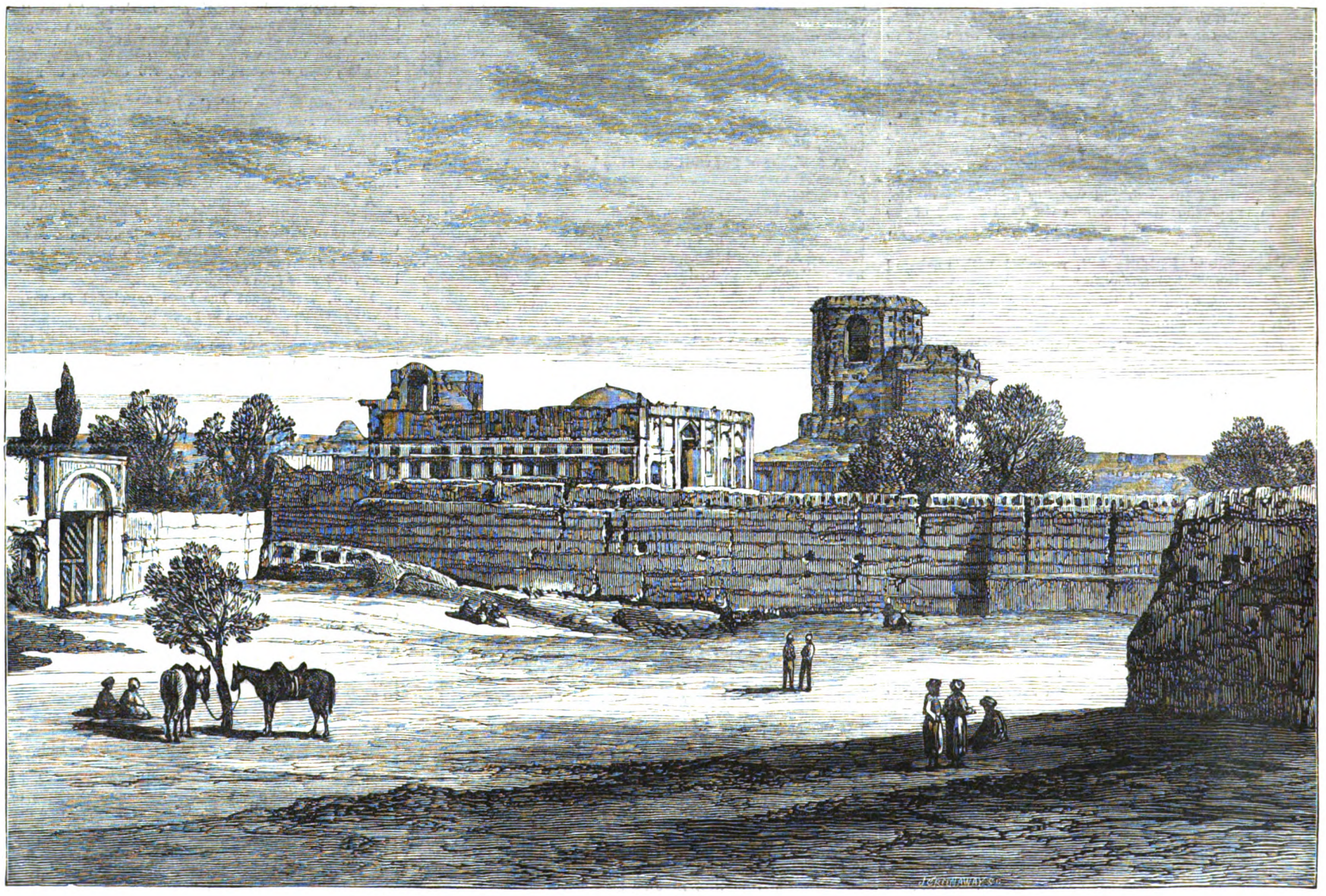
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

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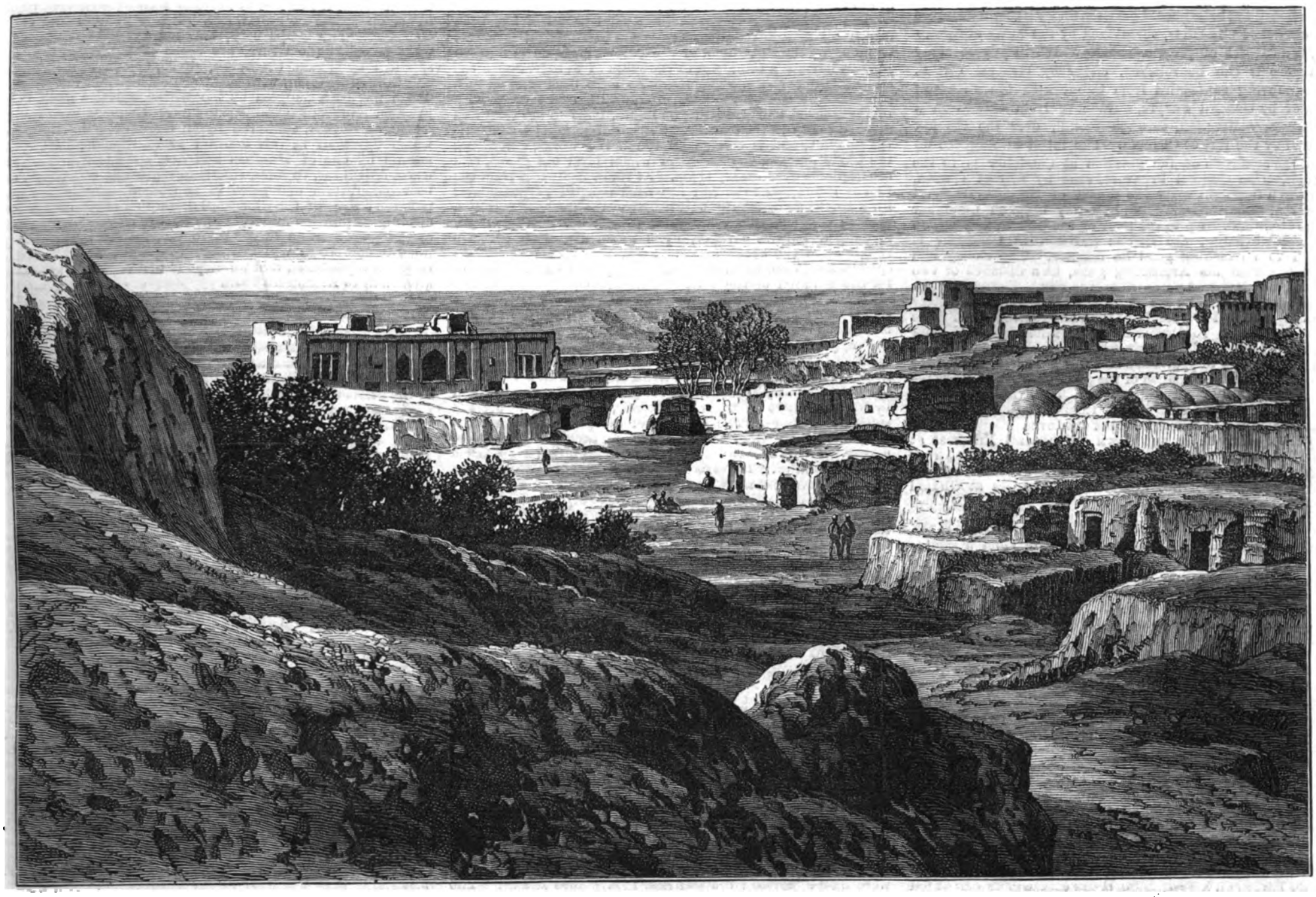


THE ARGANDAB VALLEY, SHOWING HILLS OF THE BABU WULU PASS ON THE RIGHT.

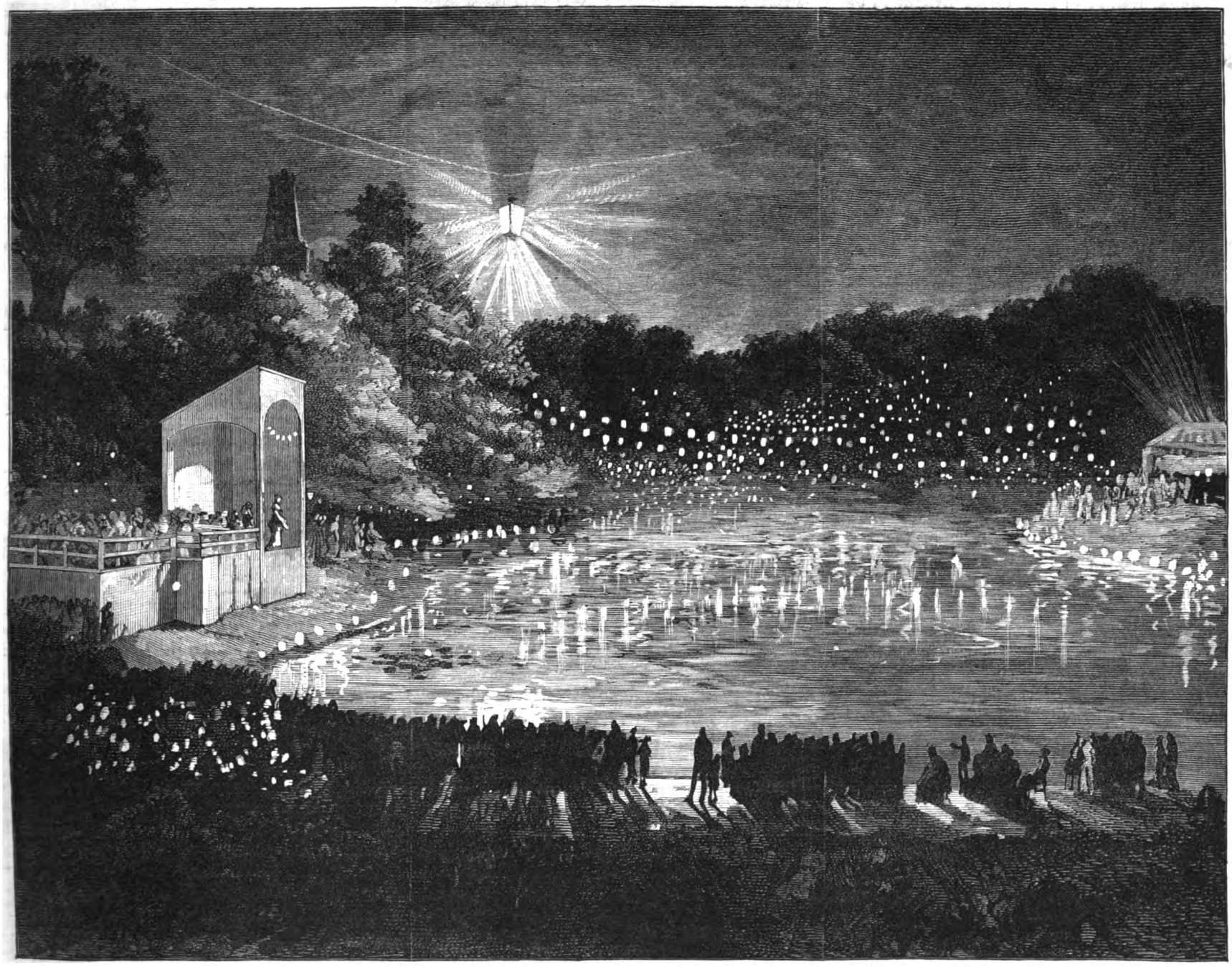


THE CITADEL AT CANDAHAR.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: INTERIOR OF THE FORT OF KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE LAKES AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The position of the beleaguered garrison under General Primrose in the citadel of Candahar, threatened by the army of Ayoub Khan, is a subject of present anxiety. It will yet be many days before it can be relieved, either by General Sir F. Roberts, moving southward from Cabul with ten thousand troops, or by General Phayre, advancing from Quetta in a north-westerly direction, through Pishin, over the Khojak Pass, and by the fort of Chaman. The latest intelligence we have of the condition of the garrison at Candahar is to the 11th inst., from General Primrose, sent by why of Quetta, which was a fortnight after the defeat of Brigadier-General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud, half-way between Candahar and the Helmund. Up to the hour of the present writing, on Wednesday evening, the British garrison at Candahar is reported to be making good its defence. The enemy had opened fire with his Armstrong guns, at a distance of two thousand five hundred yards from the city. The damage so far was very slight. In the morning and evening a musketry fire was opened at the walls from the villages situated on three sides of the town. A Fusilier had been killed and two other wounded. Several of the natives had been wounded. There was a good supply of provisions and water for the garrison for forty-five days. The strength of the garrison was as follows:—1243 effective European soldiers and 3386 Native troops, besides a total of 382 sick. It was rumoured that the enemy intend to attack on the south side of the town.

Ayoub's strength is put down by General Primrose at 10,000, but this is probably an under estimate. The 5th of September is the time mentioned for General Sir F. Roberts to reach Candahar, if not delayed by hostilities at Ghuzni or at Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

CANDAHAR AND THE ARGANDAB VALLEY.

One of our Illustrations presented this week, from a photograph by Dr. Whylock and Major A. G. Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers, gives a different view of the Citadel at Candahar from that which was given in our last. It is the north side, with a portion of the city wall, 20 ft. high and 20 ft. thick, and the city gate, which is shown to the left hand. The castellated building within, formerly the Afghan Governor's Palace, is also conspicuous in this view. A minute description both of the Citadel and the town of Candahar has been published in this Journal of the last two weeks.

The camp of Ayoub Khan is about five miles west of Candahar, on the road to Herat crossing the Argandab river. It is at Kokoran, a lonely village, says the *Daily Telegraph*, "enclosed by the usual mud walls and having close by an inclosure strongly walled, the residence of Nur Mahomed, the Sartip, or commander of cavalry. This chief was in command of the Afghan horse, which on two occasions during the late campaign attempted to oppose the advance of General Stewart upon Candahar, and his son is now reported to be trying to raise the Ghilzai tribes in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai against us.

"From Kokoran the road leads due east to Candahar, the traveller having on his left hand broad expanses of cultivated ground, sloping gradually towards the Argandab River, and interspersed with orchards of peach, apricot, and nectarine. On his right lies a stony range, which throws out frequent spurs, long and sloping, up to and across the road. The two highest points are some 800 ft. above the level of the river, and one of these was used during our occupation of the city as a signalling-tower, from which sun messages were flashed by heliograph to the turret in 'the General's garden,' and thence to the tower in the citadel.

"After advancing two miles along this road, the enemy would reach the end of the range, after which the road, suddenly dipping, leads across several water-courses, offering, however, no obstacles to the progress of artillery, as all are carefully ramped, while the last and most important is bridged. Crossing the bridge, a village is found lying to right and left, the walls brightened at this season with a thick, tangled growth of the 'bhendie' cucumber and its yellow, star-like flower, and the road, skirting the point of a rocky spur, is shaded by an avenue of fine old mulberry-trees.

"At this point, marked by a building in the rear of the 'Engineer's lines,' the chief canal from the Argandab crosses the road by the bridge which we have already mentioned, and runs alongside the road all the way to the Herat Gate of the city. With an orchard or two on the right hand and our abandoned cantonments on the left, the road, now within two miles of the city walls, traverses an expanse of cultivated ground, in which fields of Indian corn and barley alternate with broad patches of lucerne and clover, and here and there clusters of red rose-bushes, a flower of which the Afghan is especially fond, and which he cultivates in great perfection. Half a mile from the Herat Gate stand some groves of remarkably fine trees, mulberry and poplars, watered by the canal which flows by at their feet, and carefully tended by some fakeers, whose pious duty it is to see to the well-being of the Pirs' tombs shaded by them.

"The whole road, therefore, from Kokoran to the Herat Gate, some five miles, offers no obstacle—except at the bridge and junction of the road and the canal—to an army advancing in fighting order. For bombardment, the artillery would find excellent position in our abandoned cantonments, the walls of which would suffice to offer the best possible cover to even larger batteries than Ayoub Khan possesses. Here, however, he would be exposed to the guns of the citadel, which, at this range of about 2500 yards, would be certain to make capital practice; so that it is very likely that Ayoub Khan will resist the dangerous temptation offered by these buildings, and will, after crossing the bridge, pass to the south of the road, between the water-courses, and take up position for some of his batteries among the walled orchards and villages which lie in the prolongation of the line of road that crosses the city from the Cabul to the Herat Gates. Here he would be quite secure from the guns of the citadel, for not only is the range too long a one for effective practice, but the position is virtually invisible from the level of the guns on the citadel, in consequence of the city walls, which are the same height as those of the citadel, intervening. Of course, General Primrose could mount a gun on the central and highest bastion of the fort, from which he could shell Ayoub Khan's position; but this, at the best, could hardly do more than annoy the enemy."

The foregoing description of the country westward of Candahar, which is likely to be the field of battle when Sir Frederick Roberts or General Phayre come to relieve the besieged garrison, will be read with much interest. It mentions the "stony range, with spurs long and sloping," of which we give an Illustration, likewise from one of Major Owen's and Dr. Whylock's photographs, in our view of the Argandab Valley, showing the hills of the Baba Wulu Pass on the right.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

Next to Candahar and General Primrose, the safety of the British garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the road north of Candahar towards Ghuzni and Cabul, has excited much solicitude. We present a view of the interior of this fortress, having published an exterior view of it during the campaign at the commencement of the war.

The following description of Khelat-i-Ghilzai has been drawn up by the War Office:—"Khelat-i-Ghilzai is a fort standing on the right bank of the Tarnak river, on an isolated plateau having a command to the south of 5773 ft. above the surrounding country. The ramparts have been scarped to a great height out of the face of the hill, and riveted with bricks made of kneaded straw and mud, built up in layers and allowed to dry in the sun. A substantial parapet surmounts the rampart, and is carried all round the works, embracing the whole plateau, the slopes of which form the glacis, and are in places exceedingly steep. At six or eight feet from the foot of the rampart the hill has been scarped perpendicular for a height of about eight feet. Near the western face is a mass of conglomerate, some eighty or one hundred feet high, forming a natural cavalier, upon which a gun en barbette ranges upon the works below. From this rock two copious springs flow, affording an abundant supply of excellent water for the garrison of the fort. There are two gateways: the main one is on the south side. The approach to it is steep, and is well flanked by the works on the left. The other gate is on the north side; it has no flanking defences, and the approach to it is comparatively easy, for the large masses of conglomerate which are scattered about would afford good cover from which to keep down any fire which might be opened on a party approaching the gate. Within the fort and between the two gates is the bazaar, containing at present some thirty shops. The quarters of the garrison are ranged round the ramparts; the magazine is near the south-west corner. There are two extensive granaries, and a residence for the governor. There is no town at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but there are several small walled villages not far from the fort of the north-west. The military importance of Khelat-i-Ghilzai as an advanced post on the road from Candahar to Ghuzni and Cabul is very clear, and the position of the place within the territory of the powerful Ghilzai tribe renders its possession highly valuable in a political sense, for the future course of operations in Afghanistan must depend much upon the attitude of this tribe. In the Afghan campaign of 1878-9 the fort was occupied by British troops, and again in October, 1879, by a force under Brigadier-General Hughes, from Candahar, by which it is still held (January, 1880). Subsequent to which date General Hughes, with a portion of this force, returned to Candahar, leaving a garrison under Colonel Tanner. This garrison was again modified, as under, on General Stewart's advance on Cabul in April, 1880:—Garrison in August, 1880: C-2 R.A., two guns; 3rd Sind Horse, detachment; 66th Foot, two companies; 29th Bombay Native Infantry; about 1100 of all ranks."

The fears generally expressed about the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai seem to be unfounded. If they have sufficient provisions there is little ground for alarm, for the present garrison is stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of infantry and forty-three European artillerymen, entered the fort. Shortly after his arrival, some 300 Sepoys of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry were added, making the garrison nearly 1000 strong. The fortifications of the place had been little more than commenced when Captain Craigie entered it; indeed, along some hundred yards there was neither ditch nor parapet. Captain Craigie set his men to work, and soon the fort became fairly defensible. There was wheat, but no mills, and animal food was scarce. Mills were, however, constructed after many failures; and when the neighbouring villagers, under pressure from the insurgent chiefs, left off bringing in food, sorties were made to carry off sheep. Every sort of hardship, the worst being extreme cold, was borne with admirable cheerfulness by all ranks. Though obliged to be always on the watch against surprise, only a little desultory fighting took place till the spring, when some Ghilzai chiefs took up a position close to the fortress, drawing gradually near, and daily increasing the strength of their force. Towards the middle of May the besiegers began to construct trenches all round the place, working at them only during the night. By the 20th the circuit was completed, and the nearest works were within 250 yards of the enceinte. They were loopholed and very judiciously constructed and arranged. On May 24 the garrison saw through their telescopes that some of the enemy were practising escalading at a distant fort. This intelligence put Captain Craigie on his guard, and he made every preparation to receive the assault which he saw was imminent. Sure enough, in the intense darkness preceding the dawn of May 21 the enemy attacked in dense masses, and having, by means of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, strove gallantly to get over the parapet or through the embrasures. Sword in hand, they continued the struggle for nearly half an hour; at the end of which time day broke, and the enemy, accepting their failure, retired, carrying off many of their dead and wounded. They left, however, 104 corpses close to the enceinte, and a few days later it was ascertained that they had lost in killed and mortally wounded 400 men. The number of the assailants was about 6000. On May 29 Colonel Wymer arrived with a brigade to carry off the little garrison who had so stoutly held their post for nearly seven months. As a reward for their gallantry, the 3rd Shah's Infantry was constituted a regular portion of the Bengal Army, with the designation of "The Regiment of Khelat-i-Ghilzai." Every officer and man who took part in the defence above briefly described received a silver medal, bearing a mural crown, with the superscription of "Khelat-i-Ghilzai," and on the reverse the word "Invicta, 1842." With such glorious memories to stimulate it, we cannot suppose that the garrison of 1880 will resist less sturdily than its predecessor of 1842.

We have received details of the repulse of the Kakars by the garrison of Kuch. It reflects great credit upon the men of the 16th Bombay Infantry, who formed the garrison. The enemy's force is estimated at 2000; the garrison was but 300 strong. The loss of the Kakars was 200 killed around the post and in the pursuit. The British loss was fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALEXANDRA PARK.

The new management of the Alexandra Palace and Park at Muswell-hill provides amusements for a hundred thousand people at a time, and the number of visitors on Bank Holiday was seven or eight thousand above that figure. Our last week's "Echoes" contained the writer's personal testimony in praise of the variety of entertainments furnished by Mr. Willing, the present lessee, to this vast multitude of his customers. The experiment of doing away with all reserved places, and giving equal advantages to every person who pays his or her eightcenpence for the railway journey and admission to the Palace, has proved a great and signal success. For the special occasion of last Thursday, which was the Police Fête, in aid of the funds of the Police Orphanage, there was a programme setting forth many attractions. The Triple Lake or chain of lakes in the ornamental grounds have been illuminated with the electric light on certain evenings, and this light is also sometimes used to illuminate the Grove.

Our Illustration of the beautiful nocturnal scene, which is unequalled in the display of peculiar effect of brilliant artificial lights on sheets of still water, gives a general idea of its character. The lamps used, two for the Lakes and two for what is called the Grove, are those of Crompton's patent, supplied by Messrs. Crompton, of 25, Queen Victoria-street, and worked by them, with their own carbons, on the principle which has been adopted by the British Electric Light Company for its future operations. Four of the galvano-electric machines, class A, contrived by M. Gramme, a description of which appeared in this Journal some time ago, are set in motion by one of Marshall and Son's steam-engines. The whole apparatus, engines, electrical machines, and lamps, can be removed from one place to another without difficulty, so that the effects of the illumination may be easily changed by altering its position and bearings on the surrounding features of the place. It is therefore to be expected that this magnificent exhibition will continue to please, notwithstanding frequent repetitions, and we hope it will become a permanent attraction to Alexandra Park.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The various great national associations for the advancement of science hold their annual meetings during this month and next. Tuesday witnessed the inaugural meeting at Cambridge of the British Medical Association, being the first of the English gatherings this year. The French Association, established a few years ago after the model of the British Association, began its meetings at Rheims on Thursday, M. Krantz, of exhibition fame, being the president-elect. The sections are much more numerous than with us, including medicine and even veterinary surgery. The British Association follows a week after the conclusion of that of France, meeting at Swansea on the 25th, under the presidency of Professor Ramsay, the chief of the geological survey. As the jubilee meeting of the association is to be held at York next year, the Swansea meeting promises to be rather quiet, although the local committee have arranged for a considerable variety of excursions in a district teeming with interest to the geologist as well as the engineer. The public lectures this year will be by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "Primeval Man," Mr. Francis Galton on "Mental Imagery," and Mr. Seebohm on "The North-East Passage." The American Association meets at Boston this year just about the same time as our own, and as that city is so accessible the meeting is likely to be a popular one. Probably the best managed of all these great associations is that of Germany, which, under the name of the German Association of Naturalists and Physicians, meets at Dantsic from Sept. 18 to 24. There are altogether twenty-three sections in this association, more than three times the number in our own. The Germans seem to know better than any other nation how to combine science with play; every day some entertainment or excursion is arranged for, and there are many opportunities during the meeting for the savants enjoying themselves together over their beer and their pipes, the whole concluding with one of those great social gatherings so dear to the hearts of German students. Several of the public lectures are on subjects of great scientific interest. Of course, both in Europe and America there are many other more or less scientific annual meetings at this season, but none so really national as those above mentioned. The Swiss have also an association of a somewhat similar kind; as also have the Russians, the latter meeting under many restrictions.—*Times*.

It was stated in our last issue that Captain G. Fred. Harris is the only officer in the Army wearing the Order of St. John medal for gallantry in saving life on land. This was a mistake. It was granted to Deputy Commissary J. S. Young, to whom the medal was presented by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Major-General commanding the Home District, at a parade of the Guards in review order March 17, 1876. The Princess of Wales is a "Dame Chevalière" of the Order of St. John.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN:
The Shadow of a Life: A Girl's Story. By Beryl Hope. 3 vols.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE:
Book of the Rabbit. Edited by Leonard W. Gill.
Notes on Game and Game-Shooting. By J. J. Manley.

BENTLEY AND SON:
Five Weeks in Iceland. By C. A. De Fonblanque.
Nigh Unto the End; or, a Passage in Sacred Prophecy now in Course of Translation into History Considered. By the Rev. J. C. Boyce.
A Trip to Manitoba. By Mary Fitzgibbon.

BLACK, EDINBURGH:
Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland. Twenty-second Edition.

BOGUE:
Health Primers: The Heart and Its Functions.

CHAMBERS:
The Youth's Companion and Counsellor. By W. Chambers. New Ed.

CHAPMAN AND HALL:
Belles and Ringers. A Novelette. By Hawley Smart.

CHATTO AND WINDUS:
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. II. Earlier Papers, Spanish and American Legends, &c.

"FUN" OFFICE:
Fun on the Sands. A Holiday Book. With Pictures on every page.

GRANT AND CO.:
The Joined-Vowel System of Phonographic Shorthand. Four Parts. Complete in One Volume. By Robert Wailes, M.D.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:
A Daring Voyage Across the Atlantic Ocean by Two Americans, the Brothers Andrews. Log of the Voyage by Captain William A. Andrews. With Introduction and Notes. By Dr. Macaulay.
Tropical Reading Books, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. By E. C. Phillips.
Deaconesses in the Church of England. With a Prefatory Note by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Revised by the Dean of Chester.

HODGES:
The Teherkess and His Victim: Sketches Illustrative of the Moral, Social, and Political Aspects of Life in Constantinople. By a Resident of the Last Three Years.

LONGMANS:
The Englishman's Illustrated Guide Book to the United States and Canada. Seventh Edition.

LOW AND CO.:
Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vol. XI. 1879-80.

MACMILLAN:
White Wings. A Yachting Romance. By William Black. 3 vols.
Riquet of the Turf. A Love Drama.
English Men of Letters: Byron. By John Nichol.

PAUL:
Corydalis. A Story of the Sicilian Expedition. By Edward M. Hawtrey.

REMINGTON:
The Biography of Charles Bradlaugh. By Adolphe S. Headingley.
Love-Songs. By George Barlow.
Steadfast Unto Death: A Tale of the Irish Famine of To-day. By Mrs. Berens.

RIDGWAY:
Irish Distress and its Remedies. A Visit to Donegal and Connaught in 1880. By James H. Tuke.

SAMUEL TINSLEY:
The Conventual and Other Poems. By A. B. E.
Mildred Forrester; or, A Tale of Our Times. By Adma.
Dona Perfecta. A Tale of Modern Spain. By B. Perez Galdos. Translated by D. P. W.
The Claims of Labour; or, Serfdom, Wagedom, and Freedom. By Wordsworth Donisthorpe.

SMITH AND ELDER:
Round About a Great Estate. By Richard Jefferies.
Oliver Constable, Miller and Baker. By Sarah Tytler. 3 vols.

SPON:
Society of Engineers: Transactions for 1879.

STANFORD:
Our Experimental Cruise, Single-handed, in the "Procyon," Seventon Lugger. By R. T. McMuller.

STOCK:
A Pathway of Song. By T. Smith.
A Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle. By Dame Juliana Berners. Being a Facsimile Production of the First Book on the Subject of Fishing printed in England by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster in 1496. With an Introduction by the Rev. M. G. Watkins.

WARD AND CO.:
Fragments of Verse. By Henrietta A. Duff.

WARNE AND CO.:
How We are Governed. By Albany de Fonblanque. Fourteenth Edition. Revised to Present Date by Smalman Smith.

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NEW BOOKS.

Curiosities of the Search-Room, by the author of Flemish Interiors (Chapman and Hall), is a collection of romantic wills and incidents anent testators and intestates, from the time of Noah (who, we are told, had a good deal of land at his disposal) to the present. The title is not happily chosen, for few, if any, of the wills quoted are the result of the author's personal research in the "Search-Room" at the Will Office; indeed, his description of this room in the preface belongs to what is known as the reading-room. They have been practically wholly, and not in part as put by him, diligently sought "in works of many classes, periods, and localities, not excluding the contemporary press." He has certainly diligently perused for a series of years the *Illustrated London News*, for we recognise many of the wills as being verbatim copies of the original reports that have appeared in the columns of this Paper. Extracts from other papers are carefully acknowledged; but the *Illustrated London News*, to which the author is so much indebted, and from which, by-the-by, these extracts have been mostly copied, is never once mentioned. We have it impressed on us in this book that it is not safe to act in the matter of a will without consulting a solicitor; we should think it equally dangerous for authors to write upon legal subjects unless they are learned in the law. We are informed that 7 Will. and 1 Vict. "help to throw some light on what is required in a testamentary document;" we were under the impression that the Wills Act (1 Vict.) gave us all the light required, containing as it does all the law as to the making of wills. We are also informed that "all that is necessary in respect to the signature being that the will shall be signed at the foot of each page." This is not required by the Act; the essential thing is that the will shall be signed by the testator "at the foot or end thereof," one signature at the end of the will, if of any number of pages, is sufficient. The two last paragraphs on page 28 are also likely to mislead intending testators, and make them think it possible to make an oral will; but this is not so, for the Wills Act expressly declares "that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing," the only exception it is immaterial to state. We do not know how the conversation related on page 4 between a testator and a lawyer, as to the latter's name being inserted in the will he was making as residuary legatee, merely as a matter "of form, you know," could have come to the knowledge of the author. He must have been too acute a lawyer to let it out; for if he had, notwithstanding the assertion that there was no dislodging the residuary legatee, we venture to say he would assuredly have been ousted. In plays, if an original will has to be produced, it is always brought in written on parchment. We account for this from the fact that most of the dramatists are barristers-at-law; the author falls into the same error, as he speaks of the readers who are perusing the originals committing each "skin" to memory. The ceremony of "Reading the Will," also, of which a long account is given, is more a matter of popular belief than actual practice. At page 86, the State of Pennsylvania is inadvertently spoken of as a city; and it is news to us that "families have been thrown into Chancery for years." The word we usually spell "rhyme" throughout is spelt "rime," except in the index; this may be either an affectation or a step toward spelling reform. We have felt obliged to take exception to some of the author's dicta, but we have been much interested in the other parts of the book. The following anecdote, entitled "Cutting the Gordian Knot," is quite new to us:—A man had a legacy of £2000 left him on condition that he placed half of it in the testator's coffin to be buried with him; the legatee's friend, to whom he announced it, inquired where the money was then, and was told in the bank. "All right," he said; "you write a cheque for £1000, and put it in the old gentleman's coffin, drawn to order." Although most of the wills have been published over and over again, and some are apocryphal, many are taken from books practically unknown and inaccessible to the general reader; and it would need a tour on the Continent to inspect the documents and records laid under contribution by the author. This is the best collection of wills we have seen brought together into one volume, and altogether makes a very readable book. We may add that the binding is got up to look as much like parchment as possible, with part of the old-fashioned commencement to a will impressed on it in Old English characters.

Philhellenism of a pronounced flavour, but not of excessive potency, pervades the pages of *Modern Greece*, by R. C. Jebb, LL.D., Edinburgh (Macmillan and Co.), a volume which contains a mass of instructive facts and observations within a very small compass, and which requires so short a time for perusal that it deserves to be attentively read and considered by every one who takes an interest in the burning questions of the day. For among those questions a prominent place must assuredly be assigned to the future of the Greek Kingdom, which enthusiastic Hellenes and Philhellenes would fain expand to the dimensions—and even beyond them—of the old Roman or Byzantine Empire, whereof Constantinople was the seat. It is easy to understand that Professor Jebb, into whom the Greek spirit may be supposed to have entered to the exclusion of most other influences, should take a sanguine view of the Hellenic race and its prospects. For Hellenic, he will have it, the race still is, holding that "the central fact of all Greek history, from the earliest age down to the present day, is the unbroken life of the Greek nationality." There has always according to him, been a sufficient leaven of the autochthons left to leaven the whole lump of those so-called Greeks who, whether in Asia or in Europe, lay claim to the name of Hellenes and foster ambitious hopes of a coming Hellenic Empire beyond the wildest dreams of the Palæologi. He does not deny that there were in European Greece immigrations of Slavonians, whose numbers and influence may be inferred from the changes in "the old names of places, even the most famous," so that even Marathon and Salamis and Platæa were clean wiped out from the people's memory; and he freely admits that the Asiatic Greeks, by whom "during the whole Byzantine period the Greek nationality was mainly represented," were hybrids from the first. But we are to bear in mind that, though "from 750 to 850 A.D. the Slavonians formed the majority of the population in Greece," yet "the Greeks, being superior in civilisation to the Slavonians, gradually absorbed them;" and that, when "the Turkish conquest broke up the Byzantine system, and dispersed the Byzantine aristocracy of birth and learning," forthwith "the representation of the Greek race goes back from Asia to Europe, and for four hundred years the real core of the Greek nation was the agricultural population of Greece Proper." So be it; there is no desire here to vilipend the modern Greek, or to insinuate that he is not a lineal descendant of Miltiades, Pericles, Phidias, Socrates, and Plato. We are bidden, moreover, to draw a conclusion in favour of continuous Greek nationality from the wonderful way, if all things be considered, in which the original language has been preserved, so that "the chief difference now remaining between Old and Modern Greek is one which exists between old and modern languages generally." So be it again; but it may be permissible to suggest the question whether the phenomenon be not due less to any spark of Hellenic nationality than to the reverent care with which a few "barbarians" have from time immemorial watched over the literary treasures received by them from Greece, and without which the Greek language of to-day, the pride of the modern Hellene, would probably never have had its vocabulary "purged of alien words, Slavonian, Turkish, Italian, Albanian," nor its grammar "cleared of many corruptions," but would have remained for ever a polyglot monstrosity, enough to make Aristarchus, the grammarian, turn in his grave. Some persons may think, not altogether unreasonably, that Greek orthodoxy rather than Greek nationality is at the root of the matter; and that persecuted, enslaved co-religionists, having at their command a name to conjure with, a name carrying with it prestige of race and of all that is honoured among men, would not be slow to make the best of the accident, boldly claiming unbroken lineage and boldly working back to the old spell-exerting language. "Such cunning they who dwell on high have given to the Greek." But however all this may be, whether all the modern Hellenes be of the seed of Hellen, or of Abraham, or of some Slavonian, or not, it is undeniable that Professor Jebb's is a most entertaining as well as instructive volume, which whosoever reads it will remember with feelings of pleasure and respect.

Middle-aged English newspaper readers, and especially those who used to attend public meetings, will recollect the huge popularity of Louis Kossuth when he came to this country in 1851. The Gambetta of Hungary, who had been detained two years in Asiatic Turkey, instead of being given up to Austrian Imperial tender mercies, charmed the hearts of the million by his prophetic eloquence and his romantic personality. He afterwards subsided into a second-rate literary and political journalist, not much heard of except during our Russian War. But in 1859, when Napoleon III. joined Cavour and Victor Emmanuel to drive Austria out of Northern Italy, there seemed a chance for Kossuth to obtain French aid in the emancipation of his own country. He has now related, in a volume entitled *Memories of My Exile*, the translation of which is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin, what he did in that year, and what others promised but failed to do. We are compelled, by a sense of historical probability, to take some of these disclosures with a certain degree of reserve. Many of the distinguished personages whose dealings with M. Kossuth, on behalf of the Hungarian revolutionary party, are here described, have passed away from this world. Not only the late Emperor of the French, the late King of Sardinia, and Count Cavour, but Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and several active members of the English Liberal party in 1859, are no longer here to admit or deny the correctness of these statements. It is an undoubted and notorious fact of history that the authors of the Italian War did accept Kossuth's offer to draw away the Hungarian troops from the service of the Austrian Empire; and they probably gave him some vague hopes of direct or indirect assistance to an insurrection which he proposed to stir up in Hungary. But we find it difficult to believe that the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of State, at the request of the late Mr. Charles Gilpin, furnished M. Kossuth with letters written by themselves, which he was to show, with their consent, to the Emperor Napoleon, pledging her Majesty's Government to a friendly neutrality in case the war should extend to Hungary. Plainly speaking, we disbelieve this statement of M. Louis Kossuth's altogether. It is very strange that M. Kossuth should have lost those wonderful letters of the two English Liberal statesmen, and that he should possess no copies of them. The originals, he says, were delivered to him by Mr. Gilpin in the first week of June, immediately before the opening of the new Parliament, by which the Liberal party had arranged to overthrow Lord Derby's Government. He states that these letters were written in accordance with a previous express agreement, for the assurance of that section of the party to which Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson, as well as Mr. Gilpin, belonged. It is not improbable that Lord Palmerston and the other Whig leaders may have given to those gentlemen a written assurance that the Government which they were about to set up would preserve its neutrality in the war between France and Austria. What remains to us quite incredible, notwithstanding M. Kossuth's assertion, is that they or Mr. Gilpin, who is also dead and unable to speak, ever authorised him to show any such letters to the Emperor Napoleon, as he says he did, in the camp at Valeggio a month afterwards. He tells us how, conducted by M. Pietri, he waited on the Emperor, with whom he had already had an interview at the Tuileries on May 5, when he had promised the Emperor to procure, by his influence in England, this very arrangement. M. Kossuth had undertaken that the Whigs should come into power, taking one or two members of "the Cobden party" into office, upon condition of not interfering to save the Austrian Empire from complete destruction. M. Kossuth, having performed this work, carried the original letters of the English Cabinet Ministers, binding their Government, to the French military head-quarters. "Indeed!" said the Emperor. "May I see them?" And so M. Kossuth handed him the letters, which "seemed to interest him very much; he read them one after another, smiling every now and again, and shook his head as if astonished." What became of the letters, M. Kossuth does not know; whether he left them with the Emperor, or if they were consigned to the keeping of the Hungarian National Committee. It seems that Messrs. Daniel Iranyi and Nicholas Puky, secretary and treasurer of that committee, know nothing of these remarkable documents. Let M. Kossuth find them if he can, so that Englishmen who knew Lords Palmerston and Russell may be satisfied about this curious incident. Or perhaps Mr. Gilpin's executors, or possibly Mr. Milner Gibson, can throw some light on the subject.

The annual fête on behalf of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Twickenham, took place on Thursday, at the Alexandra Palace. In December last there were 233 children enjoying the benefits of the institution, which has the patronage of her Majesty. This year forty-four children have been admitted, and the number is only limited by the funds at the disposal of the committee. Special attractions were provided for this fête, and in the evening there were fireworks.

During the night of Thursday, Aug. 12, Encombe House, Dorset, the residence of Lord Eldon, was entered by burglars, and property exceeding in value £20,000 was stolen. Thirty pounds in gold and silver was carried off, and the remainder of the booty comprised a large seal (stated to be probably that portion of the Great Seal of George III. which was presented to Lord Chancellor Eldon by George IV.) twelve silver table spoons; marked with the Eldon crest (lion's head and coronet), eleven silver tea spoons, one necklace, two diamond bracelets, one diamond brooch, one square diamond brooch which had contained a miniature, one large sapphire stone set in gold, one silver sugar basin, one diamond tiara resembling in style the bracelets, and one pair of silver sugar tongs.

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THE MONTHS: AUGUST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE MONTHS: AUGUST.

As though conscious that the beauty of her youth is losing its freshness, Summer, in this her latest month, makes a supreme effort to captivate us with her charms, and to the soft blue skies and wealth of verdure with which she has hitherto favoured us, adds yellow corn-fields and purple moorlands. No longer has the umbrageous foliage of the trees that emerald transparency, which, in the sweet fresh days of June, revealed to us a delicate tracery of veins in every leaf; the tints of the foliage are darker, and the texture is grosser; the beautiful leaves are, truth to say, becoming a trifle faded and soiled. Our matronly summer, however, has about her a freshness of verdure even yet, in the aftermaths that are springing from the hay-fields, which beneficent rains have done their best to rejuvenise; but the aftermaths are but a poor recompense for the meadows and the leaves of June and July, and so she gives us the golden corn-fields and purple moors to solace us.

First of the cereals to ripen are the rye and the oats. Exquisitely fair when the stalks and blades were still green and the grain yet unripe, the oat crops are even lovelier now that they have assumed the yellow tints of harvest, the delicate heads of spray nodding—so gracefully—in every passing zephyr. Scarcely less pretty than the nodding oats are the fields of "waving" barley—which last adjective, though indiscriminately applied to all the cereals, seems to us to belong *par excellence* to the pale-hued barley, whose stooping heads of bearded grain are more prone than the trembling oats and rye, or than the more erect wheat, to swaying undulations like the billowy swell on the ocean's breast. And the wheat-fields, how splendid they look, gleaming out on the hill slopes "like golden shields cast down from the sun." Nor is it only when Phœbus dominates the ethereal vault that the corn-fields charm us with their restless quiverings. Dian's fair light gives them an aspect lovely beyond compare, especially during the latter part of the month, when she will shed upon the earth a brighter lustre than at any other time of all the year. Let us hope that the nights bordering on the 20th of the current month will be cloudless, for then occurs the annual phenomenon of an immediate supply of light after sunset; thus enabling the husbandman to continue the ingathering of the harvest to any hour of night he pleases, though, possibly, now that the sickle is giving place to the more expeditious reaping-machine, harvest may not require so much pushing as in the "good old times." However, whether the reapers be in the field or in the beerhouse, the sight of the corn-fields by moonlight is one that should not be missed. Scarcely has the sun sunk in his crimson bed, when, on the opposite side of the heavens, perchance from behind a dark outline of trees or a dusky hill, ascends majestically the Harvest Moon, bathing the half-cut fields in a flood of silvery splendour that is intensified by dark shadows from the trees and hedges.

Very pretty was it, in days not long ago, to see the reapers take their places in the corn-fields "soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky"—

> In fair array, each by the lass he loves,
> To bear the rougher part, and mitigate
> By nameless gentle offices her toil.

But the poetry of the corn-fields, like that of the hay-fields, is dying out before the march of intellect and machinery. The reaping-machine cuts down the grain quicker than half a dozen sickles, portioning off, as quickly as it cuts, trim bunches of corn ready for the sheaf-makers; and so the buxom country maids, and a lot of men to boot, can be dispensed with. Nor, in this practical age, is there time for the rural revels that used to grace the Harvest Home—the crowning of the wheat-sheaves with flowers, the dancing, the wassailing, and all the rest of the uncivilised Saturnalia. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

Now that the corn is turning yellow and the summer losing its freshness, now that the birds have grown weary of singing and the flowers of blooming, flits the town to the country. Some there are, of course, who, year after year, can find no rest for their jaded spirits unless they are on the Continent; but of those who are pouring out of town, there is a goodly army who find plenty of charming nooks on their native seaboard—who think the wooded vales of England quite lovely enough, Ireland green enough, Wales and Cornwall and Scotland romantic enough, our moorlands wild enough. For the unfortunates who can only snatch a holiday of a few brief weeks the seaside or a rural vale offers, perhaps, the greatest rest. But for those who have longer respite from the turmoil of town, and to whom the Long Vacation is not the only holiday of the year, what scenes can charm more potently, in the purple month of August, than the wild and trackless moors? To the sportsman none—we mean the genuine lover of manly exercise, not the spurious sportsman who cares only for the murderous battue!

Where in Nature's grand domain shall we meet with sublimer aspects of scenery or air more bracing than in the heathery solitudes over whose purple expanses skims on whirring wing the beautiful game bird, doomed, after the fateful Twelfth, to a life of fluttering fear and peril? What a change of scene is here, from the heated ball-rooms and crowded parks and dusty streets, to the heath-clad mountains of Scotland, or the rolling uplands of the North of England, with their dashing torrents and cool clear burns to cross, their rugged heights to climb, and everywhere the pure exhilarating air! Now we are knee-deep in the ling and other heathers—now emerge on a smoother path, where the blue harebells ring out a tender chime to the song of the mountain breezes—now we are down in the tangled marshy bed of an old water-course, or

> Where coots in rushy dingle hide,
> And moorhens shun the day.

Down here, among the reedy haunts of water-birds, a sense of loneliness, perhaps, creeps over us, which is only intensified when we hear suddenly the startled cry of a curlew that, rising on ample wing, wheels off into deeper solitudes; but the next instant we forget our loneliness as we watch the reeling and tumbling in mid-air of a flock of plovers, or flush a snipe from its hiding-place among the reeds. But the scene is ever changing, and anon we are tracking a mountain torrent to its source—catching sight, perchance, for a moment, of the snow-white throat and breast of the dipper, or water-ouzel, as he stands perched on a rock in the centre of the stream that with ceaseless clamour rushes down its rocky bed from the high lands above. And now again we are in the dry upland wilds, where the heather is thick about us, and where ever and anon flies before us *the* bird of the moors, the wild red grouse, now fluttering, now sailing, now on rapid wings; and here and and there, with his loud call notes challenging our right of approach, a ring-ouzel darts past us, his white necklace glistening in the sun. And when the sun goes down, how splendid then are the fire-streaked masses of purple heath!—there is a momentary scene of desolation as he sinks behind the hills; but almost immediately after rises, as if by magic, the fair orb of Night, and sheds her pure soft light upon a scene more solemnly sublime, though perhaps less charming, than she gives us in the yellow harvest-fields.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert and the Duke of Aosta passed through Ivrea on Tuesday on their way to the Castello di Sarre, in the valley of Aosta, where Queen Margherita is now staying. His Majesty and the Duke met with a cordial reception from the inhabitants.

Last Sunday the flag presented by the Roman ladies to the ironclad bearing the name of the capital was handed over to the officer in command, Captain Caimi. A special train conveyed the naval and municipal authorities and numerous guests to Civita Vecchia, off which the Roma was anchored, and a string of boats towed by a steam-launch took them on board. The ceremony evoked several patriotic speeches, and was followed by a social entertainment.

BELGIUM.

The Senate on Saturday last unanimously adopted the bill passed on the previous day by the Chamber of Representatives enabling the Government to grant an amnesty to deserters from the Belgian army living abroad.

In connection with the celebration of the fiftieth year of Belgian Independence, a political fête was held at Brussels on Monday, the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the entire Ministry, and various deputations from the Army, Navy, and civil bodies going in procession to the Exhibition buildings, where the chief ceremony was performed. The number of people present amounted to perhaps 200,000, and the scene was very brilliant. M. Rogier and the members of the National Congress were enthusiastically received. At half-past one the King and Queen and their two daughters, and the Count and Countess of Flanders, with their children, followed by their suites, arrived, and were loudly cheered by the vast assemblage, while the orchestra and choral societies performed the "Brabançonne." After a number of speeches had been delivered, the King, in reply, thanked the Chamber, the Government, the magistracy, the provinces, and the communes for their affectionate words respecting the dynasty, and congratulated the members present of the Provisional Government and the National Congress of 1830. His Majesty said, further, that the faith which they had had in the wisdom of the people of Belgium had not been deceived. They had endowed it with the most liberal institutions in the world, and success had crowned their work. "When we are now," he added, "celebrating an ever-memorable event, we cannot forget to pay a just tribute of gratitude to the five Great Powers who introduced us into the European family, and who by guaranteeing our neutrality have assured to us peace for fifty years. Strict observers of the duties which they imposed on us in exchange for so great a benefit, let us still assure them that we shall know how to remain faithful to them." The King, after expressing his best hopes for the future welfare of Belgium, concluded:—"I shall join my efforts to yours to work at the common task. My only ambition is to serve my fatherland, as I love it with all my heart and all my soul." The performance of a cantata by the composer M. Lassen then took place, the singers numbering 943.

The Belgian Literary Congress began its sittings on the 12th inst. in the great hall of the Palace of the Academies in Brussels, and the inaugural sitting was honoured by the presence of the King, whose arrival was greeted with loud and hearty applause. M. Rolin Jacquemyns, Minister of the Interior, presided.

GERMANY.

The Empress, travelling from the south to Coblentz, alighted at Darmstadt on the 10th inst., and paid a visit to the Grand Duke and the Grand Ducal family of Hesse. The Empress met at the palace the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were guests of the Grand Duke. Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Darmstadt in the evening.

Professor Nordenskjöld dined with the Emperor William last Saturday, and left Berlin on Sunday morning.

On Monday the Emperor took part in the celebration of the anniversary of the famous charge in the battle of Mars la Tour by the two regiments of Dragoons of the Guard, and addressed the assembled officers.

The Emperor and Empress on Wednesday honoured the Austrian Emperor's birthday by giving a banquet, to which the whole staff of the Embassy was invited.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Emperor William left Ischl on the 11th inst. He dined in the Imperial villa, and afterwards, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, drove to the railway-station, where their Majesties took leave of each other, the Emperor William proceeding to Passau. During the forenoon the Emperor of Austria paid a visit to the Emperor William and remained with him half an hour. According to Berlin telegrams, the interview is believed to have been "a highly satisfactory one."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Wednesday being the fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, all the newspapers published congratulatory articles. The streets were gaily decorated with flags, even in the remotest parts of the capital, and telegrams from all the provinces announced preparations to celebrate the anniversary.

The International Corn and Seed Market, Vienna, was opened on Monday, Herr Maschauer, of Vienna, being elected president, and Herr Sting, of Stuttgardt, vice-president. Statistics published of this year's crops in Austria-Hungary estimate the condition to be as follows, taking the average at 100.—Wheat, 98; rye, 97; barley, 109, and oats, 107. The quantity available for export is estimated as follows:—Wheat, 5,000,000; rye, 6,000,000, and oats, 4,000,000 centals.

RUSSIA.

Sentence has been pronounced by the Military District Court at Kieff on the twenty-one individuals charged with forming an illegal society, with the object of overthrowing the existing order of the State. Two were sentenced to be hanged, three to twenty years' penal servitude, and the remaining sixteen to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, varying from ten to fifteen years.

The lower part of St. Petersburg, the Ligofka quarter, has been devastated by a great fire.

General Skobeleff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg contradicting the rumour of his having been taken prisoner.

AMERICA.

Speaking at a soldiers' meeting at Columbus on the 11th inst., President Hayes congratulated his hearers upon the measure of prosperity which was bringing such a tide of immigration as was never before known in the United States, the only country of the globe which constantly gained population from every other.

The United States Commissioner for the International Exhibition, to be held in New York in 1883, have begun their sittings, and have effected the preliminary organisation.

A New York telegram states that the American team, composed of six members, has won the international rifle-match at Creedmore, beating the Canadians by 1273 to 1235 points.

Eureka, in Nevada, has again been almost destroyed by fire.

A formal declaration has been made by the cattle dealers at Chicago, in regard to statements recently made abroad that unhealthy cattle have been shipped from that port. They declare that the condition of the stock offered on that market was never better than at the present time.

Twenty deaths resulted from a collision last week on the New Jersey Railway.

Mr. Evarts has been informed by the Chinese Minister at Washington that the Chinese Government has decided to revoke the existing decree prohibiting Chinamen from engaging in commerce with foreign ports, and hereafter will give the greatest latitude to Chinese merchants desirous of engaging in foreign trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Arrangements have been made for Sir Bartle Frere to return to England in the Union Steam-Ship Company's Royal mail-packet leaving Cape Town on Sept. 14.

Letsea, the Basuto chief, has occupied Thaba and Bosigo without encountering any opposition on the part of Masupha.

INDIA.

A large and influential meeting has been held at Bombay, under the presidency of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor, at which a subscription was opened for the relief of the families of the soldiers who have fallen in Afghanistan, and 54,000 rupees were collected.

M. Giana, Vice-President of the Roumanian Chamber, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

In the Presidency of Bengal 1264 persons were killed by wild animals and 9515 by snakes last year. In the same period the number of cattle destroyed was upwards of 12,000.

Cologne Cathedral, begun on Aug. 14, 1248, was finally completed on Saturday last, Aug. 14—the last stone of the cross ornamenting the top of the pinnacle of the second of the two great spires being then fixed in its place. As the flags triumphantly floated on the towers, on the consummation of the work, the citizens manifested considerable enthusiasm.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt arrived at Copenhagen on Monday morning. A telegram in the *Standard* says that the crowd cheered vociferously, and thousands stationed themselves before the Hôtel d'Angleterre all day. The King has invited her to take a trip in the Royal yacht. According to the same authority, Mdlle. Bernhardt is to give five representations at £250 each.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been selected by the Horse Guards, with several other officers, to attend the autumn manœuvres of the German army, which promise to be of more than ordinary interest. Captain Turner is to be one of Sir Garnet's staff, and Sir Howard Elphinstone will attend the Duke of Connaught, who will lead his illustrious regiment, the Ziethen Hussars, belonging to the 6th Cavalry Brigade, and the 3rd, or Brandenburg Army Corps.

The report, which appeared in a few early copies of our impression last week, that the steamer Jeddah, from Singapore, had foundered off Cape Gardafui with about 1000 pilgrims on board, was quickly contradicted; the Jeddah, with the passengers and crew all safe, being towed into Aden by the Ocean Steam-Ship Company's steamer Antenor, a few hours after she had been left to what seemed an inevitable fate. The captain of the Jeddah appears to have thought the vessel was going to founder, abandoned her, and brought the report to Aden that she had foundered.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of this association, which was held last week in Cambridge, was the most successful that the society ever held.

The principal feature of public interest on the 11th inst. was the conferring of honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris; Professor Donders, of Utrecht; Sir W. Jenner, Sir William Gull, Sir George Burrows, Mr. William Bowman, the Rev. S. Haughton, Mr. Joseph Lister, Dr. O'Connor, Mr. John Simm, and Dr. Andrew Wood.

On the 12th inst. the report of the Committee on Medical Reform was discussed and adopted. Mr. Holmes gave the address on surgery, and the gold medal of the association, voted to Dr. W. Farr, who was absent on account of illness, was received on his behalf by Dr. Acland. The members then attended the several sections. Sir J. Paget gave the opening address on Pathology, Dr. W. S. Savory in Surgery, Dr. W. S. Playfair in Obstetric Medicine, Dr. J. Crichton Browne in Psychology, and Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, in Physiology. A meeting of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association was held in the Guildhall. The annual dinner was held in the hall of Trinity College, Professor Humphry presiding. The speakers referred to the new position taken by Cambridge in the provision now being made by the University for affording medical education, and Sir James Paget particularly dwelt upon the efforts of Professor Humphry to urge forward this good work, and to open to the medical student the advantage of a university education. The high position now taken by this large association in advancing science and in stimulating a high code of professional action in general practice and in the public services was also acknowledged.

A meeting was held in the Senate-house on the 13th—Professor Humphry presiding—when Dr. Michael Foster, Prelector in Physiology in Trinity College, gave the address on Physiology before a very full meeting of his brother professional men, including many of the most eminent professors. In the course of his address Dr. Foster spoke upon the unnecessary subjects pressed upon the students in medical examinations, to the exclusion of practical subjects. These useless subjects, he said, might be useful to persons who were to be buyers in wholesale trades, or were about to live in the wilds of Africa, but to men who were about to practice medicine or surgery they were worse than a waste of valuable time and mental power. These remarks were loudly cheered, as were those of Professor Lister, who, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Foster, expressed his sympathy with the views expounded. Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh, in seconding the motion, said he never heard a more suggestive lecture. He was inclined to think, with Dr. Foster, that examinations had been pushed to the utmost limit. The President remarked that a general hope was expressed that the Medical Council should take the subject into consideration at its next meeting. The vote was carried, and the members proceeded to the sections.

In the Public Medicine Section, Mr. Seeley, of Aylesbury, demonstrated "The True and False Cow-pox in the Animal and in Man;" and other papers of interest were placed before the section, by Dr. A. P. Stewart, on "A Proposed Convalescent Home for Patients Recovering from Scarlet Fever;" Dr. Drysdale, on "The Vital Statistics of the east end of London;" Mr. Wilson Hardy, on "Provident Dispensaries and Paying Patients at Hospitals;" and Dr. Sansom, on "The Reform of the Out-patient Department of Hospitals." Mr. Jabez Hogg showed an instrument for detecting the presence of sewer gas in dwelling-houses and buildings. The other sectional work was of a technical character.

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The last general meeting was then held in the Senate-house, and the report of the Parliamentary Bills Committee presented by Mr. Ernest Hart, detailing the political work of the association, the main feature of which was the opposition to the Government Vaccination Bill and the Habitual Drunkards Bill, and the demands for a due recognition of the medical service in the Army and Navy, was received and adopted; and thanks were voted to Mr. Hart for his energetic services.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association came to a close last Saturday, when a large concourse of members visited surrounding places of interest, the observatory of the University forming an especial object of attraction. In the Public Health Section Dr. Jabez Hogg read a paper, and exhibited instruments of considerable value and interest to the public for the detection of sewer gas and other gas leakages; also, a fire-damp and choke-damp indicator, the invention of Mr. F. Ansell. The principle of the instruments is founded on the law of diffusion, which, as is well known, is the natural tendency of gases in close promixity to intermingle in the inverse proportion to the square root of their density. The several instruments, so far, have proved very successful in operation; and, although extremely sensitive, are nevertheless simple in action, and may be put into the hands of anyone unaccustomed to the use of scientific instruments; so that, whether in the hands of the officer of health, the sanitary engineer, or the inspector of nuisances, they may be expected to yield equally happy results, and be found of great utility in saving life.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Arthur Henry, to be Incumbent of Storridge, Herefordshire.
Arkell, John; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
Barber, J. H.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Olave's, Hart-street.
Becker, F. W.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Holbeach.
Bliss, James, Rector of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.
Bokenham, Clifton; Vicar of West Wratling.
Cochrane, J. H. D.; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Everton.
Crossle, George Atkinson; Vicar of Ukeley, otherwise Ugley.
Crump, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Corfe.
Dunlop, Robert Vetch; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Scarborough.
Elrington, C.; Perpetual Curate of Newbarns and Hawcoat, Lancashire.
Farmer, James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Nottingham.
Fisher, Robert; Perpetual Curate of Killington, Westmorland.
Fletcher, Henry William Overstreet; Chaplain, Ostend.
Gardner, Hilton; Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Stanley, West Derby.
Glyn, Henry T.; Rector of Fontmell Magna with West Orchard, Dorset.
Goodrick, John Gray; Vicar of Bulford, Wilts.
Gorton, Charles Reynolds; Vicar of Walesby, Notts.
Hall, Samuel Howard; Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Bucks.
Hawkins, William Webster; Vicar of Hensall-cum-Heck.
Heard, John Bickford; Rector of Woldingham.
Holcroft, Thomas Austen; Vicar of Mitford.
Howard, John; Vicar of Great Plumstead, Norwich.
Hunt, Alfred Leedes; Vicar of Christ Church, St. George-in-the-East.
Hunter, J. W.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Dunkeld.
Jarratt, Frederick; Rector of Goodleigh.
Kitchin, F.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Andrew's.
Knowles, Francis; Perpetual Curate of Silsden.
Knox, Lindsey Neville; Rector of Creeton.
Macfarlane, Thomas; Vicar of Clyro with Bettws Clyro, Radnorshire.
Meurant, Arthur Richardson; Perpetual Curate of Stanley.
Miller, Augustus Jameson: Vicar of Middleton, Leeds.
Oliel, Maxwell Mochluff Ben; Minister of St. Saviour's, South Kensington.
Prickard, W. E.; Rector of Disserth with Bettws Disserth, Radnorshire.
Raikes, Walter Allan; Vicar of Ide Hill.
Rees, Samuel George; Vicar of Abb Kettleby-cum-Holwell.
Robertson, David, Rector of Market Deeping; Rector of Hartlebury.
Smith, Joseph Bernard; Vicar of St. James's, Stubbings, Berks.
Stone, Arthur Edward; Chaplain, Bengal.
Thomas, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Llechoyd, Cardiganshire.
Trower, John; Vicar of Wortley, Leeds.
Wetherall, Charles Maunsell; Vicar of All Saints', Branksome Park, Dorset.
White, John; Vicar of Dacre, Cumberland.
Wild, Marshall, Vicar of Poynton; Vicar of Newark.
Wilkin, William; Perpetual Curate of Roecliffe.
Williams, G. A.; Vicar of Weston Beggard, Herefordshire.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed eight clergymen of his Diocese to be Honorary Canons. Seven Canons have been transferred from the old Diocese of Chester, making fifteen, and two will be appointed every year until the total of twenty-four is reached.

The Lord Mayor has received about £1000 in aid of the fund for the erection of the new cathedral at Truro. Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have contributed £250; Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, £200; Messrs. F. Huth and Co., £100; and Messrs. J. S. Gilliat and Co., £100.

The parish church of Churchill, Somerset, which has been very carefully restored by Mr. Ewan Christian, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Thursday week. There is a new chancel window by Clayton and Bell, the joint gift of Sir Lintorn Simmons, Canon Simmons, of York, and Mr. C. J. Simmons, of Churchill, descendants of Sir John Latch, whose quaint monument, with inscription by Dr. Donne, is on the north side of the chancel. The total cost of the work has been about £2000.

A brass tablet has been placed in the Church of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Sir Henry Billingsly, Knt., who departed this life A.D. 1606, and was buried at this church. He founded three scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, and this tablet is erected by two members thereof in grateful recognition of his benefaction." It is understood that the two gentlemen referred to are the Rev. W. H. Griffin, Vicar of Ospringe, a former Senior Wrangler, and the Rev. H. Williams, Head Master of the Brewers' School, and for many years Curate of the parish.

On Tuesday week the Archbishop of York consecrated the Church of St. Nicholas, Beverley, which has been built as a memorial to the deceased members of the Wolverton family. The building is to serve a parish which, since the Commonwealth, has been united to St. Mary's, its own sanctuary having been demolished by the Roundheads. It will accommodate about 360 adult worshippers, and it has been erected in the Early Decorated style, from the designs of Mr. Brodrick. The nucleus of the fund was £6000, left by the late Lord Wolverton as a memorial of his four sons; but it has been supplemented by a gift of £2000 from the Dowager Lady Wolverton, and other handsome donations.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The result of the competition for minor scholarships at Cavendish College, Cambridge, has been announced as under:—Ennis, University College School; Lee, Merchant Taylors' School; and Roll, Cavendish College; who are all declared to be equal in merit. Consequently a scholarship of £20 a year, tenable for three years, is awarded to each of the successful candidates. The Cobden prize, founded by the Cobden Club, and awarded triennially for the best essay on a subject connected with political economy, has been adjudged to be equally divided between Mr. Alfred Caldecott, B.A., scholar of St. John's, and Mr. Joseph Shield Nicholson, B.A., scholar of Trinity, the merits of whose essays are declared equal by the examiners.

For the future administration of the Free Grammar School, at Tunbridge, known as Sir Andrew Judd's School, originally founded by an Alderman of the City of London, in 1853, a scheme has been issued by the Charity Commissioners.

The Rev. G. H. Morberly, Rector of Duntsbourne Rouse, has been appointed Principal of Lichfield Theological College.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, M.A., late scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master at Birkenhead School, has been appointed to the Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Fowey, Cornwall.

The Rev. J. Elliotson Symes, M.A., has been appointed Second Master at Newcastle Royal Grammar School.

The annual prize distribution of Cardiff College took place on the 29th ult., in the big school-room, which was filled. Mr. C. W. David, the chairman of the council, presided. The prizes were distributed by the Archdeacon of Llandaff, assisted by the Mayor, Mr. J. McConnochie. The former, in addressing the boys, dwelt upon the advantages of a classical education, in conjunction with the accurate study of English literature and technical training. He believed that the three great books were the Bible, Shakspeare, and the "Iliad."

On the 28th ult. the annual speeches and distribution of prizes at the Hereford Cathedral School were held in the College-hall. The Dean of Hereford, as *ex officio* chairman of the school, was in the chair, supported by the Bishop and Canons Jebb and Musgrave. Scenes from the "Trinummus" of Plautus, Sheridan's "Critic," and Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," were given with great spirit by the boys, and were much appreciated by the audience. The Head Master mentioned, in the course of his remarks, that next year the school would celebrate its 500th anniversary, having been founded by Bishop Gilbert in 1381.

The annual distribution of prizes at Heversham School took place on the 29th ult., under the presidency of Mr. F. A. Argles, of Eversley, a very large number of the governors and parents of the boys being present. A long list of distinctions gained during the past year was read by the Head Master (the Rev. Dr. Hart), including a First Open Mathematical Scholarship at Cambridge, and the first and fifth places in mathematics in the last Cambridge local examination.

At Oakham School the speech-day was July 28. The Head Master (the Rev. E. V. Hodge) remarked on the large increase in numbers during the year and the erection of new class-rooms to accommodate them, and the need of a new boarding-house. The prizes were distributed by Mr. A. C. Johnson, hereditary trustee, and the proceedings were closed by recitations from Aristophanes, Plautus, Brueys, and Shakspeare, which met with great applause. In the evening the usual supper was given in a tent in the school-yard.

Tuesday, Aug. 3, was the prize-day at the Queen's School, Basingstoke, when the prizes were distributed by the Archdeacon of Middlesex. The Head Master (the Rev. A. L. Rutty) read a list of pupils who had distinguished themselves at Woolwich, Sandhurst, and other examinations. After the distribution Archdeacon Hessey delivered a genial address.

Friday, Aug. 4, was prize-day at St. George's School, Brampton, near Huntingdon. The school has rapidly increased under the present Head Master, the Rev. R. H. Wix, M.A., and has now reached its limit of one hundred boys. There was an early celebration of holy communion in the chapel at 7.30 a.m. At three p.m., in a tent erected on the cricket-field, which was filled with more than 200 visitors, the school glee-class gave a concert, which was interspersed with recitations. The prizes were afterwards distributed.

The prize-day of the Sandwell Girls' School was on July 24, when the Rev. G. W. Kitchin, of Christ Church, Oxford, after a pleasant and encouraging speech, gave away the prizes. During last week three scholarships were competed for, the results being—Ethel Darent, Sandwell School, £40; Marie Isabelle Chirnside, home tuition, under her father, the Principal of the Competitive College, Bath, £30; and Katherine Rhodes, Mrs. Drury's, Hyde Park, £10.

Speech-day at Sedberg School was on Wednesday, July 28. Morning service was held at 10.30 a.m. Mr. F. S. Powell, having alluded to the debt the school owed to the late Head Master, the Rev. F. Heppenstall, and to the perfection of the new buildings, which had been provided at a cost of above £27,000, distributed the prizes.

The annual Exhibition for Scholarships given by the Governors of the Sherborne King William's Grammar School and other donors has been completed, with the following results:—Governor's Scholarship, Hensley, ma.; Partridge, ma.; House, ma.; Harper, mi.; Dixon, mi.; Lys, ma.; Holme and Penney, mi. House Scholarships: Shore, Southcombe, Partridge, mi.; Hobbs, Bastard, ma.; Collet and Hankey. Old Sherburnian Scholarships: Lys, mi.; Lowndes and Jacob, mi. In the late open competition for the R.M.C., Sandhurst, Laing—a scholar of Sherborne School—came out first; he passed direct from the school. Woodhouse, a Sherborne boy, gained twenty-first place.

The following in order of merit are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have been the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Surrey:—Samuel Page Herschell Dyson, Henry Robert Hackman, Adolphe Ernest Orr, Henry Etienne Pellereau, Cyril Edward Arengo Jones, Thomas Herbert Clowes, Edward Herbert Scott Napier, Henry Matthew John Bacon, John Netterville Albert Eaton, Henry Hennis Green, Fredric James Robinson, James McCord Jamieson, Thomas Temple Bonhote, Alfred Rowland, George Walton Appleby, Cyril Vernon Joakim, Benjamin Douglas, Thomas Robert John Ward, Henry Sydney Jones.

The twenty-seventh report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education has been issued. The number of persons who have during the year 1879 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the Department are as follows, viz.:—59,519 attending science schools and classes in 1879, as against 57,230 in 1878; and 795,444 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 67,570. The total number of persons who received direct instruction as students or by means of lectures in connection with the Department in 1879 is 862,021, showing an increase upon the previous year of 67,474. The attendance at the art and educational libraries at South Kensington and at the National Library of Ireland in 1879 has been 83,851—an increase of 7787 over that of last year. The museums, and collections under the superintendence of the Department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, were last year visited by 2,449,764 persons, showing an increase of 169,887 on the number in 1878. The number of visitors at the local art and industrial exhibitions to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum were 584,022.—The total number of persons attending the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the Department in 1879 has been upwards of 3,943,707—an increase of 351,220 over last year's numbers. The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1879-80, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey (which was £22,895) amounted to £295,229.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The results of the 64-pounder and 40-pounder competitions, which were spread over Monday and Tuesday last week, were posted on Wednesday by the executive. In the 64-pounder competition the first prize was won by the second detachment 2nd Kent, which fired its four rounds in 7 min. 52 sec., and made three direct hits, scoring 18. The first detachment of the 2nd Devon made a similar number of points, as did also the ninth detachment 2nd Durham, the first detachment of the 1st Gloucester, and the first detachment of the 1st Norfolk. Every one of the winning detachments fired within the time allowed. In the 40-pounder competition, the five prizes were taken by the ninth detachment 2nd Durham, the first detachment 1st Forfar, the first detachment 2nd Durham, the fifth detachment 2nd Lancashire, and the first detachment 1st Lanark. Scotland's Cup and the Cinque Ports Challenge Cup were both taken by a Plumstead detachment, 2nd Kent, second detachment, their points being 18, and their time 7 min. 52 sec. In the 40-pounder competition the ninth detachment of the 2nd Durham won the first prize, and in Wednesday's competition with the same gun succeeded in making the highest average score during the meeting, and so securing the Queen's Prize and the Association badges.

The Repository competition of Monday and Tuesday resulted in the first prize being taken by the fifth and sixth detachments of the 3rd Kent. The second prize was won by the first and second detachments of the 8th Lancashire, who on Monday performed the shift in 7 min. 48 sec.; and the third prize was won also by Lancashire men, the third and fourth detachments of the same corps, who shifted the gun in 8 min. 47½ sec. The same corps won the first prize last year and this year.

The meeting practically closed on Thursday. Seven brigades of Royal Artillery competed with 10-inch guns for two prizes given by the Association. The first prize was won by Sheerness, and the second by the Cork Brigade. In the competition between volunteer officers with the same gun, the officers of the northern detachments made the highest score. Repository badges were awarded to the squad. The 3rd Kent men were inspected by Colonel Hastings; and the prizes were distributed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Percy, M.P., and a distinguished company being also present. The 2nd Durham, of which the Marquis is in command, carried off the lion's share of the prizes, the first detachment (Sergeant-Major Graham) winning prizes of £45, £15, and £5 value; the seventh detachment, one of £20; and the ninth detachment (Corporal Hindson), the Queen's Prize of £100, the Queen's Badges, a prize of £30, and a prize of £15. The other most successful winners were Trumpeter-Sergeant Hewitt, 4th East York, £45, £30, and the fourth aggregate prize, £10; Sergeant MacEwan, 1st Midlothian £20, and the second aggregate prize, £25; Sergeant Lidbury, 2nd Middlesex, £45, £20, and the third aggregate prize, £10, and Lord Waveney's Cadiz Challenge Mortar.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association was brought to a successful close yesterday week, the thousand officers and men forming the camp during the last week of the meeting being moved without mishap or confusion. The commandant of the camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Keate, R.A., takes leave of the division in the usual camp order, in which he acknowledges the exemplary conduct of the men encamped in all but a single case. He considers the thanks of all due to the Commissariat Department, of which Captain Lowrie, 2nd Middlesex, was in chief charge, and points to the fact that only two slight cases of sickness have occurred amongst the Volunteers during the meeting as a proof of the good sanitary arrangements of the camp.

The final competition for the champion badges of the Middlesex Association, and various prizes in money, took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on the 11th. The ranges and conditions of firing were those of the first stage of the Queen's Prize. Private Lewis, of the Hon. Artillery Company, made 97 points, and Private Cutting, of the 1st Devon, 94. Neither could take the badge, however, as the former had missed a former meeting of the association, and the latter did not belong to the home counties. Corporal Rothon, of the 1st London Rifle Brigade, took the gold badge; Sergeant-Instructor Ware, same regiment, the silver badge; and Lieutenant Munday, of the H.A.C., the bronze badge.

The annual prize competition of the Essex Association concluded on the 11th at the Range, Danbury. Prizes to the value of nearly £200 were allotted, exclusive of the Essex Challenge Shield, valued at 100 guineas, which was won by the 3rd Essex Rifle Volunteers. The Association Cup (value £5) was won by Lieutenant Reed, 3rd Essex; and the blue ribbon by Private Rippon, 1st Essex Rifle Volunteers, who is thus entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon next year. Lady Hawkins distributed the prizes; Admiral Luard, C.B., presiding. Mr. Coope, M.P., who presented the shield, was also present.

Sir Garnet Wolseley visited the grounds of the Toxophilite Society at Regent's Park last Saturday evening, to inspect the works constructed by the 1st Middlesex Engineers. The principal examples of work were bridges of various kinds, and Sir Garnet Wolseley expressed to Corporal Johnson, of the Royal Engineers, under whose superintendence the works have been carried on, his great satisfaction with what he had seen.

Last Saturday the volunteers who have been doing duty at Aldershott camp during the past week left for their homes; and the 6th and 7th Provisional Battalions of volunteers arrived there in the afternoon for a week.

Detachments of the 21st and 50th Middlesex visited Rickmansworth by rail on Saturday afternoon, and marched to Rickmansworth Park, where Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank of England, had invited them. Under the command of Major Sanderman, the men went through some skirmishing manœuvres. They afterwards piled arms on the lawn, and sat down in a tent to an excellent dinner.

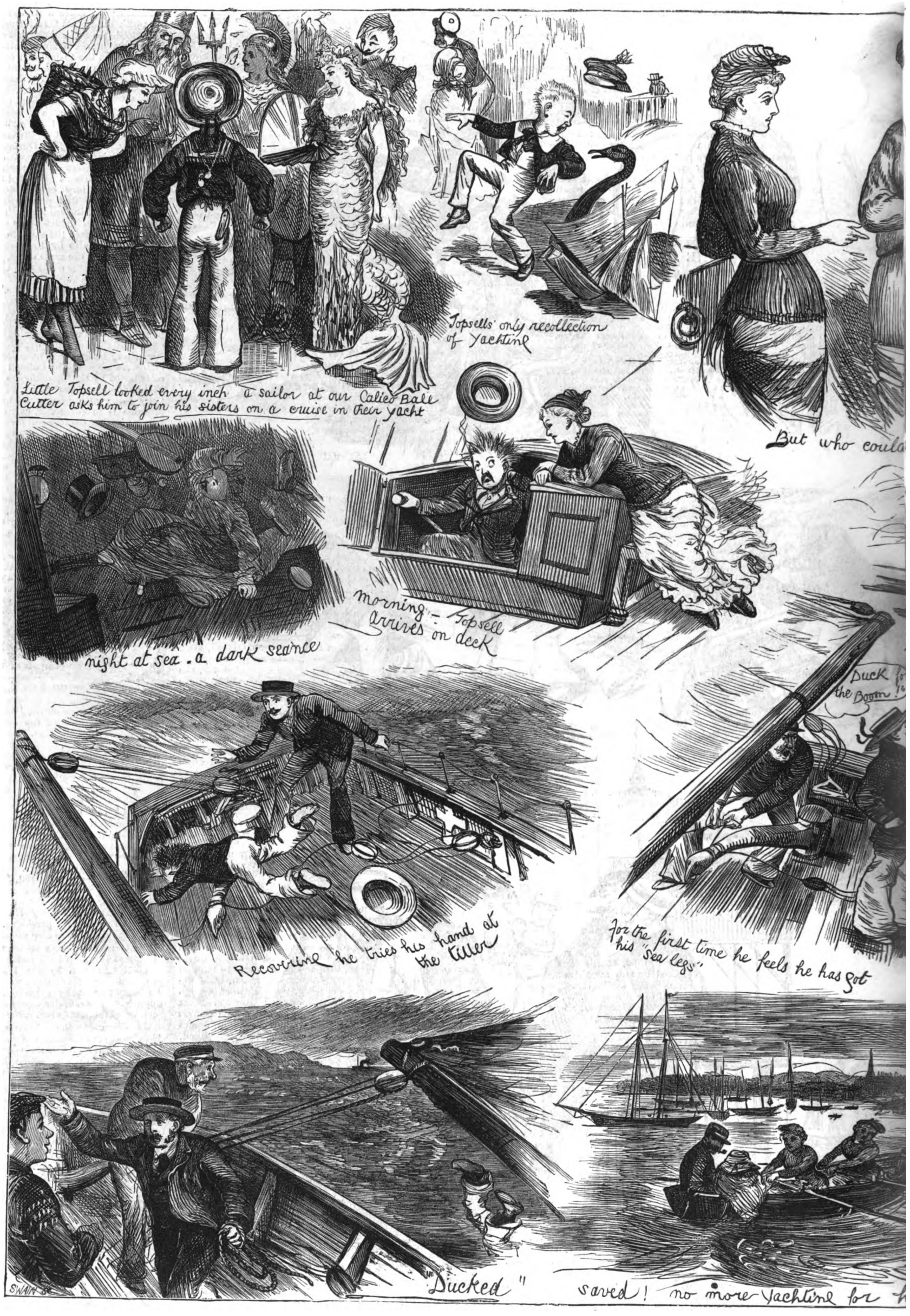
On the same day the Hull Artillery Volunteers were inspected by Colonel Collington, commanding the Auxiliary Artillery, second Northern Sub-district. Major Pudsey, at the close of the proceedings, said he was authorised by the inspecting officer to express his satisfaction at the appearance and drill of the men present.

On Monday the annual competition for prizes in connection with the Oxfordshire Rifle Association took place at Oxford. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £10 was won by Private Gilks, of Banbury, with sixty-one points.

A court-martial is sitting upon Serjeant Marshman, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, charged with fraudulent marking at the butts during the recent meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

Sir George Young, the secretary, has issued a circular announcing that the Irish Land Commission will open its session in Dublin on Sept. 1, for the reception of evidence.

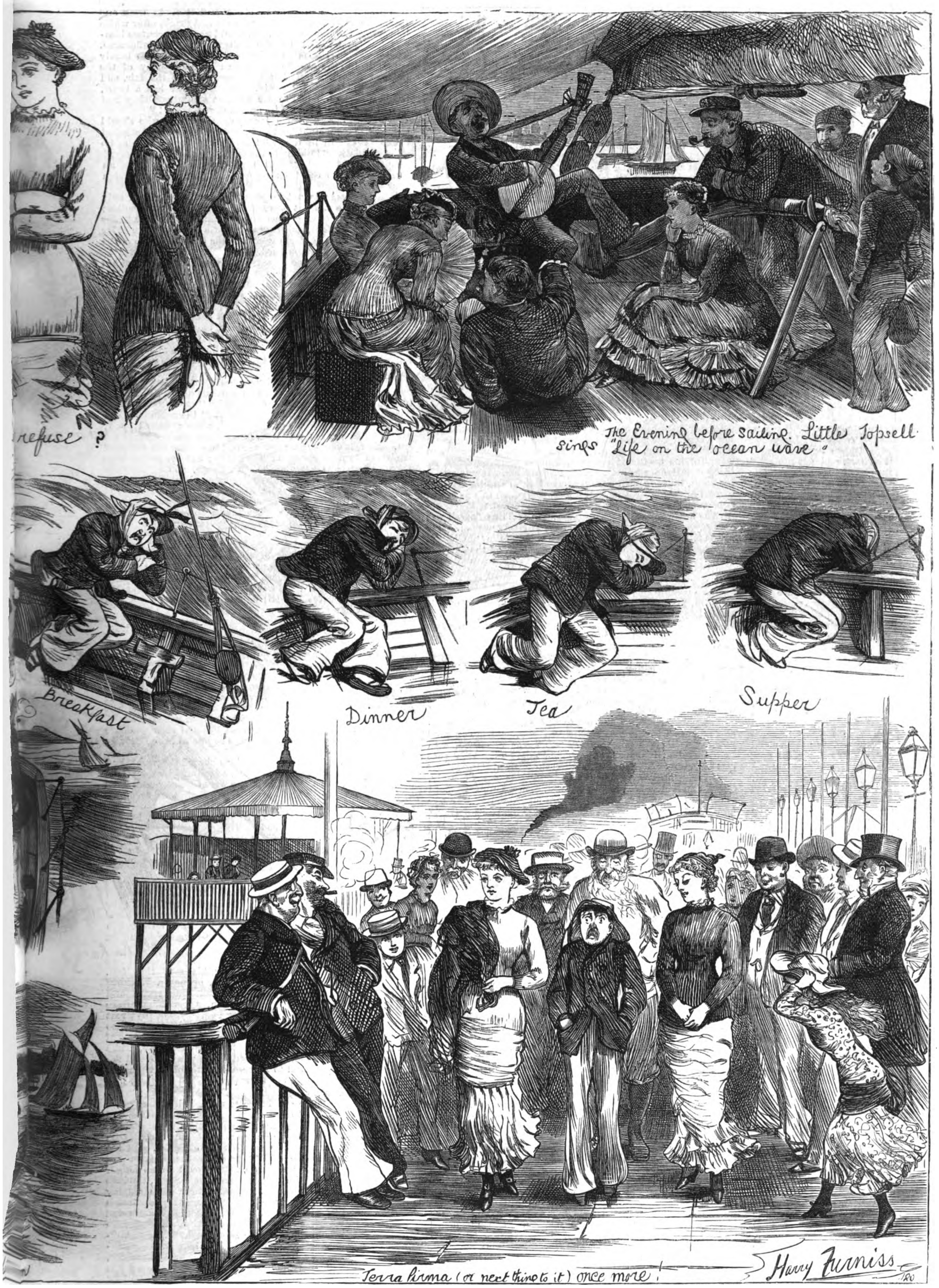
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YACHTIN

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SKETCHES.

NEXT PAGE.

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The Coloured Supplement.

"WAITING FOR THE LAIRD."

"Are those yours, old man," was the query—"those two dog pictures? They look like your touch, though they are not your subject." "They are two of my early ones. I have done nothing of late years," was the answer, "I grant you, but landscape and figures; but I used to do dogs only—springers and setters, in woodland work, with cock-pheasants and snipe, and so on; and that of the fox-hounds was one of my first. They were two that we had which belonged to the Hunt, and they were up at our farm 'at walk;' and, as father fancied them, and petted them too, I one day knocked them off to please him." "It is a good bit, certainly, and it shows some character; but I like the other better." "It is a better one, old fellow, by a very long way, though it is a rough draught only. They are four setters we had when we lived at Glatton; and very good dogs they were. We sold them to his Lordship—Lord Lowndes, our landlord—who had a lodge and some moors in Scotland, and I made a picture of the fine fellows for him; and, as it got me commissions from those he knew, I followed, for a time, that class of subject."

His friend Anderson looked at it. "You don't want to part with it, do you?" "No, I don't; but it is my wife's, not mine. She keeps it as a memento of my first success; and she assisted at the painting—at least, she thinks so, as she was by when I did it. Mary," said he, as his wife came in, "your picture is being admired. George wants it." "I am glad you like it, Mr. Anderson, for it is one," she replied, "that I prize very much, for it made Frank what he is." "You are about right there," was his remark, "as it led up to my getting in regular work, and ceasing to paint pot-boilers." And that"—— "Well, that, I suppose, led to my having you." "Was it so, Mrs. Willoughby?" "Not exactly," was the laughing answer, "because Frank knows I promised him before that was painted." "Yes, so you did, darling, but your people would not have it. You remember the old days, George, when father fussed so much about me farming, and you used to stand my friend by upholding Art, though he said it was not in me?" "I do," said Anderson; "and the time we had in Sutton Chase, day after day, at cattle, gipsies, children, and what not, its wood and water, stretch of heath and gorse, and its glorious glimpses of those deep blue hills that backed the landscape! We did some work in those days." "Yes, painting away for life; accumulating canvasses, but never selling, because they were so bad, the dealers would not have them. However, you managed it at last, and got me off." "And a good thing, too, or else, instead of being, as you are now, in a cosy studio in St. John's-wood, here, you would be tied in the country, to hops and crops, and be worried with stock and tillage." "And yet, with the hunting and shooting that I had there, those were very jolly days."

"Oh yes," the artist's wife interposed, "they were very happy days for us, but you can have those now." "Don't believe it, George; she likes London too well to leave it." "What! when I go with you to Wales, and the north, and elsewhere when you're sketching?" "Well, you do like it, don't you?" "Of course, I do; who would not?" "Like most other ladies, Mrs. Willoughby, who like to see the world, and the fashion in it. So, you really prize that picture?" "I do, indeed; and I could not part with it; though I wish you could see the finished copy of it that Lord Lowndes has. 'Tis life itself!" "I like the grouping." It is just as they were on the moor when he took them." "Not 'on' the moor, Mary." "Well, love, at the foot of it. There is a strip of a dingle there, below the hills, close to the loch, where the keeper's hut is; and Jane and I used to walk there when he was busy at his easel." "That I should not make love to the keeper's daughter, whose portrait I then was painting." "Now, Frank," said his wife, protesting; "You knew I could trust you, though Alice was pretty. He had been our keeper, Mr. Anderson; and when Frank's father—our neighbour—sold the setters, he, too, went with them; and when I went to the north to my married sister, to stay with her awhile, nothing would do but we must go to see him; and Frank came with us, but stayed behind to paint Alice's likeness, and to get some sketches; and as he remained a week there, as he found there was room for himself and belongings—we went up to him each day to watch him at work." "And to keep an eye on the keeper's daughter. She was one of your Greuze-like beauties, George; you know the style, innocent in aspect, and with peach-like cheeks, and with heaps of soft brown hair that waved all over. Ask Mary, else." "O, it's no use asking me," said Mrs. Willoughby, "I did not take such notice; but it seems you did." "Obliged to, you know, to seize the likeness."

The artist went on, "It was once in August, George, when you were abroad some years ago, and his Lordship was up grouse-shooting; and on the day when he came to the moor above us—which was all purple and brown, from the heath and heather—he sent lunch to the hut for himself and friends when they came down for a mid-day rest, till the sun was less bright and the birds packed better. I had gone off to be out of the way, and Mary, here, was with me." "And Jane, too." "Was she? Well—perfectly proper you see, George—and Jane, too; and as, making sure they had left, we dipped down to the loch by the big elm-tree, the dogs were waiting near the hut, in the shade outside, grouped as you see them there, Dash and Rover, coupled as usual, and eagerly panting, with Shot at full length in front of them, fast asleep, and Ranger behind them, curled up, and dozing; and, as their colours told up against the green background, I hoisted a canvas, and very soon had them." "While we," said Mrs. Willoughby, "stood by and talked to the dogs to make them keep their tongues out." "In that way," was the comment, "you were both useful." "Just so," his wife said.

Mrs. Willoughby added, "Then Lord Lowndes came out to ask us ladies in, and he saw what Frank had done, and praised the picture, and he ordered a copy of it, which he now has." "A lucky meeting?" "It was, indeed, for from that day, as one picture brought another, all went well, and we soon got married; and now, as you know, he has a name, and as much as he can do; and he is daily expecting a commission from him for some autumn scenery on that very moor." "Yes; waiting for the Laird," put in her husband.

"That," said his pretty wife, smiling, "is the name of the picture. You see, Mr. Anderson, it lacked a name, and we knew not what to call it; when Donald, the Scotch keeper, came to see it, and solved the question, by saying they 're "Waiting for the Laird;" so Frank put that name to it." "And a good name, too," said Willoughby. So now it is explained to our readers, how and why that name has been given to the Extra Supplement of this week.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the water tower to be erected for supplying water to Littlehampton was laid by the Duke of Norfolk, in the presence of a numerous company.

YACHTING SKETCHES.

The month of August, which is wont to disperse London society to the moors, to the mountains, or to the sea and its bathing-places on shore, witnesses some important gatherings of the squadrons of beautiful pleasure-craft owned by members of the principal Yacht Clubs. From May to September, at different ports round our island coasts, a great variety of minor and local competitions of this kind are proceeding, so that there is a match sailed almost every day, weather permitting, throughout the summer. But at Cowes and at Ryde, where the most notable meetings are held, and where the course is frequently all round the Isle of Wight, the yachtsmen have an opportunity of trying for prizes of the highest distinction. It is a noble pastime, of which English gentlemen may well be proud; and none of our readers can suppose that any slight to it is intended by the designer of these comical sketches, portraying the misadventures of "Little Topsell," which occupy two pages of our engravings this week.

The subject of this series of drawings, indeed, is not any of the yacht-races, great or small, to which allusion has been made, but a short voyage or pleasure-trip—though poor Mr. Topsell has little pleasure in it—which he has been invited to share. It appears that a party of gay and clever young friends, including ladies as well as gentlemen, had arranged such an expedition for themselves. The ladies were struck with the nautical figure presented by Mr. Topsell when he put on the dress of a sailor to attend a certain Fancy Ball. They spoke to their husbands or brothers, and got permission to enlist him as one of the party on board. He had never had any sea-faring experience, and all his yachting practice was that which he had, when a very small and silly boy, in sailing a little toy model ship on the Serpentine, where he remembers it was upset by one of the swans. "But who could refuse" the invitation of such an undeniable, irresistible press-gang as that consisting of three of the most agreeable ladies of his acquaintance? Topsell was received on board the yacht, bringing his tuneful banjo with him by special request, and his falsetto tenor voice was uplifted, the night before starting, in that popular nautical song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave!"

They all retired to rest in the cabins or the bunks allotted for their respective occupation; but the vessel rolled at her moorings outside the harbour, and Mr. Topsell, perched on an upper shelf, did not enjoy his needful rest that night. The ill-secured articles of personal property, his hat, umbrella, and the aforesaid banjo, fell out of the roof-straps overhead, considerably disturbing his repose; and the unaccustomed noises, both within the yacht and against her outer sides, made it impossible for him to sleep. In the morning, very sad and weary of his nocturnal penance, Topsell emerged from the companion-ladder to get a breath of fresh air. It was rather too fresh, blowing such a fitful breeze that his sailor hat was carried fairly off his head, but a string by which this had been prudently fastened kept it from flying overboard.

The ardent and chivalrous disposition of Titus Topsell was ever responsive to the amiable regards of lovely woman. One of the fair mistresses of social harmony aboard the "Felicity" schooner-rigged yacht, an unmarried sister of the amateur skipper, sat on deck at the open hatchway when Topsell struggled up. She was quite at her ease, and was beforehand with her guest in hoping, or saying she hoped, that he had passed a comfortable night.

"Oh, yes!" He smiled grimly in the utterance of this venial falsehood. "A Life on the Ocean Wave, you know, Miss Binnacle! So your brother has been on deck these two hours, and they 've got up the anchor, and we're off and away! 'Off and away, flew the light barque, over the blue—what-is-it?—bay.' Now, this I call jolly!"

And in so speaking, he was suddenly made aware of inward qualms—not calms; calm was neither inward nor outward to his consciousness. The wind and sea were rising, and the yacht began to play a game of pitch-and-toss with the rolling waves of the Channel.

Miss Binnacle pretended not to notice his increasing paleness and the trembling fit that seized him. "I am so glad you appreciate the poetry of the sea," she remarked, with sentimental affectation. "I love it—I dote on it—I feel that it is Life, Joy, Liberty, Bliss, and all that sort of thing!"

"Yes, so it is—very much indeed," he stammered in reply, "Quite all that, by Jove—I should say, by Neptune—I, I did, I must—— Excuse me, something I forgot—below, you know—back in a minute;"—and the distressed gentleman, feebly attempting to bow, made shift to stagger round to the head of the cabin stairs. Miss Binnacle turned away her head, to hide a smile that she could not suppress.

The unhappy Topsell, perceiving that her eyes were averted, took advantage of it to change his proposed manœuvre. He did not attempt to descend into the cabin, but ducking his head, so as not to be seen, he sneaked round, behind the raised roof of the hatchway, to the fore part of the deck.

There he cast himself on the gunwale, though it was the weather side of the vessel, and gave vent to his internal emotions in a strain which was not so poetical as his studies of Byron's "Corsair" and "Childe Harold," and the naval songs of Dibdin and others, had taught him to emulate.

Four luxurious meals, prepared by a competent cook from the best materials to be bought in Piccadilly, were daily put before the privileged voyagers in the "Felicity," during her three-days' run along our southern coast. Alas! they were not for the like or the liking of Titus Topsell! Breakfast to him was a myth; dinner was a delusive dream; tea was a thought of sorrow; and supper was a vision of despair. The punctual summons to these supposed refreshments of what his merry hosts facetiously called "the outer man"—as if there could be any inner man of Titus Topsell left—were practically tormenting. They only convinced him, or what of him still remained above-board, not yet merged in the heaving expanse of ocean, that he was either dead or dying, or doomed to a more lingering death. Might it be that of simple inanition!—but no, there was the case of Dr. Tanner to forbid any speedy release in that way. Might he be washed over the vessel's side by a whelming wave and sink into his vast and moving grave of waters, unnoticed and unlamented!—but no, there was no such luck for him—no such grand and glorious finale to his mortal existence. He had but to suffer and be silent, and to feel the frailty of human happiness, and to conceive a new opinion of the merits and delights of a seafaring life.

The company on board were not so cruel as to approach Mr. Topsell with any efforts of consolation. It is to be hoped that they did not even look at him, for he scarcely now presented an imposing or very charming figure. His head, indeed, was often quite invisible over the gunwale, apparently turning an intent gaze to inspect the bottom of the sea, as if that could have been discerned, at a depth of nineteen fathoms, through a mass of greenish grey water, incessantly varying its surface, and flecked with huge flakes of foam. To save his hat from continually falling off the head as it hung downward, he had tied it on with a handkerchief, which reminded him of a nightcap he had worn, ages and ages since, when he went to bed in a room of a house on shore.

Hours of this misery went on beneath the clouded, but not inclement, sky of that long August day, and of the next, till, about noon, there was a change in the sailing orders. The "Felicity" had to be put about, to round a promontory of the opposite chalky cliffs, and, whether from her new tack lying nearer the wind, or from getting into a sheltered piece of water, the deck became far more steady. Poor Topsell now recovered himself in some degree, and finding that he was still alive, and able to stand and even to walk and talk, soon procured something to eat and drink, after which he ventured to light a cigar. It would not do to confess himself finally defeated by the malignant marine influences. There was no shame in sickness, but the man who basely succumbed to the dread of its return was unworthy of the name of Briton. None but the brave deserve the fair, and now was the time to show Miss Binnacle that he had a heart, if not a stomach, equal to the sublime aspirations they had agreed to cherish for a "Life on the Ocean Wave!"

So Mr. Topsell, with a jaunty demeanour, as who should say, "Give me a tight boat and plenty of sea-room," strolled towards the stern of the yacht, and began (for there were no strict regulations) talking to the man at the helm. "I say," he presently hinted, "shall I relieve you a quarter of an hour? Give me the tiller-ropes, while you go and stretch your legs."

His proposal was not inopportune, as the vessel had only to be kept on a straight course for the next four or five miles; and the two ropes were placed in his hands, with injunctions to hold the one taut, applying some little force to it, in order to resist the drift of the current and the leeward action of the sails on the tack then pursued.

But there were some mysterious mechanical relations between these forces with which Mr. Topsell was unacquainted. And he neglected to observe the full instructions given him, as to what he should do when the vessel was put about on the opposite tack, which was done before he was dismissed from his responsible charge. How or why it happened, Mr. Topsell has never been able to comprehend; but the boom of the mainsail came swooping round and knocked him down, happily this time without injury, falling on deck, where he picked himself up and resigned the tiller-ropes to a more expert and vigilant steersman.

This, however, was not his worst misfortune, but seemed a mere foretaste of the serious and perilous disaster that befel him in the evening, when the "Felicity" was running into Avonmouth Bay. Topsell was again abaft the mainmast, and leaning over the lee side of the yacht, when a violent lurch, for which he was not prepared, pitched him headlong into the sea. Now, it may or may not be good fun to see the awkward landsman tumble about on board ship; but drowning is no joke. There was great alarm, to be sure, among the crew and passengers of the little vessel, during about five minutes, while they took in sail, put her head to the wind, and stopped her course, lowering a boat and casting out ropes, spars, chairs and benches, with cork life-preservers done up in canvass, and lots of other things, to give poor Topsell a chance of his life.

A boat came by, not manned but womanned, so to speak, by two strapping wenches of the neighbouring port, each pulling her pair of oars, and conveying a soldier of the garrison, their gallant friend, across the harbour to a treat he had promised them. It was reserved for this boat to make salvage of Mr. Titus Topsell; and he was not at all inclined to be particular about the means and agents of his rescue. There would have been no difficulty, of course, in putting him aboard the yacht, but Topsell positively declined. "No more yachting for him!" said this luckless maritime adventurer, as he lay, drenched and soaking and dripping wet, beneath a rug and tarpaulin in the stern-sheets of the boat. He had lost both watch and purse, dropping out of his pockets, but was able to promise a handsome reward to his deliverers—they ought to be styled his fair deliverers by right of their sex; but the rough life of boatwomen out in the harbour or on the beach from morn to eve, with the sun, wind, and rain, and the salt sea-spray, had somewhat affected their feminine complexion, and they were not quite so fair as Miss Binnacle and the other ladies.

These, with their male companions aboard the yacht, had seen Mr. Topsell lifted into the boat, which was then brought alongside, and the kindest inquiries were sincerely addressed to that gentleman, with heartfelt congratulations upon his safety. But he resisted, as we have seen, all their pressing requests to set foot again in the ill-omened "Felicity," which he declared should rather be named the Purgatory, so far as he was concerned. They quickly, however, ran into port, and there landed, in good time to receive Mr. Topsell as he left the boat and ascended the steps of the pier, to be conducted to the nearest hotel.

Titus Topsell's future voyages are limited to the passages from London to Chelsea and to Greenwich. He is no longer ambitious of owning a yacht. If he had one, it should be fixed in his garden-lawn, like the ship that stands in the boys' playground at the Royal Naval Hospital School, adjacent to Greenwich Park. And the name of his yacht should be Terra Firma.

Lord Shaftesbury, accompanied by his son, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., on the 12th inst. opened a Working Men's Institute, including reading and club rooms and coffee tavern, at Purton, near Swindon, a populous village inhabited by agricultural labourers and employés of the Great Western Railway works at Swindon. The building, which has cost between £2000 and £3000, was erected at the sole cost of Mr. and Mrs. James Sadler, of Lydiard House, who, while desiring to provide an admitted want in the parish, intend the institute to be a memorial to a deceased sister of Mrs. Sadler.

A French national fête was held at the Crystal Palace on the 12th inst., M. Challemel-Lacour being present. His Excellency in responding at dinner to the health of the French President referred to the first Universal Exhibition which had been held in the building which was now the Crystal Palace, and said that from that time a new era had begun, and, though an age of unbroken peace was not to be expected, still the notion of indestructible enmity between the English and French nations which formerly existed could be no longer entertained. Among the other speakers were Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Mr. M'George, and Mr. Forbes. There was a display of fireworks in the evening, the set piece being a representation of the statue of "La République," 100 feet high, as inaugurated in Paris in July.—Next day a deputation of French gentlemen residing in London had an interview with M. Challemel-Lacour at Albert-gate, and presented him with a congratulatory address upon his appointment. The Ambassador, in the course of his reply, pointed out that the Republic was not a temporary necessity resulting from the momentary exhaustion of parties, or from the accidental conflict of dynastic pretensions; it was a definite fact—a state of things consecrated by a decisive will, by a deliberate choice, and by an explicit assent.—M. Challemel-Lacour visited the French Hospital and Dispensary, Leicester-square, on Saturday last, and expressed himself charmed with its management.

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OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, county of Somerset, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, died on the 14th inst., at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells. He was born Jan. 6, 1788, the fourth son of Stratford Canning, Esq., of London, merchant, who was brother of George Canning, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law (father of George Canning, Prime Minister in 1827), and brother also of Paul Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, father of the first Lord Garvagh. His Lordship, one of the most eminent diplomatists of his time, was educated at Eton, where he rose to be captain, and at King's College, Cambridge. For more than half a century he was actively engaged as Ambassador or as Minister in various important congresses and missions at different periods and in different countries. His last Embassy, one in which he achieved historic reputation, was to Constantinople. His diplomatic appointments were as follows:—Secretary to Embassy to Turkey 1809 to 1810, and Minister Plenipotentiary 1810 to 1812; Congress of Vienna 1814 and 1815; Ambassador to Switzerland 1814, and to the United States 1820; Special Mission to Russia 1824; Ambassador at Constantinople 1825-7-9; Ambassador at Madrid 1832, at St. Petersburg 1832, and at Constantinople 1841 to 1858. In 1852 he had been raised to the Peerage and had chosen for the designation of his title that of "Redcliffe," in remembrance of his collateral ancestor William Cannynge, the pious founder of St. Marye Redcliffe at Bristol. While a commoner, Lord Stratford sat in Parliament as member for Old Sarum, 1828 to 1831, for Stockbridge 1831, and for King's Lynn 1835 to 1842. He married, first, Aug. 3, 1816, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Raikes, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England (which lady died June 7, 1817); and secondly, Sept. 3, 1825, Elizabeth-Charlotte, daughter of James Alexander, Esq., of Somerhill, Kent, by whom he leaves issue—three daughters, Louisa, Katherine, and Mary. His only son, George, died unmarried in 1878, aged forty-six. The title consequently becomes extinct. The deceased nobleman retained almost to his last hour his great faculties, and we need scarcely remind our readers that he wrote last year the spirited and sympathetic poem on the glorious death of Melville and Coghill at Isandula. He had long been known in the literary world.

HON. W. C. SPRING-RICE.

The Hon. William Cecil Spring-Rice, late Registrar in Bankruptcy, died on the 11th inst., at his residence in the Albany, Piccadilly, in his fifty-seventh year. He was the fifth and youngest son of Thomas Spring, first Lord Monteagle, by his first wife, Lady Theodosia Pery, second daughter of Edmund Henry, first Earl of Limerick. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1845, and was called to the Bar in 1848. From 1853 to 1858 he acted as Secretary to Lord Cranworth, and from 1861 to 1865 was Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy. He became subsequently Registrar in Bankruptcy.

MR. ELLICE, OF INVERGARRY AND GLENGUSICH.

Edward Ellice, Esq., of Invergarry and Glengusich, in the county of Inverness, M.A., J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst., on board his yacht, off Portland. He was born Aug. 14, 1810, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, by Lady Hannah Althea, his wife, sister of Charles, second Earl Grey, Prime Minister in 1830. In 1837, he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Huddersfield, but subsequently sat in the Liberal interest for St. Andrew's District of Burghs up to the recent dissolution. He married, first, 1834, Katherine Jane, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Robert Balfour, of Balbirnie, in the county of Fife (which lady died 1864); and secondly, 1867, Eliza Stewart, eldest daughter of T. C. Hagart, Esq., of Bantaskine, and widow of Alexander Speirs, Esq., of Elderslie.

MR. THOMAS H. WYATT.

Thomas Henry Wyatt, F.R.I.B.A., the well-known architect, died on the 5th inst., at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Ireland, the eldest son of the late Matthew Wyatt, Esq., a metropolitan Police Magistrate, and from an early period adopted the profession in which he afterwards became so eminent. During a practice of half a century he designed and superintended the construction of a great number of important buildings, amongst which were the Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; the Adelphi Theatre, London; the County Asylum, Devizes; Mr. Sidney Herbert's church at Wilton; St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead; the railway-station at Florence, and the new Guards' Barracks in Hyde Park. He was also employed in the construction or restoration of upwards of 150 churches. In 1870 he was elected President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1873 received the Queen's gold medal.

The deaths are also announced of—

Alexander Cathcart, Esq., J.P., formerly of Knockdolian, Ayrshire, on the 9th inst., at Fulwood House, Cheltenham, in his eighty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Robertson, for thirty-nine years Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, on the 8th inst., at Sele Grange, Hertford, aged seventy-six.

Captain Alexander Pringle Samuells, 3rd Punjaub Pioneers, third son of the late Edward Alexander Samuels, Esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, on the 7th ult., at Rawul Pinde, Punjaub, aged thirty-six.

Colin John Campbell, Esq., late Scots Greys, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers, on the 6th inst., at Camis Eskan House, aged thirty-two. He was eldest son of the present Colin Cambell, Esq., of Colgrain, county Dumbarton. He married, Oct. 3, 1872, Constance Henrietta, only daughter of Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., M.P., and leaves issue.

John Surman Surman, Esq., of Swindon Hall, near Cheltenham, and of Lay Court, in the county of Gloucester, J.P., at the former residence, on the 8th inst., aged seventy. He was eldest son of John Hughes Goodlake, Esq., and assumed, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Surman on inheriting the estate of Swindon through his mother, Elizabeth Surman.

F. Dukinfield Astley, Esq., lord of the manor of Dukinfield, and late Captain in the Fusilier Guards, accidentally drowned while on a yachting tour in Canada. Mr. Astley resigned his commission in the Army, and in May last left England with a small party on a pleasure and sporting tour in Canada. He was born in 1853, and, his father having died in 1868, succeeded to the estate on attaining his majority. He rebuilt and endowed a public library and mechanics' institute, and gave £2000 towards the purchase of a public park. The Dukinfield estate is a very valuable one, the manor comprising the greater portion of the borough of Stalybridge and the whole of the town of Dukinfield. Mr. Astley also owned the Arasaig estate, Inverness-shire.

The Rev. Edmund Cotter, M.A., Rector of Monanimy, in the county of Cork, on the 6th inst., at Rockforest, in that county, aged eighty-five. He was the third and last surviving son of Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bart., M.P. for Mallow. He married Grace, daughter of the late William Digges La Touche, Esq., of Sans Souci, and of Stephen's-green, Dublin. He held for many years the office (now abolished) of Clerk of the Papers, Dublin Castle.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the "Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

P J (Broadmoor).—The scraps of paper on which your communications are written are very confusing. Please to send your problems described upon diagrams, and use note-paper of the ordinary size.

W I (Clapham).—The problem is well constructed, but the conception is old, not to say hackneyed. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

S N S (Wolverhampton).—In the position described White is required by the laws of the game to capture the Pawn *en passant*.

G F (Leeds).—Your friend is mistaken. Le Bourdonnais wrote a book upon chess with the title "Traité sur le Jeu des Echecs." He was also a contributor to the early numbers of *Le Palamede*, a monthly chess journal published in Paris.

Dr F St (Blandford-square).—You can procure chess diagrams from Mr. T. H. Hopwood, 3, Islington-square, Manchester. The problem shall have early attention.

D W K (Hastings).—There is nothing to commend the game, save that it was played in such extraordinary circumstances—"at sea, in a small boat, on a rainy day." We have returned the manuscript, as requested.

An Old Hand.—We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author's name and address.

E E (Southampton).—Very good and very acceptable.

A Hindoo Youth (Calcutta).—Correct solutions of Problems Nos. 1896 and 1897.

Correspondence Chess.—Mr. William Vander Haeghen, 44, Rue Berckmans, St. Gilles, Brussels, will be glad to play a game by correspondence with an amateur of moderate skill.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1901 received from Lulu, Pierce Jones, Healey Hall, Ozokerine, and E H H V.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1902 received from W P Welch, E F (Winchester), A R B, M H Moorhouse, Lulu, Cant, G C Baxter, Pierce Jones, W F Payne, F W Humphries, N M Carrig, A Chapman, Franklin Institute, Meursius, Emile Frau, Dr F St, and Healey Hall.

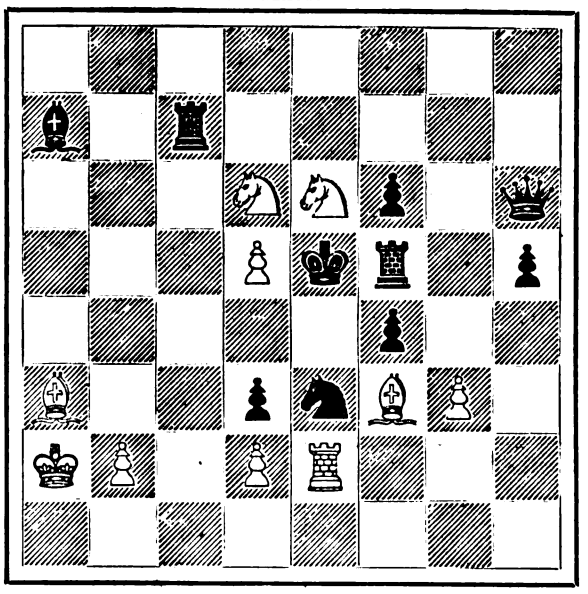
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1903 received from H R, W P Welch, H Blacklock, James Dobson, S Farrant, Cant, R Ingersoll Julia Short, C S Coxe, W Burr, E Elsbury, G C Baxter, Ben Nevis, Carioca, B L Dyke, Shadforth, C Darragh, Norman Rumbelow, W F Payne, H Barrett, E L G, An Old Hand, F W Humphries, T Greenbank, C Oswald, N M Carrig, J Glossop, H Langford, Smutch, M H Moorhouse, Franklin Institute, Jupiter Junior, S Mellor, D Templeton, R H Brooks, Nerina, Bunty, Latta, A Kentish Man, G L Mayne, W H Eggleston, W Scott, Elsie, A R B, N Cator, Theodor Willink, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, W Biddle, R Jessop, Emile Frau, Hereward, Boscombe, N Warner, Meursius (Clifton), A C Edwards, D L A, Dr F St, Kitten, Healey Hall, E F (Winchester), J Tucker, E Gray, J W W, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, W M Curtis, and Otto Wolter.

Solution of Problem No. 1902.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B sq	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1905.
By Frank Kidson (Leeds).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the Divan between Mr. Mason and an Amateur.
(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles.	Kt takes P
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd

Hardly so effective as 6. P to Q Kt 4th, 7. P to Q 4th, &c.

7. P to Q 5th	Kt to Kt sq
8. R to K sq	P to K B 4th
9. Kt takes P	Castles
10. R takes Kt	

A very ingenious conception, but White's forces are not yet sufficiently developed for effective attack.

10.	P takes R
11. P to Q 6th	B takes P
12. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
13. Kt to B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
14. B takes R	Kt to B 3rd
15. Q to R 5th	Q to B 3rd
16. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th
17. B to Q Kt 3rd	

Lost time. He should have played the Kt to B 3rd, and, should Black reply with 17. P to K R 3rd, then follows 18. B to Q 5th, &c.

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr M.)
17.	Kt to Q 5th

If White intended to follow up his last move by 18. Q to B 5th, that line of play is now futile, for Black at once captures the Bishop with the Knight.

18. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes B
19. R P takes Kt	P to K R [illegible]
20. P to K R 4th	

Marking the end of his short-lived attack.

20.	P to Q Kt 4th
21. Kt takes Kt P	B to Kt 2nd
22. Kt takes B	P take[illegible]t
22. R to K sq	

22. P to K Kt 4th is of no avail, as a little examination will show.

23.	K to Kt sq
24. R to K 3rd	P takes B
25. P takes P	R to K B sq
26. R to R 3rd	Q to B 5th
27. P to Kt 6th	Q takes P (ch)
28. K to R 2nd	Q to B 5th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq	Q to R 3rd
30. Q to Kt 4th	Q to B 8th (ch)
31. K to R 2nd	Q to B 5th (ch),

and White resigned.

A smart Affair between Messrs. H. Jones and J. Fish, at the Manchester Chess Club.—(*Allgaier-Thorold Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to K R 4th

7. P to K B 6th is the correct move here.

8. B takes P	Q to K 2nd
9. B to B 4th (ch)	K to K sq
10. Castles	Q takes R P
11. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
12. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
13. Q to Q 3rd	P to K R 5th
14. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
15. Kt to Q 5th	

Very well played, and leading to a pretty termination.

15.	P takes Kt
16. P takes P	Q to K R 2nd
17. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd

If—

17.	Q takes Q
18. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
19. B takes Q	Q Kt to B 3rd
20. B to Kt 6th	P to Kt 4th
21. R takes B (ch)	R takes R

22. R takes Kt. and mates next move.

18. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd
19. Q takes Q,	

Black resigned.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* announces that the current number is the last that will appear under that title, and that a new chess journal, conducted on the co-operative system now in fashion, will take its place on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Watkinson will be assisted in the new adventure by the Rev. C. E. Ranken, the Rev. W. Wayte, and Mr. Andrews.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 5, 1880) of the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B., late of No. 35, Wilton-place, of Sidbury Manor, Devon, and of Cleve Hill, Downend, near Bristol, who died at Chambéry on June 6 last, was proved on the 19th ult. at the Bristol district registry by Charles Daniel Cave, the brother, and Thomas Daniel Hill and Sir Charles Brodie Locock, Bart., the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths his carriages, horses, furniture, pictures, plate, and effects in Wilton-place to his wife, Dame Emma Jane Cave; and two legacies, together £6000, for her immediate use, and directs that arrangements be made with his said brother for securing to her the use of his residence at Cleve Hill or Sidbury Manor, at her option, for life, with the use of the carriages, furniture, and effects there. At her death such carriages, furniture, and effects are to go to his brother. He also bequeaths to his executors £500 each; upon trust for Percy Leigh Ingpen, Edith Maud Ingpen and Walter Cecil Ingpen, £5000; to Mr. Lang, the steward of his Devonshire estates, £1000; to Mr. Young, the agent of his Gloucestershire and Somersetshire estates, £500. Legacies to servants of one or two years' wages, according to their period of service; £5000 to Mangotsfield parish, to provide a bible woman and scripture reader, and to assist in providing an additional curate; £3000 to Siddbury parish, to provide a bible woman and scripture reader; two years' annual subscription to each of the hospitals or charities to which he should at his death be an annual subscriber; and £10,000 to his niece, Miss Eleanor Alington. All the foregoing legacies are given duty free. The executors are to realise his West Indian and other colonial estates and to hold the proceeds, and the residuary personal estate, upon trust, to purchase £133,333 6s. 8d. Consolidated or Reduced Annuities, to secure to his widow, Lady Cave, an annuity of £4000, and subject thereto (in the events which have happened) for all his sisters living at the date of his will for their respective lives, with power to appoint, by deed or will, a life interest to their husbands, and afterwards among their children, and in default of appointment to their children equally. The testator devises to his brother, the said Charles Daniel Cave, all his real estate in England, and bequeaths to him £50,000, on condition of his entailing the Devonshire estates purchased by his father, the late Daniel Cave, or by the said testator, on himself, the said Charles Daniel Cave, and one of his sons, with remainder to his issue in tail, and of his also confirming to Lady Cave the free and absolute use of No. 35, Wilton-place, for her life.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1872) with a codicil (dated Feb. 13, 1878) of Mr. Richard Baxter, late of No. 19, Leinster-gardens, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died on June 20 last at Sandwich, was proved on the 21st ult. by John Maurice Herbert, Charles Zachary Macaulay, and Christopher James Riethmüller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves legacies to relatives, executors, an old clerk, servants and others, and the residue of his real and personal estate between his five sons, Richard, Herbert Carlyon, Charles Edward, Clement Frederic, and Arthur Lionel, in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will (dated May 12, 1875) with a codicil (dated May 23, 1879) of the Rev. Richard John Meade, late of Castle Cary, Somersetshire, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Wells, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. at the district registry, Wells, by the Rev. William Meade and the Rev. De Courcy Meade, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator, among various appointments and bequests in favour of his family, gives £6500 upon trust for his son Richard Meade and his children, and his lands in the county of Cork to his second son, De Courcy. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his two sons, William and De Courcy, and his two daughters, Miss Frances Catherine Meade and Mrs. Charlotte Henrietta Hankey.

The will (dated March 19, 1880) of Elizabeth Catherine Baroness de Cetto, late of No. 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Antoine Baron de Cetto and Major Louis de Cetto, R.A., the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix gives £8000 to her son Louis, £2000 each upon trust for her sons Francis and Maximilian; legacies to her maid, butler, and housemaid; and the residue of her real and personal property to her son Antoine.

The will (dated May 15, 1880) of Lady Harriet Jane Herbert, late of Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire, who died June 21 last, at No. 45, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 26th ult. by the Right Hon. Edward James, Earl of Powis, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix bequeaths, among other legacies, to her sister, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Montgomery, £4000; to her brother the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, £6000; to her brother Colonel the Hon. William Henry Herbert, £4000; and the residue of the personalty to her brother the Earl of Powis. The deceased was the second daughter of the second Earl.

The will (dated April 20, 1876) with two codicils (dated March 19, 1877, and March 3, 1880) of Mr. William Fisher, late of Orchard-place, Sheffield, and of Norton Grange, Norton, Derbyshire, merchant, who died on March 25 last at Tonbridge Wells, has been proved at the Derby district registry by Edward Thomas Atkin and Thomas Edward Atkin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator, after giving some legacies, leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life; at her death, among other legacies, he bequeaths £250 each to the Sheffield General Infirmary and the Hospital for Women, Fig Tree-lane, Sheffield; £100 each to the North of England Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Howard-hill, Sheffield, and the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb, Intsitution, Handsworth, Yorkshire; and the residue of such part of his personal estate as may by law be applied for charitable purposes for the purpose of founding a charity, one half of which is to be held for the benefit of ladies of good character in reduced circumstances, whether married, unmarried, or widows, who, in contradistinction to the Roman Institution, are not members of the Established Church or Protestant Dissenters holding Trinitarian views, but who believe in the unity of God (as opposed to Trinitarianism), or are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other half is to be held for the benefit of single domestic servants, but as to this half no consideration of belief or disbelief is to be taken into account in granting pensions. Should it be considered necessary to give the charity a name, it is to be called Eleanor Fisher's Charity.

The will (dated June 26, 1880) of Major-General Robert Crawley, formerly commanding the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, late of No. 9, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by F. Waller, Q.C., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

Mr. Donald Currie, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the New Temperance Hall at Stanley, in Perthshire, last Saturday.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

A LADY having a simple RECIPE that at
once safely removes SUPERFLOUS HAIRS, preventing their appearance, has pleasure in forwarding it upon application to Mrs. GRACE NEWTON, Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey.

EAU DE SUEZ.
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EAU DE SUEZ immediately and
permanently cures toothache, whitens and preserves the teeth, removes all unpleasant odours, including that of tobacco, and secures a pure and healthy state of the gums, mouth, and throat.
There are three kinds, distinguished from each other by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread.
EAU DE SUEZ.—GREEN THREAD
must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouth-wash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning.
EAU DE SUEZ.—YELLOW THREAD
instantly removes toothache, however violent it may be.
EAU DE SUEZ.—RED THREAD is used
in the same manner as the green, but is specially adapted for children.
SUEZ TOOTH-BRUSH.—This brush is
soft, being made of the finest badger-hair. A hard tooth-brush is not only a foolish, but also a criminal instrument, so to speak. For by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will evidently become spongey and weakened, thus being no longer of any use in protecting the roots of the teeth, which naturally become exposed, and impart an offensive smell to the breath.
SUEZ ORANGE TOOTH PASTE secures
the permanent removal of tartar, and by daily use restores the whiteness of the teeth.
EAU DE SUEZ.—To guard against
counterfeiting, buy only those tooth-brushes which are stamped on the handle with the name "Suez," and those bottles which bear the words "Wilcox and Co., 336, Oxford-street, London," on the labels.

Green Thread	4s. 6d.
Yellow Thread	2s. 9d.
Red Thread	3s. 0d.
Orange Tooth Paste ..	4s. 6d.
Suez Tooth-Brushes, each	1s. 6d.

Carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O.O., stamps, or cash in registered letter, to Wilcox and Co., 336, Oxford-street, London, and all Chemists.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Trade Mark,
"Anti-Fat" (Registered), is purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless. No change of diet required. Will reduce from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. Acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those
eminent in the medical professional.
The late THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail."
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 61 lb.
"Pratville, Ala., July 20, 1878.
"Botanic Medicine Company.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I commenced using your 'Anti-Fat,' at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds.—Yours truly, "GEORGE BOYD."
Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Sold by Chemists
everywhere, at 6d. 6d., or delivered free on receipt of price. Send stamp for Pamphlet.
Address, BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

TOURISTS.—Their skins always suffer.
Blotches, roughness, and general coarseness disfigure it. THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the whitest and purest of all soaps, and by its wonderful purifying action preserves it soft and free from complexionable blemishes. Recommended by the entire Medical Profession. A boon to sensitive skins. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. Chief Depôt, 532, Oxford-street, London.
THOUSANDS whom Drugs have failed to
relieve can be cured without pain by Electrical Treatment as carried out under an able Physician at the Galvanic Establishment, 171, New Bond-street. Opinions of the Press—Court Journal, Morning Post, &c.—Prospectus, and "The Grand Problem of Health: What is Vital Force?" forwarded on application to the Manager.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the
use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 1, King Edward-street, London, E.C.—Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill,
INVITES INSPECTION of all that is new and beautiful in useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS, including

Dinner Services ("Cottage"), 50 pieces	£0	13 6
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces)	1	15 0
Gilt China Dessert Services for 12 persons	0	17 0
Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s.; 28 pieces	0	8 6
China Breakfast Services for 6 persons	0	11 0
Toilet Services (for washstands), 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and	0	3 9
White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," set of three	0	1 3
really excellent patterns.		
Quart Decanters, cut, good quality .. .. per pair	0	5 0
Claret Decanters (with handle) .. .. .. each	0	4 0
Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape .. per doz.	0	6 0
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries ,,	0	1 9
Engraved Wine Glasses do do ,,	0	3 6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.; green bowl ,, ..	0	3 0
Half-pint Cut Tumblers .. .. .. per doz.	0	3 3
Plain light Finger-Glasses, taper shape .. ,, ..	0	6 6

Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

GARDNER'S DINNER and TABLE
GLASS SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Dinner Services, from 21s. Table Glass Services, of the best Crystal, for twelve persons, complete, 65s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographic Sheets and Illustrated Glass Catalogues post-free.
453 and 455, West Strand, Charing-cross.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A choice prepared Cocoa.
"most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S COCOA.
GUARANTEED PURE.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Pure Cocoa only,
the superfluous oil extracted.
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.
Product of a special refining process, it is Chocolate devoided of its over richness and substantiality. Sugarless, and, when made, of the consistence of coffee. An afternoon Chocolate. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, London.

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

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HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS,
GLADIOLI, &c., direct from the Growers, at grower's prices, delivered entirely free in London, Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Bristol, Plymouth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Our complete and revised Catalogue, in English, for 1880, is now out, and will be sent, as usual, be handed to all Gardeners and Amateurs free on application to Messrs. Mertens and Co., 5, Billiter-square, London, E.C., or to ourselves direct. Early orders requested.
Collections B, C, E, and F can be had from our Agents, Messrs. Mertens and Co., during the season, also half C and F Collections, at 10s. 6d. each, against cash payment.
ANT. ROOZEN and SON, Nurserymen
(formerly Ant. Roozen),
Overveen, near Haarlem, Holland.

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Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths,
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.
The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS.
Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per oz.
Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	oz.	£	s.	d.
2 Table Spoons	30	10	15	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
2 Dessert ditto	20	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Table Forks	30	10	15	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
2 Dessert ditto	20	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	11	8	2 Gravy Spoons	14	5	5	0
1 Soup Ladle	9	3	11	8	1 Soup Ladle	10	3	15	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	16	8	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt ditto, gilt		1	0	0	4 Salt ditto, gilt		2	2	0
1 Pair Fish Carvers		4	18	0	1 Pair Fish Carvers		6	2	0
2 Tea Spoons	10	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	2	0
Set of Fiddle Pattern		£57	6	4	Set of Queen's Pattern		£77	9	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

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CHRONOMETERS.—Illustrated Catalogue sent free.—Apply to 61, Strand, or 34, Royal Exchange, London.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO.
By Appointment to her Majesty. THREE GOLD MEDALS for CLOCKS and WATCHES.
Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

THE FINEST WATCHES MADE.
SEWILL'S KEYLESS WATCHES,
Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust-proof, 18-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates, £10 10s., £14 14s., and £25; Ladies', £7 7s., £10 10s., and £18 18s.; in silver cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., £6 6s., and £8 8s. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. Sewill, 30, Cornhill, London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price-Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

OROIDE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, 5s.,
7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Links, Solitaires, or Studs, 2s. 6d. Brooches, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Earrings, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Lockets, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Free by post. Opinions of the Press and Price-Lists post-free.—C. C. ROWE, 92, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATS'-EYES. OPALS. EMERALDS.
Mr. STREETER,
18, New Bond-street, W.
INTRODUCER of
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY
and
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,
(MACHINE-MADE.)
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
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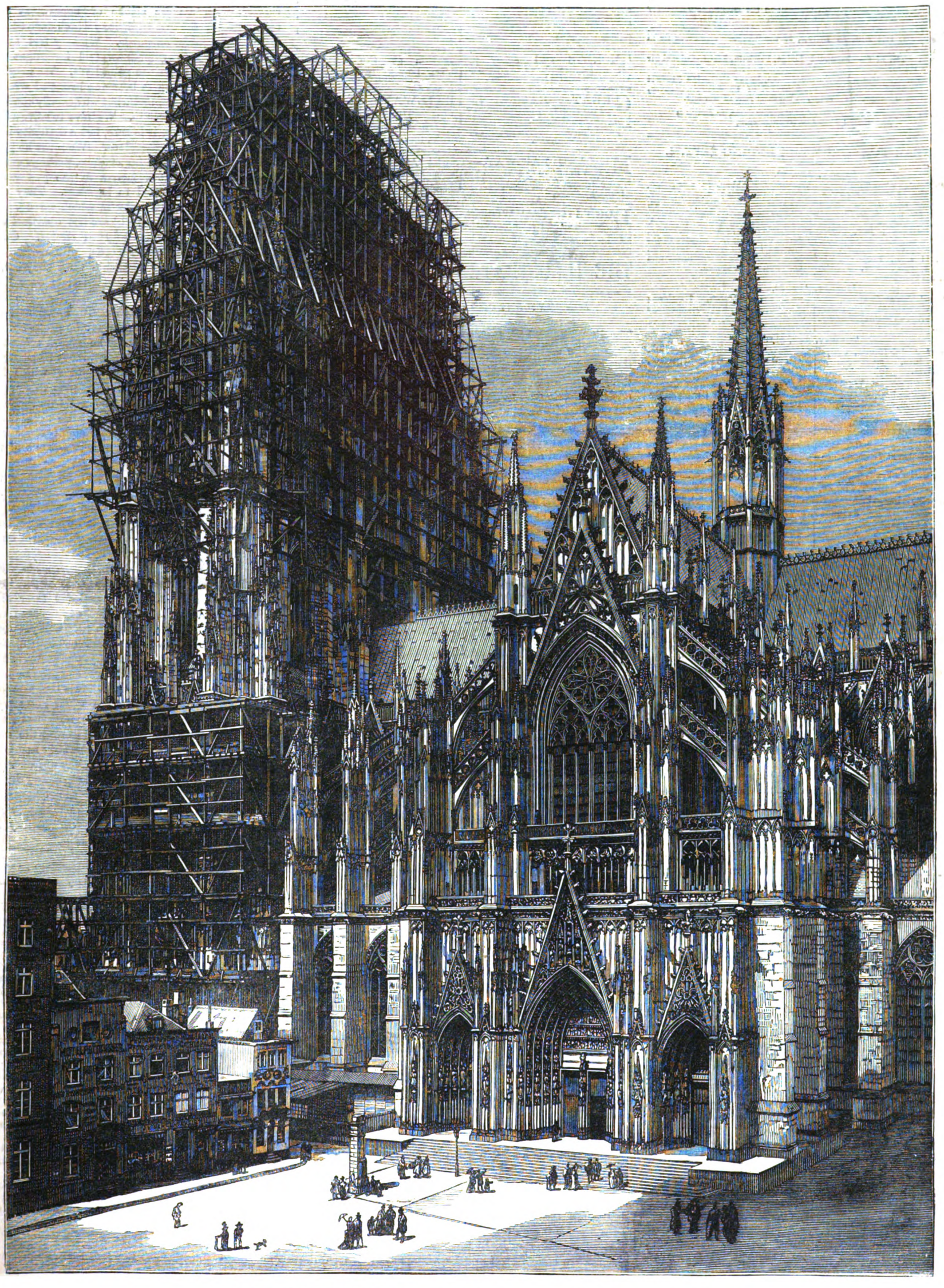
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2152.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL, RECENTLY FINISHED AFTER SIX CENTURIES.—SEE PAGE 204.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Alva House, Alva, N.B., the house of the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, the Lady Harriet Lindsay, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Shaftesbury House, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Hubert Dormer, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Bletchington Park, Oxford, the Viscountess Valentia, of a son and heir.

On the 15th inst., at Westport, county Mayo, the Lady Marian Wilbraham, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Thornham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Henniker, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Cambridge, Lady Rayleigh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Mark MacHutchin, Rector of Talke, Staffordshire, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Whalley, the Viscomte Pinon du Clos de Valmer, to Sara, third daughter of William Emmens, Esq., of Cranmer House, Brockley, Kent.

On the 24th inst., at Glasgow, by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., G. Macgregor Turnbull, to Hannah, second daughter of Thomas Clavering, Esq., 14, Woodside-terrace.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst, at the residence of John North, Esq., Moortown, near Leeds, Matthew Henry Jacobs, Esq., Captain in the Honourable Artillery Company, London, and of Budge-row, Solicitor.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, Quinta de St. Anna, Madeira, Oliveira, second son of the late Richard Davies, of the "Vigia" and Jerez de la Frontera aged 38.

On the 17th inst., at Cumbernauld Lodge, Feltham, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Gyll, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., after a lengthened illness, Dame Catherine Stewart Forbes, the wife of Sir William Richard Drake, of 12, Prince's-gardens, S.W., and Oatlands Lodge, Weybridge, in the 56th year of her age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

Sunday, Aug. 29.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings ix.; 1 Cor. ix. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings x. 1—32 or xiii.; Mark iii. 13.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Forbes, Vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jewry.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. William Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Burman Cassin, Rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.
St. James's, noon, Rev. E. W. Kent.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. G. Prothero, M.A., Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen.

Monday, Aug. 30.

British Association at Swansea, sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Mr. Francis Galton on Mental Imagery, 8.30 p.m.
Great Cricket-Match, Hastings; Australian Eleven against Hastings District (three days).
Weymouth Races.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Accession of Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 1876.
Warwick Races.
British Association at Swansea, sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Partridge-shooting begins.
British Association, concluding meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Races: Leicester, Lincoln.
Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.
Grand Northern Archery Meeting, York (three days).

Thursday, Sept. 2.

British Association at Swansea: excursions.
The Master Cutler's Feast, Sheffield.
Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Show, Crewe (four days).

Friday, Sept. 3.

The New Style begun in Great Britain (this day made the 14th), 1752.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

New Moon, 4.52 p.m.
The present French Republic declared, 1870.
Balloon Society's silver medal to be contended for by eight London acronauts.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 15	30·069	61·6	57·5	·87	10	66·7	59·0	NE. ENE.	261	0·000
16	30·042	60·3	56·1	·86	10	66·0	56·6	NNE. NE.	270	0·000
17	30·076	63·9	56·6	·78	8	72·7	58·9	NNE. NE.	330	0·000
18	30·090	61·7	52·8	·74	9	67·7	57·6	NE.	305	0·000
19	30·009	61·9	55·8	·79	8	72·8	57·6	NE. NNE.	267	0·000
20	30·029	62·1	58·7	·89	9	68·3	60·0	NNE. N.	224	0·000
21	30·053	63·4	55·6	·77	8	73·7	58·8	NE.	315	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·074	30·064	30·087	30·093	30·041	30·030	30·085
Temperature of Air	63·5°	59·3°	64·8°	62·4°	60·8°	62·6°	64·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·6°	57·8°	60·9°	57·1°	58·2°	60·4°	59·6°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	ENE.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A												
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 4.	8 20	9 5	9 53	10 35	11 15	11 50	—	0 15	0 40	1 2	1 20	1 40	1 58

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
SEPT. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1880.
PRINCIPAL SINGERS:—
Madame ALBANI, Miss DE FONBLANQUE, and Miss ANNA WILLIAMS. Mr. EDWARD LLOYD and Mr. JOSEPH MAAS.
Madame PATEY, Miss HILDA WILSON, Miss WAKEFIELD, and Miss DAMIAN. Mr. FREDERICK KING, Signor GHILBERTI, Mr. FRANCIS, and Mr. SANTLEY.
Full particulars at Mr. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnett. Orchestra of One Hundred performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

CANTERBURY.—OPEN EVERY EVENING, with the greatest Company of Artistes and Novelties ever concentrated together in any one establishment in Europe. Doors open at 7.30. Prices, from Sixpence.

CANTERBURY.—The HANLON VOLTAS, CARLO BENEDITTO (the Sword-Swallower), and several new features, will be introduced with the Canterbury Programme on and after MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1880.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back — First Class. £2 15 0 — Second Class. £1 19 0
Available for Return within One Month
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, viâ Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1880. First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available, with some exceptions, until Dec. 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1880.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Derby, April, 1880. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

The discussions which took place in the House of Commons during the earlier part of the week in relation to the present and prospective state of Ireland were of a kind which can hardly fail to have deeply pained every right-minded and sound-hearted reader. Exceptional in their own character, it is to be hoped, and may, we think, be fairly believed, that the condition of things to which they point is exceptional also. Dissatisfaction with the existing laws which demand allegiance from her Majesty's subjects may, for aught we know, be more general in Ireland than it seems to be. But actual conflicts between the supremacy of law and the excited will of people who resist it have not become so common, or so widespread, as to be fairly typical of the nation as a whole. Ugly symptoms there are, no doubt, of a temper which we shall all concur in deploring; but it would be exceedingly unwise to overrate, and still more to overstate, the ill humour with which the Queen's Government have to deal. Be the area of Irish discontent large or small, be it of a permanent or of a transient character, be its causes deep-seated or merely superficial, it is a satisfaction to be assured by the Chief Secretary that the Irish Government pledge themselves to uphold law and order, come what may; that they have confidence in the means already placed at their disposal to accomplish this their primary duty; that they have no present intention of asking Parliament for an enlargement of their powers; that if, in the course of the recess, they should find themselves unable by the instrumentality of the ordinary law adequately to protect life and property, they will not hesitate to call Parliament together for the express purpose of obtaining such a measure as may strengthen their hands for the discharge of their responsibility; that meanwhile, however, they will do their best to mature such a scheme for the settlement of the relations of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland as may be calculated to constitute a solid basis for permanent social peace. The matter may be looked at from various points of view, but it is difficult to see how, in existing circumstances, it would be possible for her Majesty's Ministers to take up a position better fitted to cover the entire breadth of what is commonly referred to as the Irish Land question.

That question—more vital to the peace and prosperity of the people of Ireland than, perhaps, of any other country in Europe—is complicated with many difficulties not abstractly inherent in it. Ireland cannot sever herself from the past, nor can the Imperial policy which dominates Ireland be framed, or carried into effect, without more or less consideration of the past. The problem of the Statesman of the present day is one which must not only include a reference to the laws which govern human nature, but it must take account also of the modification of those laws by several generations of unwise, often unjust, and sometimes very oppressive government. Ireland cannot be ruled with permanently good results without some reference to her antecedents. The sins of its progenitors come down to trouble the present generation. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." Every wrong works out its own punishment, and, by means of it, its own cure; but it does so in its appointed fashion, and in its own appointed time. We have now to deal with a nation whose ideas, sentiments, feelings, and rights have been perverted from what is essentially true and natural by long misgovernment. The penalty we have to pay is far heavier than had been anticipated. For half a century, at least, this country has been endeavouring to "do the right thing" by Ireland. By one concession after another she has aimed at raising the self-respect of her alienated sister, soothing her excitability, fostering her self-reliance, and placing her in all respects upon a footing of equality with herself. To some extent she has succeeded, but, it would seem, has not yet sufficiently atoned for past wrong-doing. It is impossible now, whatever it may be hereafter, to put Ireland, in regard to the chief means of her living, under precisely the same regimen as that which may suit the condition of people who have not passed through her experience. We are bound to remember this in the presence of projects and proceedings which we are justified in condemning. We cannot all at once set right the wrongs which our ancestry did. We cannot, with a mere stroke of benevolent legislation, conjure away the evil traditions which derived their origin from inexcusable misdeeds. We may fret at proofs of failure. We may sometimes feel indignant that good intentions do not produce good fruit. We may lament the misfortune of having to bear the brunt of what was done long before our time, and what we heartily condemn. But this does not alter the case. We have to solve a difficulty of other men's making, it is true, but a difficulty the pressure of which bears upon ourselves. We must be patient and, what is almost of equal importance, perhaps even of more, we must try and put ourselves in the position of those for whom we are called to legislate. They do not see things precisely in the light in which we do. The principles upon which they build are not identical with those upon which we rest our political efforts. Our maxims and mottoes, and catch-words, which often stand for something more incontrovertible than they are, have less authority over suffering Irishmen than over Englishmen and Scotchmen. It is in this spirit that the Irish Land question has to be entertained. There are, of course, points of difference which cannot be given up. But even out of these difficulties may be forced sequences which will call for the exercise of continuous forbearance.

The personal and party disputes which have been witnessed in the House of Commons this week are, no doubt, grievous enough. The mere protraction of the Session by means of them, though an inconvenience, is a mere trifle. Even the obstruction of other business of some importance by a small minority is one of those evils which time will speedily cure. But, as the Government seems to be thoroughly aware, no merely temporary success over these obstacles to progress will do much, if anything, to ameliorate the actual condition of the population of the Sister Isle. Neither can that be done all at once, or in passion, much less at the end of an abnormal Session. The wonder to us is that Irishmen do not see this; that the Representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Legislature appear so greatly to err in respect to the course which it is best for them, and for their country, to pursue. We trust, however, that during the recess, which cannot now be very far distant, they will yet abstain from speech and action which, under existing circumstances, are calculated only to excite angry passions in the breasts of the Irish peasantry and to exasperate the prejudice of the English people. We have said before, and we are glad to have the authority of the Chief Secretary in confirmation of our utterance, that no general rising of the Irish people is to be apprehended during the autumn and winter to which we are looking forward; nor do we believe that the somewhat sinister predictions of heedless agitators will be fulfilled. But no one can help seeing that repressive administration, imperatively as the exigencies of the moment may call for it, must be promptly as well as boldly followed by large and conciliatory legislative changes.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

General Sir Thomas Steele, whose nomination to the command-in-chief of the troops in Ireland we notified some weeks back, will succeed Sir John Michel in the duties of that position on Oct. 1 next. Sir Thomas Steele has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel P. Boyle, his military secretary.

The *Gazette* officially notifies the appointment of the Duke of St. Albans to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, in the room of Lord Belper, deceased, and the appointment of Mr. John Pierrepont Edwards, British Vice-Consul at New York, to be Consul at New York.

The *Gazette* also contains a Royal Order to the effect that the brothers and sisters of the present Earl of Kilmorey shall enjoy the same title, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father had survived and succeeded to the title and dignity of his father, the late Earl of Kilmorey, who died in June last.

Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered that he was able to attend the meeting of the Cabinet Council last Saturday afternoon. He has been advised by his physicians to give himself the benefit of a sea cruise, and has gone for a short trip in the Grantully Castle, one of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s South African steamers, embarking with some members of his family and some friends, including Mr. Donald Currie, on Thursday.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., to administer the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, until Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., enters upon the duties of the said office. Her Majesty has also appointed Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., to administer the Government of the colony of Tasmania and its dependencies. Major Lord Gifford, V.C., has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Western Australia and Senior Member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Oo you agree with me, compelled abider in town, that London presents, just at present, a very ghastly appearance, and that the splendid harvest weather with which we have lately been blessed rather increases than diminishes the dismal aspect of the metropolis? It was glorious summer weather, you will remember, in London in 1665, the year of the Great Plague. Not that (happily) we are threatened with any plague or pestilence just now; still London looks melancholy, because it is nearly Empty. And vacuity is dreadful; Nature abhors a vacuum; and so do hotel-keepers and theatrical managers.

The clubs are nearly all shut up for cleansing and carpet-beating purposes; and those which remain open have been invaded by the shut-out members, invited through the courtesy of the committee to "use" their establishments while their own houses are being swept and garnished. The testy veterans of the Exasperated Service in Pall-mall East find, to their horror and indignation, their favourite tables in the club dining-room usurped by the members of the Parallelopipedon in Pall-mall West; while the smoking-room at the Iguanadon (the haunt of some of the most dignified old fogies in London) is made noisy by the loud converse and unseeming hilarity of the rackety members of the Junior Dry Goods, whose club is being "done up"—estimable gentlemen, no doubt, but addicted to wearing machine-made trousers and "pot" hats, and to smoking briar-wood pipes.

Yes; London is very empty indeed. I went for a drive in Hyde Park last Saturday afternoon, with a friend (he is a distinguished foreigner, and the barouche was his, not mine); and between Kensington Gardens and the Achilles Statue, between five and six p.m., we met only four carriages. London is so empty that there must be at least fifty thousand of the nobility and gentry and the upper, middle, and well-to-do shopkeeping classes at their country seats, at the watering-places (which are all crammed to suffocation), and on the Continent. Now, fifty thousand people are a very large slice out of a population of four millions. *Qu'en pensez vous?* Is what we call the "World" or "Society" very large or very small? How many people are there in your "World"? Five Hundred? Perhaps, not Fifty.

I can entertain but few hopes of being able between the present time and Michaelmas next to clear off the whole of the alarming arrear of correspondence which has been accumulating in my letter-baskets (not waste paper-baskets, by any means) during the past fortnight. I will, however, endeavour this week to deal with a few.

"C. E. B.," Burton-on-Trent, mildly reproaches me for having jestingly appropriated the epithet of *logoprates*—a seller of words. He says that the word is "barbaric Greek." Well; but I find it in the great Scapular Græco-Latin lexicon of the Oxford (Clarendon press, 1820) edition, of which I possess a superb copy. It gives (at p. 1230) *logoprates—venditor verborum*. But it was not that lexicon that I had in my mind's eye when I incidentally used the word *logoprates*. Had I turned it up in the Oxford edition I should have found that St. Gregory Nazianzen has made a most offensive application of the epithet to a personage with whom no one would care about being identified. My source of information was a lexicon which I have had in working use ever since I was a schoolboy in France, more than forty years ago: the "Dictionnaire Grec-Français," built on the lines of the Greek "Thesaurus" of Robert Etienne, by Professor Planche, of the College Bourbon, Paris, in which *logoprates* is defined as a "*vendeur de paroles—surnom donné aux avocats.*" And a journalist is always advocating something, and gets paid (but poorly) for his advocacy.

Mem.: Professor Planche does not give the classic Greek definition of a pun; and there must have been plenty of puns in the days of Socrates and Aristophanes. But in the modern Gallo-Hellenic Lexicon of M. N. Contopoulos (Smyrna, 1875) I find "*calembour*" rendered as *logopainknion*. Is this "barbaric Greek," or vernacular Romaic— or is it a word of merely modern manufacture, like *atmoploun* for steam-boat, and *siderodromos* for railroad?

I asked lately if the admirable and much-lamented Irish comedian Tyrone Power (who wrote, by-the-way, a capital book of American travel) was really a Welshman. "T. W.," among other correspondents, says that the distinguished actor, who perished in the ill-fated steam-ship President, was born and bred at Glamorgan, and that his name was David Powell. He refers to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, Sept. to Dec., 1836, vol. xvii., in confirmation of his statement. It happens that I possess a complete set of the entertaining periodical in question (Captain Marryat wrote his "Dog Fiend" and his "Japhet" in the *M. M.*), and at page 92, vol. xvii.; in an article entitled "Our Actors, and their original Trades, Crafts, and Callings," I read—

> Power that *is*, Power that was (Welsh in 1812, Irish in 1836!)—David Powell (for under that sponsorial and patronymic we understand the now justly popular actor Tyrone Power) was born and bred in that delightfully picturesque county Glamorgan, in the Principality of Wales. His mother, though in very straitened circumstances, resolved that her darling little dainty Davy (as she fondly called him) should be "a man of letters;" therefore, scraping together what little cash she could muster, she apprenticed him to Mr. Bird, a printer in the town of Cardiff.

The same article contains a brief but strangely powerful biography of Edmund Kean, to which, under existing melancholy circumstances, it would be indecorous to advert in detail, just now.

"S. B." is an ingenuous correspondent. He mentions that he has lately come across "an old work entitled 'Stow's Chronicles,' published in the year 1573," and he suggests that I should furnish him with some particulars regarding the work and the life of its author. I envy the ingenuous "S. B." his acquisition. He will be able to find out all about old Stow and his Chronicles in Cassell's "Old and New London," by Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford.

"Henry J. H." wishes to know the meaning of "French Leave." In Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," page 316, I find, *sub voce* "French Leave:"—

> To take French leave. To take without asking leave or giving any equivalent. The allusion is to the French soldiery who, in their invasions, take what they require and never wait to ask permission of the owners or pay any price for what they take.

In the "Slang Dictionary" (Chatto and Windus, 1874), "to take French Leave" is defined as leaving or departing slily without saying anything or obtaining permission. Captain Grose says that to "take French Leave" is to go away without taking leave of the company. I have no clue as to the chronology of the expression. I dimly fancy that I have met with it somewhere in Swift.

In the matter of well-sounding names, "R. S. P" (Salisbury Club) suggests "Yale of Yale," adding, "it is an old Denbighshire name, some thousands of years older than the Deluge or the Sphinx. The old pre-historic mansion of the family ("pre-historic" is good) is in Denbighshire; and it was a member of this illustrious house who founded Yale College, Newhaven, Connecticut. But my correspondent has strangely forgotten that a Yale of Yale, together with Owen Glendower, or Glendour, assisted Prince Madoc in the discovery of America, some centuries before the birth of Christopher Columbus.

Among well-sounding names it is obvious that I myself omitted to rank D'Aurelles de Paladine, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Florence McCarthy, and Aubrey de Vere Beauclerc. Touching Southey's predilection as a name of the locality of Susquehana, can you tell me a prettier named English village than Henley-in-Arden?

The same obliging correspondent speaks touchingly and with fond remembrance of a certain alamode beef house called Wilkinson's, in Gracechurch-street, where he and "five other hungry clerks used to enjoy the 'fourpenny plate'" forty years ago. Of the two survivors of that bright band of alamodists one has served the exalted office of Lord Mayor of London, and the other (my correspondent) has been High Sheriff of his native county. There may be luck in alamode beef.

An Oxford Don writes me from Brussels that in the course of a series of lectures delivered by him at Oxford on Early English Prose Writers, he observed that if "Bacon were to revisit the glimpses of the moon no one would be more surprised than he to find himself called "Lord" Bacon." This remark led at the time to much controversy, and numbers of modern authorities, Lord Campbell included, were cited to justify the prefix of "Lord" to Bacon's name:—it being clearly as absurd to speak of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, as "Lord Bacon," as it would be to call the author of "Coningsby" "Lord Disraeli," the author of "Palm Leaves," "Lord Milnes," or the author of "the Match tax" (an unacted tragi-comedy) "Lord Lowe." Still, little more than a hundred years after the death of the illustrious author of the "Novum Organum" I find him alluded to as "the Lord Bacon" in Pemberton's "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy" (London, 1728); and Pemberton in a drolly fulsome manner continually refers to "his Lordship," alleging this and "his Lordship" philosophising on that.

Mem.: The worthy Pemberton eats many toads in the dedication of his handsome folio to Sir Robert Walpole. Mine is a beautifully clean copy, and it does not appear to have been read much. The bookplate—or rather the vestiges of two bookplates on the inside of the cover—gave me an amusing amount of trouble. The sparse fragments of one plate testified that the volume had once belonged to "——— O'Bryen." Pasted over this was the merest scrap of another plate, on which were only visible the word "Marquis," the letters (apparently beginning a heraldic motto) "VIG," and a couple of links of the chain of the Order of St. Patrick. What Almanack and Diary Peerages I had by me said nothing about any Marquis whose motto begins with "VIG," and my "Burke" had gone to the binder's. I was in despair; when it occurred to me to consult an old Peerage of the year 1815. Thereon, I found that the motto "Vigueur de Dessus," with the crest of a hand and arm bearing a sword "frappant," belonged to the Marquis of Thomond.

Many thanks to a Right Reverend correspondent, who writes me from Sandwich that the words of Purcell's "Mad Tom" were written by William Basse; but that many of Tom D'Urfey's pieces were set to music by Purcell: among others the opera of "Don Quixote" and the cantata "From Rosy Bowers," which contains the most lovely little allegretto (staccato in C minor)—

> Or if more influencing
> Is to be brisk and airy,
> With a skip and a bound
> And a frisk from the ground,
> I will trip like any fairy.

My correspondent wishes to know who wrote the words of "Mad Bess," another of Purcell's "Bedlam" ditties.

In re the "Apples of King John," "J. L." (Lower Norwood) sends the following extract from "Sir Charles Grandison," vol. iii., p. 32:—

> Mrs. O'Hara has been a handsome woman. . . . her complexion sallowish, streaked with red, makes her face (which is not so plump as it once has been) look like *a withering John apple* that never ripened kindly.

But 'tis the "King," and not the "John," that has puzzled us all so sorely.

To J. L. (Princes-park, Liverpool), who, remarking on my having lost that queer little old work "Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea," generously offers me his own copy as a gift, I return my sincerest thanks for his kindness. Gladly would I accept the present; but it turns out that I am luckier than I deemed myself to be. Digging and delving in a very Monte Testaccio of dusty books in an upper chamber I came, to my delight, on a volume of "Chrysal." The other volumes are sure to turn up—at least, I hope so.

"B.W. A." inquires "whether the gentleman who used to write under the *nom de plume* of 'Azamut Batuk' is still living," and whether I can give the "true name and nationality of the gentleman in question." In reply, I beg to state that the vivacious journalist who used to give himself out (in print) to be a Turk, and who wrote so many sprightly essays on English manners in the *Pall Mall Gazette* some ten years ago, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, alive and well. At least, I had the pleasure to meet him at the Brevoort House, New York, last December. He was then, I think, attached to a New York paper called the *Sun*.

Azamut Batuk and I campaigned (journalistically) together in and about Metz and Nancy at the outset of the Franco-German war in 1870. Afterwards he went, I think, to Spain as special correspondent for an American paper during the Carlist war. Touching his nationality, I think that I have heard him say that he was born at Bologna, but that his parents were French. His name is a French one; but what that name is I am wholly unable to remember. Of such are the tricks that Memory plays us.

Curiously and appropriately suggestive to the meeting at Swansea of the British Association is the republication from the early numbers of "Bentley's Miscellany" of the "Mudfog Papers," by Charles Dickens. The original manuscripts of the two meetings of the Mudfog Association and of "Mr. Robert Bolton, the gentleman connected with the press," are, so Mr. George Bentley informs us in a sensible and modest little preface, in his possession. They are covered with corrections, erasures, and additions. "At that time," remarks Mr. Bentley, "Charles Dickens wrote a freer and bolder hand than he came to write in later years; and these manuscripts are easily decipherable.

"Something, perhaps," continues Mr. Bentley, "of the comparative freedom of the handwriting of these sketches when set by the side of the manuscript of 'Our Mutual Friend' may be owing to the quill pen, with the exit of which has gone out much of the free and graceful penmanship of the past." But has the quill pen wholly made its exit, G. B.? There are a great many clubs in London; and in club writing-rooms the use of quill pens is almost universal. I do not know whether they are used in Government offices, but they certainly are to be found to a large extent in banking-houses. I am passionately fond of the quill myself; but being practically "wall eyed" I am unable to split a nib properly, or, indeed, to mend a pen at all, without mending—or cutting—my fingers at the same time. And, again, good quill pens are very dear. I cannot buy five-and-twenty goose-quills of superior quality for less than five shillings; and I have heard of very large swan-quills that cost a shilling apiece.

Yes; the "Mudfog Papers" are appropriately and suggestively republished; since in the two lengthy reports of the meetings of the "Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything," and the humorous discussions at the sections presided over by Professors Muff, Nogo, Snore, Doze, Wheezy, and Woodensconce, Charles Dickens penned not only a droll burlesque but a bitter satire on the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It is curious, also, to remember that, a few years later, in the columns of the *Times*, the late Gilbert Abbott A'Beckett, of *Punch*, metropolitan police magistrate, and author of "The Comic History of England," wrote a series of leading articles turning the Association and its proceedings into merciless ridicule. *Le ridicule tue*, they say in France; but in England you may be made very ridiculous indeed, and yet live it down. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has grown to be a great power in the State of Learning; and its members, now that it is approaching its fiftieth anniversary, can afford to smile good-naturedly at the attacks made upon it when it was a struggling bantling.

More than once lately have I heard people (with somewhat jaded appetites perhaps) maintain that within the last few years the characteristically English banquet known as "whitebait at Greenwich" has been growing more and more elaborate, and that the bill of fare for a "set dinner" at the Trafalgar or the Ship has now become so copious that it seems to comprise the elements of a feast at Willis's Rooms, or the Freemasons', as well as the traditional and delicious riparian symposium at which, subsequent to the degustation of the "red devil," nothing more solid than a duck or some lamb cutlets was wont to appear. But a kind lady friend of mine who is acquainted with one of the most conspicuous of English gastronomes (Awful Personage!) has obtained from him the programme of a dinner given at the "Crown and Sceptre" Tavern, Greenwich, on May 28, 1810. Let us see how our fathers (*your* great-grandfathers Mesdames) fared seventy years ago—

Turtle Soup. Turtle Fins.
Salmon Souché. Flounder Souché.
Lobster Cutlets. Eels grilled. Soles fried.
Whiting Pudding. John Dory stuffed.
Spey Trout with Tartar Sauce.
Salmon Cutlets fried.
Whitebait plain and devilled.
Sweetbreads and Mushrooms.
Ducklings and Green Peas.
Quarter of Lamb.
Blancmanges. Custards. Gooseberry Tarts.
Maids of Honour.

Saving the absence of iced pudding, this bill of fare might be one for a Greenwich dinner in 1880. Among the illustrious guests who dined at the "Crown and Sceptre" in May, 1810, were Lord Castlereagh, Lord Carington, Lord Chatham (of Walcheren notoriety), Lord Eldon (the Doubter), Lord Ellenborough (who tried William Hone), Mr. George Canning, Sir Henry Halford (a famous medico), Lord Braybrook (Pepysian Braybrook?), Mr. Spencer Percival (assassinated by Bellingham), Lord Harrowby (whom Thistlewood conspired to assassinate), Mr. Frere (the diplomatist, I assume), and some half-dozen more noblemen and gentlemen less known to fame. I wonder what they drank. The bill is lamentably deficient in that particular; but I fancy that very little champagne was imbibed.

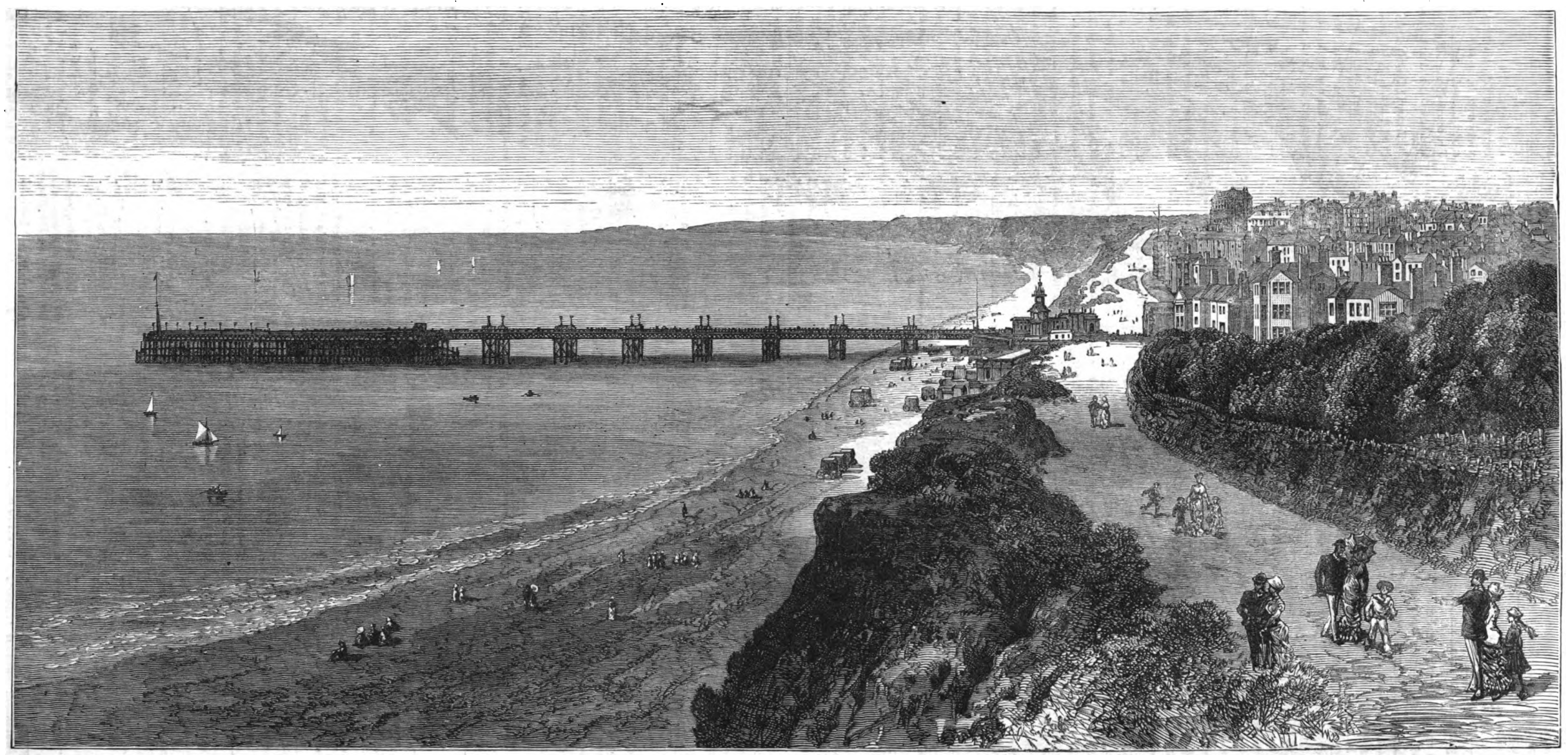
G. A. S.

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THE NEW PIER AT BOURNEMOUTH.

The visit of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, with the two Sheriffs, to this pleasant and salubrious Hampshire sea-coast town, was from Tuesday to Thursday of the week before last. Its occasion of local public doings was the formal opening, on the Wednesday, of the new promenade pier which has been erected by the Bournemouth Improvement Commissioners. Some members of that body, headed by Major-General Burrows, received the municipal dignitaries of the City of London. Mr. T. Beechey, Chairman of the Pier Committee, also took part in the opening ceremony, and presented Lady Truscott, the Lord Mayor's wife, with a golden key of admission to the pier. There was a luncheon, with toasts and speeches, followed by a regatta; and in the evening there was a grand banquet, and a display of fireworks.

We give an Illustration of this structure, which was designed by and has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Eugenius Birch, C.E., of Victoria-street, Westminster, the engineer of many works of the kind at different places along the coasts of Great Britain. The new pier at Bournemouth is raised much higher than the old structure which it replaced—which, by-the-by, acted as a platform whilst this was being erected—and is of considerable dimensions. Its length is 833 feet: for a distance of 650 feet it is 35 feet wide, but for the remaining distance it is no less than 110 feet, whilst the decking in the centre part of the sea has been slightly raised. At the entrance there is an ornamental structure, with covered resting-place, which is arranged so as to give prominence to the approach. Here there are also lavatories and waiting-rooms both for ladies and gentlemen, and over the centre portion of the structure is a small clock-tower, in which it is proposed to place an illuminated clock. The building itself is of pitch pine and plate-glass, with majolica panels. It has been painted and decorated in an elaborate manner. The pier is of iron, with pitch pine decking; the narrow part is supported by seven clusters of iron screw piles, and beneath the broad end there are fifty-six piles, braced together. Running round the exterior of the broad end, and passing under one part of the pier, is an inclined landing-stage for steamers and boats, having a length of about 1060 feet. The lowest part is only covered by a few inches of water at high tide, and the other parts are at all times accessible. It is constructed of open plates, with timber piles, and, being quite independent of the pier itself, enables vessels to approach the larger structure without striking it. The rail which runs round the sides of the pier is of an ornamental character, and there is seating



THE NEW PIER AT BOURNEMOUTH, OPENED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 204.

accommodation for 1000 persons, each three seats being divided into a bay. At the back of each bay there is an appropriate device, representing a dolphin, and the lamp-pillars are of a similar character. Light shelter boxes, fourteen in number, are placed at regular intervals on either side of the narrow part, and are formed of glass, so that whilst resting the visitor is able to view the entire bay. The pier is lighted by sixty globular lamps, and at the sea end has been placed the Board of Trade regulation lamp, which is lighted by Sugg's Argand burners, having an illuminating power equal to twenty candles. The contract for this structure, at £23,000, has been executed by Messrs. Berghein and Co., of Laurence Pountney-hill, London. It is proposed to erect a pavilion on the pier, at a cost of £6000, the borrowing powers of the Bournemouth Commissioners not being yet exhausted.

Our Illustration is partly derived from a photograph by Messrs. Debenham and Gould, of the Glen View Studio, Bournemouth.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

On Aug. 14, 1248, the foundation-stone of the Cathedral at Cologne was laid, and on the 14th of the present month, after an interval of exactly 632 years, that magnificent edifice was finished, the last stones being planted on the two sky-reaching towers. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the Prussian flag was unfurled from the top of the northern tower, while at the same moment the Imperial standard began to flutter from the southern pinnacle. The town itself was decorated with numerous banners. All Germany joins with the *Cologne Gazette* in congratulating the ancient Rhine city and the Empire on the completion of so splendid a monument "of German unity and strength, of German love, and German trust in God." It is expected that the Emperor will be present at the ceremonial consecration and opening of the august ecclesiastical pile, though nothing, we believe, has yet been settled.

We present, in our front-page Engraving, a view of this celebrated Cathedral. Its building was commenced, as we have said, in the year 1248, by Archbishop Conrad, of Hochstaden. The original architect is said to have been Meister Gerhard, a native of Riel, near Cologne. The foundations were laid 46 ft. below the surface of the ground—at least, those of the four central piers or columns, which are 30 ft. in circumference. The form of the whole edifice is that of a cross, which is 466 ft. long, with 238 ft. transept. The two towers at the west entrance, which are only now completed, rise 500 ft. in height; but the central tower is 350 ft. high. The west front consists of four immense buttresses,

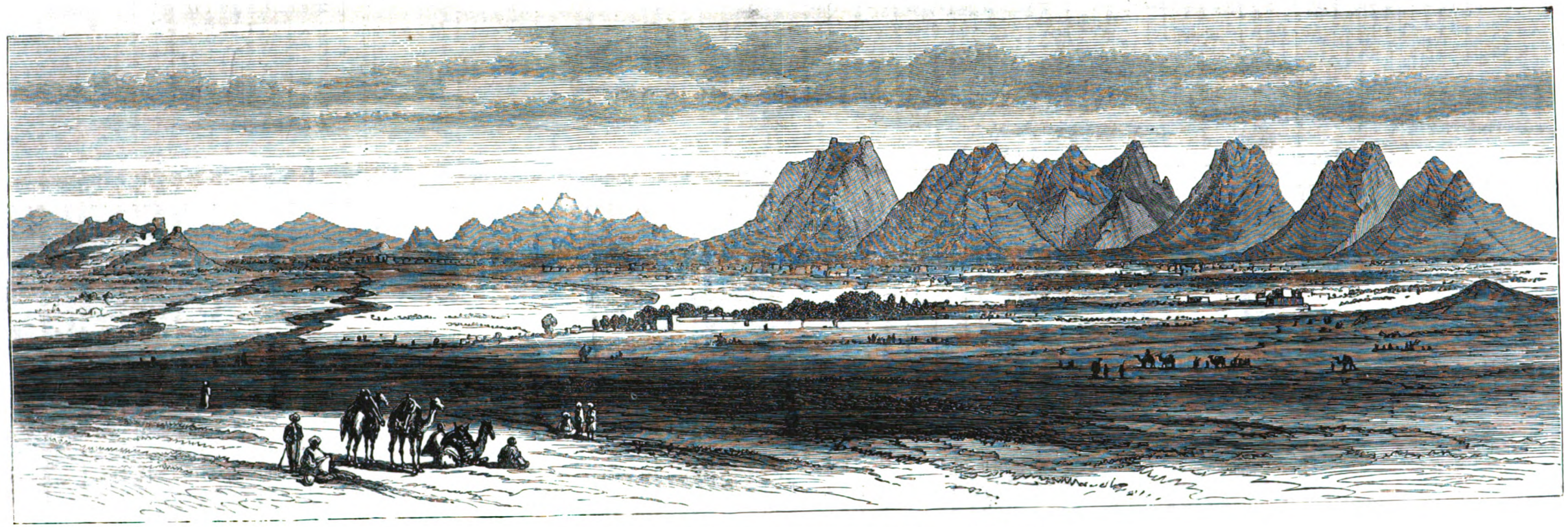
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: SKETCHES BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B., R.A.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



SUBURBS OF CANDAHAR, LOOKING WEST, TOWARDS KOKORAN.



VALLEY OF THE ARGANDAB, FROM KOKORAN, THE CAMP OF AYOUB KHAN.

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deeply grooved, inclosing, at the basement, a three-doored portal and two large windows; above these, two tiers of lofty canopied windows. The façade of the south transept, which is 130 ft. wide and 240 ft. high, is adorned with a great number of statues in niches, and with other figures sculptured in bold relief, in the arches of the three doorways; above which is an open balustrade, with a large and beautiful window. The whole exterior of the Cathedral is at once relieved and sustained by double flying buttresses, crocketed and pinnacled, which greatly enliven its aspect. The interior is upheld by about one hundred pillars. There are fifty-six clustered pillars, in two rows, 106 feet high, surrounding the nave and choir, besides the single row that stands round the transepts, and shorter pillars in the aisles. A triforium gallery passes round the whole interior. The best of the stained-glass windows are those in the north aisle, which were placed there in 1508.

In this Cathedral is the "Chapel of the Three Kings," who were identified by an old legendary tradition with the three Wise Men of the East, or Magi, who visited the Saviour's cradle at Bethlehem. Their names were given as Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar; and three human skulls, which are supposed to be theirs, may here be seen, crowned or decorated with rubies and other precious stones, preserved in a shrine of their own. It is stated that these relics, like many others, were brought from Palestine to Constantinople by the Empress Helena; that the Crusaders brought them to Milan; and the Emperor Frederick I., called Barbarossa, sent them to the Archbishop of Cologne.

The Chapel of St. Agnes contains a picture of the Adoration of the Magi, by Stephen Lothener, painted in 1410, which is esteemed of some importance in the history of German art. The tombs of Conrad von Hochstaden, the Archbishop mentioned above, and of Philip von Heinsberg, who built the fortified walls of the city of Cologne, are likewise to be noticed; and there is a black marble stone marking the burial-place of Queen Marie de Medicis, widow of Henry IV. of France, and mother of Henrietta Maria, the wife of our King Charles I.

The building of Cologne Cathedral was stopped by the long-continued civil wars and religious wars of Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and by the subsequent overthrow of the great ecclesiastical principality, in the wars of the French Revolution and Empire of Napoleon I. It was again taken up by King Frederick William of Prussia, and has, during the past forty years, been the object of steadfast patriotic efforts to collect subscriptions all over Germany. The work is now completed in a manner satisfactory both to antiquarian and architectural taste, and to the sentiment of German nationality, of which it has long been regarded as a grand visible symbol. Our Illustration, as the reader will at once perceive, was taken some time before the building of the towers was finished, and shows all the scaffolding yet attached to this mighty structure.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

When a Parisian *chroniqueur* complains of the scarcity of news you may be sure that he is sick, or that he is in the country, or that he will not take the trouble to look around him. Paris offers always something new to those who take the trouble to seek. Rétif de la Bretonne found the means of writing forty-two volumes by confining himself simply to relating the romantic episodes which he observed in the society of his times. Modern French society is scarcely romantic; on the contrary, it is, above all, practical, and even brutal in its practicality. The days have gone by when a husband who was loved by his wife was thought to be as comic as one who was deceived by his wife. The men of the nineteenth century have considered that the family is worth defending, and, following the advice of Dumas the younger, they have taken the law into their own hands in order to punish the unfaithful wife, while reserving to themselves the monopoly of infidelity. Now the women are claiming their rights in two ways. Mdlle. Hubertine Anelert claims the right of vote; Madame la Comtesse de Tilly demands the punishment of the unfaithful husband, and, finding that the law of the land is powerless in her case, she buys a bottle of vitriol and throws it in the face of her husband's mistress. The jury of the town of Saintes has acquitted her, and French public opinion is in her favour. Public opinion is also in favour of Mdlle. Dumaire, who shot a lover who had deserted her. This afternoon the Assize Court of the Seine began to examine a similar case of a Belgian girl, Marie Moyen, who caused vitriol to be thrown into the face of her lover, who had taken measures to wed a lawful wife. In short, during the present year there has been a series of similar crimes in which women have taken justice into their own hands, and in each case the jury has acquitted the culprit. There is no reason why the series should end until the Legislature affords reasonable protection to women by establishing the institution of divorce, and legalising the *recherche de la paternité*—that is to say, by establishing liberty and responsibility.

The discussion of the case of the Comtesse de Tilly has almost thrown politics into the shade during the past week. In reality, nobody knows anything. M. Grévy has gone to open the shooting season at Mont-sous-Vaudrey in the Jura; M. Gambetta is amusing himself at Ville d'Avray, where he practises pistol-shooting and fishes for frogs in his private frog-pond. M. Gambetta, I may add, eats the frogs that he catches, and, according to the opposition journals, he pays his head cook 40,000f. a year to dress them. Most of the Ministers are in the country, and some of them are adopting the English fashion of addressing public meetings. At Montauban, for instance, M. de Freycinet made a speech last week which has delighted all the reactionary journals. He gave it to be understood that the Government did not intend to enforce the decrees of March 19 for the expulsion of unauthorised religious corporations; he declared that France was determined to continue a policy of peace in all her foreign relations; and, finally, that in the vineyard of the Republic the workmen of the eleventh hour would be rewarded as highly as those who had come in at the first hour of the day. M. de Freycinet, however, has but little influence even amongst his own friends, although he is Prime Minister, and so nobody pays much attention to his words. As regards the decrees concerning the religious orders, M. de Freycinet's promise means nothing at all. Negotiations are now being carried on between the Government and the Vatican, and much will depend upon the attitude which the Pope may finally assume. Meanwhile, in spite of M. de Freycinet's speech, the semi-official newspapers continue to announce that the decrees will be carried into effect on Aug. 31.

Much attention has been attracted here by the Allocution of the Pope, which the religious journals publish and praise as warmly as they praise M. de Freycinet's speech. It is a long document, which establishes the firm intention of the Court of Rome to persevere in the policy of the Syllabus and to continue against modern society the obstinate struggle of Pius IX. and of the Ultramontanes. The language of Leo XIII. differs in nothing from that of his predecessor. There is, it is true, no mention made of France in this Allocution, and only an indirect allusion to the decrees; but the wrath of the Holy Father against the Belgian Liberals is terribly significant.

Apropos of the workmen of the eleventh hour, it is curious to see the benevolence with which the Orleanist, Bonapartist, and even the Legitimist press speak of the Republic since M. de Freycinet has spoken. As regards the Bonapartists, this need cause no astonishment, for ever since the death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand the party of the Appeal to the People has gradually fallen to ruin. The combat has ceased for want of pretenders, on the one hand, and of partisans on the other. Now, if you meet a Bonapartist in the street, you will find that he is the first to glorify the Republican régime. One of these days we shall be told that Bonapartism was never anything but a legend. The only Bonapartist who ever existed was Napoleon III., and, as M. de Morny used to say, "he was rather an Orleanist than a Bonapartist."

I read in a marvellous article in the *Figaro* the other day on *chic* that M. de Morny was the most *chic* statesman that ever existed. Amongst diplomatists, Duc Decazes had a great deal of *chic*; M. Challemel-Lacour is totally wanting in that quality. M. Gambetta, too, is not *chic*, but his speeches and his compliments to women are often *chic*. *Chic* men never speak of what they do, "it being understood in their sphere that people do nothing." There are also, I read, countries, towns, and nations that are *chic*. It is *chic*, for instance, to look like an Englishman, a Russian, or an Austrian; it is vulgar to look like an Italian or a German; Paris is *chic* in the spring, it is vulgar in the autumn. Following my ultra-snobbish guide, I find that it is always *chic* to travel in Scotland, but it is "poor form" to travel in Italy, and accordingly I may announce that three charming Parisian high-life ladies, the Vicomtesse Greffuhle, the Marquise de Breteuil, and the Vicomtesse O'Connor have accompanied their husbands to Scotland, to be initiated into the mysteries of grouse-shooting.

While my lips are still blushing with the honour of pronouncing the names of these noble dames, let me continue my chronicle of high life by saying that M. Gilbert de Polignac is about to marry Mdlle. Caroline Leroy. M. de Polignac belongs to the younger branch of the house whose evil counsels helped to bring about the ruin of Marie Antoinette. The Polignacs trace their descent not quite so far back as Adam, but to no less a personage than the Gallo-Roman Bishop Sidonius Apollinaris, who has spoken somewhere in his voluminous writings of his château of *Apollinianum* in Auvergne.

M. Sigismond Lacroix protests against the version which I sent you last week of the proposed suppression of the Grand Prix de Paris. M. Lacroix is willing to take no notice of the abstention of the members of the Jockey Club from the National Fête of July 14. The main arguments that he invokes in favour of the suppression of the subvention hitherto granted by the Ville de Paris to the Grand Prix are—That horse-races are materially and morally useless to the population; that they do not improve the breed of horses used either in agriculture, industry, or war; and that the subvention was granted under the Empire on the demand of the Duc de Morny. The origin of the institution in the eyes of the radical Municipal Councillors shows the interest which it deserves.

Victor Hugo has gone to spend a few days at Veules, on the Normandy Coast, with M. Paul Meurice.

The Comte de Paris will shortly publish the fifth and sixth volumes of his "History of the American Civil War."

Nubar Pasha, who has been staying with his family in Paris for a few days, has gone to Trouville.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt is expected in Paris to-night on her return from Copenhagen. Prince Orloff is also expected.

M. Sardou, the dramatist, has become the possessor of the door of the cabinet that Charlotte Corday opened in order to enter the quarry-floored room in which Marat was taking a bath in the famous *baignoire-sabot*, now, I believe, in the collection of Madame Tussaud. The door was recently pulled down, together with the house in which it was, in the Rue de l'Ecolé de Médecine. M. Sardou is a great hunter of bric-à-brac and curiosities relating to the Revolution.

How often does it appear that the Parisians are the slaves of the landlords when they are not the slaves of the door-porters? M. Henri Rochefort has been unable to find a landlord who would accept him as a tenant. It was not, they said, on their own account. Oh no! they would be only too flattered to have so distinguished a *locataire* as M. Rochefort; but as he would probably receive many visitors . . . of the Radical persuasion, the other tenants in the house might be shocked. And so it happens that M. Rochefort has been obliged to hire a little house all to himself in the Cité Malesherbes, in which he will stow away his *bibelots* and antique furniture. Like Sardou, Rochefort is an inveterate collector. He is, indeed, the author of a volume on the mysteries of the Hôtel Drouot, in which he relates the anecdote of an auctioneer's man who was singing, or rather shouting, the praises of a finely-smoked and varnished old master, "signed: *Salvator Mundi*;" then, after a pause, he added, for the edification of the ignorant: "Brother of Salvator Rosa."

T. C.

NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, have issued the following list of candidates who have been successful in obtaining Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years, and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London—R. T. Bodey, seventeen, student, Bristol; Henry F. Collins, fifteen, student, Truro; Codrington D. Selman, twenty-three, mechanical engineer, Bristol. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin—Ernest Lousley, twenty-five, engine fitter, Glasgow; Thos. E. Lones, nineteen, mechanical engineer, Tipton; Henry Thornley, twenty-one, weaver, Accrington.

The number of drawings sent up for examination this year was 169,147 from 151 schools. Of these works 989 were referred to the national competition, being 406 less than in 1879, when the number was 1395. The examiners in figure drawing and painting report—"The drawings from the antique reached a generally high level. Careful comparison showed that no one of the competing works combined all the qualities which are desirable in a gold medal work." On design, with architecture and modelling, the verdict is—"The modelling of the figure is still at a low standard in most of the schools." Designs "exhibited a general want of freshness;" but "the examiners emphasised by reward the originality displayed in some works which yet had many defects." The competition in oil and water-colour painting showed "a general extension of sound methods," but "no single work was characterised by such completeness or sense of perfection as to give entire satisfaction."

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The British garrison, under General Primrose, in the Citadel of Candahar, is closely besieged; and a sortie on Monday week, to obtain supplies of provisions from a village on the east side of the city, was attended with disastrous results. Nearly two hundred officers and men were killed or wounded. But it is believed that there is no reason to fear that the garrison will not be able to defend itself in the Citadel until the arrival of the army led by General Sir F. Roberts from Cabul, which may be expected at the beginning of next week. The force to be conducted by General Phayre, from Quetta to the relief of Candahar, will probably get there a few days later.

We are indebted again to Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., for several admirable sketches of the country which is likely to be the scene of military operations, and which he thoroughly explored, when in command of the expeditionary force advancing from Quetta, between November, 1878, and March, 1879. Our Extra Supplement Engraving, from one of his sketches, is a View of the Kadani Plains, from the signal station near the top of the Khojak Pass, by which General Phayre will march from the Pishin Valley, north-west of Quetta, on the road to Candahar. The view looks north-west towards Candahar, directly over the fort of Chaman, which is situated at the foot of the Khojak Pass on that side; the road from Chaman farther on is continued by Gatai, fourteen miles distant, and thence to the opposite range of mountains, near their right-hand extremity. It crosses the Kadani river, which traverses the plain shown in the middle distance of this View, from right to left, and which, farther to the south-west, receives the Tarnak, and joins the Argandab below Candahar. The road in the foreground, over which a convoy of laden camels with an escort of troops is passing, is that which was made in January and February of last year by Lieutenant Wells, R.E., with a working party of Ghilzais, and is practicable for traffic with carts. There are two or three other roads, besides the Khojak Pass, over this ridge of mountain, called the Khoja Amran, which separates Pishin from the Kadani plain. One road is from Gwaja, which is situated to the left-hand side of the View presented in our Engraving; it traverses the Kadani plain to form a junction with the Chaman or Khojak Pass road, at Takht-i-pul, beneath the remotest of the mountain peaks, shown in this View. General Biddulph describes the aspect of the plain as very remarkable when beheld from the heights of the Khojak, several thousand feet above; "the plain is laid out like a sea, and the mountains run out into isolated promontories. To the left, the desert is seen, having the appearance of a turbulent tide about to overflow the tranquil plains at our feet. Far away, in the midst of the desert, mountain tops appear already enveloped by the sandy waste."

The other two Views engraved from Sir M. Biddulph's Sketches were taken a short distance westward of Candahar, including the very ground which is now occupied by the encampments of different portions of the besieging Afghan army, commanded by Ayoub Khan, from Herat. The first is that looking to the west from the suburbs of Candahar, in the direction of Kokoran, a village five miles distant from the city on the Herat road. Here rises a mass of rugged limestone rock, which frowns above the site of Old Candahar; and to the right of this is seen the gap or opening through which the Herat road passes, winding between garden walls and villages, till it gains a more open country beyond these rocky hill-ranges. The town of Candahar is, of course, situated immediately behind the spectator in this view. The jagged hills to the right hand extend from Kokoran to Panjwai, fifteen miles distant, along the left bank of the Argandab. All these positions must now be in possession of the enemy, and available for the base of his attack on Candahar.

The second view is from Kokoran, which was the headquarters of Ayoub Khan while preparing the siege of Candahar. It is the reverse view to that presented in the other Engraving. It shows the north and south limits of that gap in the barrier of craggy hills, which was seen from the opposite direction in the view looking westward from Candahar. Part of the city, with the tomb of Ahmed Shah, may even be discerned from this point in the distance through that gap. The view from here looks up the valley of the Argandab, and over a richly cultivated plain watered by the many canals and watercourses taken from the Argandab to supply the town and fertilize its environs. General Biddulph remarks that "the energy and skill displayed in these extensive waterworks cannot be too highly extolled. Brought from a point many miles distant in the Argandab Valley, the chief canal, with its offshoots, conducts a vast body of water, which is dispersed along the contours of the declining plain in innumerable channels, spreading a rich fertility for many miles in a fan-like form to the south-east of the gap. Villages cluster around the city on three sides. Corn-fields, orchards, gardens, and vineyards are seen in luxurious succession, presenting a veritable oasis within the girdle of rugged hills and desert wastes all round. And if we turn to the aspect of the country beyond the gap, we see in the Argandab Valley along the canals and the river banks a fair and beautiful landscape of village and cultivated ground, stretching for many miles in each direction. If we could cast our eyes still further, we should see in the vales of the Tarnak and Arghessan districts scarcely less fertile."

The latest news received in London on Wednesday evening was by telegram from the Viceroy of India on Tuesday, communicating a message from Colonel St. John, the political agent at Candahar, dated last Saturday, the 21st. It gives particulars of the British loss in the sortie on Monday week; the officers killed were Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., late Bombay Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Bombay Native Infantry; Major R. J. Le Poer Trench, 19th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Francis Stevenson, 19th B.N.I.; Second-Lieutenants F. P. F. Wood and E. S. Marsh, of 7th Royal Fusiliers, and the Rev. G. Maxwell Gordon, M.A., chaplain. The officers wounded are Colonel Nimmo, of the 28th, Major Vandeleur, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Wood, of the Transport, all severely, and Lieutenants Malcolmson and Shewell, not severely. About 180 men were killed or wounded. The east face of the city is now considered safe. The troops immediately investing it are the Ghazis, or sworn Mussulman warriors of the faith, and the revolted soldiery of Candahar, while Ayoub Khan holds his other forces three miles off, on the Herat road. He has 5000 regular infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 10,000 Ghazis, with thirty-seven guns.

General Roberts was expected to reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai on Tuesday last, having met with no obstruction at Ghuzni. He may possibly be at Candahar on Monday next.

The Government have authorised an expenditure, not exceeding £2200 a year, for an improved mail-packet service between Aberdeen and Lerwick, in the Shetland Isles.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

There was an immense crowd, I am told, at the funeral of Miss Neilson, which took place at Brompton Cemetery, and beyond the outside public (who, I hear, seemed to look upon the mournful proceedings as a kind of show got up for their special gratification, and behaved themselves in a very rude and Bank Holiday sort of manner) there were gathered round the grave of this gifted, accomplished, and lamented actress a large number of her brother and sister artistes, and of her personal friends. Prominent among the latter were Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Glyn (who, by all accounts, seems to have been the stanchest friend the poor lady had), Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. George Lewis, the eminent solicitor. Among the professionals I note the names of Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Ellen Barry, Mr. John Ryder (whose dramatic pupil the deceased had been, I believe), Mr. John S. Clarke, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. T. Swinbourne, and many more.

To a Leeds contemporary belongs the responsibility for the statement that the name of the fair young *tragédienne* on whose coffin-plate was inscribed "Lilian Adelaide Lee Neilson," was neither Lilian nor Adelaide nor Neilson (that she had been the wife of Mr. Philip Lee is beyond a doubt), and that her real maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Brown. Why the fable of her having been born at Zaragoza, in Spain, of a Spanish father and an English mother, should have been circulated it is not my business to inquire, and it strikes me that there is no need for any one to be very solicitous about the matter, seeing that it is not very probable that any extended biography of Miss Neilson will be attempted—in our time at least. But the theatrical chronicler of the future will be entitled to be made cognizant of the fact, as stated by my Leeds contemporary, that she was born in St. Peter's Square, Leeds, on the 3rd of March, 1839. Into any other details touching her private life I fail to see the good of entering. She was a very admirable and sympathetic actress, but scarcely a great one.

I knew Miss Neilson personally only very slightly. I happened to be in Birmingham on business about seven years ago, and, after dining with her and her husband, I went to the Theatre Royal to see her in Rosalind in "As You Like It." I thought her Rosalind a very bright and intelligent, but scarcely a highly finished, performance, artistically considered. But then I had been comparing her (unjustly, perhaps) with Helen Faucit and Ellen Tree. I saw her the next night in Juliet, and would willingly have gone to see her again in that character twenty times running. I was simply enchanted. She was more pathetic, more artless in her art, and more graceful than that delightful French actress, Mdlle. Stella Colas, who, some eighteen years ago, came over from the French Theatre at St. Petersburg to London to storm the town as Juliet at the Princess's Theatre. But Miss Neilson could speak pure and idiomatic English, whereas poor little Stella Colas (I think that she also took lessons from Mr. Ryder) had but an imperfect acquaintance with our tongue.

Miss Neilson was then (1873) on the eve of her departure for her first tour in the United States. There she made her grandest and, financially, her most profitable successes. I found the Americans positively raving about her last spring, and it was in America that she made her grandest successes, both artistic and pecuniary. I used to hear a great deal about her from poor Watts Phillips, in whose drama of "The Huguenot Captain" she was the original Gabrielle de Savigny. While studying the part she used frequently to visit Watts at his villeggiatura at Edenbridge; and he always used to speak to me most enthusiastically, not only of the talent which she then manifested, but of the exceeding bright promise which was within her. And there were few keener judges of the dramatic art than Watts Phillips. He was, himself, largely endowed with the mimetic faculty; had studied elocution a little with Samuel Phelps, just as he studied art a little with George Cruikshank; and, had he given his mind (with his excellent "stage face" and rich, resonant voice) to the sock and buskin, he would have made a first-rate tragic actor.

It was owing to a very curious chance that just before Christmas, 1869, I missed seeing Miss Neilson in the part of the heroine in Mr. Byron's pathetic drama of "Uncle Dick's Darling." On the same night of that piece was produced a burlesque or an extravaganza—I scarcely know what to call it—but I know that it was a very tedious and painful attempt to be funny, which was only rescued from utter failure by the talent and energy of Mr. Toole, Miss Nellie Farren, and Mrs. Leigh—called "Wat Tyler, M.P." The writing and the witnessing of the rehearsals of this unfortunate piece had inspired me with such an intense loathing and disgust for dramatic authorship that I mentally registered a vow never to witness the public performance of the abominable thing. And I never did see "Wat Tyler, M.P."—wither it!—although it ran, I believe, for some seventy nights or so. And that is the reason why, likewise, I failed to see Miss Neilson as Mary in "Uncle Dick."

I am told that she was a most warmhearted, compassionate, and charitable woman; and one who knew her very well assures me that he never heard her say an unkind, an ungenerous, or an envious word about any human being. Poor soul! The little feet will tread no more the mazes of Vanity Fair, and she is at rest from a wearisome and troublesome world. Abating her mouth, which was slightly out of drawing, she was one of the prettiest women that I ever remember to have seen. In what old Italian cathedral have I seen a slab with the simple inscription, "*Martini Luigi Implora Pace*"? That would be about the most fitting epitaph for poor Neilson.

And while the grave was closing over this gifted, harmless actress, so fortunate in the closing years of her brief but brilliant life, and whose death was surrounded by such darkly wretched circumstances, there died in peace and honour at her house in London the venerable relict of Charles Kean. She was seventy-five years of age. Ample professional biographies of this once-famous actress have appeared in all the leading journals; and it would be surplusage on my part were I to trace in this place her career, from her appearance as Miss Ellen Tree very early in the "twenties," at old Covent Garden Theatre, to her final retirement from the stage at the death of her husband, in 1868. What I have to say of the late Mrs. Charles Kean must be of the nature of a brief personal reminiscence, and relates to nearly thirty years ago. Of course, as a boy (and an intensely theatrical boy) I had seen her in all her great parts—Juliet, Julia, Rosalind, Ion, Mariana (in Sheridan Knowles's "Wife"), and so forth. She made a great impression on me, too, late in the "forties" at the Princess's (under the joint management of the Keans and the Keeleys?) in a very powerful play called "The Templar;" and did she not sustain the part of the heroine in the melodrama of "Pauline?" But I began to see a great deal of her and of Mr. Charles Kean in 1850, and especially in 1851, when the Princess's passed under the sole management of the Keans.

I had been an assistant scene-painter there, some years before, under Mr. William Beverly, during the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox, at the magnificent salary of fifteen shillings a week (a couple of shillings too much for a raw lad of my then ignorance and incapacity); but for years afterwards I had the "run" of the house, both before and behind the curtain, partly because the authorities were rather pleased that an old subordinate employé of the theatre should have taken up the trade of journalism, and partly because I had a dear (long since dead) brother who, under the name of Wynn, had long been an actor in the Princess's company. In the autumn of 1851 Mrs. Charles Kean asked my brother and myself if we would write the "opening" for a pantomime to be produced at Christmas. I (who was just beginning to "feel my feet," as the saying is, in "Household Words") was to find the plot and title and write the dialogue, the songs and the selection of the music were apportioned to my brother, and Mr. George Ellis, the then stage-manager of the Princess's, was to manage the technical arrangements. "Harlequin Billy Taylor"—I forget its subtitle, was duly produced in 1851, and had a lengthened and most successful run. I wish most heartily that the piece, scenery, dresses, and all had been sunk to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean before ever it was produced. Some miserable business matters (into the details of which it is wholly unnecessary to enter now, seeing that all the parties to the wretched transaction, except myself, are Dead) led to a bitter quarrel between my poor brother and Mr. George Ellis. Naturally, I took my brother's part; as naturally, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took the part of their stage-manager; and, notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of Mr. Dion Boucicault to pour oil on the troubled waters, the end of the matter was the withdrawal of my brother from the Princess's. Years afterwards I had the pleasure to shake hands with Mr. Charles Kean, whom I met quite accidentally one morning in the hall of the Reform Club. He had just returned, laden with golden opinions, substantial as well as figurative, from an extended theatrical tour in America and the colonies, and looked well and vigorous. I never saw him any more. As to his merits as a tragedian there may be divers opinions; but he was assuredly a consummate student of his art, a most blameless and high-minded gentleman, and a worthy consort of the accomplished and estimable lady who has just died.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts maintain their interest by a constant variation in the attractions offered. Mr. F. H. Cowen has proved that he not only knows how to conduct important orchestral performances, but that he also understands how to render the programmes attractive to all tastes by a judicious combination of the classical and the popular elements. That clever pianiste Miss Josephine Lawrence appeared at last Saturday's concert, and played with much success. Another "classical night" was given on Wednesday, when the programme included Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Schumann's overture and entr'actes to "Manfred," and other interesting features.

The next important musical specialty will be the Gloucester Festival, beginning on Sept. 7. We have specified the leading features of the programme, and shall next week refer more fully to the arrangements for the forthcoming celebration.

London music will shortly regain its wonted activity. A new series of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will begin on Oct. 9; Her Majesty's Theatre is to open on the 16th of the same month for an autumn season of Italian opera performances; the Monday Popular concerts will be resumed on Nov. 8; the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts will (as previously mentioned) be removed to St. James's Hall, where the new season will begin on Dec. 3. Mr. F. H. Cowen's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall (to which we have previously drawn attention) will take place on Nov. 13 and 27, Dec. 4 and 18. A performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music will be given by Mr. Charles Hallé on Nov. 20, and Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will enter on a new series on Nov. 24.

The once celebrated violinist, Ole Bull—whose death was recorded last week—was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1810. He studied the violin under Spohr, but was not very successful in his early career. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of the law, but soon reverted to his former pursuit, in which he attained a world-wide celebrity, but rather as a player in the brilliant and eccentric styles than of the classical order. He purchased land in America and attempted to found a Norwegian colony. He likewise leased the New York Academy of Music for Italian opera, also with unsuccessful results. His career was altogether an adventurous one, his fortunes having been retrieved during the later years of his life.

A chromolithograph reproduction of the picture of "Psyche," by Robert Beyschlag, a Bavarian artist of repute, is published by Messrs. George Rowney and Co., of Percy-street. It merits notice as one of the most successful examples of that process. It was executed on their premises, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. F. W. Rowney.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are bringing out a serial issue, in six parts, of Mr. Francis George Heath's charming edition of Gilpin's well-known "Forest Scenery." The first part of this monthly re-issue contains sixty-four pages of letterpress, three full-page wood engravings, and a smaller one (executed by Cooper). The illustrations include the frontispiece of the volume, Gilpin's church at Boldre, drawn by Mrs. Lister Kay, and three landscapes. The text of Part 1 comprises the Editor's introduction, including a sketch of Gilpin's life and work, a chapter on the character of Gilpin's illustrations of forest scenery, and completed chapters on the "picturesque beauty of trees," the "characters of trees," and on "the sources of picturesqueness in trees."

Mr. W. H. Smith presided on the 19th inst. at the eighth anniversary dinner of the Westminster and Pimlico Licensed Victuallers' and Beersellers' Trade Association, which took place at the Crystal Palace. Sir C. Russell, M.P., also was present. Mr. Smith, in proposing the toast of the evening, said the trade of the licensed victualler must be regarded as one which the State considered to be necessary in the interest of the public. While protesting against over-legislation, he advised the licensed victuallers to make it clear that any opposition which they had to offer to legislation was based on public grounds; and he suggested that they should take note of the waves of public feeling. He expressed a belief that the licensed victuallers did their best to carry out the regulations imposed upon them by the State, but pointed out that they must be at one with the public in the desire that the abuse of intoxicating liquors should not be permitted.

THE COURT.

The chief event of the last week's residence of the Queen at the Isle of Wight for the autumn season has been her Majesty's farewell visit last Saturday to the 1st Battalion (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade on board the Jumna at Portsmouth on the eve of their departure for India, the brigade, commanded by Colonel Lord Edward W. Pelham-Clinton, having a strength in rank and file of 900. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Prince Leopold, visited the ship and took leave of the soldiers previous to the arrival of the Queen, and various officers were presented to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince cordially ending his farewell with "Good luck to you!" The Royal party returned in the Elfin to the Osborne, and shortly after the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, and went on board her Majesty's ship Jumna, Captain Parsons, where her Majesty was received by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton. Her Majesty was conducted round the ship by Captain Parsons and Lord Edward Clinton, and saw the men of the battalion assembled on the troop-deck. At the conclusion of the inspection the officers of the battalion and the officers of the other regiments proceeding to India at the same time were presented to the Queen by Lord Edward Clinton. On leaving the ship the Royal yacht Alberta, with her Majesty on board, and the Victoria and Albert following in attendance, gave three cheers to the battalion on board the Jumna, which were returned by the battalion and ship's company, which manned yards. The Queen was much affected by the enthusiasm, and continued waving her handkerchief so long as it could be seen from the Jumna. Her Majesty landed at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, at half-past seven. Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, and Captain Lord Charles Scott, commanding her Majesty's ship Bacchante at Cowes, joined the Royal dinner circle. Prince Leopold returned the same evening to Osborne.

The Jumna went to sea on Sunday morning, and on passing Osborne the Queen, who witnessed her departure, signalled the following message, which was duly acknowledged:—"The Queen wishes you Godspeed, and her Majesty wishes Lord Edward Clinton to telegraph how you all are wherever the ship touches." Her Majesty's yacht Osborne, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, her Majesty's ship Bacchante, and her Majesty's ship Hector, in Cowes roads, manned the rigging and cheered as the Jumna passed to the westward.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with all their family, lunched with her Majesty.

Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty drove to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, in the afternoon, and went in the Royal yacht steam barge to her Majesty's yacht Osborne in Cowes Roads and visited the Princess of Wales. Captain Thomson, her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, was in attendance.

The Queen's dinner party at Osborne included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Miss Knollys, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, her Majesty's yacht Osborne; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left Osborne the next day.

The Duke of Argyll dined with her Majesty before her departure for the Highlands, where the Court has gone for the remainder of the autumn.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, who have passed some weeks on board the Osborne off Cowes, will in a few days arrive at Deeside, preparations being made for their reception at Abergeldie Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Duke's Palace, Coburg, on Monday. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidentship of the Leeds Musical Festival.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Kissingen.

The Empress Eugénie at the close of her visit to the Queen at Osborne was accompanied in the Alberta across to Portsmouth by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the Prince going with her to London, whence she proceeded to Chiselhurst.

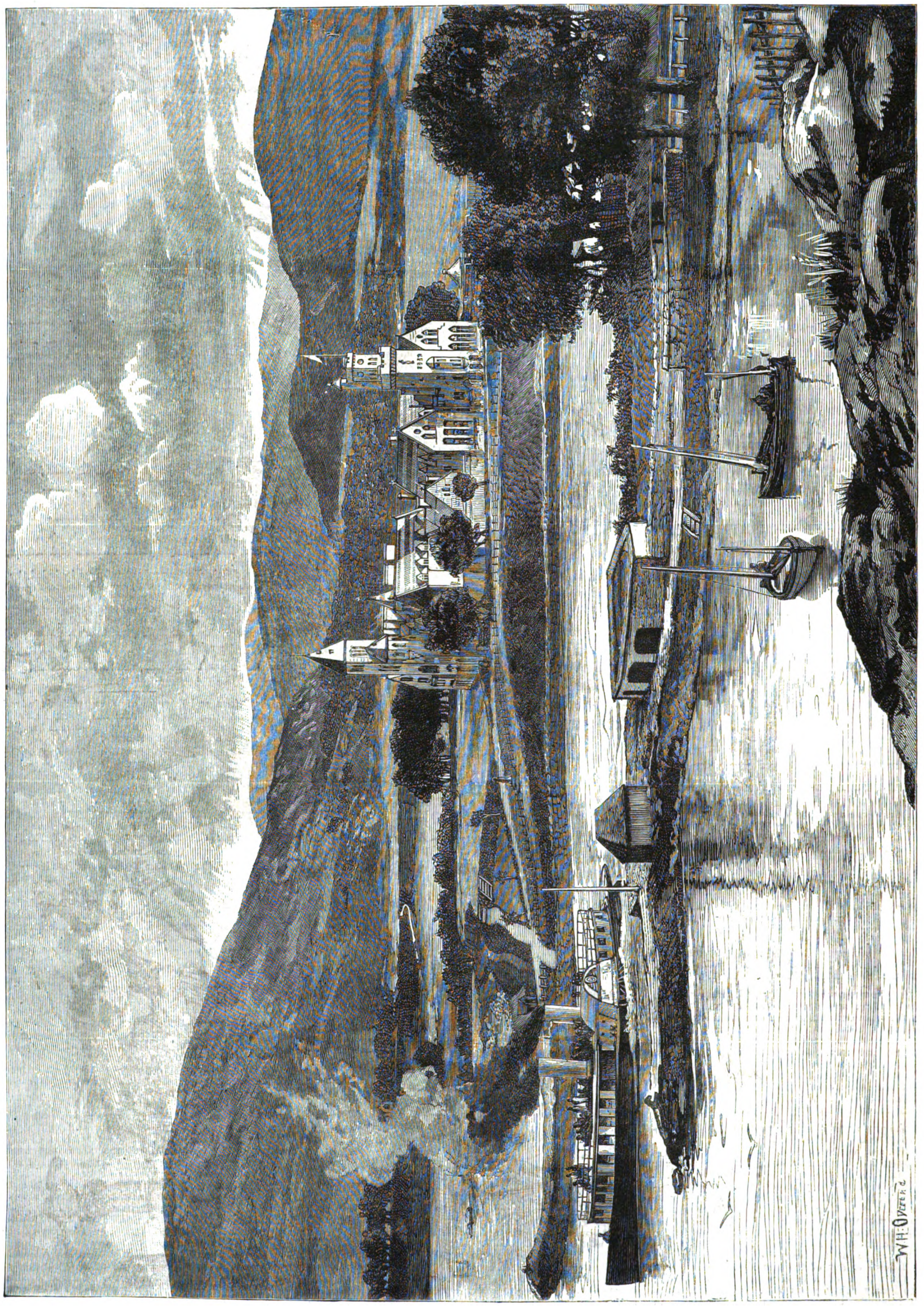
It is stated that the Earl of Rosebery has been offered the post of Under-Secretary of State for India, vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Major-General Higginson, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Brooke, 15th Foot, and Lieutenant Roch, R.H.A., will represent our Army at the French military manœuvres next month.

A Sunday-school centenary meeting, at which 20,000 persons were present, was held on the 19th inst., at the Speech House, Woodlands, Forest of Dean. The president, the Rev. T. Nicholson, pointed to the large gathering of children as a proof that Evangelical Nonconformity had as great a hold on the country, and especially on the working classes, as ever it had.

An interesting gathering was held on Monday evening in the Brown's-lane House, Spitalfields, the occasion being the presentation to Lady Burdett-Coutts of a drawing-room table by the workmen of the neighbouring factory, whose tools her Ladyship replaced after a disastrous fire which occurred some time ago. The Brown's-lane House forms the centre of a large charitable work carried on in the east end of London under the care of the Baroness, and with the superintendence of Mr. John Sapsford, whose name is also identified with many corresponding efforts in the same quarter. The work originated nearly twenty years ago, in the formation of a society to ameliorate the condition of the then distressed hand-loom weavers, which afterwards became merged into a sewing school upon the Lancashire pattern, and finally into an institution for training the young of both sexes to enable them to obtain employment. Lady Burdett-Coutts was accompanied by Lady Keppel, Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. The proceedings were prefaced by the presentation, on the part of her Ladyship, of a pair of engravings to the sewing-school and the costermongers' club associated with the charity; and the workmen's gift—a handsome piece of furniture, elaborately inlaid—was then formally presented to the Baroness, who in two or three sentences expressed her appreciation of their kindness, particularly as the gift conveyed to her the assurance that the tools she had assisted them to recover had been employed in its workmanship. Sir Francis Burdett also, at greater length, acknowledged the presentation. The Rev. M. Sinclair and Mr. Sapsford afterwards addressed the assembly, which broke up with three hearty cheers for the Baroness.—Lady Burdett-Coutts has left Stratton-street for Holly Lodge, Highgate, for the season.

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ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND MONASTERY, FORT AUGUSTUS, CALEDONIAN CANAL.—SEE PAGE 210.

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IRISH HOME-RULE RIOTS IN GLASGOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FRENCH FICTION.

Inasmuch as French dramas, which are frequently, if not almost invariably, founded upon French novels, find great favour with English playgoers, whether they understand the French language or not, in the form of an English adaptation, it has been reasonably concluded by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand, that a series of novels translated from the French of such elegant writers and ingenious, as well as amusing and interesting, story-tellers as About, Malot, Cherbuliez, Sandeau, and others of lower mark, perhaps, but of scarcely inferior popularity, would meet with wide acceptance among English novel-readers unacquainted with the mother tongue of those who wrote the works. The series, to judge from a few specimens, will be well chosen, readably rendered (though "elegant like she was" is a vile phrase), handy and sightly in form, clearly printed, for the most part in single, separate, complete volumes, and presumably very cheap. As the Lord Chamberlain with the plays, so the editor and publishers with the novels have a certain difficulty to contend with, arising from national differences of opinion and practice in respect of matters involving questions of delicacy and indelicacy; but the publishers declare that "especial care has been bestowed on the selection, only those works of an unobjectionable character, and which can be presented to the English reader in an unabridged form, having been chosen." For all their pains, however, the publishers may have let pass from time to time something open to a charge of being decidedly "risky"—so difficult is it to draw a hard and fast line, so various are tastes and susceptibilities, so differently do different persons regard and become impressed by a scene, a suggestion, a mere remark. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, if the majority of the tales should be as unobjectionable as *Samuel Brohl and Partner*, by Victor Cherbuliez, English novel-readers will owe the publishers a deep debt of gratitude for providing an entirely new and harmless source of literary enjoyment, a fountain flowing with the milk and honey of culture, sparkling with wit and humour, having the flavour of real life and the colour of romance.

To anybody conversant with French literature it will seem late in the day to tell the story of "Samuel Brohl and Partner;" but the series of novels is intended for others, who are not so conversant. Be it known then to all whom it may concern that Samuel Brohl, son of a German Jew who kept a pot-house, is in partnership, as it were, with the departed spirit of a Polish count, whose name and attributes and achievements he assumes for his own sinister purposes, adding to those assumptions some accomplishments, especially music, which he has been taught under the auspices of an eccentric Russian princess, in whose eyes he found favour by reason of the physical beauty she detected beneath his coating of dirt and filthy rags. He behaves very unhandsomely to the lady whom it would be perhaps an abuse of terms to call his benefactress, turns rank adventurer, and, with the help of his own natural gifts and of the airs, ancestry, exploits, and misfortunes he borrows from his ghostly "partner," wins the heart and hand of a charming heiress; but, just as he is about to lead her to the altar, there appears upon the scene the Russian princess, who recognises, denounces, and ruins him. That is really all the story; but the charm, the irresistible charm, lies in the manner of telling it, in the exquisite descriptions, the sketches and studies of character, the cleverly-contrived surprises, the startling situations; above all, the piquant, brilliant, pregnant letters and dialogue. It is not a flawless gem; but it is a gem.

A terrible story, powerful after a sledge-hammer fashion in some parts, and wonderfully tender, touching, and pathetic in others, is *Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder*, by Alphonse Daudet, the extraordinary popularity whereof may be inferred from the fact that this English version is said to be "translated from the fiftieth French edition." For, whatever difference there may be, as regards the usual number of copies printed, between an English and a French edition, fifty editions prove more than average popularity. The tale is not immoral in any sense of the word; but it deals with immorality and it contains an occasional expression and one or two scenes at which a very particular person might possibly take offence. The heroine, in fact, is the most deliberate, cynical, heartless, and vulgar of adulteresses; and the main purpose of the author is, apparently, to describe in plain, unvarnished language, without any grace of style, how a shop-girl, with a naturally bad, selfish, vicious disposition, having married a man much older than herself for the sake of his money, rushes of set purpose into a career of profligacy, dishonours her husband, tempting even his own brother, and ends by driving that husband to suicide by the diabolical act of presenting him with evidence of his deeply-loved brother's treacherous conduct, whilst she descends to her proper level of a creature very little above the painted horrors of the public streets. It is a painful sketch, not conceived with any remarkable originality or worked out with any remarkable skill; but in the episodes, in the accessory scenes and characters, there is an abundance of pure, delicate, affecting sentiments and incidents, as well as of admirable workmanship. Indeed, it is in the setting, rather than in the central jewel, that the beauties and the value of the work, whether intrinsic or artistic, reside.

A highly ingenious plot is developed in *The Drama of the Rue de la Paix*, by Adolphe Belot, in which a decidedly interesting and thrilling narrative is told with great force and passion, relieved by sprightliness and tenderness. To a certain extent the story seems to be a satire upon the manner in which criminal investigations are conducted in France; but the satirical purpose, if any, is by no means obtruded to the detriment of a romantic and tragic tale. A beautiful Italian lady, married to a French stockbroker, returns from a visit she has been obliged to pay abroad without her husband, is surprised not to find him awaiting her on her arrival in Paris, hurries to his house in the Rue de la Paix, and finds him lying dead in his bed-room, covered with blood, and with his hand still resting upon a book upon a page of which he had vainly attempted to write his murderer's name. To discover the murderer is, of course, her object and duty; and what happened in the prosecution of that discovery is, of course, the principal theme of the story. How exciting and telling are the situations and incidents may be gathered from the bare mention of two: the fair widow falls passionately in love with the man who committed the murder, and the detective who is employed to ferret him out falls passionately in love with the fair widow. This alone should be sufficient to whet the appetite of readers who like a mixture of crime and romance, put together with no little ingenuity, and flavoured with a liberal allowance of the marvellous and the emotional.

There is something very pretty, idyllic, and charming about *Maugars Junior*, by André Theuriet, though it may be considered a little too slight and a little common-place as regards the fundamental conception. That the son of the rich miser and usurer, of the malignant money-grubber who ruins his neighbours, should not take after his father, but should display a noble nature and should fall in love with the penniless daughter, or supposed daughter, of some one among those injured and ruined neighbours is an idea which has been worked very nearly threadbare; but, nevertheless, there is something very fresh and delightful in the tale, which tells how Maugars Junior differed from Maugars Senior, and sued for the pretty brown hand of the gentle Theresa, whose father, or supposed father, had been impoverished and persecuted by her lover's usurious sire. The novel will be chiefly appreciated for its simple, touching style, and for the glimpses it affords of French country-life.

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND MONASTERY, FORT AUGUSTUS.

There is hardly a village in the romantic and beautiful Scottish Highlands more picturesquely situated than Fort Augustus. Its ancient name, some say, was Cuinean Fionn, so called after one of the ancient biographers of St. Columba. No one who has steamed down that great water-highway of Scotland, the Caledonian Canal, can fail to have been struck with its unique position. Standing on the green banks of the canal, it is bordered on the north side by the salmon-river Oich, and on the south by the river Turffe, while to the east lie spread out the deep waters of Loch Ness, with its retiring bays, the wooded slopes of its shores, and here and there rude, craggy cliffs. The serene grandeur of this lake is scarcely to be described. Nothing interrupts its course for twenty-four miles, till at length it discharges its water through the short, rapid river Ness into the Moray Firth.

At the dawn of Christianity in Caledonia, St. Columba sailed down the river Oich, and hallowed this neighbourhood by his footsteps. But not to the Monk of Iona was it given to erect here a Cloister and a College. William Byset, in 1231, gave the Parish Church and its lands to the Monks of the Priory of Beauly. In 1729, the English Government built Fort Augustus, so called out of compliment to the uncle of George III., with a view of overawing the Highlanders. It was capable of accommodating three hundred officers and men. As then constructed, it was square in form, with four grim bastions at the angles, each mounted with twelve six-pounders. It was further defended by a ditch, a covert way and glacis. These have now been converted into fine terraces and pleasure-grounds for the students of the Roman Catholic College. The Fort was once taken and partly destroyed by a portion of the Highland army, in March, 1746; and Prince Charlie passed by it, as he fled to the western coast after the Battle of Culloden; whilst Simon, Lord Lovat, and other gentlemen, were confined within its walls after that hapless day. It was occupied by a garrison until the Crimean War.

In 1857, the late Lord Lovat purchased Fort Augustus from her Majesty's Government for £5000; and, in 1876, the present Lord Lovat gave it to the Benedictine Monks. Under their hands, the fortifications and barracks have been completely transformed. On their foundations, a great monastic establishment has risen up within four years, that may vie with the abbeys of the Middle Ages. It comprises a spacious college, monastery, hospice, and scriptorium, all in separate buildings, but connected by cloisters, designed in the Early English Gothic style. The college is elaborately fitted up with the most recent and improved educational appliances. It is intended for the sons of the higher and more wealthy classes of the Roman Catholic community. Those youths are here prepared for the public competitive examinations, and for their various intended careers in the world. It is associated with the Glasgow University; and, in addition to the monastic professors, enjoys, through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute, the services of distinguished professors of our national Universities. The windows of the refectory are filled with the arms of the chief promoters and benefactors; amongst which are those of Lords Lovat, Bute, Norfolk, Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont.

Our View is taken from the north side, showing the greater portion of the college and two of the old bastions, while to the east there rises the graceful tower of the monastery from which the great "matin bell" resounds through the heather-clad hills, startling the deer in the neighbouring forests.

The buildings were designed by Mr. Joseph Hansom; but the cloisters, the unique scriptorium, and the more artistic portion of the monastery are from the drawings of Mr. Peter Paul Pugin, of Victoria-street, Westminster. The cost of the buildings could not be less than £60,000.

HOME-RULE RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

It was mentioned last week that on Saturday, the 14th, there was a gathering of Irishmen in Glasgow for a political demonstration in favour of Home Rule, which led to some rioting. They formed a procession numbering about ten thousand persons, who marched to hold their meeting at Mary-hill. On returning to the town an Orange lodge was passed, from which a yellow banner was displayed. This raised the anger of the processionists, and a riot of very serious character took place. A force of seventy policemen were almost overpowered, and a detective and a constable were severely injured. The detective was stabbed on the head with a spear, a deep wound being made, and a large part of the bone exposed. Eight other officers were more or less hurt. They had to be taken home in cabs, and none of them will be able to resume duty for some weeks. After about half an hour's fighting of desperate character, about twenty arrests were made. Later in the evening another fight took place on Glasgow-green, and great alarm prevailed, but there was no actual loss of life.

The total cost for management of the Post Office Savings Banks in the year 1879 is shown by a return to have been £192,280, which included £115,163 for salaries, wages, and allowances; £5000 for rent, £30,958 for conveyance of correspondence, and £25,564 for the erection of a new office. The payment to postmasters for savings bank business is, by results, £5 for every thousand transactions, with a minimum payment of £2, and the amount thus incurred is, on an average, about £24,000.

A farmer named Anstee, who lived near St. Albans, was murdered early on Sunday morning. About two o'clock he was disturbed by a noise outside the house, and went to his bed-room window to ascertain the cause. He was immediately shot through the head, and his murderer afterwards got through the window by means of a ladder and ransacked the place. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

It is stated that a young man named Jones, in humble circumstances, living in Pendleton, near Manchester, has become the recipient of a legacy of £200,000. The amount was bequeathed to him by his father, who was a wholesale bookseller and stationer in London, and died some years ago. Jones, it seems, ran away from home when he was young, and his whereabouts had been for some time unknown to his friends. He has been employed at an ironworks in Pendleton, unknown to his relatives. His father's solicitors advertised for him, and his attention was called to the advertisement.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

A week after the Twelfth! So late in August, could anything but a sparse attendance be looked for, albeit the theme under review was so important as that of Military Organisation as it affected the Isandlana disaster? Very, very few noble Lords, save those called there by duty, were present to listen to Lord Strathnairn's pointed attack on Lord Cardwell's short-service system. There were traces of the old fire and dash which enabled that tall, spare veteran commander to win more than one memorable victory over the mutineers in India. But it was exceedingly difficult to catch the words of the noble and gallant Lord far from the table, on the Opposition side of which he stood, addressing his arguments, not to Lord Chelmsford, who sat behind him to his right, plainly the most interested of listeners, but to the trio of Ministers whom he faced. Heedless of the dozing of one noble Earl and the smiles of a freshly ennobled Lord, regardless of the absence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Strathnairn gallantly persevered with his task. Though Isandlana was his main text, his Lordship barely referred to that deplorable affair. On the contrary, he attributed blame for the African reverses not to the officers, who were "victims of an experimental, unmilitary, and impracticable Army reform," but, by implication, to "the short-service system framed by a civilian War Minister," who, he said, "knew no more of Army matters or military feeling and spirit than their Lordships did of Pushtoo." Medical inefficiency and faulty strategy led to the loss of Jena; medical causes prevented the Russians from marching from Adrianople into Constantinople in 1829; the want of obvious military precautions lost Austria Magenta and Sadowa, and France Sedan. Long service had won for England our Peninsular victories and Waterloo, Alma and Inkerman, and regained India for us; whilst to short service and consequent physical incapacity was the country indebted for the reverses in South Africa, desertion being also pointed to as a fruitful source of weakness.

Lord Chelmsford all this time had been eagerly biding his time on the second bench to left of the Throne; referring now and again to the bundle of notes he grasped in one hand, and occasionally leaning down to exchange a few words with Lord Ellenborough, conspicuous below him in an ample dust-coat. The late Commander of the British Forces in Zululand had well equipped himself for the attack which Lord Strathnairn never delivered. And Lord Chelmsford was not to be deterred by the noble and gallant Lord's suppression from entering into a clearly-delivered defence of his action in relation to Isandlana. His argument was simple. It was that before he left the camp explicit orders were given that it was to be defended; and it was known that the late Colonel Pulleine had repeated this command to the late Colonel Durnford, to whose departure from the camp to meet the Zulus Lord Chelmsford attributed the misfortune which overtook our troops, whom his Lordship considered sufficient in numbers to defend the camp had they remained compact. The Earl of Morley, as Under Secretary for War, paid a deserved tribute to the ability of Lord Chelmsford's speech; and then sought to show that the present military organisation was not altogether so bad as Lord Strathnairn had striven to make it appear. Lord Ellenborough concurred that the Isandlana disaster was due to Colonel Durnford; and, in the end, some military returns Lord Strathnairn wished to have were ordered to be prepared.

The plaintive air of "We've got no work to do-o-o-o!" having again been sung, this time with more emphasis, by the Earl of Redesdale, on the 20th inst., Earl Granville neatly replied that bills would probably be soon forthcoming if the noble Lord would use his influence with his friends on the Conservative side in the Commons to forward the business of the House. Yet another wail from Lord Granmore and Browne on the lawless condition of Ireland called up Earl Spencer, who condemned the action of the Land League and the speech of Mr. Dillon.

The noble Earl the Foreign Secretary was the bearer of serious news on Tuesday. Earl Granville read with due gravity the telegram sent home by the Viceroy respecting the sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16, attended with a considerable loss of British officers, Brigadier-General Brooke being the first named of the killed. These tidings were followed by a reassuring message from Colonel Tanner, who had telegraphed that he expected General Roberts at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th inst. Their Lordships were thereafter vouchsafed at last a Ministerial measure—the Employers' Liability Bill, which was read the second time on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, but not until Lord Brabourne from the Ministerial side, and Lords Cranbrook and Carnarvon on behalf of the Opposition, had adversely criticised the measure, which proposes to make employers liable for accidents sustained by their workmen owing to the neglect of foremen or fellow-servants.

COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington's straightforward habit of going direct to the point is daily winning for him the increased confidence of his supporters. If Mr. Gladstone discreetly remains absent from his seat till he is quite restored to health, Mr. Bright is still to be seen on the Treasury bench, ready to offer counsel to the new Leader of the House. Lord Hartington on Monday made a politic reply to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's query as to the course of business. As bill-of-fare for the week, his Lordship offered the report on the seasonable and appetising Hares and Rabbits Bill, the last courses of the Grain Cargoes and Savings Banks Bills, Committee on the Burials Bill, and—the Irish Estimates. With a certain prescience, the noble Lord said it would depend upon the progress made with the votes in Supply whether the House could rise next Monday week.

The flowery talk of the more excitable Irish members has not contributed to bring about this desired consummation. The unquenchable loquacity of the Home-Rule Brigade has, on the contrary, once more hindered business—and proved afresh their incapacity or unwillingness to take a practical view of Irish affairs. Fresh from his flying visit to Dublin, Mr. Forster stood with Yorkshire equanimity the fusillade of questions and inflated speeches directed at him. The badgered Secretary for Ireland was able to inform the younger of the irrepressible, self-elected leaders of the Opposition, Lord Randolph Churchill, that the Government did not intend to have recourse to exceptional powers for the maintenance of peace in Ireland. With regard to the Dungannon riots, Mr. Forster was induced, by the reasonable suggestion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, to promise that the use of buck-shot by the constabulary should be reconsidered. Mr. Forster, questioned by Mr. Dillon, next manfully maintained the justice of every word he had used in denouncing the member for Tipperary's inflammatory speech at Kildare; and the Secretary for Ireland, albeit assailed on this point by Mr. A. M. Sullivan and other excitable Hibernian members afflicted with mental obliquity, had the satisfaction of being courageously supported by Mr.

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Mitchell Henry, who pungently called upon the members concerned in fanning an insurrectionary flame in Ireland to put themselves at the head of the people if they had the courage of their convictions. With equal firmness and plainness did Lord Hartington censure the craven appeals to physical force. But Mr. Parnell and others had to loosen the floodgates of their eloquence; and not till a very late hour did the House go into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates.

Ireland, or, rather, the Irish Home Rule members, also monopolised all Tuesday's sitting, with the exception of the interval devoted to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's stale, flat, and unprofitable monologue on Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Mr. O'Donnell wasted his sweetness on the desert air: no one answered his rambling remarks regarding the Irish constabulary. In a quiet and conciliatory speech, Mr. Parnell marshalled a host of arguments to support his motion in favour of some undefined plan by means of which Irish members might hold an Irish Parliament for the transaction of purely Irish business, whilst from an Imperial point of view the Government of the United Kingdom should remain intact. These were the terms of Mr. Parnell's resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill by the House of Lords adds one more to the many overwhelming proofs afforded since the Union of the necessity for such a radical change in these relations as will permit legislative effect in future to the voice of the vast majority of the electors of Ireland constitutionally expressed.

Mr. Forster had no difficulty in demonstrating that the advantages of union and the disadvantages of disunion were so strong that not only the English and Scotch people, but also the Irish people themselves, would gradually become more and more aware of the advantages of union. Referring to the rejection by the Lords of the Compensation Bill, the right hon. gentleman intimated that he had seriously thought of resigning his office, but thought better of it. With regard to the general state of Ireland, he regarded the reported Fenian revival as a mere caricature; but was keenly alive to the lawless feeling which led to assassination and murderous threats. The Law must be respected. And, if the Government were driven to re-enact the Peace Preservation Act, they would not hesitate to call Parliament together for the purpose. At the same time, to the utmost of their power, they were determined to labour to leave Ireland better than they found her. Inevitably, a torrent of comment came from the inexhaustible members of "the third Party," whose right to speak for Ireland Mr. Litton, as an Irish member, pungently challenged, thereby exciting the ghastly irony of Mr. Sullivan. Eventually, the motion was withdrawn; and in Committee such small progress was made with the Irish estimates that Lord Hartington had emphatically to remind Irish members that the votes were urgently needed.

Lord Hartington's effective extinguisher of Mr. Balfour's motion against the introduction late in a Session of important measures deserves notice. The Leader of the House elicited laughter and cheers when he retorted by showing that the Session had been prolonged by the talkativeness of prominent members of the Opposition, Mr. Gorst having this Session spoken 105 times, besides asking 18 questions; Sir Drummond Wolff having made 68 speeches and asked 34 questions; Lord R. Churchill, 74 speeches and put 21 questions; Mr. Biggar, 58 speeches, and Mr. Finigan 47 speeches. If every member spoke as often and as long, each Session would last 215 weeks! The roused Opposition hurled similar statistics at the head of the noble Lord in reply—but Mr. Balfour's motion was defeated by 119 to 59 votes.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill on Wednesday yielded Mr. John Tenniel the subject for a remarkably graceful *Punch* cartoon, and afforded Mr. Gregory and Mr. Whitley the opportunity of encumbering the measure with new clauses somewhat akin to the steel-traps objected to, in that they are not unlikely to catch the unwary in the meshes of the law. Progress was so far made, however, that the third reading was fixed for Friday morning. Sir William Harcourt had the further satisfaction to see the schedule of the Savings Bank Bill sanctioned; and Mr. Chamberlain was relieved by hearing the Grain Cargoes Bill read the third time.

A serious accident occurred last Saturday evening to an omnibus which runs between Edinburgh and Newhaven. The horses became restive and ran against a lamp-post, and the driver and a man sitting beside him were thrown to the ground. The driver fell among the horses' feet and was trampled to death. The horses again started off and dashed against some garden railings, which gave way. The omnibus was then upset, and the passengers on the top were all thrown to the ground. About half a dozen injured persons were removed to the Royal Infirmary, but, with the exception of one, they were able to go home.

Certain scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" were produced last week in a remote part of the country, under rather novel circumstances. It seems that Madame Modjeska, with her husband, and the Forbes-Robertson Brothers, were sojourning for their holidays at the little inn which overlooks Cadgwith Cove, a romantic seaside retreat on the Cornish Coast. The neighbouring clergyman, the Rev. F. Jackson, Rector of the united parishes of St. Ruan and St. Grace, an amateur artist, whose productions have been noticed with public commendation when exhibited in London, bethought himself that the parish church of St. Grade was in want of an organ. He mentioned this circumstance to his friends, when Madame Modjeska and Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, aided by the sister of the latter, Mrs. Valentine Bromley, and by Mr. C. Campbell Ross, of Penzance, agreed to help Mr. Jackson in getting his organ, by enacting the Balcony Scene, the Friar Scene, and the Parting Scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Under the superintendence of Captain Simmonds, R.N., the men of the coastguard service, entering heartily into the scheme, soon erected in the grounds of the rectory a capital stage. The entertainment was publicly announced from Falmouth to Helston and from the Lizard to the Land's End. A large audience was collected. When the night came, the weather was propitious and the moon at its full. Never was the balcony scene given with more propriety of scenic effect. The background was a mass of natural foliage; and when Romeo swears by the moon, the veritable orb herself was sailing in the heavens, "Tipping with silver all the fruit-tree tops." Mrs. Valentine Bromley gave character and individuality to the Nurse, and Mr. Campbell Ross threw himself very heartily into his personation of the Friar. But to the professional performers of the evening the chief honours were due. Few of the audience in the grounds of St. Ruan Rectory are likely soon again to see, either in Cornwall or elsewhere, such a Juliet or such a Romeo. Mr. Ian Forbes-Robertson, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, acted as stage manager. This is the story that will have to be told when the organ of St. Grade is in after times referred to. The worthy Rector has been enabled to do much for his twin parishes in church-restoring and school-building, to which he has devoted the fund raised by the sale of his own works of art.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. John Dent Dent, of Ribston Hall, has been elected chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company.

The Royal Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, was on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., destroyed by fire.

A weekly paper, adapted to the requirements of boys, will be begun next month by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Co., under the title of *The Boy's Newspaper*.

The Earl of Carnarvon, at his half-yearly rent audit, recently held for his Highclere estate in Hampshire, returned his tenants 10 per cent upon the half-year's rent.

It is understood that the banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, which was fixed to take place at the Mansion House on the 6th inst., and which was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone, has been finally abandoned.

On March 31 last the national debt amounted to £775,755,608, of which £710,476,359 was funded. After deducting loans recoverable, &c., the net value of the debt was £739,279,026.

In the annual narrative of facts issued by Mr. George Muller relative to his supported orphanage at Ashley Down, Bristol, it is stated that the total sum expended in the forty-one years upon the erection and furnishing of the orphan houses, now containing 2245 inmates, has been £115,000. The expenditure last year was £25,000, in addition to £15,000 spent for religious schools and mission work and the circulation of the Scriptures.

It has been arranged that the forthcoming congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will open at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 6. Lord Reay, the president, will give the opening address in the Free Church Assembly Hall. The law courts and various halls close beside them are to be placed at the disposal of the association. The presidency of the Art Department has been accepted by Mr. W. B. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford.

The street collection in London for the Hospital Saturday Fund has been fixed for Sept. 4. Over 200 ladies have volunteered their services to preside at tables in various parts of the metropolis, and it is hoped that at least 300 stations will be occupied. The counting of the boxes will take place, as usual, at Messrs. McDougall's, St. Paul's-churchyard. A sum of £21 6s. 9d. has been collected by working men in the village of Sidcup, and paid in to the credit of the fund.

A destructive fire occurred at Leith on Tuesday morning. A large warehouse, containing about £30,000 worth of flax and hemp yarns, and other American produce belonging to various merchants in the port, was destroyed; the South Leith Free Church adjoining was partly burnt down, and a neighbouring warehouse was much damaged by water. The fire is supposed to have originated through the spontaneous combustion of a bale of flax.

The scholarship in music for 1880-1 in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature, has been awarded to Miss Edith Welch, of Denmark-hill, one of Sir Julius Benedict's pupils in the school; the scholarship in modern languages, literature, &c., has been adjudged to Miss E. Beatrice Steinburn, of Gipsy-hill; while that in art has been gained by Miss Beatrice A. Brown, of Honor-oak, for her works in the sculpture class.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing "further correspondence respecting the allowance and travelling expenses of Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner of South Africa." In a despatch dated July 15, 1880, Sir Bartle Frere objects to the withdrawal of his special allowance of £2000, and says he is unable to see that such withdrawal is consistent with the terms on which the allowance was granted or justified by any reduction in the labours, responsibilities, or expenses of his office.

A number of students from all parts of the three kingdoms and the Principality have assembled for a six-weeks' term of study at the Tonic Sol-fa College, Forest-gate. Classes have been held and lectures given in a wide range of subjects, including method in teaching music, voice training, sight singing, ear training, the organ, acoustics, physiology of the voice, elocution, composition and counterpoint. The students are nearly all engaged in teaching, and have given up their vacation in order to improve their knowledge and skill in music. Several hold scholarships.

The ordinary session of the British Archæological Association came to a close last Saturday night. Earl Nelson, in closing the meeting, reviewed the work of the congress. He thought it had been impressed upon them by what had come before them that many churches which had been attributed to the Normans were originally built by the Saxons, of whose works traces were generally to be discovered. He also considered that they had been pretty well convinced that what were generally supposed to be camps established by the Romans were also of British origin, such as Vespasian's and Bratton Camps. The noble Earl, while attributing to the monks and abbots the credit of having done a deal of good in their day, pointed out that some of the monastic institutions had become so corrupt, even in the time of Henry V., that that King began the process of suppressing them, and that it was not Henry the Eighth who first interfered. As to Stonehenge, he hoped something would be done to restore some of the falling stones to their upright position, and that Vallum would be preserved intact, though unless some steps were taken there was danger of much damage being done. It was intimated during the evening that some action would be taken with reference to Stonehenge, and a hint was also thrown out that Silbury Hill might be re-explored. A discussion took place on the law as regards treasure-trove, with the view of initiating a movement for its amendment. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the meeting was declared to be one of the very best ever held by the association. On Monday and Tuesday two supplementary excursions took place to Longleat (the Marquis of Bath's) and Savernake Forest (Lord Ailesbury's).—The Somerset Archæological Society held its meetings last week in the Townhall, Glastonbury, and, after papers dealing with local antiquities had been read, the society visited places of historic interest.

The twentieth annual report in reference to the work of the school-ship Cornwall, situated near the Essex bank of the Thames at Purfleet, has been issued by the School-Ship Society, of which the Duke of Northumberland is president. It appears that the average number of boys maintained on board the ship during the past year was 260, but there were 312 under detention on the last day of the year. The total cost during the twelve months was £6268 18s. 9d., the comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management being £23 5s. 8d. The industrial profits amounted to £276 7s. Of 245 cases discharged in the three years 1876, 1877, and 1878, 211 are reported as doing well, 6 dead, 3 doubtful, 20 convicted of crime, and 5 unknown. The committee state that the progress of the boys in seamanship and in the elementary branches of education has been satisfactory, and that their general conduct has been all that could be desired. The sanitary condition has been good, with the exception of an outbreak of trichinosis, which occurred in December and January, and attacked, from first to last, 25 boys, one of whom died. The finances were by no means in a satisfactory condition, and the committee make an urgent appeal for help.

Amongst the successful candidates in this year's class-list of the Cambridge University Higher Local Examinations are Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, a large number of the collegians of Girton and Newnham, candidates from France, Germany, and Belgium, with a fair number from Scotland and Ireland. The divinity prize has been awarded to a young lady at Birmingham, whose name is not announced. The Lowman prize was awarded to Miss P. E. Plant, of Westfield, Retford, who was examined at the Cambridge centre, and passed with distinction in English history, English language and literature, and essays on English literature. The prize for Italian was gained by Miss A. Werner, of Zion House, Tonbridge, who passed in Greek, and with distinction in Latin, German, French, and Italian. The examinations have been held at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle (Stafford), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Rugby, and Winchester. 811 were examined, and of these only 209 failed to obtain a pass in one or other group. 153 passed in divinity, 319 in English subjects, 182 in languages, 45 in arithmetic and mathematic group, 128 in political economy, logic, and history section, and 73 passed in group A, which comprises botany, geology, zoology, physiology, and physics. Eleven passed in music. Nearly all the candidates in this examination were women. Some passed in several groups.

The return of the Registrar-General for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21, states that during the week 5862 births and 4014 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 24 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death rate was 17 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 20 in Glasgow, and 38 in Dublin; smallpox caused 5 more deaths in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in 20 English towns ranged from Brighton 16, and Bristol 16, to 40 in Hull. The deaths referred to diarrhœa in the 20 towns, which had steadily increased in the nine preceding weeks from 51 to 807, further rose last week to 864, and were equal to an annual rate of 6·0 per thousand. In London 2512 births and 1492 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 11, whereas the deaths were 72 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 265 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 392 deaths were referred, against 522, 510, and 509 in the three preceding weeks. These 392 deaths were 46 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 5·6 per 1000. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 200, 175, and 152 in the three previous weeks, were 167 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 26: 93 were attributed to bronchitis, and 48 to pneumonia. In Greater London 3065 births and 1819 deaths were registered.

The mournful pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie to the spot where her only son was killed in South Africa may be supposed to give some additional interest to a biography of that unfortunate youth. Miss Ellen Barlee has compiled the *Life of the Prince Imperial*, published in one volume by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, with a photographic portrait. She has been assisted by the Prince's military and academical instructors at Woolwich, and by other gentlemen who knew him during his residence in England, with some authentic particulars concerning that part of her subject. The "Life of Napoleon III.," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and the French official documents relating to the downfall of the Empire in 1870, and the Empress's brief Regency, as well as the published accounts of subsequent affairs of the Imperial family in exile at Chiselhurst, with the Emperor's death in January, 1873, have contributed to the present work. A sketch of the history of the late Zulu War, condensed from separate writings on that topic, leads to the narrative of the young Prince's brief share in that disastrous campaign. The circumstances of his death by the hands of Zulu warriors are still fresh in our remembrance. They are simply and feelingly related by Miss Barlee, who ends with a description of the funeral at Chiselhurst.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BAILLIERE, TINDALL, AND COX:
A Chronology of Medicine, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern. Edited by John Morgan Richards. Illustrated by the Typographic Etching Company.

BENTLEY AND SON:
The Mudfog Papers, &c. By Charles Dickens, author of the "Pickwick Papers," &c. Now first collected.

CHAPMAN AND HALL:
British Bee Farming, its Profits and Pleasures. By James F. Robinson.

CHATTO AND WINDUS:
Literary Frivolities, Fancies, Follies, and Frolics. By William T. Dobson.

MACMILLAN AND CO.:
The Minor Arts. Porcelain Painting, Wood Carving, Stencilling, Modelling, Mosaic Work, &c. By Charles G. Leland.

Out of the Deep. Words for the Sorrowful. From the Writings of Charles Kingsley.

PAUL AND CO.:
A Love's Gamut, and Other Poems.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.:
Principles of Property in Land. By John Boyd Kinnear.

VINCENT, OXFORD:
The Death of Evander. A Dramatic Poem. By W. S.

WERTHEIMER AND LEA:
Versus a Woman; Pro Women. A Man's Thoughts about Men, and other Articles. By Mrs. Horace Dobell.

WILSON:
Half-Yearly Dividend Tables from ¼ per cent to 10 per cent. Compiled by E. W. Montgomery.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

CRAMER AND CO.:
A Bonny, Bonny Bird. Song. By Mrs. Harvey of Ickwell, Bury.
La Zingarella (The Gipsy Maiden). Song. By Matilde Young.

DAVISON:
Memories, "Sweet and Sad." Words by Mrs. Baines. Music by W. H. Holmes.
Amour Inquiet. Idylle, as performed by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards. Composed for the Pianoforte. By Lillie Albrecht.

GOODWIN AND TABB:
Les Voix de la Nuit. Valse. By Wülf.

DUFF AND STEWART:
Good-Bye. Song. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. Music by Cotsford Dick.
Solitude. Nocturne for the Piano. By C. Oberthür.
The Little Blacksmith. Song. By Alice Carey. Music by Helen Maxwell.
His Sweetheart's Face. Song. By Alice Carey. Music by Helen Maxwell.
Heroes. Song. By Edward Oxenford. Music by Henry Pontet.
Adrian de Lorme's A. B. C. Instructions for the Pianoforte.

NOVELLO:
Novello's Pianoforte Albums: No. 2. Bach. Edited by Berthold Tours.
The Morning and Evening Service, with the Office for the Holy Communion, Set to Music in the key of D. By J. T. Field.
O Babe, my Son, my Saviour! Mary's Song. From the Cantata, "The First Christmas Morn." By Henry Leslie.

WILLIAMS:
Love's Message. By W. Whitacre. Music by J. H. Lewis.

WOOD AND CO.
The Imperial Tutor for the Pianoforte. By Carlo Tiesset. Vol. I. Sections I. and II.

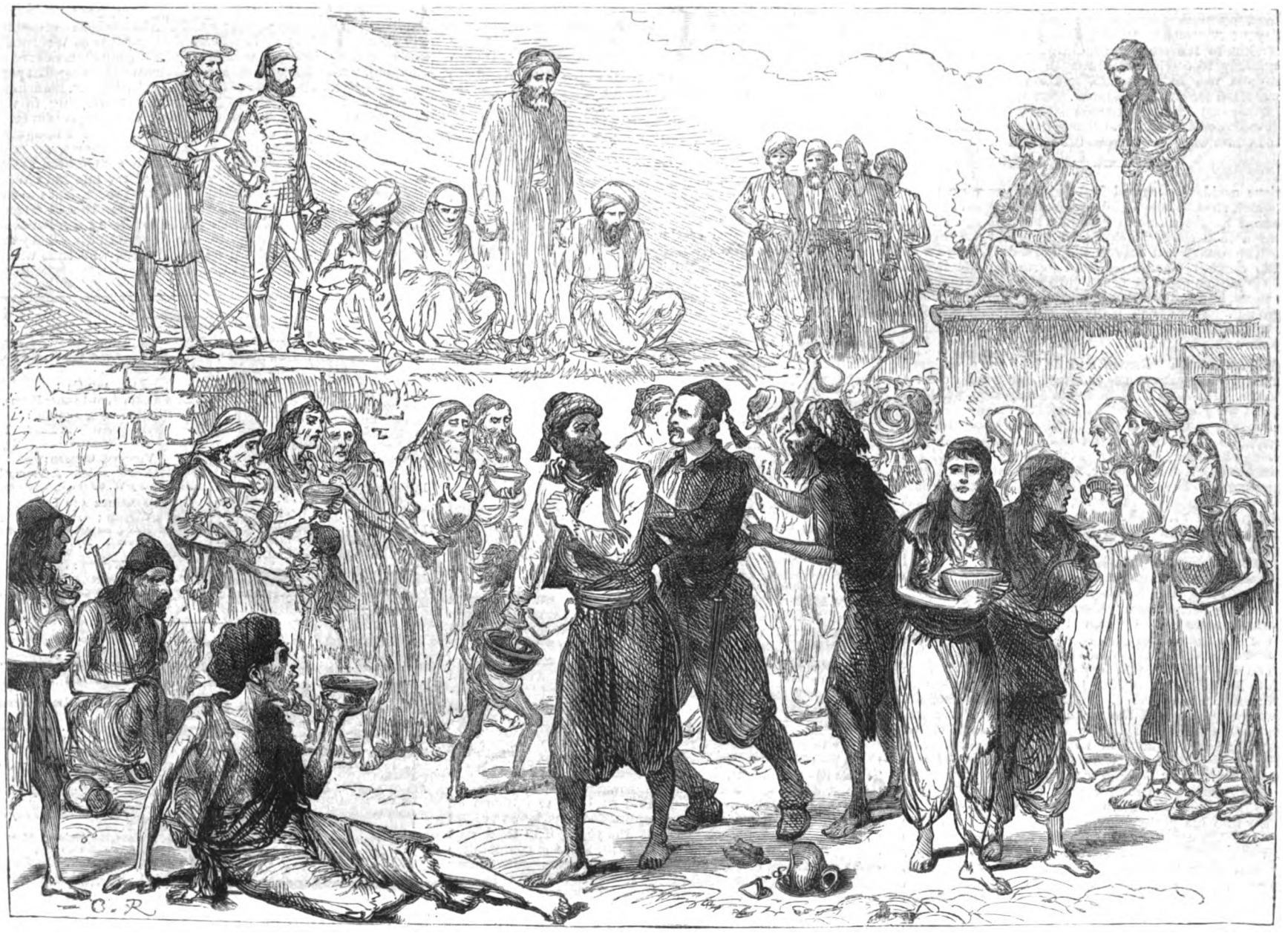
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THE LATE MISS NEILSON.

The almost sudden death in Paris on Sunday, the 15th, after a few hours' illness, of this young and highly-gifted actress, has been made a theme of regretful comment by our contributor "G. A. S." We here give the Portrait of Lilian Adelaide Neilson. She was born about thirty years ago, but the circumstances of her parentage and early life are not precisely known. In or about 1860, during a visit to Paris, she witnessed a performance at the Théâtre Français of "Phèdre," and from that moment determined to become an actress. In her fifteenth year she appeared at the Margate Theatre as Julia in the "Hunchback," a character with which her name was long associated. A few weeks later she was invited to play Juliet at the Royalty Theatre in London. The performance displayed high promise; and among those who encouraged her to persevere was Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill). Miss Neilson allowed no opportunity of acquiring experience of the stage to escape her. Such opportunities were afforded by the production at the Princess's of the "Huguenot Captain" and "Lost in London, at the Lyceum of "Life for Life," at the Gaiety of "A Life Chase" and "Uncle Dick's Darling," and at Drury Lane of "Amy Robsart" and "Rebecca." The leisure which these engagements left her was filled by performances in provincial theatres. In September, 1868, at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, Miss Neilson appeared as Rosalind, in "As You Like It;" followed by Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," and by Julia in "The Hunchback." In October, at the same theatre, Miss Neilson acted the heroine's part in a play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled "Stage and State," founded on a French drama, "Beatrix, ou la Madone de l'Art," by Legouvé. The following month Miss Neilson appeared at Birmingham, in a play adapted from an early novel of Miss Braddon's, "The Captain of the Vulture." In March, 1869, at the Lyceum, in London, the first performance there of Dr. Westland Marston's play, "Life for Life," she acted the part of Lilian. In the following October, at the Gaiety, in the first performance of "A Life Chase," by John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, she played the leading rôle—Madame Vidal. In December, 1869, at the same theatre, in "Uncle Dick's Darling," she sustained the part of Mary Belton. On Monday, April 11, 1870, at the Gaiety Theatre, she appeared as Julia in a revival of "The Hunchback." During this year Miss Neilson gave an entertainment, under the title of "Dramatic Studies," at St. James's Hall, with great success. In 1870, on Sept. 24, in the first performance of "Amy Robsart," at Drury-Lane Theatre, she acted the chief part. The same year at Drury-Lane Theatre, Miss Neilson appeared as Juliet, the character in which she had made her earliest appearance on the London stage. In March, 1871, Miss Neilson entered upon a tour of the United Kingdom, appearing principally in her original part of Amy Robsart. On Sept. 23 of the same year she acted the part of Rebecca in the drama of that title, founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," performed at Drury Lane. On Dec. 18 she appeared at the same theatre as Rosalind in a revival of "As You Like It." In the month of September, 1872, Miss Neilson gave a series of farewell performances at the Queen's Theatre, Long-acre, prior to her departure for America. In these were included "Romeo and Juliet," in which she played Juliet, and "The Lady of Lyons," in which she acted Pauline. On Nov. 18, 1872, Miss Neilson "opened" at Booth's Theatre, New York, in her favourite character. Her acting was received with much enthusiasm. During the tour through the United States and Canada, which followed, she appeared in the following characters, in addition to Juliet;—Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," Julia in "The Hunchback," and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." In 1876, on Jan. 17, Miss Neilson reappeared on the Haymarket stage; and during the season played Juliet, Rosalind, Anne Boleyn (in the first performance of Mr. Tom Taylor's play of that title), Julia in "The Hunchback," and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." In 1877 Miss Neilson again visited the United States. During a season of eight months she appeared there as Viola in "Twelfth



THE LATE MISS NEILSON.



FAMINE IN WESTERN ASIA: RELIEF KITCHEN AT BITLIS, KURDISTAN.—SEE PAGE 214.

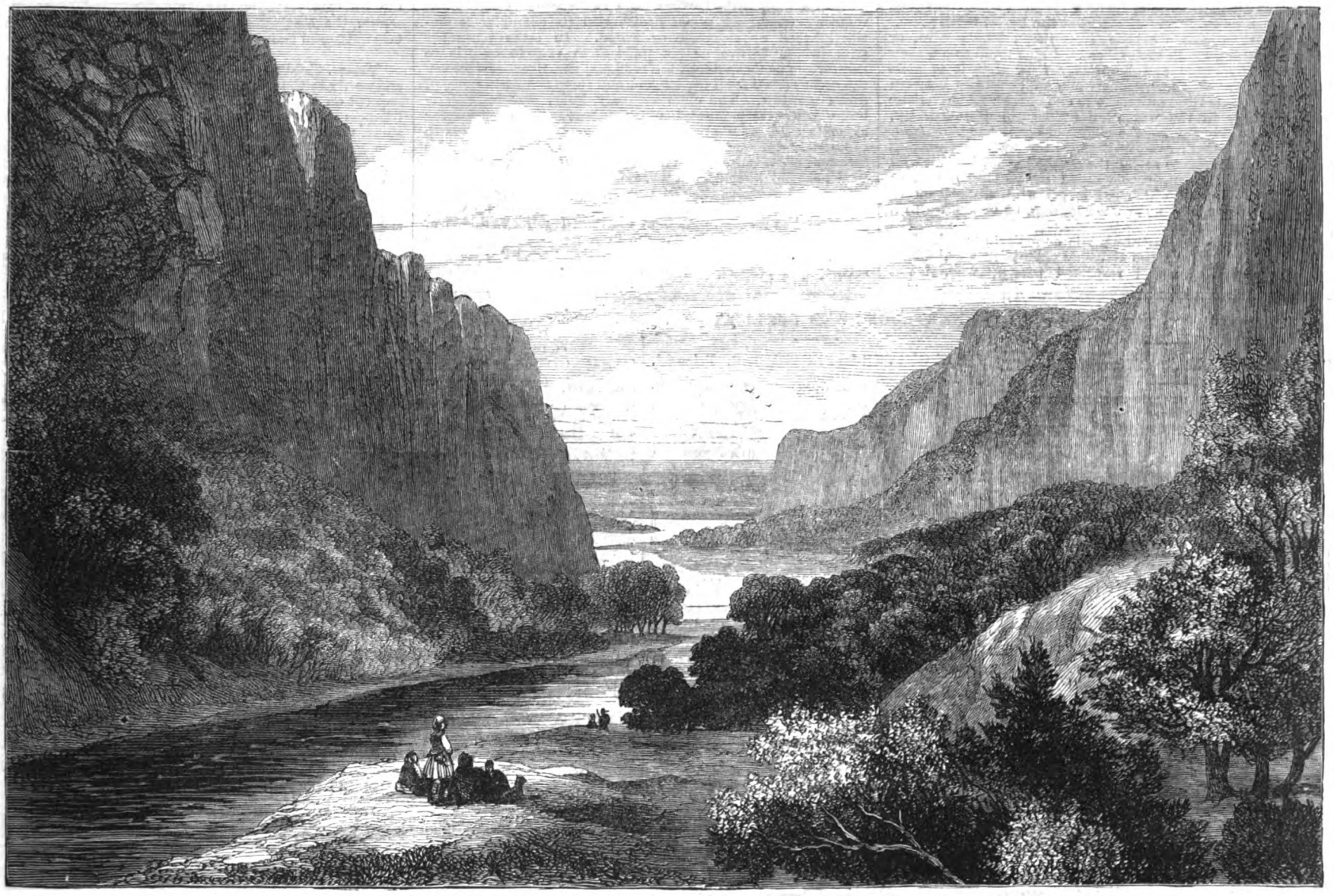
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



MONTENEGRINS LISTENING TO SONGS OF WAR.



PROPOSED NEW GREEK FRONTIER; VALE OF TEMPE, THESSALY.

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Night," and Imogene in "Cymbeline," both new characters to her. She appeared also in the before-mentioned characters—viz., Juliet, Rosalind, Isabella, Viola, and Julia—during her engagement at the Haymarket Theatre terminating in May, 1878. On Feb. 27, 1879, she appeared at the Adelphi Theatre as Queen Isabella, in the first performance of "The Crimson Cross," and afterwards during the summer season at the same theatre as Julia and Lady Teazle, and in her original part of Amy Robsart. She afterwards proceeded to America, and only returned to London the week before her death, which took place at Paris on the day above named.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE FAMINE IN WESTERN ASIA.

The terrible distress prevailing in the Turkish provinces of Armenia and Kurdistan, and in the adjacent parts of Persia towards the Caspian, during the past six months, has been reported by many consular and other agents of the British Government. From Colonel Miles, at Mosul, from Major Trotter, at Diarbeker, from Consul-General Abbott, at Tabreez, and from Captains Clayton, at Van, and Everett, at Erzeroum, as well as from the Syrian and Armenian patriarchs and chieftains, deplorable accounts have been received. It is said there are three millions and a half of people starving. The heavy rains of harvest time last year, which destroyed both the grain and the grapes, followed by the drought of last summer, and the death of large numbers of cattle and sheep, were the combined causes of the famine in Mesopotamia and in the highlands north of that country. It will be remembered that on May 6 a meeting was held at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, and a subscription was opened in aid of the Relief Fund administered by the British Consuls, with the sanction of our Foreign Office. The relief is dispensed in concert with the heads of the various communities, and without respect to differences of race or creed. The treasurer of the fund here is Mr. Alfred Henriquez, 96, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, and subscriptions are received also at the branch of the London Joint-Stock Bank in Craven-road, Paddington, or by Lady Strangford, 10, Chapel-street, Park-lane.

Our Illustration of the poor people assembled outside a relief-kitchen is from a Sketch taken at Bitlis, in Kurdistan. This is an ancient town situated in the mountains near Lake Van. Here the famine is severely felt, and the soup-kitchen was established in the city by the Rev. S. E. Knapp, an American Missionary, with funds given him for that purpose by Major Trotter, the English Consul. The wretched recipients of this bounty totter feebly about, and being as light as shadows, the slightest touch sends them over; they are so weak they lie where they fall until put on their legs again. Occasionally, it is true, some fellow impelled more by appetite than famine will push his way to the soup-kettle, his vigour betrays that he is not one of those reduced to extreme want. He is at once forcibly expelled by a Zaptieh on duty, as this form of relief is only intended for those who are absolutely starving. The broth is composed of meat and crushed wheat with a little salt, and about 350 rations are served out every other day.

The sketch was drawn by Colonel C. Grantley Norton.

MONTENEGRINS AND THEIR WAR-SONGS.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity and the peace of Europe, that there is truth in the rumour that the Sultan has consented to give up the district of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, as an alternative mode of settlement which would be accepted by the Powers represented at the Berlin Conference.

The warlike people of the Tzernagora, Montenegro, or Black Mountain, are in such an excited state, and so are their Albanian neighbours and hereditary foes, that it is most desirable to remove the present cause of hostilities between these races. Our Illustration shows one of their characteristic entertainments in the way of a rude style of minstrelsy, usually devoted to singing the glories of battle and bloodshed. It must be regarded as an exception to the poet's remark that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." This wild and enthusiastic strain, accompanied by playing a sort of guitar, the strings of which are struck with a plectrum or little finger-stick, is by no means soothing, or conducive to a placid and pacific mood.

A different kind of instrument is occasionally used. The "Guslar," or player on the Slavonic violin, like all highland bards, is a privileged and respected person, who, if not exactly a "seer," is at least the poetic historian of his race. The long-necked one-stringed "gusla," which he plays with a small bow, squatting, and handles like a miniature violoncello, is said to be identical with the ancient instrument employed by all Slavonic tribes from the earliest times. Hence, the name guslar, or player on this cithara, being applied to wizards, "appears to argue," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "the use of it in the days of their pagan superstition." A special training is, no doubt, required for the perfect appreciation of highland music. The rapture which fills the Celtic soul with the discordant "skirling" of the bagpipes is by constant application, it is said, communicable even to a Southron's senses. But by what educational process the lowland foreigner is to attune his outraged tympanum to the dismal raspings and rumblings of that most melancholy monochordium, the gusla, we cannot tell. A slate-pencil scraped over a schoolboy's slate, a moistened finger passed over a dry window-pane, a saw-sharpener re-setting a rusty saw, are sounds of dulcet sweetness compared with the excruciating notes of the one-stringed gusla. Yet the effect of this harrowing instrument appears to be entrancing to the Montenegrins. They will listen to it for hours, without a single symptom of its setting their ears on edge. There is hardly a homestead in that country where at nightfall its sounds may not be heard, the performer singing the glorious wars of Montenegrin and Servian heroes—of Tzerni George and Milosh Obrenovich, of Tzernoievich and Milosh Obilich, or of the far-famed Scanderbeg, under whom their ancestors fought against the Turks. Sir Gardner Wilkinson tells us that "the sounds of the gusla are not in accordance with European taste, and the tune is only varied by the intonation of the voice; but the enthusiasm of the performer compensates one for the monotony of the one-stringed instrument; for, like Taillefer, the minstrel of William the Conqueror, these men are warriors; and no one would venture to sing of deeds he could not emulate." The impression produced upon a Montenegrin by the recital of these songs is curious indeed, especially with the peculiar style and manner of their delivery. The commencement of each line is emphasised by a prolonged howl, and its termination accentuated by a suppressed grunt, not unlike the sound which issues from a pavior's lungs as he expends his whole force in bringing down his rammer.

But all the native minstrelsy of Montenegro is not equally harsh and uncouth. One of the most agreeable and accomplished performers on the gusla is the Hospodar himself. True to the traditions of the Petrovich family, Prince Nikita is a poet and musician. Peter II., the last of the Vladikas, or Prince-bishops, cultivated the muse, and published a collection of his own poems, printed in his capital, under the title of the "Hermit of Cettinje." The present ruler of Montenegro is likewise a writer of sonnets and lyrics, which are known beyond the Montenegrin borders.

THE VALE OF TEMPE.

Classical literature has made mention of this spot, which lies within the territory now proposed to be given by the Turkish Empire to the Kingdom of Greece, in terms of high admiration. It is a portion of the lower course of the Selemvria, anciently called the Peneus, the chief river of Thessaly, and is situated ten or twenty miles north-east of the city of Larissa. We take the following piece of description from Mr. Edward Lear's "Journal of a Landscape Painter in Albania:"—"I went onward into Tempe, and soon entered this most celebrated 'vale'—of all places in Greece that which I had most desired to see. But it is not a 'vale,' it is a narrow pass—and although extremely beautiful, on account of the precipitous rocks on each side, the Peneus flowing deep in the midst, between the richest overhanging plane woods, still its character is distinctly that of a ravine or gorge. In some parts the pass (which is five or six miles from end to end) is so narrow as merely to admit the road and the river. In others, the rocks recede from the stream, and there is a little space of green meadow. The cliffs are very lofty, and beautifully hung with creepers and other foliage. Well might the ancients extol this grand defile, where the landscape is so completely different from that of any part of Thessaly. Its scenery awakens the most vivid feelings of awe and delight, which are heightened from its associations with the legendary history and religious rites of Greece. As it was my intention to pursue the route towards Katamona, as far as time would allow, and to return to Babá at evening, I left the gorge of Tempe, and crossed the Peneus in a ferry-boat opposite a khan, at the eastern extremity of the Pass. Hence the scenery was precisely that of the finest English park—rich meadows and noble clumps of trees at intervals. In two hours we reached a guard-house, called Karà Alí Dervení, and from a rising ground above it I halted to make a drawing of the view, which is one of great beauty. The waters of the Peneus meandered sparkling in many a winding curve, through delightful meadows and woods, to the sea; beyond was the low isthmus of Pallene, and above it the lonely Athos, whose pyramid I gazed on a second time, without much hope of reaching it."

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

A meeting of the Cymmrodorion Society, presided over by Mr. Lewis Morris, the poet, on Monday, inaugurated the National Eisteddfod of Wales, held this week at Carnarvon, under the respective presidency of Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire (Mr. Cornwallis West), Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Puleston, M.P.

The committee, of whom Alderman G. R. Rees is the chairman, offered about £1000 in prizes, the great honour to be won being the choral competition for £150 and a gold medal, for which most of the representative choirs in Wales are entered, Dr. John Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, being the chief musical judge. Messrs. Bauer and other London musical firms offer valuable prizes for proficiency as pianists and violinists; and, through Mr. John Williams, of Liverpool, £50 is offered for an essay on the present condition of the Welsh nation, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Humphreys Owen being the adjudicators. The gentlemen attending the ore sales at Holywell offer thirty guineas for an essay on the metalliferous deposits of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and an unknown donor gives £20 for a Welsh essay on education in Wales. By permission of Sir Llewellyn Turner, the gorsedd, or meeting of bards, was held in the quadrangle of Carnarvon Castle. For the evening concerts the artistes engaged included Madame Patey, Miss Mary Davies, Signor Foli, Mr. Sauvage, Mr. Lucas Williams, and a large number of Welsh vocalists.

The Eisteddfod proper began on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. W. Wynn. There was an immense attendance, and the proceedings created great enthusiasm. In his inaugural address the president touched upon the remarkable absence of crime in the Principality, and attributed the orderly conduct of Welshmen in a great degree to the national literary and musical meetings, which did much to improve the moral tone of the nation. The prize of £150 was awarded to the Birkenhead Choral Union, which beat those from Ruabon, Llangollen, and Holyhead. The chief literary prize was awarded to Mr. Reynolds, Merthyr Tydfil; Miss Griffith winning the prize for pianoforte playing. A prize of £5, with a medal, was awarded to Mr. H. T. Davies, of Pwllheli, for the best ode on health. For the best rendering of "It is enough," from "Elijah," Mr. Musgrave Tufnail, of Kent, was adjudged worthy of the prize of three guineas. Mr. G. Renshaw, Woodley Rock Ferry, carried off the first prize of ten guineas for the best glee, a composition of great merit. The prize of £15 for the best original oil-painting was awarded to Mr. Peter Wynne, of Bangor, but a protest was lodged on the ground that the picture exceeded the dimensions stipulated. In the evening a grand concert was given, which was largely attended.

The Eisteddfod was continued on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Cornwallis West, the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, who, in his address, spoke of the good results attendant upon the Eisteddfod, and recommended that greater attention should be paid to art subjects. The Prince of Wales, when witnessing the embarkation of the Welsh Fusiliers at Portsmouth last week, had desired him to express his regret at his inability to attend.

The proceeds of the Eisteddfod are to be divided between the University College for Wales, the Carnarvon Public Institute, the Anglesea and Carnarvonshire Infirmary, and the Clio industrial training-ship.

Messrs. Child's new banking-house—partly in Fleet-street and partly in the Strand—which has just been erected, consequent on the demolition of Temple Bar, was opened for business on Monday. The elevation, which is in Portland stone, richly carved and decorated, contains three lofty floors. The ground-floor portion, which is wholly appropriated as the banking-house, is elaborately rusticated, with a massive entrance at the east or Fleet-street side of the frontage, surmounted by a frieze and a bold, overhanging cornice and balcony. Above this is an ornamentally carved shield, with the arms of the "Marigold Tavern," which, according to tradition, stood upon the site some 300 years ago. At the west or Strand side of the frontage there is a corresponding balcony, with Messrs. Child's arms and crest.

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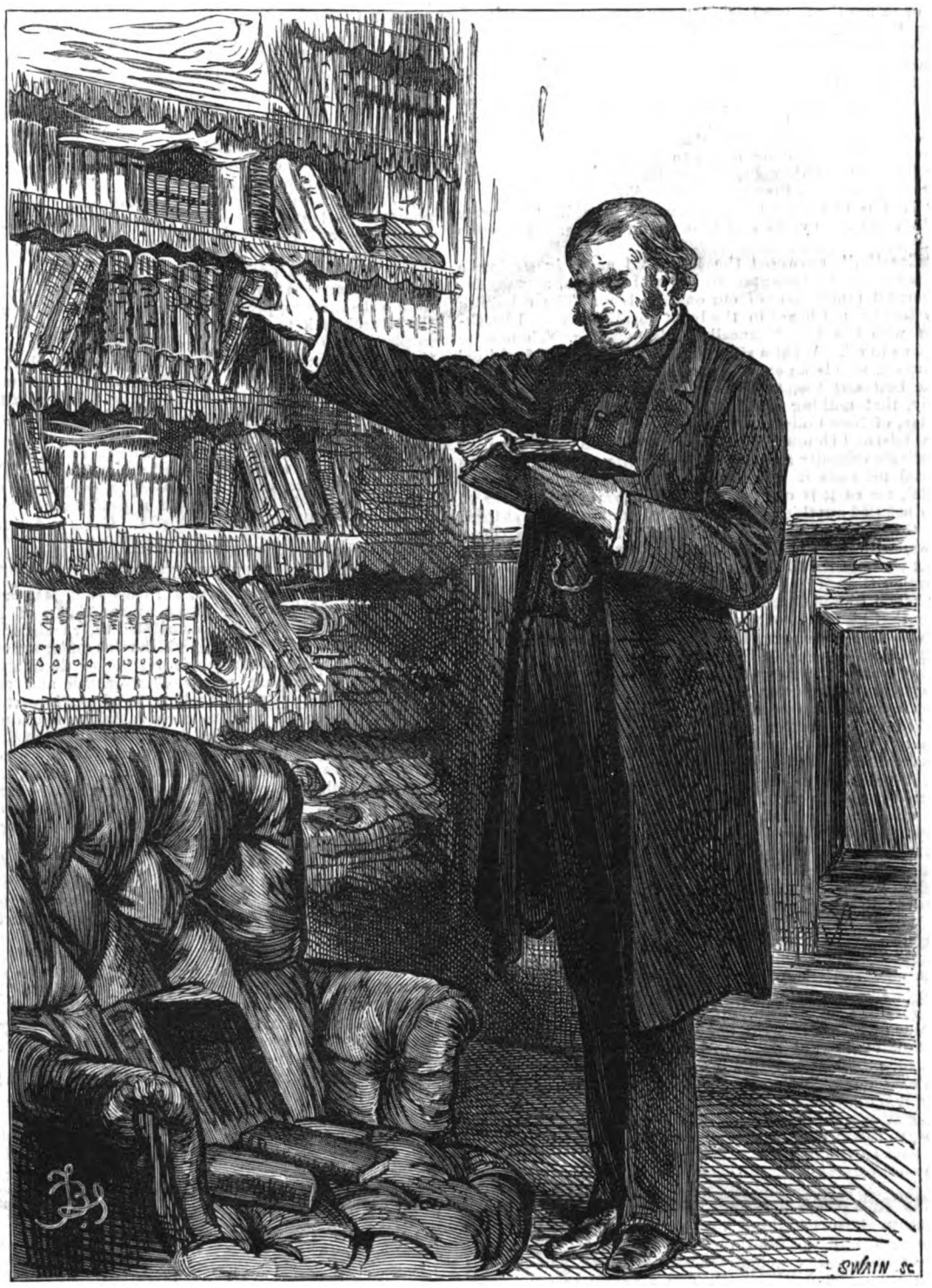
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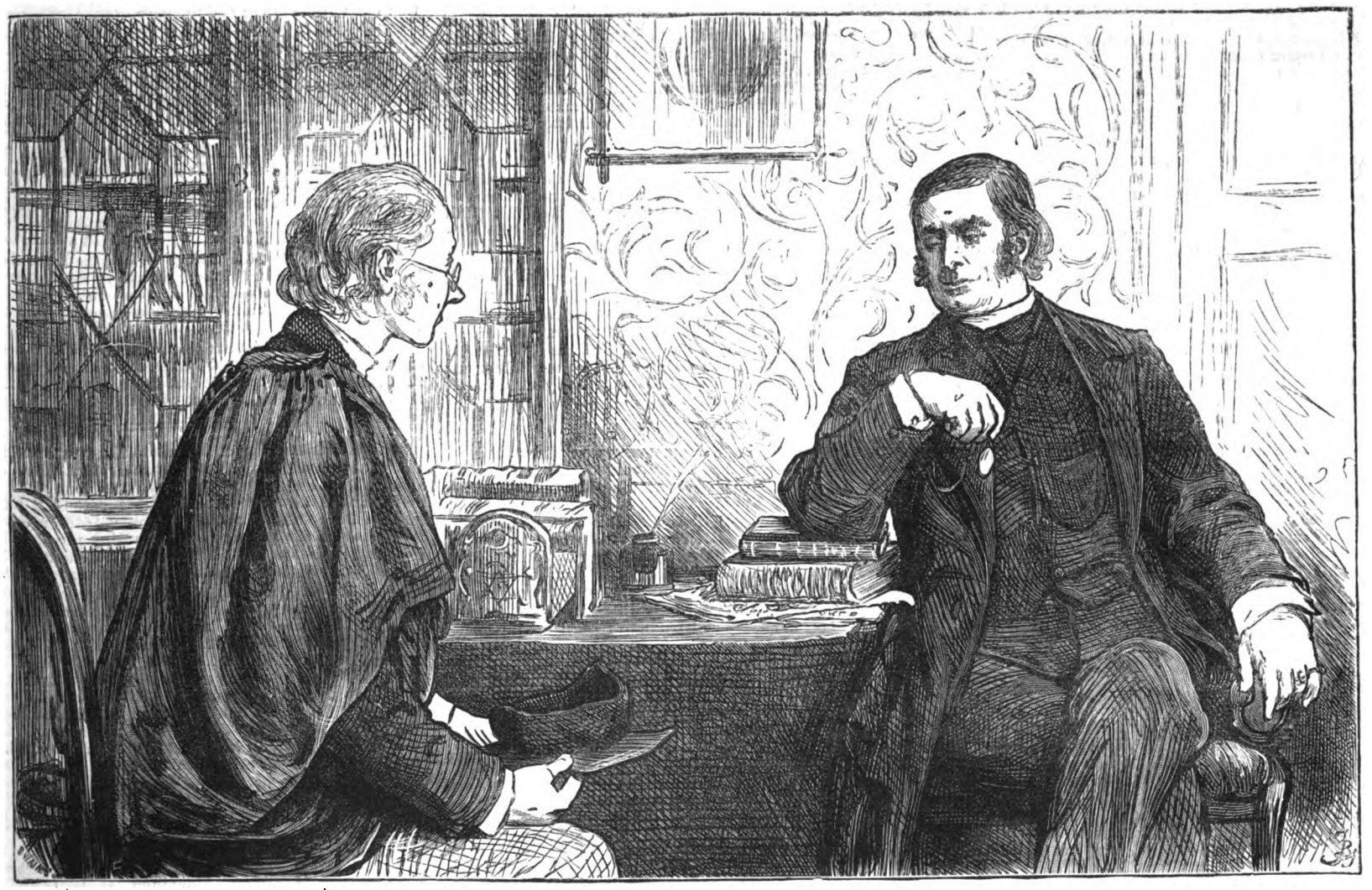
No. X.—THE COLLEGE DON.

A pleasant gentleman and a dear friend of many whose friendship is not lightly given, is Dr. Goodfellow, Master of Muriel College, Oxford. Most notable, indeed, is the change which has come over University men within these last few years. The old traditional scholar in all the antique glory of untidiness is rarely seen within hail of the Bodleian. A smarter set of men than Christ Church tutors can hardly be found. The freshman who goes to one of them for lecture of a morning will have his eyes refreshed by long lines of fashionable boots as he ascends the stairs leading to the Don's sanctum. These boots are of all sorts, polished to a nicety; among them are, probably, top boots, for the tutor is often a hunting man, though the combination of clergyman, bookworm, and hard rider seems strange to folk with old-fashioned notions. If the tutor happens to be in holy orders, and the time is winter, he will perhaps be arrayed in a sealskin waistcoat of the true gold colour and most orthodox pattern. His necktie is likely to be of light blue and white, and the rest of his attire of a light grey. He certainly means riding, bold riding, and fast riding on a horse that can show the way to half the sporting squires in the county; yet he is as surely deeply versed in syntax and prosody. He has dodged the Greek language into all its aorists; he has doubts about some of the meanings given by Liddell and Scott: and his words are heard with respect in the schools, for he has won two scholarships and taken a double first easily. Till very recently members of the University were bound by oath not to wear any garments but of "a dark or subfusk" hue, and not a few readers of these lines may remember having been gravely reminded of the academical proprieties if they even ventured on a shooting-coat before breakfast-time. Now every man dresses after his own fancy; and an imaginative person of great erudition has sometimes a taste for such fluffy clothes that he can scarcely be distinguished from a large untrimmed poodle, save for the precious stores of information revealed in his discourse. The get-up of undergraduates is at times irresistibly funny. It is often the latest fashion conceived by some imaginative tailor absurdly exaggerated by boys who have unlimited credit with him.

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THE COLLEGE DON.



"I expressed a hope that he liked Oxford better than London. 'Yes,' he replied meditatively, 'he thought he did; because there were more theological books at Oxford than could be got in London.'"

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no defenders, but strengthened instead of weakening the rest of the empire. I am using no figure of speech when I say this, or rather the figure I employ truly expresses my feeling. Every thought, every image, I gathered from written or unwritten books filled me with I know not what exultation at each fresh accession to my power. Such I have often thought must be the most constant and lively pleasure of those souls which are freed from the restraint of this earthly tabernacle. Never, I suspect, do men realise more than in youth the force of the axiom that knowledge is power. Now I know that I have done and can do nothing. My good thoughts, if good they be, are, as far as the outer world is concerned, no better than good dreams."

"That is of course the common lot" I said. "We were taught some 3000 years ago that power does not belong to men."

"Exactly," answered the Don; "I am only stating a fact, not making a lamentation. What I mean is, that we live in a mental atmosphere of our own up here. The echoes of our voices are not heard in the busy world outside. I breakfasted with the Vice-Chancellor this morning. There were five of us in all. What a stillness there is about Oxford life! Thompson, who is an excellent specimen of an Oxford man, of the best sort too, talked so quietly, looked at things so calmly, that nothing could stir his composure, yet poor Mr. Bradley, of New College, was drowned yesterday while rowing on the Isis, and I know Thompson was his friend; but when did any private calamity seriously affect a party of people whose material interests it left untouched? Not even the recent scandal, for so it is counted, of four converts going over to Rome aroused anything like excitement among us. Yet there were three men from Balliol, the crack college for clever fellows, with us. Balliol, you know, carries off by far the largest share of the firsts and scholarships. The truth is, that the authorities will have none but reading men within its walls.

"When I went home," continued the Master of Muriel, noting that his talk about dear Alma Mater interested me, "a man who has just been elected to a fellowship at University College called on me. He had curious manners and a simplicity of mind which rather surprised me; for my visitor was an old chum from Westminster, whom you may remember to have met at my wines in our salad days. I expressed a hope that he liked Oxford better than London. 'Yes,' he replied, meditatively, 'he thought he did, because there were more theological books at Oxford than could be got in London.' Were it not for this circumstance, he added, he would have preferred the latter city. That he said these things is a positive fact; whether he meant them is, perhaps, another question. I suppose even good and wise men are not wholly free from affectation. It has been even alleged that affectation is a cardinal sin of Oxford."

"You yourself won a fellowship, I think, did you not?" I inquired, to set my old friend on his hobby again.

"Won?" replied the Master of Muriel, with a demure sort of drollery, as though there were something to be said that it was not quite fair to say on that subject. "It is characteristic of Oxford that I was first informed of my success by the bellringer of All Souls', who came for his fees. The bellringer was perfectly conscious of the value of bringing good news, and chirped over it in an expectant manner, as one who had an immemorial right to handsome perquisites. He was a mellow old man, with a face like a winter apple; sharp as a ferret, too; and with a sly look of demure merriment which I think belongs to all college functionaries. He paid respect to the cultured youth of these realms, so to say, with his tongue in his cheek. I dare say he could have sung a capital comic song; but University etiquette is very strict, and forbids the mixture of classes, so that I never heard him. The fellowships at All Souls' are not worth much, but the honour is great, and I was proud of it. It is quite the crack thing to be a Fellow of All Souls', for you get into the most pleasant club in Oxford by this stroke of luck. The qualifications are generally understood to be good birth, a good coat, and a moderate amount of knowledge. I had them all. My family have been settled in Stirlingshire time out of mind, and Scotch cousinship has a long arm. My tailor is, was, and I trust ever will be, an artist of great merit, and I have never even pretended to have the materials necessary for setting the Thames on fire. Out of thirty Fellows of All Souls' when I was elected one was a peer, Lord Bathurst, and seven others were sons of peers. Whether this system of election was strictly in accordance with the intentions of the founder is not for me to say. One of his unrepealed statutes is that the Fellows shall pray for the souls of those who fell at Agincourt. A story current about the All Souls' fellowships is that the candidates are all asked to dinner and given cherry-pie, that the old fellows watch to see what they do with the stones, and that the discreet or ungentlemanly disposal of those superfluities is the real test of fitness, examinations in classic authors being gabbled through merely for form's sake. With respect to this legend, I can only say that I had no cherry-pie, though I have often asked myself nervously what I should have done with the cherry-stones."

We walked along the meadows silently for some minutes, enjoying the lovely English landscape softened by the haze of a mild afternoon late in autumn, and then the Don remarked, as though in answer to an unspoken thought of mine which he may have divined intuitively, so strong was the magnetic sympathy of our esteem and friendship—

"Satirists have been always fond of saying that we are a little more disposed to bend the back to rank than is becoming in sober schoolmen; and, indeed, we are a loyal company. But those who make a sin of our civility would do well to reflect that we are the instructors of youth, and therefore bound to teach what is good for them. Now, and at all other times, in England it is and has been a very wise thing to be on prudent terms with persons of quality. Rank has many methods of exalting itself at other men's expense in these islands, and very small scruple in using them."

There was a pungent humour in the Don's manner as he said this, but he was quite in earnest. I then asked him to tell me what were the enjoyments of the world in which he dwelt. He paused before replying, as one who muses deeply; and then, laying his hand affectionately on my arm, as he used to do in our school days, he said, simply—

"One Sunday, I well remember, while still doubting what career I should choose, I experienced a pleasure which the luckiest of us cannot often enjoy. It was that of listening to a great mind pouring forth its thoughts with eloquent utterance. For on that morning I went to St. Mary's Church to hear the University sermon. So large was the congregation that there was hardly standing room. The Regius Professor of Hebrew was to preach. He alone could command such a crowd of disciples. The organ was playing slowly as we entered, and soon appeared a gorgeous procession of Doctors robed in scarlet and black. It was preceded by vergers bearing maces and wands of office, and closed by two Masters of Arts in their simple habits of black and white. They looked to the eye of fancy like Dominican friars, and doubtless some present about to go over to Rome wished they had been. As the procession stopped, the whole congregation sang the Hundredth Psalm, and the simple words of the old version sounded wondrously sweet and cheering. By the time it was finished I looked up from my book and beheld a venerable, to me a glorious, form, for it was lighted up with the glow of eloquence and learning. I looked with a loving respect on the illustrious Pusey, "the Doctor," as we affectionately called him—for his influence over the hearts and minds of the young men of that day was very great, and I was not the least enthusiastic of his admirers. As the strains of the music died away, he bade us "pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, then Earl of Derby, our Lord and Chancellor, and many others whom he mentioned by name. His text was taken from the beautiful words of St. Peter to our Saviour when He asked the apostles, "Will ye also go away?" "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of Eternal life." On this text the Doctor preached the finest sermon I ever heard. In these times, when many even well-meaning people who profess themselves friendly to the Church seek to refine away her holiest doctrines, it was inspiriting to hear the great preacher so boldly proclaiming the truth. For nearly an hour Dr. Pusey preached, addressing us as "My Sons;" and many remained standing the whole time so still that a pin might have been heard to fall. I have known few happier moments than that in which I knelt down and received the blessing of this great and good man, who, I felt, really did give us, for however brief a space of time, "the peace which passeth all understanding." That day decided my choice of a profession—eyes, ears, heart, and mind were all satisfied. I have never regretted it; I have never looked back. But it is time to dress. Come and dine."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The battalions and detachments of Rifle Volunteers authorised to drill with the regular forces at the Camp of Exercise, Aldershott, this month, have completed their training, the 6th and 7th provisional battalions, which went under canvas on the 14th inst., having left for their respective destinations last Saturday. Altogether, nearly 4000 officers and men have benefited by the instruction which has been imparted. The Articles of War are read to each battalion, and during the stay in every case of eight days the volunteers are to all intents soldiers. Work commenced every morning soon after reveille at five o'clock in battalion or company drill, the mornings were mainly devoted to manœuvres with the regulars in divisional and brigade field-days, and the afternoons to skirmishing drills and outpost duties. Occasionally some of the volunteer commanders also had their men out for a couple of hours at night on outpost work.

The official results of the competition for the challenge plates and other prizes of the St. George's Rifles, competed for at the Government ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, were issued on the 19th inst. The first prize—the St. George's challenge cup, value 100 guineas, shot for at "Queen's" distances—was carried off by Captain Johnson, who made 82 points; he also winning the regimental gold badge, and a silver embroidered badge of the cup, to be worn on the left arm. The Turner Challenge plate, also of the value of 100 guineas, was won by Private Rosenthal with a score of 78 points, he being awarded the "St. George's" silver medal. The Ladies' challenge plate, of the value of 50 guineas, went to Private Fernhead, who made 77 points; he also takes a regimental silver medal. A silver challenge shield, value £25, presented by Messrs. Ortner and Houle, of St. James-street, was carried off by Captain Johnson. The other leading winners in the several competitions were:—Private E. Torr, Private Millbank, Private Dakin, Private Atkinson, Quartermaster Andrews, Sergeant Beeching, and Private Toake. The volley firing challenge plate, shot for by teams of ten efficient members per company, five shots at 500 yards, both ranks kneeling, was won by No. 3 (Captain Johnson's) company.

There was a review on Woolwich-common last Saturday evening by General Turner, commander of the Woolwich district, of volunteer corps comprised within that district. After the review General Turner addressed the volunteers in gratifying terms. The volunteer corps present consisted of the 2nd (late 9th) Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, under the command of Major T. Hughes; the 3rd (late 10th) Kent (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich), commanded by Colonel H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; and the 4th (Woolwich) and 26th (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich) Rifles, under Col. J. D. Farrell. Each corps was attended by its own band. The scene was one of great interest and animation, heightened materially by the gay appearance of the 16th Lancers, who assisted the Royal Horse Artillery in keeping the review ground.

The volunteers who have applied to attend the review to be held on Knavesmire at York, to-day (the 28th inst.) number about 10,000. They will be formed into six brigades and two divisions. The brigadiers will be Col. W. C. Bancroft (12th sub-district), Col. R. B. Chichester, C.B. (6th and 10th sub-districts), Col. F. Hardy (7th and 8th sub-districts), Col. R. Mockler (4th sub-district), Col. Manningham-Buller (19th and 20th sub-districts), and Col. C. Blewitt (9th sub-district). Cols. J. H. Dunne (28th sub-district) and J. S. Thompson (26th sub-district) will command the divisions. The bands of the various corps from Richmond, Leeds, Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland, Scarborough, Beverley, York, Sheffield, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Doncaster, and Skipton will be massed for the purposes of the review, and will be conducted by Mr. Deacon (bandmaster of the 4th West York, Halifax).

At a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain yesterday week it was decided to make eight ascents on Saturday, Sept. 4, at five o'clock, at the following places:—Wormwood-scrubbs, Epping Forest, Welsh Harp (Hendon), Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Lillie-bridge, Clapham Rink, and Kensal-green. Each balloon is to be occupied by an aeronaut, a member of the Meteorological Society (who will take observations as to the altitude of the balloons and the distances travelled), and a representative of the press.

A summary has been issued by the Board of Trade of accidents and casualties which have been reported to the board as having occurred upon railways in the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30, 1880. From this it appears that the total number of persons killed was 510, and 1706 injured. Six passengers were killed and 300 injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent-way, and 58 were killed and 305 injured by accidents from other causes. Twelve servants of companies or contractors were killed and 41 injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent way, and 225 were killed and 930 injured by accidents from other causes. Thirty-five persons were killed and 12 injured while crossing over level crossings; 151 were killed and 76 injured while trespassing (including suicides); and 23 were killed and 42 injured in accidents not coming within the above classification. In addition to the above totals, 20 persons were killed and 1242 injured upon railway premises by accidents not connected with the movements of trains, thus bringing up the total to 530 persons killed and 1242 injured.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Stockton Meeting had virtually no effect on the St. Leger, as Teviotdale, after defeating the very moderate Fleecy Cloud, was not pulled out against Experiment for the Great Northern Leger. The filly, who is very well just now, won with the greatest ease; but she is not engaged at Doncaster, and cannot, therefore, assist Cipolata and Jenny Howlet to win another victory for the fair sex. A very poor half dozen contested the Hardwicke Stakes, and, after a bumping race, in which Amabel was considerably interfered with, she managed to scramble home a neck in front of Ollerton. The uncertain Humbert was made favourite for the Stockton Stewards' Cup, but could only finish a poor third to Rosemount. Blackthorn took another stake for Mr. Jardine, and little Kellett, who is unquestionably *the* light-weight of the day, wound up the meeting in a perfect blaze of triumph by riding three winners off the reel. The last three days of the week were divided between Oxford and Alexandra Park. Both fixtures were good enough in their way, though the racing needs no special reference.

After the incessant plating of the last two or three weeks, the York Meeting was eagerly anticipated on all sides. Yet we are bound to confess that the sport on the first day was only poor, and altogether unworthy of the cherished traditions of the Knavesmire. The opening event was reduced to a match, and Napsbury had such desperately hard work in beating the dark Sportsman that he is not likely to be saddled on the Leger day, in spite of the long shots that have been taken about him. Having won it five times in the last ten years, Lord Falmouth seems to have a sort of vested right in the Yorkshire Oaks; but Muriel could not quite manage to tread in the steps of Lady Golightly, Jannette, and Wheel of Fortune, as the much improved Belfry was a little too good for her, and placed the race to Mr. Bush's credit. Sir Charles, who, we suppose, is not quite up to the mark yet, was not sent to York, and in his absence the Convivial Stakes fell to Theckla, who showed a wonderful improvement on her Redcar form; Fairy Ring, a nice filly by Macaroni—Silver Ring, carried Lord Falmouth's colours into second place, and will do better in future; but the Sunshine filly, though she displayed fine speed, died away to nothing just when she appeared to be winning easily. Elizabeth had only the roaring Pride of the Highlands to beat in the Three-Year-Old Produce Stakes. The withdrawal of Rochampton and Fernandez from the Ebor Handicap caused a great deal of grumbling amongst their backers, still a field of ten assembled at the post. Robbie Burns (8 st. 11 lb.) was evidently by no means fit, and failed to show to advantage, the race falling to Novice (6 st. 6 lb.), with Stockmar (5 st. 8 lb.) second, and Coromandel II. (6 st. 8 lb.) third.

Another few days will see the last of the county cricket matches, and a great many have been wiped off the list during the past week. Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire in a single innings with 57 runs to spare; Ulyett (56) and Emmet (54) did most of the run-getting for the winners, and, on the other side, only Mr. Cursham (40) and Platts (32) could do anything with the bowling of Peate and Hill. Thanks mainly to the brilliant batting of Mr. Hornby (64), Lancashire has defeated Kent by eight wickets. Barnes (71 and, not out, 26) was again in brilliant form for Notts, and the champion county beat Middlesex by eight wickets. Notts v. Gloucestershire ended in a draw all in favour of the former; Barnes (143) played a magnificent innings, and Mr. G. F. Grace (62) was in his best form. In the second match of the Cheltenham week, Gloucestershire beat Surrey by ten wickets. The scoring on both sides was very heavy, Midwinter (103), Mr. Townsend (83), and Dr. W. G. Grace (67 and, not out, 31), doing most for the winners; while, of the Surrey eleven, Read (68), and Messrs. W. W. Read (93) and J. Shuter (56 and 37) scored freely. Derbyshire has defeated Sussex by nine wickets. The Australians have sustained their first defeat since they landed in this country at the hands of an Eighteen of Scarborough and District. A slight disturbance occurred, owing to the colonials objecting to the bowling of Franks, which the umpire said was fair. It is a little singular that we heard nothing of any dispute while the matches were going all one way, and we are afraid that our visitors are as bad losers as ever.

The second meeting this season of the Worcestershire Archery Society took place last week at Madresfield Court, near Malvern, the residence of Earl Beauchamp. The list of prize-winners included:—Gentlemen's Challenge Prize (being the aggregate score of the two meetings), Mr. Vincent Acton. First Gentlemen's Prize, Mr. Vincent Acton; second prize, Mr. J. Swinton Isaac; third prize, Colonel Norbury. Greatest number of golds, Mr. A. H. Falkner. Best gold, Mr. Greswolde Williams. Ladies' Challenge Prize (being the aggregate score of the two meetings), Miss Berkeley. First Ladies' Prize, Miss Winifred Norbury; second, Miss Florence Norbury; third, Mrs. Garmston Hyde. Greatest number of golds, Miss Cook. Best golds, Miss Willis. At night a dance took place.

Mr. H. L. Cortis, the champion bicycle rider, has covered ten miles in 29 min. 54½ sec., which is the fastest time on record for either professionals or amateurs. He accomplished the feat at the Surbiton Grounds—probably the fastest in England at the present time.

The 500 Yards Amateur Championship Cup was swum for on Tuesday at the Wenlock Baths, and, after a splendid race, E. C. Danels (the holder) beat D. Ainsworth by rather less than a yard, in 7 min. 51¼ sec.

It appears from the official statement in connection with the Civil Service Supply Association that there are 4424 shareholders and 28,000 ticket-holders, being civil servants and their friends. The gross profit for the last six months has been £75,682, and the net balance £8465, a considerable increase upon the previous corresponding period. The working expenses have been £62,711. The shares, which were originally purchased at 10s. are now worth about £50.

The following is a list of candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination in London on Aug. 9:—S. A. Crick, J. R. Dodd, A. J. Struthers, G. E. Twiss, R. F. Adams, C. G. D. Mosse, A. B. Cottell, T. Archer, S. G. Hamilton, H. J. R. Moberly, A. P. Hart, H. J. Barnes, R. W. S. Sawyer, W. G. A. Bedford, R. Jenning, S. C. B. Robinson, H. S. Parker, T. F. W. Fogarty, R. W. Ford, C. J. Coutts, A. Sharpe, A. L. Young, C. Reid, W. J. Baker, A. T. Sloggett, R. R. K. Elmes, H. K. Allport, E. Butt, S. Townsend, T. R. P. Woodhouse, J. Gibson, J. H. A. Rhodes, A. Hickman, T. C. Nugent, G. S. Lewis, L. W. Swabey, R. Haselden, R. E. Ricketts-Morse, W. J. B. Lyons, W. Rowney, T. J. R. Lucas, C. J. Addison, A. G. Kay, W. W. Pope, R. Porter, R. C. K. Laffan, C. A. Mitchell, G. J. Coates, G. W. H. Cook, T. B. A. Tuckey, F. A. Harris, C. B. Lewis, T. H. Parke, F. A. B. Daly, A. S. Rose, D. L. Porter, J. Battersby, J. Maconachie, A. H. Morgan, C. H. Dixon, T. Moynihan, M. W. O'Keeffe, T. J. O'Donnell, J. Osburne, H. E. R. Wolrige, R. P. Hetherington, R. C. Johnstone, T. A. Dixon, and W. C. T. Pooie.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Monday's *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal Decree annulling the Decree of May, 26, 1850, which provided that the first-born child of Spanish Monarchs should, without distinction of sex, bear the title of Prince or Princess of the Asturias, as the case might be. The present Decree declares that in future only the first-born male child of the Reigning Monarch shall bear the title of Prince of the Asturias from the moment of his birth. If the first-born be a girl she will simply be an Infanta, though recognised as an heiress to the throne, unless a male is born after. At the same time, the King can by a special Decree confer later on the title of Prince or Princess of the Asturias on the nearest heir to the throne, should there be no hope of direct male issue.

Señor Castelar has issued a manifesto to his adherents calling upon all of them to take part in the elections to be held on Sept. 5.

RUSSIA.

General Loris Melikoff's appointment as Minister of the Interior, and that of General Tcherevin, hitherto Director of the Third Section of the Imperial Chancellerie, as his Under-Secretary, were gazetted yesterday week. The St. Petersburg telegrams state that this ukase is "hailed with delight by the patriotic press, as a public announcement of the close of the era of domestic troubles and extraordinary measures." During the last four months 115 persons have been either returned to their homes or have received some mitigation of their sentences; 1696 individuals remain under police surveillance. The Emperor has commuted into penal servitude for life the sentence of death passed by the Military District Court of Kieff on the 14th inst. upon two of the persons charged with forming an illegal society with the object of forcibly overthrowing the existing order of the State.

The Marquis T'seng was received in audience by the Emperor of Russia on Sunday. The semi-official *Agence Russe* draws attention to the conciliatory spirit shown by the Governments of Russia and China for the settlement of pending questions, and mentions that the Pekin Government has lately settled, in a satisfactory manner, several matters in China in which Russian subjects were interested. In the evening the Marquis gave a banquet at the Embassy. His Excellency is said to be favourably impressed by the nature of his audience with the Emperor.

The Japanese Ambassador was also graciously received with his entire staff on Sunday. The object of his mission appears to be to revise the existing commercial treaties with the European Powers, commencing with Russia. Serious difficulties are not probable with this Government, especially in view of the important aid and facilities Japan can render the Russian naval operations in the Pacific, in respect to which a convention or understanding is said to have been concluded before the departure of the squadron under Admiral Lessowsky. The Emperor, it is reported, said he was always disposed to enter into friendly relations with the Mikado.

The Russian torpedo-boat Nadine, which recently crossed the Atlantic on a trial-trip, has been wrecked off Aracati, near the mouth of the Jaguaribe river, Brazil. Her crew were saved.

TURKEY.

Mr. Heap, the American Chargé-d'Affaires, has delivered to the Porte a Note demanding that the murderers of Mr. Parsons, the American missionary, shall be immediately brought to Constantinople and put upon their trial.

EGYPT.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Director-General of Public Accounts, has been appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The annual report of the directors of the Daira Sanieh has been issued. It states that, in virtue of the law of liquidation, the Daira Sanieh enters upon a new phase. The European system of public accounts will be introduced in order to facilitate the task of the directors in protecting the interests of Daira bondholders. The Daira Sanieh is now, for the first time, free of debt, and its revenue undoubtedly admits of considerable increase, which is principally dependent upon the carrying out of administrative reforms. The abolition of the moukabala tax, however, involves an increase of the taxation payable by the Daira to the amount of £E93,000, so that for the future the same revenue will be required to give a return of 5 per cent which formerly yielded 6 per cent. The next coupon of the Daira Loan will be at the rate of 4 per cent, nor is it expected that a higher rate will be paid next year. The report concludes by expressing confidence in the new Administration under Zekij Pasha.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has left Washington for a six-weeks' journey to the Pacific States.

Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, has sent a circular invitation to the Maritime Powers to send representatives to an International Sanitary Conference to be opened at Washington on Jan. 1, 1881, with a view to securing a system of notification of the actual sanitary condition of the ports under the jurisdiction of the respective Powers, and of the vessels sailing from those ports.

One thousand Sioux Indians have surrendered to the United States military authorities at Fort Keogh, and the submission of a thousand more is expected. The remainder of the tribe, it is stated, continue their depredations.

According to a statistical report just issued, 49,922 immigrants arrived in the United States in July. This number included 6067 from Ireland, 5388 from England, 11,275 from Germany, and 12,716 from Canada.

Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, in administering the estate of the late Alexander T. Stewart, have appropriated sums, which will probably amount in the aggregate to 3,000,000 dols., to the establishment, at Garden City, Long Island, of a college for the education of young persons of both sexes at a charge of less than 100 dols. a year, including travelling expenses from New York or Brooklyn. The first building, nearly complete, will accommodate 500 students. Two other buildings of equal dimensions will be erected beside it. A building, to accommodate 300 young women, occupying twenty-five acres, with annexes and surrounding grounds, will also be completed very soon. A divinity school, to educate young men for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, will also be established in Garden City, where the remains of Mr. Stewart will be placed when the cathedral is finished. All these buildings will be furnished by Mrs. Stewart, dedicated to the memory of her late husband, and sufficiently endowed.

A fatal political riot is reported from Mississippi. At Coffeville, in that State, on Saturday, Mr. Pierson, the Greenback candidate for the post of Sheriff, shot a Democratic negro in a procession which was passing. The Democrats, rallying, killed Mr. Pierson and wounded two of his friends, a general fight followed, which was only quelled by the arrival of the military forces from Grenada.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated the 22nd inst., states that the Governor-General and party, who are making a tour on board her Majesty's corvette Druid, had arrived at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The accounts of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion show that during the fiscal year ending June 30 last the total revenue amounted to 24,760,585 dols., and the expenditure to 25,161,712 dols., consequently leaving a deficit of 393,127 dols.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Governor's agent in Basutoland reports that the chief, Letsea, when required to arrest Masupha, was afraid to assert his authority by force, and has retired from Thababosigo.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Brisbane states that the Treasurer introduced his Financial Statement in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on the 18th inst. He estimates the revenue at £1,700,000 and the expenditure at £1,670,000. The debit balance on June 30 was £190,000. The deficit is to be covered by transferring under the new statute to the consolidated revenue the receipts of the land department previously applied to railway construction. There is to be no increase of taxation except in the excise duties upon colonial spirits. The Treasurer considered that it would be unjust to augment the public burdens in order to push forward the construction of railways in the interior, when the sale of a portion of the land made accessible would suffice to pay interest on the capital required. British capitalists were offering to complete the railway system in consideration of a Government grant of land, and a bill to sanction that course would be introduced. The depressed state of trade was passing away, and there was a gradual increase of the revenue. Nothing was wanting for the restoration of the full prosperity of the colony but means for placing its surplus food and products within the reach of the British consumer. In the sitting on the 19th a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of the Budget was moved by the Leader of the Opposition, but was rejected by twenty-seven votes to eighteen.

An anonymous donation of £10,000 has been given to Melbourne Cathedral.

The Colonial Government of Victoria has had a report drawn up concerning the number and occupations of the Chinese residing in the colony. It appears from this report that in 1859 there were 46,000 Chinese residing in Victoria; but the number has greatly diminished during the last twenty years, and does not now exceed 13,000. As far as can be ascertained, the number of Chinese in Queensland is 14,524; in Victoria, about 13,000; in New South Wales, 9500; New Zealand, 4433; South Australia and Port Darwin, 2000; Tasmania, 750: making a total of 44,207, being nearly 2000 less than in Victoria alone twenty years ago. The Chinese dwelling in the city of Melbourne are about 500, and in its suburbs 380. Of these, not more than sixty-six can be fairly considered to compete in the labour market with Europeans, and these are employed as waiters and domestic servants.

CHINA.

A Reuter's telegram from Shanghae announces that Chung-How, the former Chinese Ambassador to Russia, who had been sentenced to be beheaded for having negotiated the Kuldja Treaty with the Russian Government of the Czar, has been set at liberty.

The death is announced at Fürth, of Rabbi Neckarsulmer, one of the most distinguished Talmud scholars in Germany, at the age of eighty-two.

King George and his family concluded their visit to the King of Denmark on Sunday, and embarked in the evening at Klampenborg for St. Petersburg, on their return to Greece.

A *Daily News* telegram states that an enthusiastic meeting in favour of universal suffrage has been held at Venice, and that several workmen made speeches showing a thorough appreciation of the value of a vote.

Texan telegrams report the partial destruction of Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, by a storm on the 13th inst. Many lives were lost. Three hundred houses were destroyed in Matamoros, and damage was done to other towns. The telegraph wires are thrown down in all directions, preventing the obtaining of details.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the first of the commissariat fraud cases, that of Sergeant M'Dermott, has been tried at Rangoon, before Mr. Allen, the additional Recorder. The prisoner was convicted of taking bribes, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria has received the following intelligence from Aden:—"The captain of the pilgrim-ship Jeddah, who had arrived at Aden on the 10th on board the Scindia, reported that his vessel had foundered off Gardafui. The Jeddah, however, arrived at Aden as already announced, in tow of the steamer Antenor, on the 11th. The boilers having moved, there was some water in the ship. The cargo was apparently, however, little damaged. The second mate and ten natives are reported lost. The ship will be ready for sea in six weeks. The captain's certificate has been suspended for three years."

News has been received of the death, in Calcutta, on the 20th inst., of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, one of the oldest missionaries in Calcutta, who had given his special attention to the work of Biblical translation in the Sanscrit and Bengali languages. He was an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, and completed the work commenced by the late Dr. Yates. His version of the Bible is used by all denominations of Christians in Bengal. Dr. Wenger was a Swiss by birth, and went out to India in 1839 as an agent of the Baptist Missionary Society. Dr. Wenger was in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death.

At a Consistory held yesterday week the Pope pronounced an allocution in which, after referring to the grievances of the Church in Belgium, he said he was quite ready to suffer personal insult on behalf of the Holy See, but would never allow the dignity of the Papacy to be insulted, even though its defence might cost him his life. The Pope concluded by saying that the injuries done to the Catholic Church were not limited to Belgium. On a future occasion he would refer to some other circumstances which were a source of sorrow and anguish to the Church. His Holiness afterwards announced a number of episcopal appointments, mostly for Italy and the United States.

Telegrams from St. Vincent state that the missing boat, with seven men and five bags of mails of the Union Company's Royal mail-steamer American, which foundered on April 23, was picked up by the Portuguese brig Tarujo, and landed at Loanda on July 21. The American, it will be remembered, was bound from Southampton to the Cape of Good Hope, and foundered close to the Equator, after breaking her main shaft. Three boats, with fifty-four persons who had escaped from the wreck on board them, were picked up by the British and African steamer Congo, and landed at Madeira on May 8; but five boats, which when last seen were making for Cape Palmas, were then still missing. Three of these boats were found on April 24 and 25 by an American vessel, and the passengers were transferred to the British and African Company's steamer Coanza on the same day and landed at Grand Bassa. They experienced shipwreck a second time on the way to Grand Canary, and one of the passengers was drowned. Her Majesty's gun-boat Firebrand then went in search of the remaining boats. Another of the boats was subsequently picked up by the steamer Cameroon, which landed those who were in it at Madeira on May 28.

The finest of the Brussels fêtes, in celebration of the Jubilee of the kingdom, was held on the 19th inst. It consisted of a grand historical cavalcade, setting forth the past and present of the Belgian nation; and a correspondent describes it as far surpassing other displays of a similar kind that have been given in recent years. Many thousands of people lined the streets to witness the procession, and among the spectators were the Royal family and the chief magistrates of the city of London. In the evening a banquet was given by the town at the Hôtel de Ville to the delegates of the foreign municipalities. The Burgomaster, who presided, made a short speech, welcoming his guests, to which the Lord Mayor of London replied.

An additional line of telegraphic communication across the Atlantic has been completed by the laying down of a new cable between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's stations at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland. The work was most successfully carried out by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company without a hitch having occurred during the whole operation. This is the seventh cable laid by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company across the Atlantic for the Anglo-American Company and their predecessor, four of which are now in working order. The expedition started from Heart's Content on the 10th inst., and the final splice was completed off the coast of Ireland on the 21st inst., a period of twelve days, being the quickest Atlantic cable passage on record.

The fine steamer Lake Manitoba, which has arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, passed forty icebergs in the Straits of Belle Isle on her passage out. The Liverpool steamer Brooklyn also passed a large number in the same vicinity—in her case, between fog and ice, she was detained about thirty hours. The floating icebergs were immediately in the track of vessels, and form a source of much danger, particularly during the prevalence of dense fogs, with which the Straits were frequently visited. The schooner Challenge, from Bristol, under the command of Captain Dingle, had a narrow escape from being lost after collision with an iceberg, and when she arrived at Newfoundland she was in a disabled condition. Captain Dingle reports that on June 30, during a dense fog, while near Little Fogo Island, bearing W. by N. about thirty miles, the Challenge struck an iceberg, sustaining considerable damage. Fortunately the vessel was going at a moderate speed only, or she must have foundered instantly. The accident happened at night time, and some slight repairs were able to be made, by which means the vessel safely reached port.

AGRICULTURE.

There is considerable difference of opinion amongst experts as to the probable yield of the wheat crop in this country. The fact is that there is an unusual variation in the condition of the wheat crop in different parts of the country. On dry soils and in districts which did not get the worst of the July storms the crop is generally sound and full of corn. On wet lands and in parts of the country which suffered most from the heavy rains the crop is badly mildewed and otherwise defective. As heavy land prevails to a considerable extent in this country, and especially in the principal wheat-growing counties, it is to be feared that something like ten per cent under an average yield must be accepted as a reasonable estimate.

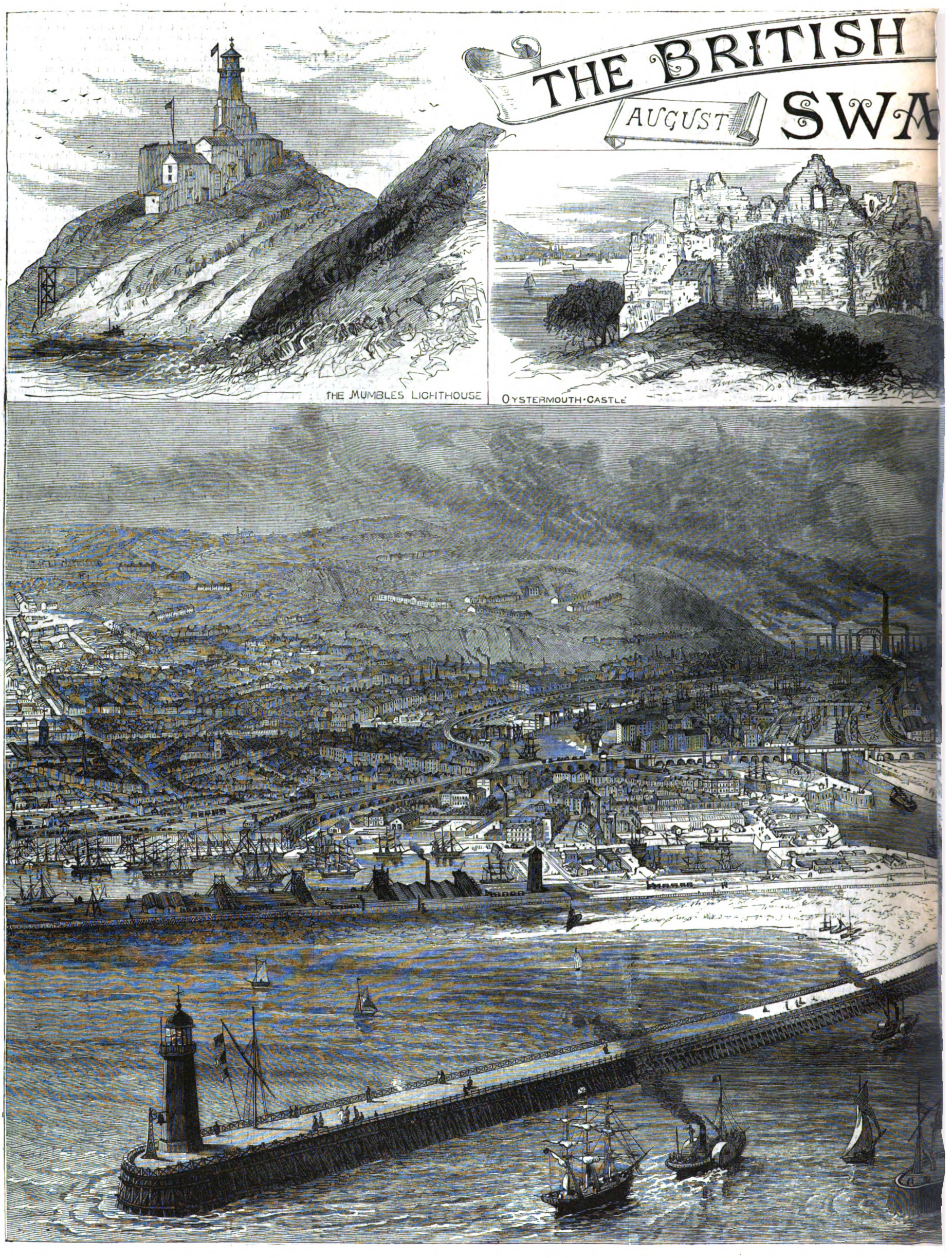
Mr. James Caird, in a letter to the *Times*, says that the publication of the agricultural returns for Great Britain and Ireland shows a slight increase of acreage of wheat, 7½ per cent deficiency in barley, 5 per cent increase in oats, and scarcely any change in potatoes, as compared with these crops in 1879. The quality of the wheat and its yield will be so greatly superior that, if the present splendid harvest weather continues a fortnight longer, we may reckon on a crop of probably from three to four million quarters, or nearly two months' consumption better than the ruinous crop of last year. The potatoes, Mr. Caird adds, promise most favourably, and grass and green crops, with the exception of mangold, are abundant. The first crop of hay was light, and has been much damaged by rain, but it will be largely supplemented by a heavy second crop. In regard to live stock, there is a deficiency in the numbers of both cattle and sheep—the first to the extent of 90,000, and in the sheep a loss of nearly two millions, equal to 5½ per cent. This was fully anticipated from the prevalence of rot, resulting from the excessive wet of last season, and it has seriously aggravated the heavy loss of capital otherwise sustained by the farmers of the low-lying counties.

Telegrams received from various parts of Europe and from New York of the prospects of the approaching harvest are, on the whole, favourable, although in some parts recent storms and heavy rain have disappointed the farmers' expectations. The United States are likely to have 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of.

An effort is being made to establish agricultural science schools in Lancashire. A meeting of agriculturists with this object was held at Preston last Saturday, presided over by Lord Winmarleigh. His Lordship urged agriculturists to take every opportunity of finding out means to meet the difficulties which at present beset them. The cause of those difficulties might be profitably discussed elsewhere, but not at that meeting, but they must bestir themselves to remove them. The South Kensington Institution, promoted by the Prince Consort, was doing a splendid work. In one of the South of England districts there was a class with which he was concerned which was connected with the institution, and it had been most successful. Upwards of 300 pupils had gained numerous prizes at South Kensington, and samples of their proficiency were seen in most English towns. The application of science to agriculture was a matter of supreme moment, demanding the attention of farmers. Mr. Buckmaster gave a capital address.—A meeting was held in the evening with the same object at Kendal.

The result of the examination by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for Certificates in December, 1879, and June and July 1880, has been published. There were 708 students examined in Latin, Greek, French, German elementary and additional Mathematics, Scripture knowledge, English history, mechanical and chemical divisions of natural philosophy, botany, physical geography, and geology. The schools from which boys were examined included Eton, Harrow, Christ's Hospital, Rossall, Clifton, Marlborough, Radley, Sherbourne, Repton, King's College, Wellington, Dulwich, Cheltenham, Merchant Taylors', and others.

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SWANSEA AND PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

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ISITED BY THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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SWANSEA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is held this week at Swansea, and the members and visitors will enjoy the customary excursions in that neighbourhood, visiting the places of which we present some Illustrations.

The district of Gower, to use the old historic Welsh name, which is still popular with its inhabitants, is that peninsula of the coast of South Wales formed by Swansea Bay, to the east, and an inlet of Carmarthen Bay to the west, being part of the county of Glamorgan. It is about twenty-five miles long, and from five to eight miles wide. Its shores consist of rugged and rocky cliffs, chiefly of limestone, which assume picturesque and romantic shapes; and the small islets called the Mumbles, near Oystermouth, at the south-west extremity of Swansea Bay, have long been noted as a striking feature of seacoast scenery. The Gower peninsula is exactly opposite to Ilfracombe and Lynton, on the North Devon coast, and is quite visible across the Bristol Channel at a distance of twenty-five miles.

Swansea Bay, which is by nature very beautiful, with fine wooded hills rising behind it north and west, receives the small river Tawe, upon which the town is built. A few miles east of this, at Briton Ferry, is the outlet of the Neath, the valley of which, by its coal and iron mines, supports a large industrial population. Swansea has, within the last forty years, grown up to be one of the greatest metal-producing and metal-working towns. Its copper-smelting, iron and steel works, zinc and spelter, and manufacture of tin plate, at the Swansea Vale, Landore, and Morriston establishments, draw supplies of ore from all countries, and send their products all over the world. The population of the town, which was under 20,000 less than forty years since, has increased to 80,000. There is a considerable export of coal, and the trade of this port bids fair to rival that of Cardiff; an artificial harbour, or tidal basin, with docks, affording good accommodation for shipping, has been constructed, and other such works are in progress.

The town, apart from these commercial and industrial sources of wealth, is pleasant enough in its western part, on the hill-slope that rises from the right bank of the Tawe. There is the remnant of an old castle, which has seen a good deal of fighting in former ages, both when the Norman barons and knights held South Wales against the native Princes, or in the Owen Glendower rebellion, and in the wars of Cromwell and the Royalists in the seventeenth century. Parts of the castle have been used, at various times, for a Bishop's palace, a market-place, a townhall, a chapel, a store-house, and a post-office. The Keep, with its ornate parapet added in the fourteenth century by Bishop Gower, of St. David's, is still in good preservation. Swansea has several local institutions of merit; the Royal Institution of South Wales, with its Museum and Library, and an excellent Grammar School, are perhaps the most important. There is railway communication with England by the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and the Midland Railway systems.

Excursionists from Swansea, either by travelling westward through the pretty village of Sketty and over the hills, or by crossing the bay to Oystermouth, get into a very attractive and interesting region. Oxwich Bay, on the southern shore of Gower, twelve miles distant from the town, offers plenty of things worth seeing. To the scientific people of the British Association, it is presumed, there will be an especial subject of study in the Bone Caves. These resemble the bone caves of the South Devon coast, with their deposits of remains of extinct animals, supposed to have been carried there by the carnivorous beasts of a remote palæontological era. Oxwich Castle, built probably in the reign of Henry I. by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, called Henry de Newburgh, and Penrice Castle, which passed from the Pen Rhys family 1400, by marriage, to that of the Mansels, are not the only ruins of feudal strongholds in this district.

The one shown among our Illustrations is Oystermouth Castle, opposite the Mumbles; it has a noble situation, upon an eminence overlooking the bay, and sheltered by the rugged limestone cliff. It belongs to the Duke of Beaufort, who has taken good care of this relic of the Middle Ages. The general plan of the fortress is quite distinguishable; it was of polygonal form, but something triangular in ground plan, with lofty ramparts, but no bastions or flanking towers, except at the chief entrance, on the south-west side, which has a wide portcullis gate defended by advaneed towers. The great hall and the chapel, with their Gothic windows of ornamental tracery, are in a tolerably perfect condition. It was probably more a feudal mansion, or military governor's residence, than a fort destined to experience the actual shock and brunt of warfare. The ancient Norman church at Oystermouth, or partly Norman, part Early English, is another token of the dignity of this village as the capital of the province of Gower, long before Swansea became an important town. The name of the place is a corruption of some words in the Celtic language, meaning the mustering-place of an army. The name "Gower" is said to mean "curved" or "crooked," referring to the shape of this singular peninsula of the Glamorganshire coast. It should be noticed, as an interesting historical fact, that the rustic and seaside population of this district are not Welsh people by race, but of Flemish origin, the descendants of a colony of Flemings, refugees to England under the early Plantagenet Kings, transplanted hither by Royal policy to hold this piece of country against the Welsh nation.

The Mumbles lighthouse, erected in 1794 as a beacon of safety for mariners in the Bristol Channel, is shown in one of our Sketches engraved. The roadstead here has much commodiousness, with room and shelter for all the small coasting-vessels at once behind the promontory and the two little rocky islands, which are accessible by wading or walking from the mainland at low tide. Outside the headland, over a shoal, reef, or sand-bank, called "the Mixon," the sea at flood runs very high, and with great violence, in strong weather, making it a dangerous place for ships.

Our principal View is that of Swansea, as beheld from the sea, with its harbour, formed by two sea-walls, 215 ft. apart, extending forward 900 ft. from each bank of the mouth of the Tawe; its docks, the north and the south dock, the sea-float and half-tidal basin; its spacious quays and warehouses, its railways upon lengthy viaducts, its factories, foundries, and blast-furnaces, all presenting a business-like nineteenth-century aspect. A range of the blast-furnaces is also shown in a separate Illustration.

The excursions arranged for the British Association are to Dowlais Iron and Steel Works, on Thursday of this week; on Saturday (this day) to Pembroke Dockyard, Milford Haven, with the Great Eastern steam-ship, and Tenby; on the same day, to Haverfordwest and St. David's; also, to Oxwich Bay, Arthur's Stone, and other objects of interest in Gower; to Worm's Head, the most westerly point of that peninsula; to Bishopstone, Bacon Hole, Pwlldu, and the bone caverns along the shore; to the Mumbles, by special steam-boat; to Llwchwr, or Loughor, the Roman Leucharium, and the Ystitty Tin Works; to Llandilo, Golden Grove, Carreg-Gennen Castle, and Dynevor Castle. On Tuesday next, parties will be made up to inspect the Swansea Town Waterworks, at Velindra and Blaenant Ddu; the copper works and rolling-mills of Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell and Sons; the works of the Swansea Zinc Ore Company, and of the Villiers Spelter Company. The Hafod Copper Works of Messrs. Vivian, the Morfa and Landore Copper Works, the Swansea Waggon Works, Patent Fuel Works, East Dock Extension, and Gas Works are likewise to be visited any day in the afternoon. On Thursday, next week, there will be excursion parties to see the Dyffryn Tinplate Works, the Landore Works of Siemens steel, and the Swansea Tinplate Works at Cwmbwrla; to the oyster-dredging operations in the bay and round the coast: to Margam Park and Abbey; to Briton Ferry and Neath; and to several of the great collieries in that district.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bainbrigge, P. T., to the Sole Charge of St. Phillip's, Regent-street.
Blunt, William O.; Rural Dean of Chester-le-Street Deanery.
Edwardes, John Scandrett; Curate of St. John and St. Mary, Brecknock.
Fry, James Henry; Curate-in-Charge of Pebmarsh, Essex.
Gawn, J. Douglas; Curate of Alvaston and Boulton.
Iggulden, W. H.; Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford.
Ingham, Ernest Graham; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leeds.
Kearney, Neville; Prebendary of Kilmacallan in Elphin Cathedral.
King, Robert Turner; Vicar of Friday Bridge, near Wisbech.
James, Edward George; Rector of Chorley, Lancashire.
Master, Gilbert Coventry; Vicar of Thornham, Kent.
Midwinter, E. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Lisson-grove.
Morgan, H. D.; Rector of Tidmarsh.
Pakes, Charles; Vicar of Copp, Great Eccleston.
Vallings, J. F.; Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
Walker, F.; Vicar of Kingswear, Devon.
Wright, Henry Press; Rector of Greatham, Hants.
Yeatman, Huyshe; Surrogate of Rochester.—*Guardian.*

The conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Albans is to be held on Oct. 14 and 15.

On the 19th inst. the parish church of Wormshill, Kent, was reopened by Archdeacon Harrison, after a partial restoration under the care of Mr. Clarke.

A very interesting work has just been completed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in Christ Church, Bootle, near Liverpool, by the filling in of the west window with Munich stained glass, as a token of regard to the Rev. E. L. Mather, who is retiring, having had charge of the parish from 1866 to 1879.

The old parish church of Bala, one of the most ancient and interesting ecclesiastical edifices in North Wales, was on the 18th inst. reopened after full restoration. The Bishop of St. Asaph, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, and the Rev. D. Howell, Vicar of Wrexham, were the preachers; and Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., who has been a munificent subscriber to the restoration fund, presided at the luncheon held after the morning service.

Mr. William Hancocks, of Blakeshall House, near Kidderminster, has lately added to many former acts of liberality and munificence a gift of £1000 to the endowment of Cookley church, near Kidderminster, of which he is the patron. The *Record* states that this money has been lodged with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who will pay the interest of it yearly to the Incumbent, and will add an equal sum annually to meet it from their own funds.

Preaching on Sunday morning at St. Thomas's Church, Red Bank, the Bishop of Manchester entered a vigorous protest against so much attention being paid to "disputable arguments and questionable points of doctrine" in the present state of society. There was, he said, a truth in the remark recently made by Mr. John Bright that men were weary of dogma. "They were weary of it as it had been fulminated again and again from pulpits; but he did not believe that Mr. Bright meant that men were weary of hearing of those great Christian truths which were the basis of all Christian hope and the foundation of all Christian faith." He was filled with anxiety to know how to deal with the phenomena which presented themselves in society, and he could not understand how men could persuade themselves to waste time on mere puerilities.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PASTORAL.

The annual Pastoral of the Wesleyan Conference, addressed to the Methodist Societies in Great Britain in the connexion established by John Wesley, is printed. It finds reasons for thankfulness that, amidst the restlessness of religious opinion which marks the age, the Methodist people retain their hold upon the doctrines which constituted early Methodist theology; and it also rejoices that the present modes of labour are but the extension of the lines upon which the founders of the denomination worked. Reference is made to the loss of thirty ministers who have died during the year, and a special tribute is paid to the names of the Revs. John Rattenbury and John Bedford, who each for half a century rendered invaluable service to British Methodism. Special attention is directed to the decrease in the membership of the connexion, and it is suggested that as soon as convenient the present state of the societies throughout the country shall be made the subject of solemn consideration in the various official meetings. The rapid growth and development of Wesleyan Sunday schools is shown by statistics—there being at the present time 6685 schools, containing 122,665 officers and teachers, and 811,583 scholars, of whom more than 62,000 members are members of the Church. Notice is taken of the marked success of the Thanksgiving Fund movement, which has now reached a total of £290,000, and attention is directed to the recurring deficiencies in the home income of foreign missions, which has necessitated a policy of retrenchment in all the foreign stations. Wesleyan Methodists are reminded of their responsibilities as citizens, and are strongly urged to give their hearty co-operation to all measures, whether local or national, which are calculated to arrest the vice of intemperance; to resist by every means in their power all attempts to desecrate the rest of the Sabbath by the opening of public libraries, museums, and picture-galleries, whether such attempts are made in Parliament or by municipal bodies, persistently to protest against the continuance of State patronage of vice, and to do their utmost to do away with the opium traffic between India and China.

A new Wesleyan church, built at a cost of £4000, was opened at Poole last week. The structure is Early Gothic in style, and has an octagonal lantern tower and a spire ninety feet high. There is sitting accommodation for 950 persons.

A supplementary estimate has been issued for £323,928 required to be voted for the service of the year ending March 31, 1881, in addition to the sums already provided in the Estimates presented in the current Session. The vote is to be apportioned as follows:—Public offices site, £68,600; Houses of Parliament, £300; furniture of public offices, £1556; surveys of the United Kingdom, £5000; public buildings, Ireland, £19,885; Public Works Office, Ireland, £21,742; prisons, England, £19,927; prisons, Scotland, £26,584; Science and Art Department, £6234; Customs, £8100; Inland Revenue, £55,000.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Wellington College has been issued, together with the minutes of evidence. The Commissioners were instructed to inquire and report upon what funds were originally subscribed, and upon what footing, for the purposes of the College? what moneys have since been received by the governors by gift, bequest, or otherwise, and how those funds have been applied? what number of boys are now maintained and educated on the foundation of the College, and at what expense to the College? and what other boys are educated in the college, and on what terms? and whether, having regard to the circumstances and objects under and for which the College was founded, the funds and property thereof have been administered so as to confer upon the orphan sons of officers of the Army the full amount of benefit which was intended for them?

After reporting in detail on each of these points, and recommending the appointment of a small executive committee, and the presentation of an annual report to Parliament showing the financial working of the school, the report says:—

We cannot but acknowledge that the governors of Wellington College have succeeded in creating an institution which ranks deservedly high among the public schools of this country; and the number of officers who have placed their sons in the college is an evidence that it is not unpopular among those who can afford to pay a high price for the education of their children. The list of honours obtained at the Universities and elsewhere by the scholars shows the goodness of the education, and the officers who have put their complaints before us have expressed no desire that cheapness should be purchased by any sacrifice in this respect. We have already expressed an opinion that, in every particular where it will not interfere with the maintenance of a high standard of instruction, the governors ought to make a severe economy the ruling principle of their administration. And we think the masters ought to aim in their training of the scholars at inculcating by precept and example a strict simplicity of life. If over-indulgent parents put any difficulty in the way of doing this, we think it would be right to make it clearly understood that parents who will not co-operate in this aim must remove their boys to a school of a different sort. We hold that it is as important in such a school as Wellington College to inculcate inexpensive habits and steady self-control as to teach classics or mathematics. And we are convinced that it will soon be found that a steady perseverance in this aim will add to the reputation, and even to the popularity of the school. Upon the whole, in answer to the question put to them whether, having regard to the circumstances and objects under and for which the College was founded, the funds and property thereof have been administered so as to confer on the orphan sons of officers of her Majesty's Army the full amount of benefit which was intended for them, the Commission state their opinion as follows:—The orphan sons of officers have not enjoyed the full amount of the benefit which was intended for them in the shape which was originally contemplated, inasmuch as the number of them educated at the College has not increased as it was intended it should increase; but, on the other hand, they have enjoyed and are still enjoying the benefits of an education and training far superior to what would have been given to them if the original plan with its cheap education and restriction as to the admission of others than the orphan sons of officers had been adhered to. It is not perhaps possible to weigh with precision what they have thus lost against that which they have gained; but we do not hesitate to say that in our opinion the governors have acted wisely and in the best interests of the officers by permitting the College to develope from an exclusive orphanage, conferring a cheap and necessarily inferior education, into a large public school, taking its place in the first rank of such establishments, and holding out to the objects of the charity social and educational advantages worthy alike of the name it bears and of the officers for whom it was designed. Although this result has up to the present time been obtained only by keeping down the number of foundationers to their original limit, we feel assured that with due economy, which in our judgment has not been sufficiently regarded, the number of foundationers may be considerably increased without in any degree endangering the high position and character of the school.

BATHING.

It is important to recognise that the only virtues of water as used by the bather are two—namely, its value as a cleansing agent and as a surface stimulant. In this last capacity it simply acts as a medium affecting the temperature of the part to which it is applied or which is immersed in it. Right views of fact in reference to this matter are important, because there can be no question that some persons overrate the uses of cold water, and run considerable risks in their pursuit of them. Every beneficial action that can be exerted by a bath is secured by simply dipping in the sea, or a very moderate affusion of cold water. Except in cases of high fever when it is desired to reduce the heat of the body by prolonged contact with cold, a bath of any considerable duration is likely to be injurious. Then, again, it is necessary to recognise the risk of suddenly driving the blood from the surface in upon the organs. The "plunge," or "dip," or "shower," or "douche," is intended to produce a momentary depression of the temperature of the surface in the hope of occasioning a reaction which will bring the blood back to the surface with increased vigour, and almost instantly. If this return does not take place; if, in a word, redness of the skin is not a very rapid consequence of the immersion, it is impossible that the bath can have been useful, and in nine cases out of ten when the surface is left white or cold it does harm. The measure of value is the redness which ensues promptly after the bath, and this reaction should be produced without the aid of much friction, or the bath is not worth taking. The rubbing employed to recover the circulation lost by the bath would probably have done more good without it! Another effect of the bath, when it acts properly, is to stimulate the nervous system, through the vast series of its terminal fibres which are distributed in the skin. In this way also, the action must be very rapid, or it is not efficacious. Unless the vigour of energy is quickly called out, the agent is useless; and if it produces either drowsiness or depression it acts mischievously, and lowers the power it is intended to stimulate and augment. Bathers should bear these facts in mind, and be warned by them not to trifle with an agency which if it is not of value is worse than useless, and can scarcely fail to do harm.—*The Lancet.*

The Portrait of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, published by us this week, is from a photograph by Messrs. Boning and Small, of Baker-street, London, and of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Seventy delegates attended the British Pharmaceutical Annual Conference on Tuesday, at the Royal Institution of South Wales. Mr. W. Southall, of Birmingham, the president, delivered an address on the pharmacy of Celsus and most of the subsequent writers. During the day papers of a technical nature were read, and discussions carried on by Dr. Ward, Professor Allfield, Professor Marsh, of Philadelphia, Dr. Symes, Mr. Muncy, and others. The local committee entertained the guests at luncheon, and in the evening they visited the neighbouring copper and tin works.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce began their twelfth provincial autumnal meeting at Hawick on Tuesday. About 150 delegates met in the Temperance Hall—Mr. Whitwell, M.P., presiding. Provost Watson, of Hawick, in welcoming the delegates to the border, referred to the subject of pollution of rivers. Mr. Whitwell replied, observing that in dealing with that question there must be some consideration shown to the large manufacturing industries. A resolution was carried to the effect that the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876 has proved unsatisfactory in many districts, especially in Scotland, and requires amendment. In the evening there was a banquet in the Exchange, Mr. Murray, of Glenmayne, presiding.—The remaining business was discussed at Galashiels on Wednesday.

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OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN BURKE, BART.

Sir John Charles Burke, fourth Baronet, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Lieutenant 20th Hussars, died in Dublin on the 17th inst. He was born Feb. 7, 1858, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Burke, third Baronet, M.P. for the county of Galway, by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of Anthony Francis, ninth Earl of Westmeath, and was educated at Oscott, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. After serving in the King's County Militia, he entered the 20th Hussars, Jan. 22, 1879, having previously succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, Dec. 9, 1875. He was unmarried, and the title consequently devolves on his next brother, now Sir Henry George Burke, fifth Baronet. Beloved by all who knew him—especially popular with his brother officers—the youthful Baronet, cut off at the very opening of what appeared to be a brilliant carcer, is deeply and universally regretted. High and low, Catholics and Protestants, all assembled at his funeral to pay him the last mark of respect and regard.

SIR ROBERT GYLL.

Sir Robert Gyll, Knt., late of the 15th Hussars and of the German Legion, formerly Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, died on the 17th inst. at Cumbernauld Lodge, Feltham, aged seventy-five. He was youngest and last surviving son of William Gyll, Esq., of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, Captain 2nd Life Guards, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, by Harriett, his wife, only child of Hamilton Flemyng, the claimant of the earldom of Wigtoun. At the coronation of King William IV. he received the honour of knighthood, being at the time Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. He married, April 21, 1847, Jane Price, daughter and coheir of Sir John Pinhorn and widow of H. B. Thomason, Esq.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq., of the Iuner Temple, barrister-at-law, on the 12th inst., at Wieland House, Reigate.

The Rev. John Kempthorne, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 5th inst., at the Vicarage, Trumpington, aged forty-five.

The Rev. Edward Auriol, late Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, on the 10th inst., at 35, Mecklenburgh-square, aged seventy-five.

H. Clark Pidgeon, Esq., President of the Sketching Club, and a very old member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-three.

Anne, Mrs. Lucas, widow of the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, of Castle Shane, county Monaghan, on the 15th inst., at Kingstown. She was second daughter of William Ruxton, Esq., M.P., of Ardee House, county Louth.

The Hon. Mrs. Baillie (Anne), widow of the Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode, and third daughter of Hugh, Lord Polwarth, on the 16th inst., at Dryburgh House, aged seventy-two. She was married Dec. 27, 1831, and was left a widow July 23, 1879.

The Rev. William Gifford Cookesley, Rector of Tempsford, Beds, and formerly Assistant-Master of Eton College, on the 16th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was editor of several school classics, including one or two Greek plays, and published an edition of Pindar with English notes.

Mrs. Charles Kean, formerly Miss Ellen Tree, the gifted and accomplished actress, on the 21st inst., in her seventy-fourth year. She married, Jan. 29, 1842, Charles Kean, and retired altogether from the stage at the death of her husband, Jan. 22, 1868.

Robert William Gaussen, Esq., of Brookmans Park, Herts, aged sixty-six. He was representative of a Huguenot family, which migrated to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was J.P. and D.L. for Herts, and served as High Sheriff in 1841.

Lady Drake (Katharine Stewart Forbes), wife of Sir William Richard Drake, of 12, Prince's-gardens, S.W., and Oaklands Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey, and daughter of Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq., formerly Senior Member of Council, H.E.I.C., at Bombay.

Algernon Holt White, Esq., of Clement's Hall, near Rochford, Essex, J.P., at Bagnères de Bigorre, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-three. He was of an old family of White, from which also descended Gilbert White, the natural historian of Selborne.

Lieut.-Colonel William Arden, J.P. and D.L., late of the 14th Hussars and the 1st Stafford Militia, on the 14th inst., at Longcrofts Hall, Burton-on-Trent. He was youngest son of the Rev. Francis Edward Arden, Rector of Gresham, Norfolk, descendant of the very ancient Saxon family of Arden, of Longcrofts.

John David Hay Hill, Esq., of Gressenhall Hall, Norfolk, J.P., on the 9th inst., at his seat near East Dereham, in his seventy-sixth year. He was only son of the late John Hill, Esq., of Gressenhall, by Julia Anna, his wife, daughter of Colonel David Hay, R.A., and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He married, in 1827, Margaret, second daughter of the late John E. Collett, Esq., M.P., and leaves issue.

Richard Henry Magenis, Esq., of Abington Hall, Cambridge, and Finvoy, in the country of Antrim, late Major of the 90th and 32nd Regiments, on the 4th inst., in his fiftieth year. He was eldest son of the late Colonel Henry Arthur Magenis, 27th Regiment. He married, in 1860, Lady Louisa Ann, daughter of Armar, third Earl Belmore. Major Magenis was J.P. for Cambridge and Antrim, and High Sheriff of the latter county in 1868.

Major-General John Singleton, formerly Royal Artillery, in his fifty-fifth year, at his residence, Quinville Abbey, Clare. He served in the Crimean War, including Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; and in India, 1858, including the battle of Mooltan. He had the medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the orders of the Medjidie and Legion of Honour. General Singleton was son of John Singleton, Esq., of Quinville Abbey, by Isabella Carew, his wife, only child of Michael Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum. From the Singletons of Quinville descended, in the female line, the late John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.

Sheffield has obtained the right to hold a separate Court of Quarter Sessions; and Mr. Wills, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit, has accepted the recordership.

The entries of horses and ponies for the Irish National Horse and Ram Show, which will open in Dublin on the 31st inst., are 607, as compared with 628 last year, the falling off occurring in one class only—light-weight hunters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Dr F St (Blandford).—Thanks; the problems shall be examined.

P J (Broadmoor).—You shall have an early report upon the problems.

V A (U S).—Your solution of Nos. 1899 and 1900 are correct. Your letters have been forwarded to Mr. G., who is at present residing in Paris.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1902 received from Lincopensis (Sweden), H Hampton, and James Atkinson.

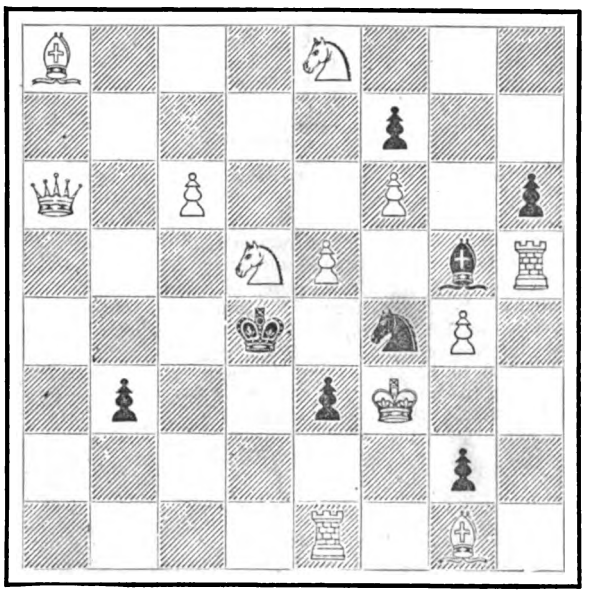
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1903 received from Alfyn, Theodor Witlink, M Dawson, H Hampton, Lincopensis (Sweden), Lulu, and James Atkinson.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1904 received from H B, Dr F St, W Burr, Alfyn, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, Hereward, Carioca, M Dawson, H Hampton, Shadforth, J Tucker, Otto Wolter, Julia Short, Lulu, H D Latta, W Scott, Alpha, P Jones, Smutch, Meurslus, E Burkhard, James Dobson, W Biddle, R Ingersoll, C S Coxe, F Elsbury, N Warner, R Gray, M O'Halloran, R Jessop, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, Nerina, Elsie, L Sharwood, E Sharwood, D Templeton, A Kentish Man, B L Dyke, G L Mayne, Kitten, Ben Nevis, C Darrach, An Old Hand, H Wilson, T Greenbank, C Oswald, H Blacklock, N Cator, D W Kell, S Farran, and H Barrett.

Solution of Problem No. 1903.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q sq	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1906.
By A. E. Studd.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in a tourney now in progress at the Paris Chess Club, one of the conditions being that the competitors are obliged to adopt any opening fixed by the committee of management. The notes to the game are by M. Rosenthal.

(*Kieseritzki Gambit.*)

WHITE (M. de T.)	BLACK (M. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th
The correct move here is 5. P to Q 3rd.	
6. P to Q 4th	
If 6. P takes P, Black's reply is 6. Q to K 2nd, with an excellent opening.	
6.	Q to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd	
We prefer here, 7. Q B takes P; and if then 7. P to K B 3rd, 8. Kt to Q 3rd, &c.	
7.	P to K B 3rd
8. Kt to Q 3rd	
Weak; the following is a better line of play—	
8. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
9. B takes B	P takes P
If—	
9. Q takes P (ch), then 10. K to B sq	
10. P takes P, with a winning game.	
8.	Q takes P
9. Kt takes B P	B to Q 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th
11. B to Q 3rd	
Better 11. Castles, Q to Q 2nd; 12. K Kt takes P, with a good game.	
11.	B takes Kt
Black's game is very much compromised, but there is no necessity for sacrificing the Queen.	
12. B takes Q	B to Kt 6th (ch)
13. K to B sq	
We prefer the following:—	
13. K to K 2nd	B takes B
14. R to K 3rd, followed by	
15. K to Q 2nd, &c.	

WHITE (M. de T.)	BLACK (M. O.)
13.	B takes B
14. Kt takes P	Kt to Q R 3rd
15. B to K B 4th	B takes B
16. Kt takes B	Castles
17. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th
18. P to K Kt 3rd	K to Q Kt sq
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th
20. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd
21. R to K R 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
22. P takes P	Kt takes P
23. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
24. Q to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th
25. Kt takes K R P	
Feebly played. He should have continued 25. R to K 2nd, and should Black reply with 25. Kt takes P (ch), 26. K to K sq.	
25.	Kt takes P (ch)
26. K to B 2nd	
26. K to K sq is the right move.	
26.	Kt takes Kt
27. Q takes B	P to Kt 6th (ch)
28. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 7th (ch)
29. K to R sq	R takes R (ch)
30. K to Kt sq	R takes R P
31. Q to Q 7th	P to Q R 3rd
32. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 4th
33. Q to Q 5th	R to K R 7th
34. P to Q Kt 5th	R to Q 7th
Very well played.	
35. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q R 2nd
36. P to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K takes P
37. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
38. P to Q B 4th	R to K R 7th
39. P to Q B 5th	Kt to B 6th (ch)
40. K to R sq	P to Kt 7th,
Checkmate.	

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The Moon is near Mercury on the 3rd; she is near Venus on the evenings of the 5th and 6th; she is near Mars on the 6th; she is near Jupiter from the time of rising on the 19th throughout the night, and near Saturn from the time of rising on the 20th throughout the night. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 13th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	4th	at	52	min. after	4h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	11th	,,	25	,,	6	,, afternoon.
Full Moon	,,	18th	,,	29	,,	3	,, afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	26th	,,	9	,,	11	,, morning.

Mercury rises on the 4th at 4h. 6m. a.m., or 1h. 12m. before sunrise; on the 9th at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 47 minutes before the Sun; on the 14th at 5h. 16m. a.m., or 19 minutes before sunrise; on the 18th the planet rises at about the time of sunrise; and from this day till Nov. 23 he rises in daylight. He sets at sunset on the 10th, 11 minutes after sunset on the 19th, and at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun, on the 29th. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 17th, and near Mars on the 28th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 7h. 5m. p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 43m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; and on the 27th at 6h. 24m. p.m., or 37 minutes after the Sun has set. She is near the Moon on the 6th, and near Mars on the 7th.

Mars sets on the 7th at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 32m. p.m., or 23 minutes after the Sun; and on the 27th at 6h. 3m. p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 6m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 0h. 44m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

Jupiter rises on the 6th at 7h. 30m. p.m., or 56 minutes after sunset, on the 16th at 6h. 50m. p.m., or 38 minutes after sunset; and on the 26th at 6h. 3m. p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 29m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 23m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and at his least distance from the Sun on the 25th at midnight.

Saturn rises on the 6th at 7h. 57m. p.m., or 1h. 23m. after sunset; which interval gradually decreases to 1h. 5m. by the 16th, and to 49 minutes by the 26th, the planet rising on this day at 6h. 36m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 7m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 7m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1880) with codicil (dated July 13, 1880) of Samuel Sutton Rawlinson, of Clapham Park, who died on July 18 last, was proved on the 4th inst. under £60,000. There are various legacies to his son, Albert Rawlinson, his son-in-law, his grandchildren, solicitors, servants, and others, and the residue is left to his said son and the trustees of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Stretton. Testator's real estate at Battersea Park is devised to his daughter's trustees.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of Mr. James Beaumont, late of Arundel House, Lee, Kent, who died on May 21 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Mrs. Eliza Charlotte Beaumont, the widow, Charles Shepheard, and William Coppard Beaumont and Edward Beaumont, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives £1500 to the Royal Female Philanthropic Society, £200 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice; £100 to his unmarried daughters for the purchase of penny and twopenny tracts to be distributed in the colonies or in workhouses and hospitals; bequests in favour of his children; annuities to his sisters; and pecuniary legacies and memorial rings to friends, clerks, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife.

The Scotch Confirmation (dated the 16th ult.) of Mr. Alexander Johnston, Writer to the Signet, formerly of Edinburgh, and late of Foveran House, Aberdeenshire, who died on June 14 last, granted to Dr. William Johnston, the nephew, and Arthur David Morice, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 26th ult., the inventory given in upon oath of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £35,000.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1878) of Mr. Philip Haughton James, formerly of Sidmouth, Devon, but late of No. 5, Southwick-place, Hyde Park, who died on June 2 last, was proved on the 28 ult. by Mrs. Alice James, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after making some bequests to his wife and giving some other legacies, leaves the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his children, if any; and in default of children, it is to be held upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Marianne Sarah Wrey. His real estate in the island of Jamaica and elsewhere he gives to his wife for life, and then to his children, if any. In default of children, the testator settles the same upon his brother, John Haughton James.

The will (dated Jan. 19, 1866) of Mrs. Millicent Clitherow, late of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Felizarda Rudge, the sister, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives a legacy to her servant, and the remainder of her moneys, stocks, funds, and securities to her six nephews and nieces. The residue of her property she leaves to her said sister.

The Irish probate, granted May 31 last, at Dublin, of the will (dated March 10, 1874) with a codicil (dated July 28, in the same year) of Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart., late of Glenaveena, in the county of Dublin, army agent, who died on Dec. 3 last, at 74, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, to Lieut.-General Robert Wardlaw, C.B., and Miss Elizabeth Borough, the daughter, was sealed in London on the 14th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £18,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's four daughters, Dame Margaret Anna Maria Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Borough, Miss Augusta Frances Borough, and Mrs. Emily Georgina Brownrigg.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1874) with a codicil (dated June 20, 1877) of Mr. William Love, formerly of No. 1, Lansdowne-terrace, Brixton, but late of The Park, Highgate, who died on Dec. 24 last, has been proved by the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon and William Burrough Hill, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Love, an annuity of £270, and also some house property for life: at her death the said houses are given to his brother and other relatives. There are numerous legacies to his executors, friends, and others, including an annuity to his sister; and he appoints the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon sole residuary legatee.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1874) of Lady Charlotte Corker, formerly of Fenny Stratford, but late of Stony Stratford, Bucks, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by the Hon. Robert Massham, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be expended in mission work, and not added to capital. The deceased was the fourth and youngest daughter of the second Earl of Romney, and was married to the Rev. George William Corker, who survived her, but has since died.

The will (dated May 13, 1878) with two codicils (dated Jan. 16, 1879, and May 24, 1880) of the Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., Canon of the cathedral church of Rochester and Vicar of Greenwich, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Henry Walter Miller and Francis Hugh Miller, the sons, and the Rev. Joseph William Marshall, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1880) of Mr. David Inglis Money, late of Stodham Park, Petersfield, Hants, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by William James Money, C.S.I., the son, and Wigram Eliot Money, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The will (dated July 10, 1856) of Sir Edward Eyre Williams, formerly of Melbourne, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, and late of No. 9, Raly-place, Bath, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 16th ult. at the district registry, Bristol, by Dame Jessie Williams, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all the real and personal estate to which he may be entitled at the time of his decease absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £6000.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1875) with two codicils (dated Jan. 1, 1876, and Sept. 5, 1877) of Mr. Henry Hyndman Kennedy, late of Pitmures and Nairn, N.B., and of No. 5, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park, who died on June 20 last, at Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, was proved in London on the 7th inst. by Edward Tompson and David Brand, two of the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

A new wholesale and retail fish market was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week by the Mayor.

The Queen in Council has approved of the retirement, upon an allowance, of Professor Liston from the chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. He was appointed in 1848.

A new life-boat, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution by Messrs. Townsend, of Manchester, at a cost of about £1000, and which is intended to be stationed at Saltburn, was launched at West Hartlepool on the 19th inst. A procession was formed, which paraded the town, and the life-boat was named the Charles and Ann.

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THE LATE LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K.G.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

This venerable, aged, and long renowned diplomatic servant of British policy in Eastern Europe, whose death was announced last week, was interred on Saturday at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, where he latterly resided.

Stratford Canning was born in London on Jan, 6, 1788. He was the youngest son of Mr. Stratford Canning, a merchant in the City, but an Ulsterman, from Garvagh, near Londonderry. The Right Hon. George Canning, who became an eminent statesman, and Prime Minister in 1827, was his cousin, and helped him into public life. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; after which he was employed in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was sent as *attaché* to Sir Robert Adair on a special mission to Constantinople. He there became secretary to the Embassy. In 1814, promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, he took part in framing the treaty by which the Swiss Cantons were united into the Helvetic Confederation. He was present at the Congress of Vienna in the following year. In 1820 we find him sent on a special mission to Washington. In November, 1823, he was made Plenipotentiary in London for negotiating certain important matters with the United States. In the following year he was sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg to ascertain the designs of the Czar towards Greece, whose cause the chief Powers of Europe were then anxious to maintain against the Turks. In 1825 he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, to use his influence with Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greek nation. He came to England in order to take part in the Conferences in London, before those measures which led to the battle of Navarino. Stratford Canning, after the death of his illustrious cousin, was rewarded for his diplomatic services with the Grand Cross of the Bath. He had, in 1828, been returned to Parliament as one of the members for Old Sarum. He sat, too, for one or two Sessions as member for Stockbridge, Hants. In 1831 Stratford Canning was intrusted, as Special Ambassador, with the settlement of the questions pending between the Porte and Greece. He visited Nauplia, where he attempted to compose the disputes of the Greek factions. Arriving in Constantinople, he carried on, with the French and Russian Ambassadors, negotiations on Greek affairs, the result being the definitive Treaty of July 21, 1832. This work over, Sir Stratford Canning returned to London. In 1833 he was appointed by Earl Grey to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg; but the Emperor Nicholas declined to receive him; and after some months he resigned his post. In January, 1835, he was chosen in the Conservative interest for King's Lynn, which he continued to represent in three Parliaments till the winter of 1841.

Then he was appointed to succeed Lord Ponsonby as Ambassador at Constantinople. It is in this capacity that the name of Sir Stratford Canning will be permanently remembered both at home and abroad. He held the post under several different ministries of opposite politics. Each succeeding Cabinet, in dealing with questions of foreign policy in the East of Europe, was largely guided by the information and advice which, from his vast experience, he was able to tender. His ability and authority were chiefly exhibited at the period of the Crimean War. It is certain that he exerted an unparalleled influence in the councils of the Porte, chiefly through the confidence placed in him by the Sultan Abdul Medjid. Probably no Englishman will ever again attain to a like power in Turkey, or find his name to the same extent an object of respect.

In the early part of 1852, during Lord Derby's first Premiership, Sir Stratford Canning was raised to the dignity of the Peerage by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. This title he chose in order to assert his relationship to William Canynge, the munificent merchant of Bristol in the reign of Edward IV., who founded or completed the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. Lord Stratford was twice married—first in 1816, to Harriet, daughter to Mr. Thomas Raikes, but she died in the following year; secondly, in 1827, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter to Mr. James Alexander, of Somerhill, near Tunbridge, a cousin of the late Earl of Caledon. By the latter marriage his Lordship had four children—three daughters, and an only son who died in 1878, so that the title has become extinct. One of the ribbons of the Order of the Garter becomes vacant by Lord Stratford's death.

THE NEW INLAND REVENUE ACT.

The Act 43 and 44 Vic., cap 20, which received the Royal assent on the 12th inst., has been issued, containing fifty-seven sections and several schedules on the new duties and the regulations to be enforced on the licensing system. The statute is divided into five parts. On Oct. 1 next the excise duties on malt are to be repealed, as also the customs duty on malt. Rules are to be observed to obtain an allowance on stock, and to be ascertained between Sept. 27 and 30, and officers to enter the premises of a malt trader. On and after Oct. 13 next the new licenses to brewers in the United Kingdom to be annually. On a license to be taken out by a brewer for sale £1, and on a license by any other brewer 6s. On and after Oct. 1 the excise duty on beer brewed in the United Kingdom to be calculated according to the specific gravity of the worts. Upon every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1057 degrees the duty of 6s. 3d., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity. The duty on beer to become due on being charged by the officer, but to a brewer for sale to be made up at the close of each month, and the time of payment not to be later than the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which the duty was charged. A "brewing book" is to be delivered to brewers, and entries to be made, and the vessels in the rooms to be marked. A fine of £100 can be levied for obstructing an officer. There are regulations as to brewers other than brewers for sale.

It is stated in the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, that the total registered number of lunatics in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1880, was 71,191, being an increase of 1306 over the total registered number on Jan. 1, 1879. The classification of the 71,191 lunatics is as follows:—4066 males and 3554 females, private patients; and 28,098 males and 35,473 females, paupers.

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Chaman (at the foot of the Pass).

PLAINS OF KADANI, VIEW TOWARDS CANDAHAR, OVER CHAMAN AND GATAI, FROM THE SIGNAL STATION ON THE KHOJAK PASS.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B., R.A.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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TEA AND MUSIC IN THE PARK AT ROTTERDAM.—SEE PAGE 230.

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BIRTHS.

On July 11 last, at her residence, Wandaline, Park-road, suburbs of Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of J. C. MacCormick, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Brunswick-place, Alloa, the wife of Captain Edward Hailey, "ship City of Lucknow," of Glasgow, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 21, Eaton-square, S.W., the Lady Robert Brudenell Bruce, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at 15, Park-square, London, the wife of the Hon. John W. Plunkett, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Exton Park, Oakham, the Lady Constance Bellingham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 17, at the British Legation, and subsequently at the Municipal Hall, Caracas, Venezuela, Luis Antonio Eraso, to Helen Baldock Bunch.

On the 26th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, by the Rev. T. Preston Bali, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Dublin, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Hilton Bothamley, St. Stephen's, Bath, John Ball, Esq., LL.D., of Rosendael, in the county of Wicklow, and 52, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, eldest son of the late Rev. John Ball, of Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, to Lora St. Lo Elizabeth, elder surviving daughter of the late Major-General Charles Edmund Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, and granddaughter of the late John W. Armstrong, Esq., of Ballycumber, King's County, Ireland, and of J. Wilkinson, Esq., of Springfield House, Bath.

On the 26th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington, John George Yule Wilson, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to Helena Theresa, second daughter of the late Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., of Falkland and Carriber.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Tregeare, Launceston, Cornwall, the residence of J. C. Baron Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., John Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., of Granville House, Blackheath, and 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster, in his 65th year.

On the 13th ult., at his residence, Quinta de Sta. Anna, Madeira, Oliveira, second son of the late Richard Davies, of the Vigia, and Jerez de la Frontera, aged 38.

On the 29th ult., at Camden House, Camden-road, Blackheath, Kent, Agnes Marguerite Mary Katherine, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. MacLean, aged 7 months.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings xviii., 1 Cor. xiv. 20. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. 1—31, Mark vii. 1—24.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., St. James's, noon, Rev. J. V. Povah.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Stocks, Vicar of Market Harborough.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Knollys.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

Corporation of Liverpool Exhibition of Pictures opened.
Armley Dog Show.
Crewe Agricultural and Dog Show closed.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Triennial meeting of the Three Choirs, Gloucester Cathedral: opening service, sermon by Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," 1.30 p.m. Evening: Secular Concert at the Shirehall.
Institute of International Law: Opening of Conference at Oxford.
Wolsingham Dog Show.
Bicester Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Leamington (two days).

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

Choir Meeting, Gloucester, 11.30 a.m., Schubert's symphony in B minor, Mozart's "Requiem," and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" 7.30 p.m., Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
Convocation at Oxford: conferring degrees on foreigners attending the Conference on International Law, 12.30 p.m.
Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society Show, Birkenhead (two days).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.

Choir Meeting, Gloucester: 11.30 a.m., Leo's "Dixit Dominus," Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," &c.; evening concert at the Shirehall.
Races: Croydon, Derby.
Yachting: London Sailing Club Race; Barrow-in-Furness and Yare Club Regattas.
Durham Agricultural Society Show, Stockton.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.

Quekett M[illegible]scopical Club, 8 p.m.
Southport [illegible]icultural and Dog Show
Choir Meeting, Gloucester, 11.30 a.m., Handel's "Messiah;" full Evening Service with New "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis."

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

Moon's first quarter, 6.25 p.m.
Todmorden Dog Show.
Yachting: Barrow-in-Furness Regatta, Isle of Purbeck Club Match.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
August 22	30·027	61·6	51·2	·70	8	70·2	56·8	NE.	341	0·000
23	30·007	59·4	52·4	·79	10	67·7	53·9	NE.	278	0·000
24	30·004	61·3	53·4	·77	9	69·2	53·9	NE.	241	0·000
25	29·954	61·1	57·2	·88	10	64·7	56·7	NE. ENE.	232	0·015
26	29·858	64·5	59·9	·86	5	72·2	59·6	NE. ENE.	105	0·000
27	30·114	62·7	58·1	·86	8	69·2	59·1	NNE. NE.	150	0·000
28	30·148	63·4	57·6	·75	5	77·9	59·1	NNE. NE.	239	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·043	30·021	30·036	29·977	29·881	30·090	30·192
Temperature of Air	63·5°	61·2°	62·8°	62·8°	65·0°	61·6°	64·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·0°	56·9°	58·1°	59·9°	62·4°	59·0°	62·4°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NE.	ENE.	ENE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 13	2 25	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 35	3 53	4 10	4 30	4 46	5 5	5 21	5 50	6 15

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnett. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

CANTERBURY.—The HANLON VOLTAS, CARLO BENEDITTI (the Marvellous Sword-Swallower), the Brothers Conrad, C. H. Hall, G. H. Macdermott; the Grand Ballet, entitled the "Nymphs of the Ocean;" and a Programme composed of the élite of the Profession. This Evening. Prices from 6d. Doors open 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and
THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back	First Class.	Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month	£2 15 0 ..	£1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 33s.		

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, viâ Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton. For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, September, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

At length the end of the Parliamentary Session is close at hand. Next week, in all probability, we shall be able to speak of it as a matter of history. We defer till then any detailed account of the Measures which will have been passed, and of the state in which they passed. It has been a broken Session and an unusually troubled one; but it must be regarded as preliminary only. No great Measure has been introduced. The Legislation which has been proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has necessarily been restricted to secondary matters. Time and circumstances equally forbade an initiation of what it has been the fashion to characterise as "heroic" changes. The House of Commons, however, has stood its first test without any serious detriment to its character. The majority has used its great power moderately and with consideration. It has borne provocation with patience. It has listened to reason, whenever and howsoever presented to it. It has worked hard. It has shown a capacity for self-denial rarely before exhibited. It has preferred the interests of the country whenever they came in conflict with merely selfish interests. Mistakes it has made, no doubt, but one can hardly call in question the patriotism of the motives which have usually influenced its proceedings. There has been, perhaps, too great a propensity to talk. On the part of some there have been proceedings which have borne the semblance of Party faction. Occasionally, scenes have occurred calculated to lower the dignity of the Legislature. Perhaps this was inevitable, considering the proximate antecedents of political parties; but, all things taken into account, the representatives of the people returned at the General Election have, we believe, fairly given effect to the views and wishes of the Constituent bodies from whom they received their mandate. The country, even at its highest pitch of excitement, was never in a revolutionary mood. The House of Commons has avoided all extremes. Liberal in its general tendency, it has been cautious in its practical decisions. It is now about to separate for the enjoyment of its hardly-earned holidays. Whether it will meet again before Christmas will mainly depend upon the condition of Ireland. The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant seems tolerably confident that he may be able to get through the Recess and preserve order in the Sister Isle without need of imposing additional restrictions upon the Civil Rights of any portion of its inhabitants; and we think it may be fairly anticipated that the harvest which is now well on towards being secured will go far towards abating, for the time being, the distress and discontent which have recently pervaded some districts of Ireland.

The spell of fine, dry summer weather with which we have been lately favoured, locally chequered, it is true, by occasional storms of heavy rain, hail, and thunder, has also brightened, in some considerable degree, the outlook of Great Britain as to a revival of trade. An average yield of the fruits of the earth may now be relied upon, without much hesitation, for the ensuing year, and will stay, to some extent, the terrible depression under which agricultural employment has recently staggered. It will not, even at best, recoup the heavy losses which Tenant Farmers have sustained. It will not be followed by large profits to those who are mainly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil. But even the measured bounty of Nature, in return for the cost and care bestowed upon her, will probably suffice to prevent any large addition to the burdens or the losses which this important industrial class has been compelled to bear; and it will certainly tell with no little weight upon the activity and enterprise of Trade and Commerce. At any rate, it encourages the public to look forward with hope, if not with unfaltering faith, to next year's progress; and, while admitting the uncertainty of the future in all human affairs, it warrants a far higher degree of hopefulness, and even cheerfulness, than it has been possible to indulge in for some time past.

Nor is this brighter prospect much clouded over by existing perplexities and dangers in regard to our Foreign relations. On Monday night Lord Granville made a statement in the House of Lords respecting the present position of affairs in South-Eastern Europe. The picture, it must be confessed, was not very flattering. The Turkish Government, whether in regard to Montenegro, Greece, or Armenia, has not yet come to an end of its dilatory expedients for frustrating, if possible, the ameliorative stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. But the concert of the signatary Powers remains unbroken. The decisions at which they have arrived, and which have been announced to the Porte in a Collective Note, are to be observed by the Sultan's Government without change. If a display of Naval Force should become necessary, it will be made. If more coercive means are required, they will be resorted to. The will of Europe having been ascertained and clearly defined, is to be eventually enforced, if so it must be. It is not, however, anticipated that the Government of the Sultan will seriously withstand the pressure about to be put upon it. It has almost come to the end of its pleas for procrastination. It begins to understand that they are not likely to be of the least avail for its purpose; and hence, although it will probably yield with an ill grace to what it finds it impracticable to evade, or to avert, it may be expected ultimately to swallow the bitter medicine commended to its lips, and thereby to remove all present danger to European peace. Of the Afghan War we need not speak, save to express our thankfulness that the dark rumours of the last fortnight have resolved themselves chiefly into fictions or fancies; that things look more hopefully as well in a political as in a military sense; and that, barring unforeseen incidents, there seems to be a reasonable probability of an early extrication of the Indian Government from the perplexities and perils which its invasion of Afghanistan brought upon it. The latest news from South Africa is, we may add, of a reassuring character. The spirit of aggression which the Cape Government had stimulated having toned down, Frontier relations are assuming a more peaceful form, and the firmness of the Colonial Office in refusing its sanction to violent measures will, it may be hoped, prevent any outbreak of further hostilities.

The protracted Parliamentary Session has placed its business in unfortunate competition with the Annual Meetings of several Associations, usually timed to follow the Prorogation of Parliament. The British Association at Swansea, the Archæological Association at Devizes, the Iron and Steel Institute at Düsseldorf, the Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, and the International Law Association at Berne, have discussed at their respective Conferences or Congresses, or whatever other designation their meetings usually take, various subjects of deep interest and, we may add, of considerable importance to society. We have no space now for commenting on their proceedings. This year, Politics present more attractions than Science. We regret that the opportunities of the former should have clashed with those of the latter, and can only hope that the *contretemps* will be as exceptional as it is disappointing.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner was held at Greenwich on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Viscount Enfield to the Under-Secretaryship at the India Office, in the room of the Marquis of Lansdowne, resigned.

As we announced some weeks since, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., has succeeded the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment. Mr. Adam's appointment will create a vacancy in the Ministry, where he holds the post of First Commissioner of Works, and in the Parliamentary representation of Clackmannan. For the latter it has for some time been arranged that Mr. Balfour, Solicitor-General for Scotland, shall present himself as a candidate. Mr. Adam will not leave England to assume his office in India until about the end of October. The Duke of Buckingham's term of office does not expire till Nov. 3 next. In a Committee-room of the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Adam was presented with a testimonial, which had been subscribed for by members of the Liberal Party both in and out of Parliament. The testimonial consisted of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, and a piece of plate, which bore an inscription expressing the high appreciation by the subscribers of the political services rendered by the right honourable gentleman to his Party from 1865 to 1880.

The Patent Office of "Rouge Croix" Pursuivant in the Heralds' College, London, has been conferred by her Majesty on Mr. Henry Farnham Burke, eldest son of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms, and nephew of Mr. Serjeant Peter Burke, of the English Bar.

A distinguished service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Sir W. M. Muir, M.D., K.C.B., Director General of the Army Medical Department, on the special recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, intends, it is announced, to resign his appointment and return to England with Sir John Strachey.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen:—Mr. Rupert Kettle, in consideration of his services in connection with the establishment of boards of arbitration between employers and employed. Mr. L. S. Jackson, on his retirement from an Indian Judgeship; and Dr. Edward B. Sinclair, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Army by training nurses for its benefit.

Mr. Richard Bullen Newton, assistant naturalist, under Professor Huxley, in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, has been appointed second-class assistant in the geological department of the British Museum.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

France has had during the past week two heroes whose names and fame have been tossed on all men's tongues. One is a defunct hero—he has been dead, to tell truth, about a hundred and seventy years; and his countrymen during his lifetime treated him very shabbily, denying him bread, driving him out of France because he was a Protestant, and so forth. Now everybody is lauding him to the skies. The other hero is still extant; and the majority of Republican Frenchmen would dearly like to hang him or to burn him alive. Let us deal with the departed hero first. On Sunday last there was unveiled at the fine old city of Blois a statue of the celebrated Huguenot physician and mechanical inventor Dr. Denis Papin. The monument was inaugurated by a glowing oration from M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Now M. de Lesseps is a very clever and a very energetic gentleman; but on reading the speech which he delivered last Sunday the mind is irresistibly led to adopt one of two conclusions: either that M. de Lesseps has failed to make an exhaustive study of the history of the Steam-Engine, or that his ardour as a patriot has militated against his accuracy as a scholar. "The Watts, the Fultons, and so many more," said M. de Lesseps, "have only '*agencé*,' combined and modified, that which Papin discovered. Who, then, is the real inventor of the Steam-Engine? Posterity has replied—'A Frenchman, a Blesois, Denis Papin.'" M. de Lesseps' eloquent but unhistorical peroration was greeted by loud shouts of "Vive Denis Papin!"

As a matter of fact, Posterity has not by any means pronounced the reply ascribed to her by the indefatigable promoter of the Suez Canal. There can be no doubt that Denis Papin was the inventor of the safety-valve, which formed an integral part of his famous *marmite* or Digester; and the principle he introduced therein is still observed in the pin-hole made in the soldered down can of meat when it is to be subjected to the action of extreme heat for the purpose of preservation. But Papin did not, any more than did his contemporary Savery, discover the principle of the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam; the fact that such a vacuum could thus be formed having been known long before their time, and even long before the principle of atmospheric pressure had been established. In his attempt to construct a practical working steam-engine it is well known that Papin broke down; and he was so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of Savery's engine (soon to be superseded by Newcomen's) that he abandoned his own contrivance and adopted Savery's. Denis Papin was no more the "inventor" of the steam-engine than Lord Brougham was the "inventor" of photography, to the discovery of which the versatile Peer laid claim in his Autobiography.

According to the writer of an able article on Denis Papin in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we must abandon as a myth that dear old story of James Watt having learned his first lesson in the dynamics of steam from his mother's tea-kettle. The writer in the *Pall Mall* states that Watt's earliest instructor in steam-power and the utility of the safety-valve was a Papin's Digester. It is as likely as not that such an apparatus may have formed part of the stock of his father, who was a most ingenious and mechanically minded man—a dealer in ships' stores at Greenock. It is more probable, however, that young James's attention was first seriously directed to safety-valves, piston-rods, and cylinders, when Professor Anderson intrusted him with the task of repairing that model of Newcomen's engine which is still preserved in the Hunterian Museum University of Glasgow.

Mem.: Did you ever see a Papin's Digester—which will dissolve bones, they say? I never saw one, although I have a working drawing of the once renowned *marmite autodare* lying before me, as I write. But here is a curious suggestion of the association of ideas. You know how often Papin's Digester, as a satirical metaphor, turns up in the writings of Mr. Thomas Carlyle. I wonder whether Mr. Carlyle, in his studious youth, ever mused over that model of Newcomen's engine in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and whether anybody ever told him the story of young Watt, and the Digester at Greenock.

As regards Hero Number Two, he bears the scarcely euphonious name of Marcerou. He is the Commissary of Police attached to the Versailles Railway station, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the regiment of "Lanciers de l'Impératrice." He has filled, too, another post—having been governor of the prison called "Les Chantiers," in which, in 1871, a vast number of Communist prisoners—men, women, and children—were confined. It will always remain one of the most horrible features of the French internecine struggle of '71 that not only women but the merest brats were made political prisoners of, and tried by court-martial.

Commissary Marcerou is accused by the Radical Republican press in France, and notably by the irreconcilable *Intransigeant*, the organ of the amiable M. Henri Rochefort, with having, during his tenure of power at Les Chantiers, systematically maltreated and tortured his prisoners, especially the women and children, in the most fiendish manner. All the prison horrors depicted in Mr. Charles Reade's "It is Never Too Late to Mend" (they are not by any means ideal horrors, but are based on the real brutalities inflicted on prisoners by a former governor of Birmingham Gaol), all the sickening details of the cruelties wreaked by the horrible Huggins (see Hogarth's engraving of a Committee of the House of Commons examining the instruments of torture) on the miserable captives in the Fleet, seem, to believe the *Intransigeant* and its partisans, to have been surpassed by this man Marcerou. The witnesses against him make their accusations openly and give their names and addresses; and for at least three weeks M. Rochefort has been "hammering away," so to speak, at the Government with the demand that an official inquiry should be made into the Marcerou case. At length it has been officially intimated to the Versailles Commissary of Police that he must either bring an action for libel against the *Intransigeant* or resign his post.

In matters affecting the primary liberties of the subject our Republican friends in France, for all their fine talk about Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and the Rights of Man, do not appear to have mastered, as yet, even the A B C. In England, whether a Liberal or a Conservative Government was in power, the Marcerou case would be at once taken up by authority and sifted to the bottom; but so bitter and so lacking in impartiality are party politics in France that for a long time the reactionary press completely ignored the charges against Commissary Marcerou; and even now, when the Government has reluctantly taken action in the matter, the journals reputed to be *bien pensants* plead that, as the Communists have been amnestied, Marcerou (supposing him to have been guilty of the enormities alleged against him) is also entitled to an Act of Oblivion. The Government and the people of the United States were not of this opinion when, at the termination of their Great Civil War, they insisted on the trial and condign punishment (he was most satisfactorily hanged) of a wretch whose name I am glad to forget, who had tortured to death the Federal prisoners of war intrusted to his keeping.

In any case, Marcerou is not a pretty name; and this reminds me that a considerable number of my correspondents argue that there is really nothing in a name, and that its seeming euphony or cacophony depends entirely on surrounding circumstances and dependent associations. One lady correspondent, however, taking an opposite view, points out that Napoleon the First, in one of his conversations at St. Helena, ascribed much of his success in his first campaign in Italy to the mellifluous influence of his name over the people. "Napoleone Buonaparte" is certainly a most beautiful name, although at a ball at Milan, once, it afforded an Italian lady the opportunity of saying a very witty and a very bitter thing to the victor of Marengo, who (he was habitually rude to ladies) had snatched a flower from her *corsage*, saying "*Tutti gli Italiani sono ladroni:*"—all Italians are thieves. "*No, Signore Generale*," replied the lady with a low curtsey; "*non tutti, ma Buona Parte:*" not all Italians, but a good part of them. She had him there.

I happened to mention champagne last week in connection with whitebait. The bibliography of the Queen of Wines—Burgundy is King—would make a very interesting study—as interesting as that of cigars. What were the earliest brands of champagnes popular in England? Coleridge mentions having drunk "Mr. Mumm's Rudesheimer" at Cologne; but he says nothing of Mumm as a manufacturer of champagne at Rheims or Epernay. The earliest champagne brand that I can remember is Clicquot; and nearly forty years ago, when Mr. Thackeray was writing his "History of the Next French Revolution" in *Punch*, the two champagnes which he particularised were (if I remember aright) Ruinart, and Moet and Chandon. There must have been a goodly quantity of champagne drunk at Whitehall in the reign of Charles the Second, when we were at peace with France. What was the average price of champagne in England between 1660 and 1680? And, again, how much did champagne cost in 1810, when we were at the fiercest of wars with our gallant neighbours, and the Berlin and Milan decrees on one side the Channel and our Orders in Council on the other were in fullest force?

Champagne was drunk in Scotland, too, although, of course, not to the extent to which claret was consumed, early in the last century. I read in Robert Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* that, about 1720, the too hospitable Laird of Culloden used to make every visitor on his first coming to his house "crack his nut," as he phrased it. This was a cocoa-nut holding about a pint; and the nut was filled with champagne, and had to be "cracked" or emptied forthwith.

Among the minor curiosities of a History of Toryism, which I should dearly like to write after I had concluded an Essay on the Wisdom of our Ancestors, as shown by the Stake, the Rack, the Gallows, the Block, the Pillory, the Branding-iron, the Whipping-Post, the Stocks, the Game Laws, the Laws of Primogeniture and Entail, Tithes, Imprisonment for Debt, Intramural Interments, and the Ecclesiastical Courts, it might be noted that the proper Tory thing at the beginning of the century was to deny the right of Napoleon to Gallicise his surname into "Bonaparte." The wicked Usurper—the Corsican Ogre—was bound to be Buonaparte (pronounced "Boneyparty") to the end of the chapter.

Still I contend that there is something in a name, and the quotation of a line from a paragraph in this week's *World* may help to prove my position. "Ugbrooke Park, for many generations the seat of the Cliffords," says "Atlas," "and where the late Lord died, is to be shut up for a year." Now, Clifford is undeniably a very handsome name; but will anybody contend that Ugbrooke is a pretty one?" Think on the lovely appellations of the seats of some of our great nobles and gentles—Chatsworth, Goodwood, Highclere, Belvoir, Beaudesert, Mentmore, Arundel, Trentham, Clieveden, Knole, the Deep Dene; and then think of Ugbrooke.

And, in connection with sponsorial names, a correspondent, writing from the St. Stephen's Club, mentions the following interesting fact which came under his notice lately while unravelling a law case. Last November there was buried in Cheam Churchyard an old lady, the widow, long surviving, of a gentleman who had for his godfathers two no less distinguished personages than Lord Nelson and General Washington. The gentleman's name was Horatio Washington Kirkpatrick. Was he baptised in America, or did Washington stand godfather by proxy? If the first were the case, it would have been quite possible for Nelson and Washington to have stood together at the baptismal font, assuming Nelson, while in command of a man-of-war, to have visited some Atlantic port. The Duke of Kent, the father of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was present at one of "Lady" Washington's New-Year's receptions at New York.

Mem.: There is much matter for curious reflection not only in "odd meetings," but of the odd failures of people to meet one another. Is it generally known that Talleyrand, Alexander von Humboldt, and John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, met quite accidentally at the Falls of Niagara? On the other hand, it is very problematical (of course I do not forget the waiting-room at the Admiralty story) whether Wellington and Nelson ever met. Wellington never saw Marshal Soult until he met the Duke of Dalmatia at the Coronation in 1838. Napoleon certainly did not see Sir Hudson Lowe more than four times during Sir Hudson's five years' governorship of St. Helena. I wonder whether our Charles the Second ever met Molière. He could have easily done so during his ten years of exile. I have an idea, from a passage in St. Evremond, that the Merry Monarch did once meet Ninon de l'Enclos.

The burning of Whitechapel Church has incited an antiquarian-minded gentleman to write to the *Times* to remind the public that in the month of June, 1649, there was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Matfelon the body of Richard Brandon, commonly called "Gregory" (from his father's having really borne that Christian name), the common hangman, who was reputed to have been the Man in the Mask who cut off the head of Charles the First. An old tract in the British Museum recites circumstantially that Brandon had thirty pounds for his ghastly work, all paid him in half-crowns, and that he had besides as perquisites a handkerchief and an orange stuck full of cloves which the King had carried in his hand on the scaffold. A gentleman in Whitehall offered him, it is said, twenty shillings for these relics. He refused the offer; but the same night (Jan. 30, 1648-9) he sold the orange and the kerchief in Rosemary-lane for ten shillings.

Mem.: We know from the curious anecdote of Cromwell when Protector asking for an orange as a condiment to a loin of veal at dinner, and his economical lady telling him (we were on the brink of a war with Spain) that "oranges were now oranges indeed," that in the middle of the seventeenth century oranges were held to be dear at a groat, or fourpence apiece.

I read in *The Times*, in a critique on Mr. Ruskin's "Notes" on William Hunt, the "good old peach and apple painter," aye, and of birds'-nests and eggs and wild flowers, that "he concentrated his finest efforts on the delineation of what may be called the 'comic ploughboy,' and that this individual had in Hunt's paintings exactly the same element of truth to nature that the creations of the late Charles Dickens possessed." What does this mean? If it means that the writer considers such creations of "the late Charles Dickens" as Fagin, Smike, Sykes, Squeers, Sir Mulberry Hawk, Mr. Crummles the Manager, Newman Noggs, Mr. Pecksniff, Mr. Micawber, Mrs. Gamp, and Mrs. Nickleby as untrue to nature, why, I humbly beg his pardon, and will not venture (life being short, and art long) to discuss the matter with him. "Such was the ploughboy" continues the writer "of the Minerva press, such the suburban idea of what a ploughboy should be; and it is always necessary to remember, when thinking of Hunt and his work, that he was essentially a Cockney, and had his only permanent abiding-place in the Hampstead Road."

Why, Lawful Sakes! Mr. Critic, Gainsborough (I suppose it will be admitted that the painter of the "Market Cart" and the "Cottage Girl" knew something about rustic life) was quite as much as, if not more of, a Cockney than William Hunt. He came from Sudbury to London when he was fourteen; he settled successively at Ipswich and at Bath, and for many years his "permanent abiding-place" was Pall-mall, S.W., where he died. George Morland, again (surely he knew something about ploughboys, and pigs to boot), was so "essentially a Cockney" that he was born in the Haymarket, passed most of his wretched life in the taverns and debtors' prisons of the metropolis, and died in a spunging-house in Air-street, Piccadilly. What matters it where the man of genius lives? Tasso wrote the "Gerusalemme" in a madman's cell. Mirabeau penned the "Lettres à Sophie" in the donjon of Vincennes. The fleshly envelope of William Blake dwelt in a mean London lodging; but his heart was in Fairyland. John Flaxman was also "essentially a Cockney" (I do not use the word in the Bow Bells acceptation of the term), for, although he was born at York, he spent (with the exception of his journey to Italy and a brief trip to Paris) the whole of his long and glorious life in London, where he died, in Buckingham-street, Strand, and he was buried in the churchyard of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. But the artistic soul of John Flaxman lived at Athens, "the Eye of Greece," in the Acropolis, in the shadow of the Parthenon, next door but one to a sculptor by the name of Phidias.

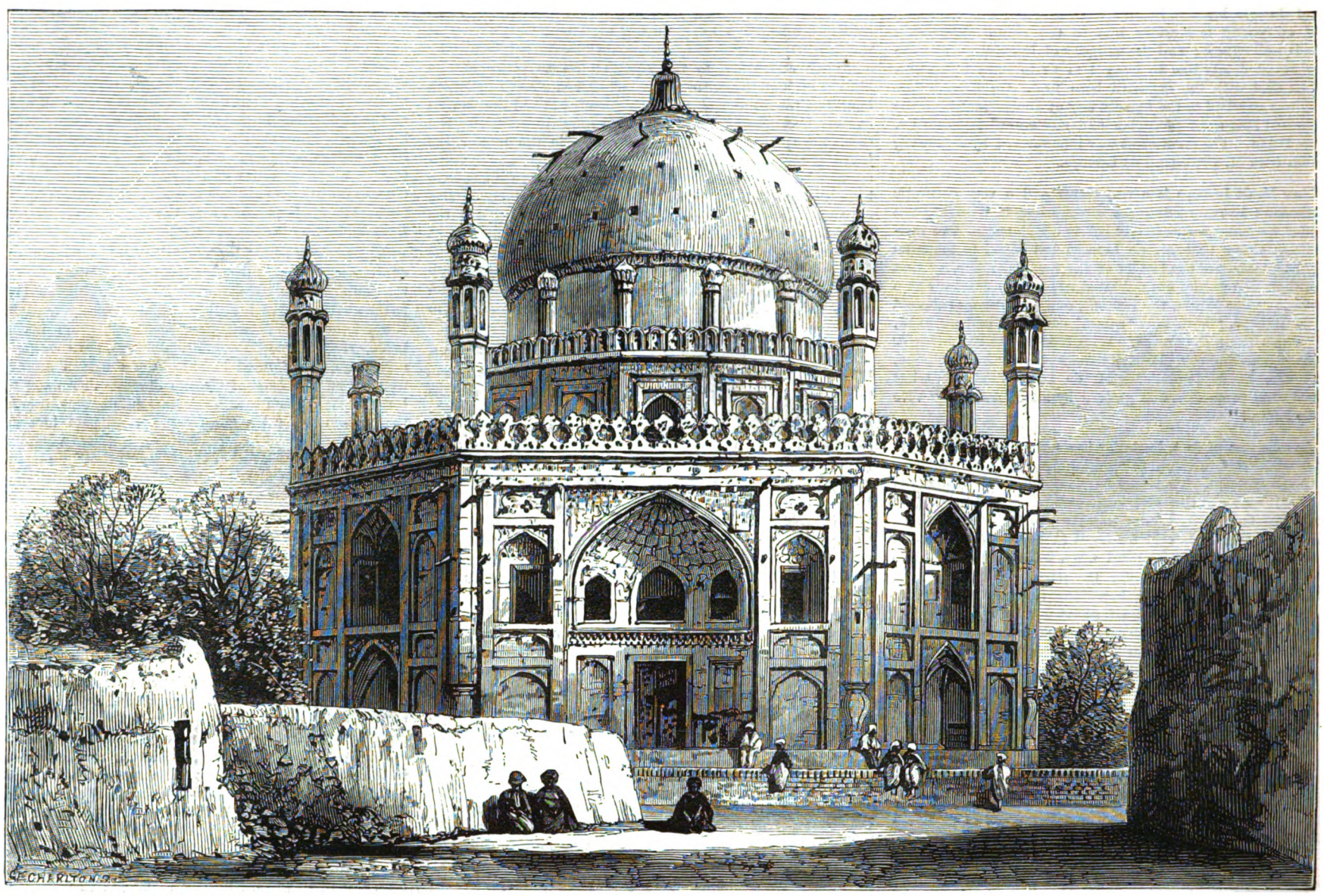
I learn that the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant-at-Arms (once held, prior to his promotion to a heraldship, by the lamented Mr. James Robinson Planché), and one of the most ancient posts in the London Heralds' College, has, on the nomination of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, been conferred on Mr. Henry Farnham Burke, eldest son of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, and nephew of Mr. Serjeant Burke. But Blue Mantle, I take it, must be the most ancient of the Pursuivants, since I read that he was created by Edward III. at the time when Norroy King, and Windsor, and Chester Heralds were instituted.

Will somebody pity me? The weather is oppressively warm. I have on my "Echoes" file eighty-seven letters from kind correspondents, all really requiring replies, and not one of which I am able to answer this week. All of my editors have written cheerily to me to say that they are about to take their little annual holiday, and that they hope that I intend to remain in town, and "stick to the ship." To-morrow I am going to a wedding, and (according to this week's *Punch*) I have had my hair cut. Please to pity me, somebody.

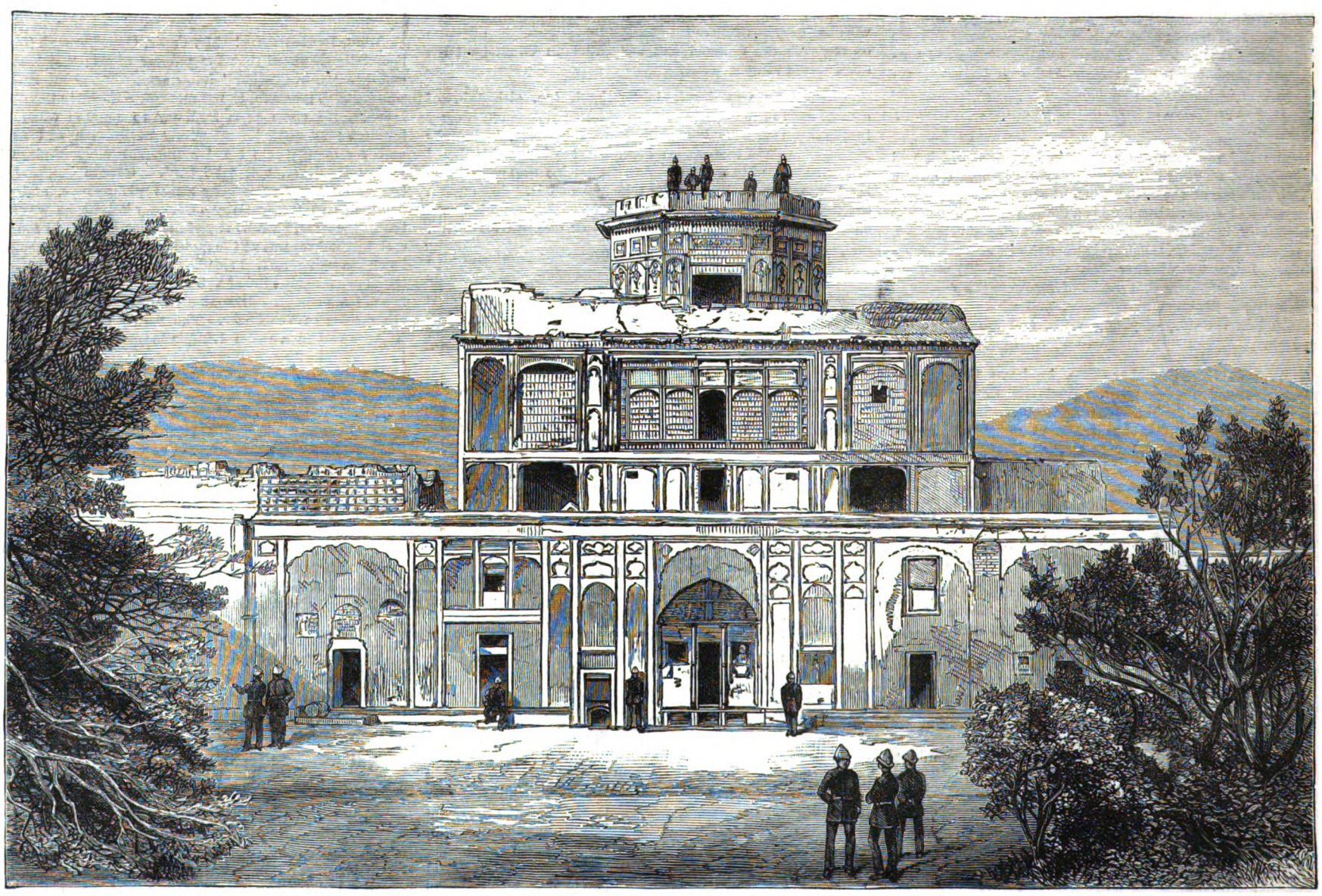
G. A. S.

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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.



TOMB OF AHMED SHAH, ADJOINING THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.



OLD PALACE INSIDE THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.

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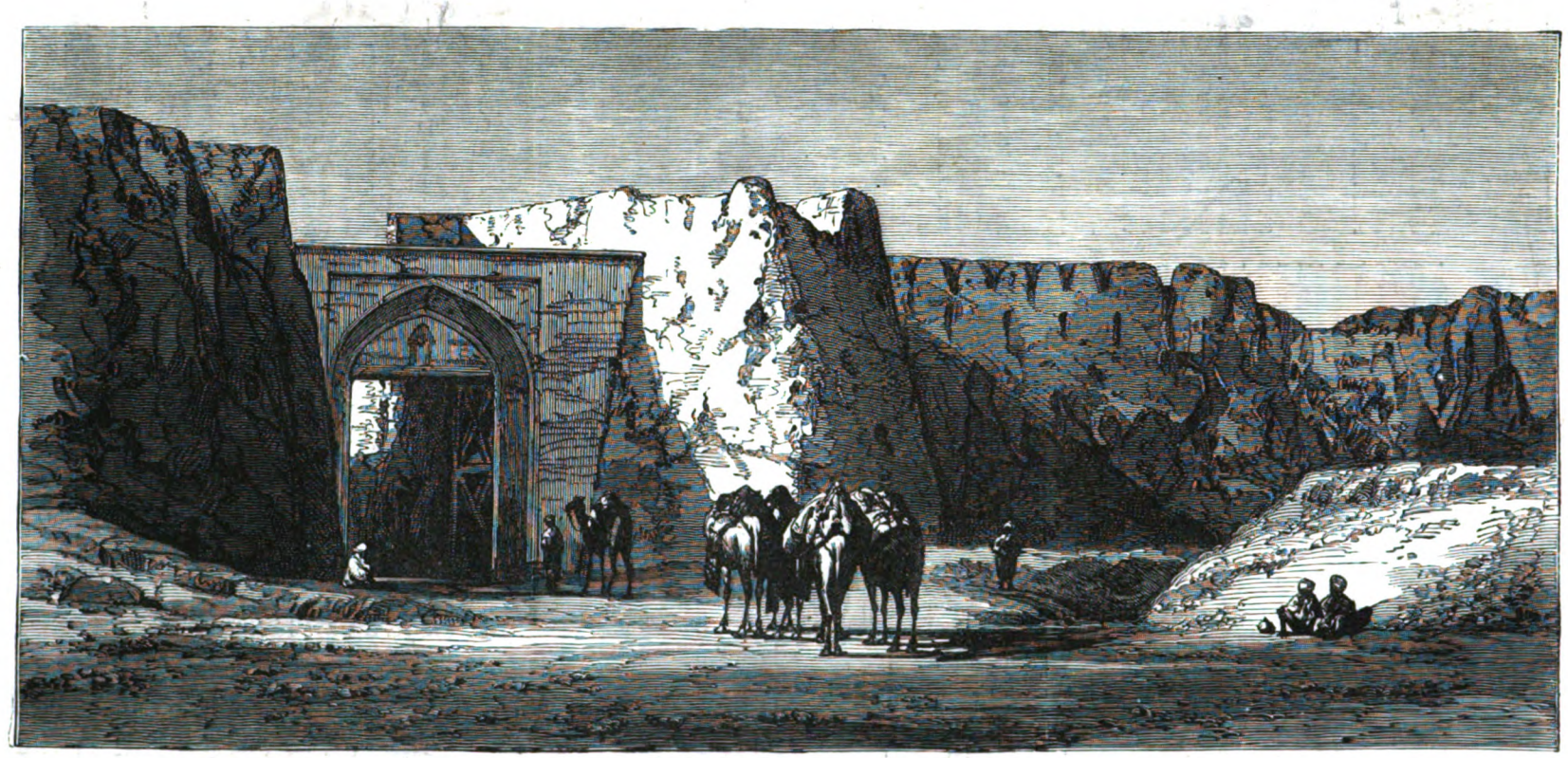


THE AFGHAN WAR: PLAIN OF KILLA ABDULLA KHAN, LOOKING EAST OVER PESHIN.

SKETCHES OF AFGHANISTAN.

We are indebted again to Major-General Sir M. A. Biddulph for the Sketch of Killa Abdullah Khan, at the foot of the Khojak Pass on the road from Quetta to Candahar, with the view looking eastward over Peshin, the territory ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamuk. Our Illustrations of Candahar, the North Gate or Eedgah Gate of that city, the old Palace of the Afghan Khans in the Citadel, and the Tomb of Ahmed Shah, are supplied by the series of Candahar photographs from which we have already borrowed, those taken jointly by Major A. G. Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Dr. Whylock.

We have, in our publications of the 7th ult., the 14th, and two following weeks, given much detailed description of Candahar. That city, the capital of Southern Afghanistan, with its citadel held by the British garrison under General Primrose closely besieged during the whole of last month by the large Afghan army of Ayoub Khan from Herat, was delivered only this week by the arrival of General Sir F. Roberts with the British force marching from Cabul. It has thus lately been a place of the greatest interest to our own people, and this will be a sufficient excuse for the multiplicity of our Illustrations. The Eedgah Gate, on the north side of the city opens on the road to the Argandab Valley, where a great battle is likely to be fought this week. The city walls are built mostly of hardened clay, 30 ft. high, and 36 ft. thick at the base, diminishing above to 12 ft.; but they are much broken and worn down, so that it would be easy to scale them without ladders. The area comprised within these walls is about one square mile; its form, as shown in a Plan which was engraved for our Journal of the 7th ult., is an irregular oblong, with a gate in the middle of each of the four sides, and with two main streets crossing each other in the centre, where stands a domed building called the Char-su, the meeting-point of the different bazaar lanes or alleys. Besides the Eedgah gate, on the north side, there is one near the north-east corner, the Durani gate. There are circular bastions at the four corners of the city, but very much out of repair, and they seem not to have been used by the garrison in the recent defence. The citadel, which consists of an inner quadrangle within the city wall, about seventy yards square, is in the middle of the north side, near one of the city gates, and has spacious open parade-grounds adjacent. It is fortified with towers and bastions, and contains the old Palace of the Afghan rulers, once a stately and beautiful mansion, but now in a ruinous condition. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, founder of the Durani dynasty in Afghanistan, stands a little west of the Citadel. It is an octagonal structure, with a cupola and four minarets, rising to the height of 70 ft. above a stone platform which supports it; the diameter is about 40 ft. It is built of coarse stone, intermixed with rude brickwork, and covered with stucco, which is painted red and blue, and has been decorated with figures of flowers and other ornamental devices. The interior, lighted by windows of stone trellis-work, is at once a sepulchre and a mosque, attended



THE AFGHAN WAR: EEDGAH OR NORTH GATE, CANDAHAR.

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by a company of Mollahs, who reside on the premises like monks, and one of whom is always employed in reading the Koran aloud at the founder's tomb. This is covered with a rich shawl, and the pavement with a carpet not less sumptuous; the twelve smaller tombs of Ahmed Shah's children stand round about that of their august sire. The reign of this conquering monarch, who was crowned at Candahar in 1747, continued twenty-six years, and was occupied with incessant warfare, extending his dominions from Persia to the Punjaub, and from Bokhara to the seacoast of Beloochistan. Great part of these conquests, however, was speedily lost by his immediate successor.

The View from Killa Abdullah Khan, sketched by Major-General Sir M.A. Biddulph, who encamped there in December, 1878, with the column of troops under his command advancing from Quetta, looks back over Peshin or Pishin, and is bounded by the Toba mountains. This tract of country, through which lay the route of General Phayre to relieve the garrison at Candahar, has in the last week or ten days been greatly infested by hostile risings of the native tribes, so that his movements, especially the transport department, have been delayed beyond expectation. Killa Abdullah Khan is at the foot of the Khojak Pass on the eastern side, as the fort of Chaman is on the western side, towards Candahar, at the verge of the Kadani plains, shown in General Biddulph's Sketch that was published in our last Number.

We also present a view of the British encampment at Pezwan, from a Sketch by Major J. W. Taylor, the transport officer with that detachment.

IN THE PARK AT ROTTERDAM.

The briskness and gaiety of external aspect, characterising this Dutch commercial city, must be a surprise to foreign visitors accustomed to think of the Dutchmen as a dull and phlegmatic race. Very picturesque and animated scenes are presented by the Boompjes, or quays planted with stately linden trees, where steam-boat passengers land; the windmills rising beside the church steeples; the numerous canals intersecting the streets of the town, so that quaint, old-fashioned houses, carts and horses on the bridges, and the busy crowd of pedestrians, are intermixed with barges and shipping; the gardens, with their brilliant tulip-beds and their brightly-painted summer-houses, on the canal banks; and the industrious washerwomen, never tired of rinsing their linen in the public waters. It is a place full of amusing novelties to the English tourist, and may remind him of some description he has read of the city of Osaca, in Japan. But nothing of all these Rotterdam curiosities is shown in the pleasant and tranquil scene of refined social enjoyment that appears in our front-page Engraving. It is from the drawing by Mr. A. E. Emslie. The city is well provided, as befits its mercantile importance, with museums and galleries of art, Zoological Gardens, and a very pretty park, which last-named public resort, with its trim lawns, parterres, groves, and shrubberies, its concert-rooms, its "buffet" and "buvette," and other refreshing attractions, may even console a Frenchman for not being in Paris. A Dutch private family of the better class, seated at their small tea-table *al fresco*, on a fine summer evening, while listening to the music of an excellent orchestra in the pavilion above, should pass a very happy hour.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SEA TRIP.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, several members of his family, and a party of friends, left Charing-cross Station on Thursday week for Gravesend, where he embarked on Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Royal Mail-steamer Grantully Castle, which has been placed at his disposal for a sea trip. The right hon. gentleman was cordially cheered at Charing-cross Station, and had a hearty reception at Gravesend. An address was presented to him from the Liberal Association of that borough. The vessel started on her voyage about four o'clock.

The Grantully Castle arrived at Dartmouth yesterday week, having called at Portland and Torquay on the way thither. Early in the morning there was a thick fog, which delayed the vessel. The ship reached Dartmouth just as a yacht-race, in which the Prince of Wales was taking part, was near the finish. His Royal Highness recognised the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, waving a salute to them, which was at once seen and acknowledged. The party afterwards proceeded in a steam-launch for a trip up the Dart, Mr. Gladstone being cheered in his progress. On the return journey to the ship he was presented, through Mr. Currie, with an address of sympathy and congratulation from the inhabitants.

During the night the vessel once more cast off, steamed quietly along the coast around Start Point, past the Eddystone Lighthouse and into Plymouth Sound early on Saturday morning. The Grantully Castle resumed her voyage at six a.m., reaching Falmouth the same morning. The Mayor and ex-Mayor of the place had an interview with Mrs. Gladstone, and expressed their regret that the illness of the distinguished statesman prevented them giving him such a reception as they would desire. At Kingstown, where the vessel was late in its arrival, through encountering a fog, the Premier was received with loud cheers by an immense crowd. He afterwards went to Dublin by train, and attended Christ Church Cathedral. Returning to the Grantully Castle, the trip was continued.

Mr. Gladstone reached Greenock early on Monday morning. During the forenoon he visited the ironclad Hercules, which is stationed off that port. A deputation from the Greenock and Renfrewshire Liberal Association waited on the Prime Minister to bid him welcome. In his reply, he said that the Government had not been unmindful of the declarations which they put before the country at the general election, and that as they had begun so would they continue. Hearty cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone from the ships passing up or down the Clyde.

After leaving Greenock on Monday, the Grantully Castle steamed down the Clyde, rounded the Mull of Kintyre, and, after cruising around the Isle of Islay, brought to an anchor off the Isle of Colonsay for the night. Mr. Gladstone was delighted with the scenery which he passed on his journey thither. In the early morning the steam-ship was again under way, and brought to in Oban Bay, at a point from which Donolly Castle, on a rocky promontory to the north of the town, was seen to the best advantage. Mr. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and Mr. Currie landed and proceeded to the post office, to receive and dispatch letters, but their stay on shore was only a short one. The Grantully Castle cruised around the west coast of Skye, stopping for the Prime Minister to inspect the Island of Staffa, on which is the celebrated Fingal's Cave, and returned late in the evening to Oban.

Mr. Gladstone has been greatly benefited by the change, and enjoys the voyage immensely. He is in excellent spirits.

The Guildford coach was taken off the road for the season last Saturday, and the horses, twenty in number, are to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday.

FOLKLORE OF SEPTEMBER.

One of the popular names given to the present month by our forefathers was "Barley Month," because, having nearly completed gathering in their barley crops, they commenced paying their attention to the important task of brewing, and getting ready their winter cheer. The many ceremonies, too, which graced the ingathering of the harvest were, formerly, celebrated in the course of this month; and the harvest-home festival was observed with no small rejoicing in most villages, when, from a thousand voices, might be heard the jubilant song of rejoicing—

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip! hip! hip! harvest-home!

Holy Cross or Holy Rood Day (14th), known also as the "Exaltation of the Holy Cross," was instituted in the seventh century on the occasion of the recovery of a large piece of the pretended real cross by the Emperor Heraclius. In Lincolnshire, it is called "Holy Loo Day." In days gone by, it appears to have been customary to go nutting upon this day, an allusion to which we find in the old play of "Grim, the Collier of Croydon":—

This day, they say, is called Holy-Rood Day,
And all the youth are now a-nutting gone."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" occurs the following:—"Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1731, being Holy Rood Day, the King's huntsmen hunted their free buck in Richmond New Park, with bloodhounds, according to custom." In an old manuscript, entitled "Status Scholæ Etonensis," dated 1560, we are informed that on a certain day in September (most probably the 14th) the boys of Eton were accustomed to have a holiday, when they wrote verses on the fruitfulness of autumn and the deadly cold of the coming winter; afterwards they went out to gather nuts, which they presented to their masters. In "Poor Robin's Almanack" for the year 1709 we read the following:—

The devil, as the common people say,
Doth go a-nutting on Holy Rood Day;
And sure such evil in some doth lurk,
Going a-nutting do the Devil's work.

St. Ferrol's Day (18th) is celebrated at Marseilles with great pomp. The houses and ships are decorated with flags and flowers; a grand procession takes place, in which gardeners carry wax tapers ornamented with bouquets, as well as vegetables and fruit, and nests of birds. The streets, too, are scattered with flowers; and, on the arrival of the procession at the quay, the prelate blesses the seamen of the port, after which bell-ringing and merriment take place.

There are many proverbs associated with St. Matthew's Day (21st). Owing to the shortening of the days at this season, they have this saying in Germany—

St. Matthew
Get candlesticks new.

And in Italy fine weather is now said to be at an end, the Milan peasantry affirming that "after St. Matthew you will not see many fine days." There is, too, a similar notion in our own country; for, according to a well-known couplet,

St. Matthee,
Shut up the bee.

On this day it has been customary from time immemorial for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and governors of the several Royal hospitals in London to attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, and afterwards to visit the great hall in Christ's Hospital, where two orations are delivered by the two senior scholars of the grammar school. In accordance, also, with an old custom, the principal members of the Fruiterers' Company wait upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and present, for the acceptance of the Lady Mayoress and himself, a splendid assortment of all the choice fruits of the season. It was once the practice for a staff of gaily-dressed porters, walking in single file, to bring the fruit through the City from Farringdon Market, when, it is said, the Lady Mayoress not only gave each carrier a bottle of wine to take home in his empty basket, but, as the Ceremonial Book has it, "regaled" them with a dinner.

At Biddenham, in Bedfordshire, a curious practice is kept upon the 22nd of this month. Shortly before noon, a little procession of villagers convey a white rabbit, decorated with scarlet ribbons, through the village, singing a hymn in honour of St. Agatha. All the young unmarried women who happen to meet this procession extend the first two fingers of the left hand, pointing towards the rabbit, at the same time repeating the following doggrel:—

Gustin, Gustin, lacks a bier!
Maidens, maidens, bury him here!

This ceremony is reported, according to tradition, to date from the year of the first Crusade.

In Laud's Diary, under Sept. 24 (1635), mention is made of Scalding Thursday, which a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* suggests was a homely term for the day of preparation for that high day Michaelmas, when the victim goose was scalded, plucked, and hung—a week's hanging being the rule for a goose.

Michaelmas Day is nowadays only remarkable as being one of the four quarter days and for the popular custom of eating goose at dinner—a practice, indeed, which has much exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries. The notion that the custom arose from the circumstance that Queen Elizabeth was partaking on this anniversary of a goose, when the news was brought of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, is disproved by the fact that, as far back as the reign of Edward IV., we read of one John de la Hay bringing "one goose fit for his lord's dinner on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel." Some think it originated in a practice among the rural tenantry of bringing a fine stubble goose to their landlord at Michaelmas when paying the quarter's rent, in the hope of making him lenient. The most probable reason, however, is that Michaelmas Day was a great festival, and geese at this time were most plentiful and in prime condition. In "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1695 are the following quaint lines:—

Geese now in their prime season are,
Which, if well roasted, are good fare:
Yet, however, friends, take heed,
How too much on them you feed,
Lest when as your tongues run loose,
Your discourse do smell of goose.

It is a popular saying, "If you eat goose on Michaelmas Day you will never want money all the year round." In Yorkshire the festival is known as "Hipping Day," from its connection with a confection of hips, the red berries of the wild rose. At one time Michaelmas was a noted season for provincial fairs, but the greater part of these have been gradually discontinued from year to year. Michaelmas is not without its superstitions. Thus, in Staffordshire, there is a notion prevalent among the peasantry that the Devil always puts his cloven foot upon the blackberries on this day. It is considered, therefore, highly unlucky to gather any more during the remainder of the year—an idea which exists in Ireland. In Suffolk, we hear of the subjoined rhyme:—

At Michaelmas-time or a little before,
Half an apple goes to the core;
At Christmas time, or a little after,
A crab in the hedge, and thanks to the grafter.

There is also a good deal of curious weather-lore. One popular saying informs us that "so many days old the moon is on Michaelmas Day so many floods after." And in some places it is said that if Michaelmas be fair, the sun will shine much in the winter, though the wind will frequently be found in the north-east, and be very sharp and nipping. Another adage tells us how—

The Michaelmas moon
Ilises nine nights alike soon.

The nearest moon to the autumnal equinox is called the "Harvest Moon," rising nearer to the same time each succeeding night, at this time of year, than it does at any other. In Scotland, was formerly made the St. Michael's or Bannock cake, of which all the family and visitors partook. It was the scene of much merriment, as, a wedding-ring having been previously put in it before baking, the person who was lucky enough to get the slice with the ring in it was "was sure to be married before next Michaelmas."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It would be strange indeed if the York Meeting passed over without leaving any mark upon the Leger quotations, and yet the late gathering on the Knavesmire has left matters almost as they were. None of the cracks engaged at Doncaster left their training-quarters; still the result of the Ebor Handicap and the Great Yorkshire Stakes brought Novice and Napsbury into some slight notice. The performance of the filly in particular was rather smart, as she is evidently a thorough stayer, conceded 12 lb. to the useful Stockmar, and won with a good deal in hand. Turning to the other events of the Wednesday, Metiora proved too good for Clinkumbell in the Filly Sapling Stakes; and a very moderate quartette turned out to oppose the unbeaten Bal Gal in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. President sadly disappointed Robert Peck, who had high expectations of him; and though the Sunshine filly passed the judge's box only half a length behind the "modern Achievement," she could not have finished anywhere near her, except on sufferance. We fear that there is no doubt that Bal Gal inherits her dam's roaring propensities, and, this being the case, she cannot possibly tread in the footsteps of Wheel of Fortune, and add a One Thousand and Oaks to her list of victories. Wandering Nun beat Lucy Glitters and Melmerby very cleverly in a Biennial. The winner has gone on the right way since she made her successful début at Lincoln; but Lucy Glitters, a very nice daughter of Speculum, has been amiss for the greater part of the year, and will see a far better day. On the Thursday, the very useful Simnel had nothing to beat in the Gimcrack Stakes, so he made very light of his penalty; and then Elizabeth once more displayed her brilliant speed by giving Belfry 10 lb. and an easy beating in the Harewood Plate. It is nearly a quarter of a century since a field of eleven turned out for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and it is as well to make a point of the number, for, when we come to quality, assuredly nine of the eleven were within a stone of such horses as Blair Athol, Achievement, Cremorne, Apology, and Wheel of Fortune, all of whom figured in this race within the past sixteen years. Still, Victor Emanuel, Apollo, and Co., managed to furnish another of those surprises for which this race is so notorious, as they all succumbed to the despised Napsbury, who at once came to 33 to 1 for the Leger, for which he is likely to finish about fourth or fifth; Jenny Howlet was once more well beaten, and the Oaks fillies must have been the worst lot that have contested that race within the memory of man. A very pretty race between Belfry and Stockmar for the Queen's Plate resulted in favour of the former by a head, and this form says a good deal for Novice, who is clearly some 21 lb. in front of Muriel, and may possibly get a place at Doncaster. The meeting wound up very tamely with a couple of walks over.

Meetings have been held during the past few days at Scarborough, Huntingdon, Weymouth, and Warwick; but the results of the various races were only interesting to the persistent followers of the sport.

Monday was the first day of the Torbay Royal Regatta, when prizes amounting to nearly £200 were sailed for. The competitors in the first class were the Formosa, Florinda, Miranda, and Samæna. The Florinda wrested the prize of £75 from the Miranda by thirteen seconds, the latter vessel taking a second prize of £25. The vessels went three times round a twelve-mile course, but before concluding the third round the Formosa, with the Prince of Wales on board, gave up, being a long way astern. In the race for cutters Coryphée was first, with Bloodhound second. The Sayonara carried off the first prize for the 20-tonners, leaving the second prize to Euterpe; whilst Madge was first in the 10-ton class, and Maharanee second.

There is plenty to chronicle in the way of cricket, and, in consequence of the continued fine weather, some very long scores have been made all over the country. Gloucestershire has beaten Lancashire by seven wickets. Dr. W. G. Grace (106), who is in his very best form just at present, batted brilliantly, and, on the other side, Messrs. Taylor (66) and Robinson (51) compiled really good scores. Kent has defeated Derbyshire by ten wickets, this result being mainly due to the fine bowling of Mr. Cunliffe, as no one on either side "came off" with the bat. Sussex v. Hampshire ended in favour of the former by five wickets, no sensational score was made on either side. At the end of last week the Australians sustained their first defeat, at the hands of an Eighteen of Stockport and District, with Emmett, Bates, and Hill. The Colonists were much weakened by the loss of Spofforth and Blackham, and, during the match, Bannerman also hurt one of his hands, and was rendered hors de combat. England v. Australia, which will be played at Kennington Oval on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, is exciting an immense amount of interest, and will probably attract an assemblage of something like 20,000 spectators. At present odds of 6 to 4 are laid on England.

On Monday evening W. G. George, amateur champion at one and four miles, will attempt to beat the best time on record—20 min. 22 sec., accomplished by Walter Slade—for the latter distance.

An "All-England Angling Contest" for prizes from £30 downwards, and amounting in the aggregate to £100, took place on the River Witham, between Boston and Lincoln, on Monday. There were 597 competitors, and the winner of the first prize caught 9 lb. 6 oz. of fish. Another competitor, who failed to weigh in, caught 20 lb. of bream.

Partridge shooting began on Wednesday. The reports from various parts of the country differ considerably in their account of the condition of the birds. In some places birds are plentiful, in others scarce; while in many districts shooting will be delayed by the harvest operations. On the whole, however, it would appear that sport is likely to be good.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last, at the Gaiety, those talented and popular comedians Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence renewed, under exceptionally gratifying circumstances, their long since formed acquaintance with a British audience. The piece selected for their *rentrée* was the American drama, in Four Acts, by Mr. B. C. Woolf, called "The Mighty Dollar," described as "an American play" in four acts, by Mr. B. E. Woolf.

Dramatically, "The Mighty Dollar" is rather a "weak-kneed" production. The plot is a feeble one; the characters, apart from those admirably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, are but pale and shadowy creations; and the piece, with the exception of a fainting-fit or two, is devoid of any striking situations. As for the plot, it may be very briefly summarised. Colonel Tom Dart (is there not a dreadful Colonel Dart in Mrs. Trollope's novel of "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw"?) is a "millionaire Railway King," whose wife, Clara, has married him for his millions, her heart having been really given to Roland Vance, a rising young journalist, who has got his own broken heart mended again, and who has fallen in love with Miss Blanche Mossthorne, a very "whole-souled" young lady, who has no yearning for millions and does not jilt him. The millionaire's wife, however, retains sufficient tenderness for her old flame Roland as to seek his forgiveness in a *tête-à-tête* by moonlight, where her perfectly innocent conversation is overheard by the villain of the piece, an adventurer, named Arthur Lemaitre, and a most contemptible "cuss." Mrs. Dart is subsequently imprudent enough (always with the most innocent intentions in the world) to write to Mr. Vance, asking him to call on her. The villanous adventurer gets hold of this note, and uses it as a means of getting Mrs. Dart into his power, working on the jealousy of the Railway King, her husband, and furthering some "financeering" schemes of his own. All these schemes centre in a certain railway bill then in Congress, and in this bill the Hon. Bardwell Slote, Member of Congress from the Cohosh District (it is not mentioned what State), a "financeering" politician, lobbyist, "log-roller," "wire-puller," and "ringster" is also largely interested. If Congress decree that the projected railway is to pass a place called Chalkville instead of another place, the name of which I failed to catch, but which sounded "Mugglemush," the interested parties will make several millions of dollars all round. In the end the bill is passed, and it is provided that the railroad shall go not by the way the villanous adventurer wishes it to traverse, but through several hundreds of acres of land owned by Roland Vance, who will thus become a millionaire. The Hon. Bardwell Slote is consoled for his misadventures as a financier by marrying the wealthy widow, Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory, "who has lived so long abroad;" the now "Great Vance" espouses the unmercenary Blanche Mossthorne; Colonel Tom Dart is reconciled to his innocent but injudicious spouse; Libby Ray, the niece and ward of Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory, is united to the man of her heart, Charley Brood, instead of an inane British nobleman, called Lord Cairngorn; and the villanous adventurer, foiled and baffled at every turn, is contumeliously kicked out. It would seem to be impossible for any "American" comedy-drama to be constructed without the contumelious kicking out of a villanous adventurer in the Fourth Act.

So much for the plot of "The Mighty Dollar," which, quite as appropriately might be entitled "Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence at Home." They are not only the life and spirit of the piece, but when they are off the stage the action lags and becomes wearisome. The fate of a railroad bill does not in fact possess sufficient humorous interest to enchain the attention of the audience; but directly Mr. and Mrs. Florence reappear, either together or singly, interest is re-awakened again, and the piece goes trippingly. Mr. Hollingshead, who can rarely resist the temptation of being a little didactic and instructive on his play-bills (*on revient toujours à ses premières amours*), tells us that all Members of Congress in America are "allowed" to use the prefix "Hon." There is no question of "allowance" in the matter, since any American Citizen may call himself anything honoritic that he pleases, but the title of "Honourable" is given by courtesy not only to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, but also to diplomatists, and even to untitled Englishmen travelling in the States. The begging-letter writers, especially, never fail to address you as "Honourable." Mr. Hollingshead says that the Hon. Bardwell Slote is a "slightly exaggerated portrait of a Western Congress man." Now there are Congress men and Congress men. General Garfield, for example, is from the West, and he is an accomplished gentleman. The Hon. Bardwell Slote might hail as a Congress man from the Middle States, or from New York; or he might be a "carpet-bagger" who has got in for a Southern district; but the portrait embodied for us by Mr. W. J. Florence is to my mind not in the slightest degree exaggerated. I have met with scores upon scores of Americans of the stamp which he exhibits—grandiloquent utterers of "tall talk" full, not only of patriotic "buncombe," but of technological forms of speech drawn from the vocabulary of local law courts and local legislatures, rough humourists, and, withal, exceedingly shrewd men of business. But it is a transparent mistake to call "The Mighty Dollar," as it is called in the playbill, a drama "illustrating Life and Manners in the American Capitol" *(sic)*. It only illustrates two particular phases of that life and those manners:—"lobbying" and "financeering." As well might we say that an English drama dealing solely with the mysteries of stock-jobbing and the dealings of Parliamentary agents was illustrative of "Life and Manners in the British Metropolis." It so happens that some of the best and most cultivated society in the world is to be found, during the sitting of Congress in the Federal Capital—at Washington in the District of Columbia. The leading statesmen of the Union are constantly entertaining or being entertained by a brilliant *Corps Diplomatique* and an affluent banking community. The most renowned Northern and Southern belles come habitually to winter in Washington; the Judges of the Supreme Court give tone and dignity to society; and altogether life in the "Federal Capitol," although not so luxuriously extravagant as at New York and San Francisco, nor so severely intellectual as at Boston, is in the highest degree polished, refined, and enjoyable. Americans, at least, will understand what I mean when I say that the Hon. Bardwell Slote and Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory would patronise Willard's Hotel in preference to Wormley's—which is the American Long's or Claridge's.

As for Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory, as represented by Mrs. W. J. Florence, she is simply superb. She is *impayable*, or "*ongpayable*," as she herself would say in her inimitably atrocious French. Again, Mr. Hollingshead didactically warns us that Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory is a "slightly exaggerated portrait of an American travelled lady, rich, good-natured, and somewhat vulgar." Again, on my part, do I fail to see the slightest exaggeration in the portrait; only it might just as well be the portrait of an English as of an American travelled vulgarian. If Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory calls the Pyramid of Cheops the "Pyramid of Chops," did not Theodore Hook's Mrs. Ramsbottom call the Laocoon the Racoon, and define the Vatican as the "Stable where the Pope kept his Bulls?" With my own ears did I, at a table d'hôte at Rome, hear a very wealthy travelled lady, my own countrywoman, remark that she had just been to visit the "Maritime," meaning the Mamertine Prisons, and that she intended purchasing some "Amalakite," meaning malachite jewellery. Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory is not an original character. She is a combination of Mrs. Ramsbottom aforesaid, Mrs. Malaprop, and the Begum, in "Pendennis;" but her wit, her humour, her good-nature, and her wonderful French are all Mrs. W. J. Florence's own. I have seldom seen a part so naturally and unaffectedly acted; and, looking at the drolly farcical elements in the character, it is surprising to mark how very rarely the fun of Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory is strained to caricature.

There is not much to call for remark in the subordinate characters. Mr. F. W. Wyndham, a very promising light comedian, was very modest and unassuming in the part of Roland Vance, and in the few situations where vigour was called for he showed symptoms of much latent power. Mr. Shine made as much as was practicable of the sketchy part of the English tourist. Lord Cairngorn, who is always telling his American friends that they are a very young people, and seems to forget that he is a very young man himself. Mr. Fawcett gave proper emphasis to the extremely repulsive part of the villanous adventurer and "mean cuss," and Mr. Squires did his best to look like a millionaire railway King and an injured husband in Colonel Tom Dart. If the name of Colonel Dart's negro butler is Lafayette Berry, the part was capitally played by Mr. Crutwell. Miss Kate Vaughan was gorgeously apparelled as Blanche Mossthorne (and, indeed, all the ladies appeared to take delight in frequent changes of sumptuous raiment); and Miss C. Gilchrist made a frolicsome and graceful Libby Ray. In time she should develop into a very captivating *Ingénue*. But as Libby Ray she speaks of herself as being seventeen years of age, and she was clad in the abbreviated costume of a schoolgirl. Surely, peers of the realm do not propose to, and young American gentlemen do not marry, young ladies who, to judge from their attire, might be fourteen. If Miss Gilchrist is to continue to play *Ingénues* it is time for the sumptuary authorities at the Gaiety to put her into trains.

The length to which these remarks on the "Mighty Dollar" has extended prevents me from doing justice to a capital new ballet at the Alhambra, called "The Alpine Brigands." I shall mention it next week.

P.S.—By a printer's error it was stated last week that poor Miss Neilson was born in 1839: obviously it should have been 1849. Another correspondent tells me that her real name was not Brown, but Bland, and that she was born, not at Leeds, but at Guiseley. Surely it does not matter much now. "The Two Narrow Words *Hic Jacet*" cover all. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The forthcoming meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester will be the one hundred and fifty-seventh occasion of the kind. The origin and growth of these Festivals, and their speedy development from mere choral performances of services and anthems with organ accompaniment, to grand performances of oratorios with orchestra and eminent solo singers, have too often been narrated in detail to need fresh recapitulation. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the object of these festivals is to bring money aid to the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. This aid is entirely derived from contributions at the cathedral doors after the services and performances of the week, and from donations otherwise subscribed; the proceeds from the sale of tickets being usually absorbed by the expenses of the festival. In many past instances, indeed, these have exceeded the receipts, and the number of the honorary stewards who are liable for the deficit has been gradually augmented. At the approaching festival the list comprises the names of upwards of 170 of the neighbouring nobility, clergy, and gentry, the president of the festival being the Duke of Beaufort, and the vice-presidents the Lord Lieutenants of the three counties, and the Bishops of the Dioceses.

According to long-past usage, the organist of the cathedral of the city in which the meeting is held acts as conductor; in this case, Mr. C. H. Lloyd; Mr. L. Colborne (of Hereford) presiding at the organ at the oratorio performances in the Cathedral, except on the Wednesday evening, when the organist will be Mr. Done (of Worcester), who will also be the pianoforte accompanist at the secular concerts, and organist at the early cathedral services held on each festival day.

The solo singers engaged are Mesdames Albani and Patey, Misses De Fonblanque, Anna Williams, H. Wilson, Wakefield, and Damian; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. Francis, and Signor Ghilberti.

The band consists of nearly seventy instrumentalists, headed by M. Sainton as principal first violin. The chorus includes—as a matter of course—the three Cathedral choirs, which are augmented by choristers from Huddersfield, Oxford, Bristol, and London.

The festival opens on Tuesday next, and will be inaugurated, as usual, by a special service in the Cathedral, with a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, to be preached by the Dean of Worcester. After a short interval, the festival performances will begin with "Elijah;" the programme of the second morning being a composite one, opening with the two completed movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, which is to be followed by Mozart's "Requiem," Spohr's "Last Judgment" completing the day's performances. In the evening (also in the cathedral) "St. Paul" will be given; Thursday morning offering another varied programme, comprising Leonardo Leo's "Dixit Dominus," Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," Mr. Henry Holmes's sacred cantata, "Christmas Day" (first time of performance), and Beethoven's great Mass in D. "The Messiah" will be performed, according to custom, on the Friday morning, and the festival will close, as it opens, with a special cathedral service, including a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Mr. C. H. Lloyd, and an anthem by Dr. Stainer, all composed expressly for the occasion.

The first concert of secular music in the Shirehall, on Tuesday evening, will include the performance of Mr. C. H. Parry's setting of scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra—composed for this festival. The programme also comprises Mozart's symphony in E flat and Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio," and vocal performances by Madame Albani and other principal singers. At the second concert, on Thursday evening, Schumann's first symphony (in B flat) and Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Wood Nymph," will be given, and the selection will comprise pieces by the solo vocalists.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Sacred Songs for Little Singers"—the words by Frances Ridley Havergal, the music composed and arranged by Mr. Randegger—are well adapted to interest juvenile vocalists. The melodies are pleasing, and lie within limited compass, and the pianoforte accompaniment is simple. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are the publishers.

"Autrefois, Allegretto par Brinley Richards" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.), is a pretty little pianoforte piece, easy of execution, and well calculated for teaching purposes.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. have issued some pleasing vocal and pianoforte music. Among the former are "'Tis years since I beheld thy face," a melodious romance, by Lillie Albrecht; "On the Golden sands," a simple and expressive song, by Isidore de Lara; and "The Cheery Mariners," a bold nautical song, by H. C. Hiller. The same publishers' instrumental issues comprise an effective transcription for the harp, by Mr. Oberthür, of the Bridal chorus, from Wagner's "Lohengrin"; "Souvenirs" (for the pianoforte), from the same composer's "Der Fliegende Hollander," "Rienzi," and "Tannhäuser," some prominent themes from which have been brilliantly arranged by G. Gariboldi, of an easier description, being a series of four pianoforte pieces, entitled "Old England," in which some favourite airs are arranged by Mr. R. Harvey, with a successful combination of brilliancy, and the avoidance of difficulty.

"The Imperial Tutor" for the pianoforte, published by Messrs. Wood and Co., is a well-compiled method of instruction by Carlo Tiesset, who has put together, comprehensively and succinctly, a large amount of valuable information, together with numerous practical exercises—altogether calculated to promote the student's advancement.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have published a very pleasing canzonet, "I prithee send me back my heart," the words by Sir John Suckling, the music by Maude Valérie White, some of whose songs have lately been very well received in public. The piece now referred to has been sung with success by Mr. Santley. The same publishers have issued "Now was I wrong" and "A face in the crowd," two songs by Louis Engel, the first in spirited waltz temps, the other in the sentimental style; "Stars are with the voyager" and "I think on thee," two very expressive songs by Frank H. Simms, the latter having a violin (or violoncello) obbligato in addition to the pianoforte accompaniment.

"Love bears the Spring" ("Si j'étais garçon"), "Like a young bird" ("Comme un petit oiseau"), and "Oh! how sweet are the flowers" ("Que vous êtes jolies") are songs from Paladilhe's opera "Suzanne," which has obtained much success abroad, and was announced for probable production at the Royal Italian Opera during the past season, but was not brought out. The extracts above specified are pleasingly melodious and essentially vocal in style. They are published by Mr. J. Williams, of Berners-street and Cheapside, who has also issued two Fantasias for the Pianoforte founded on themes from the same opera, one by C. Neustedt, the other by H. Duvernoy. In each of them the subjects chosen are very effectively strung together and elaborated with passages that, while brilliant, are comparatively easy of execution.

From Messrs. Duff and Stewart we have "Among the Sweet Bluebells," ballad, by E. L. Hime; "Thine is the Name," song, by E. R. S. Jervis; "Rimprovero," canzone, by G. Tartaglione; and "A Lock of Golden Hair," by G. F. Kendall. All these are pleasingly melodious, and devoid of any special difficulty. "Ruby—Idyll," by Carl Haruse, and "Rosa Bianca—Valsa Sympatica," by G. Lardelli, are two spirited and effective pianoforte pieces, issued by the same publishers.

Messrs. Patey and Willis publish some vocal music that will be welcome in drawing-rooms. Signor Pinsuti's song, "The Ferryman," is characterised by great boldness of rhythm in the vocal portion, which is well set off by a florid accompaniment. "The Old Harpsichord," song, by J. L. Roeckel, is simpler in style, but is expressive, and has much of the old English character in its melody. "In a Devonshire Lane," and "Shamrock or Rose"—songs, by Dermott Foyle—are in a pleasing ballad style; as is, also, "Gone!" song, by Agnes Winton. "Twilight" is an expressive duet, by Fabio Campana, in which two equal voices are alternated and combined with pleasing effect.

In "The Linnet's answer," by Ciro Pinsuti (published by Mr. B. Williams, of Paternoster-row), there is much light grace, both in the vocal melody and the accompaniment. It will especially suit a mezzo-soprano voice.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday, rewards amounting to £160 were voted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month.

The Burnham (Somerset) life-boat saved seven persons from the rigging of the schooner Burne, of Bridgwater, which had sunk near Highbridge during a very severe gale from the W.N.W. The Porthdinllaen life-boat, during a heavy northerly gale, rendered timely aid to the distressed schooner Thetis, of Pwllheli, and brought ashore the master's wife from the schooner Sarah Jane, of Chester. The Newquay (Cornwall) life-boat saved the crew of two men of the smack Harriette, of Barnstaple, which became a total wreck on the rocks at East Pentire Point during a gale of wind and heavy sea. The Withernsea life-boat was also the means of saving four of the crew of the smack Excel, of Grimsby, which was driven ashore at Waxholme Mill in thick weather, accompanied by a high sea. Several other life-boats had also been launched last month, during stormy weather, to the aid of vessels in distress, but fortunately their services were not eventually needed. Payments amounting to £670 were made on different life-boat establishments.

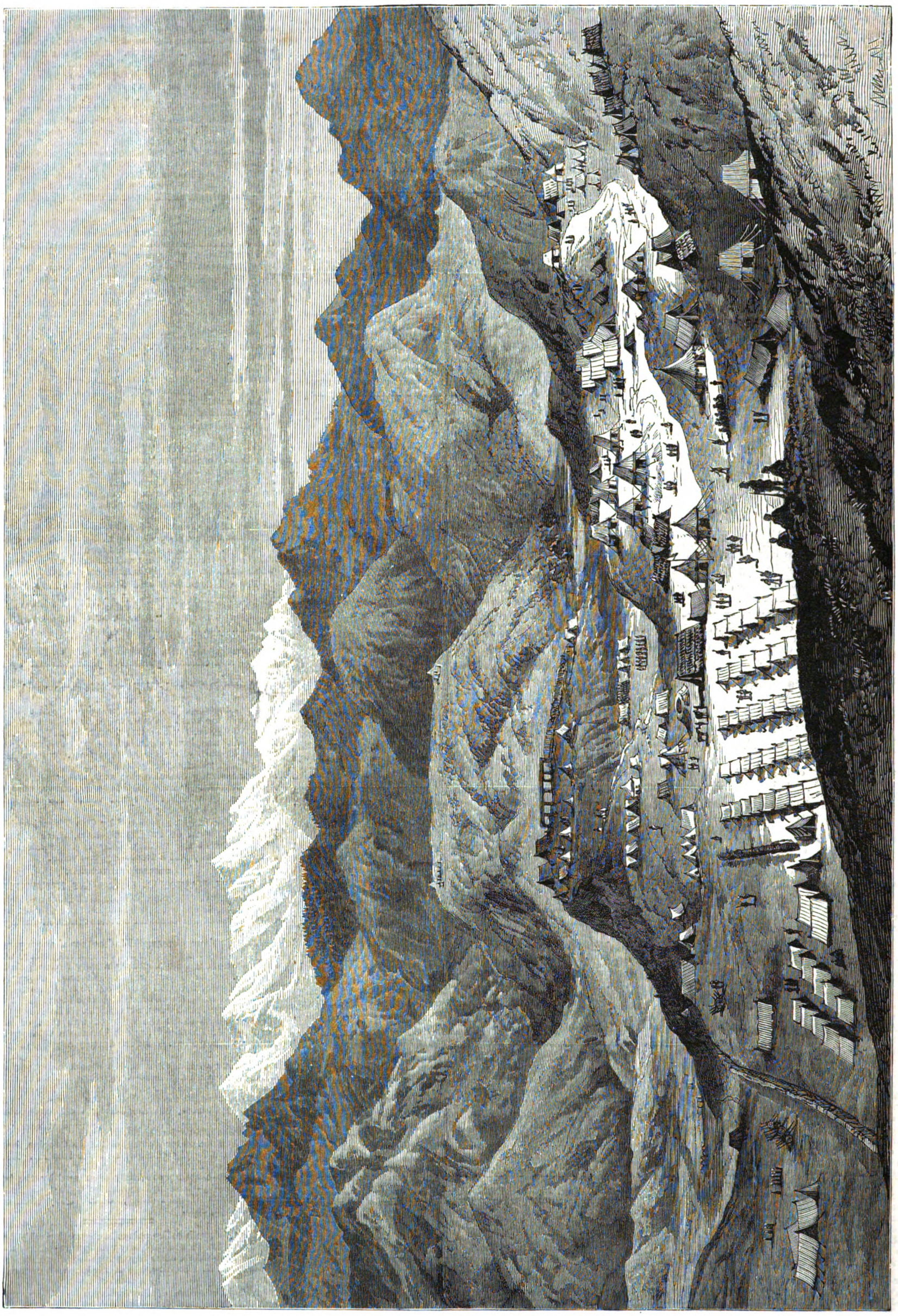
The late Mr. Peter Brown, of Castle Douglas, has left the institution a legacy of £100, and the late Mr. Aldborough Henniker, of Eatcott, Somerset, £100.

New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Brightstone Grange (Isle of Wight), Sennen Cove (Land's End), Giles' Quay (Dundalk), and Fraserburgh, N.B.

The thirteenth coffee palace in connection with the London and Provincial Palace Company was opened on Monday evening at 4, Oxford-street, close adjoining the Oxford Music-hall, by the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, one of the directors of the company, who was accompanied by several of his brother directors.

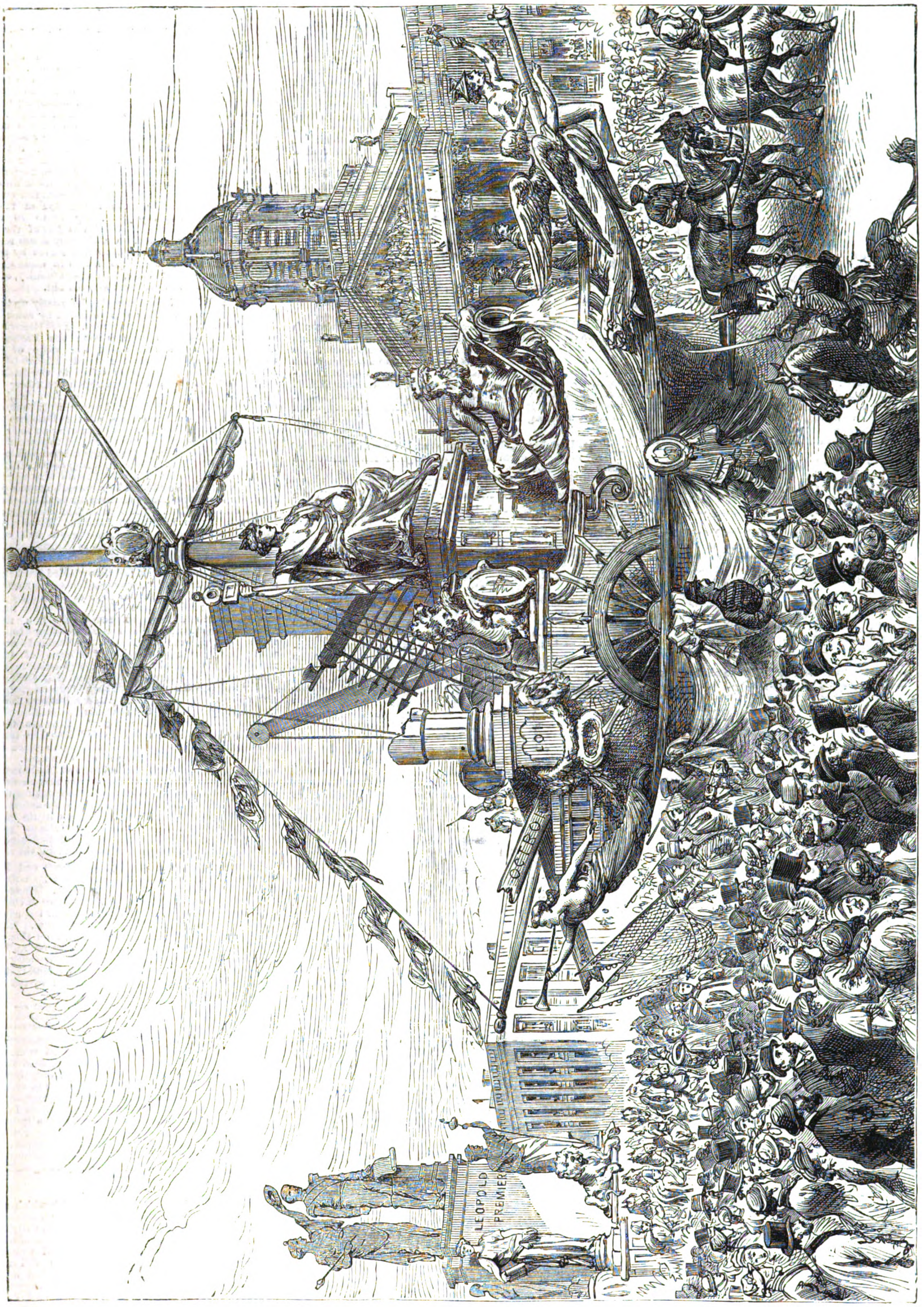
A demonstration of Sunday-school children, numbering over 8000, from the Nonconformist schools in Wolverhampton, was held on Monday in Queen-square, in celebration of the centenary. There was a large display of handsomely embroidered flags and banners; and, after singing suitable hymns, the different schools moved off to some fields outside the town, and there enjoyed a good afternoon's recreation, followed by a plentiful distribution of plum-cake and tea.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: BRITISH CAMP AT PEZWAN.—SEE PAGE 229.

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JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE AT BRUSSELS: HISTORIC PROCESSION OF THE GUILDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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BELGIAN FESTIVAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

The series of festivities that lately took place at Brussels, in commemoration of the Jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary, of the establishment of Belgian national independence, have been mentioned in this Journal. Our Illustration shows the grand procession of all the Guilds, or trading and industrial companies, of Belgium, on the 18th ult. The sketch we have received is one by M. Leo von Elliott, of Brussels.

This procession was formed in the Place de la Reine, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, and took the following route:—Rue Royale Sainte-Marie, Rue Royale (exterior and interior), Rue de la Loi, Rue Ducale, Place des Palais, Place Royale, Rue de la Régence, Porte Louise, by the Boulevards of Waterloo and the Midi, to the Southern Railway Terminus, on by the Boulevards Hainaut, Anspach, and Du Nord to the Northern Railway Terminus, thence to the Rue de Brabant, and by the Place Liedts and the Rue Van der Meerschen back to the Place de la Reine. There were more than 1500 individuals in the procession, including nine hundred on horseback. One hundred and fifty draught horses and twenty-four oxen were employed drawing the huge wains and symbolic chariots. Fifteen bands, some mounted and some on foot, assisted in the spectacle, as well as five choral societies. The procession represented the three great episodes in Belgian history—the Communal period, the Provincial period, and the Modern period—and was divided into eleven groups.

The first group, or that of the Communal epoch, was typified by sixty cavaliers dressed in costumes of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, bearing the standards and escutcheons of Ghent, Bruges, Liège, and other municipal districts. These were followed by trumpeters, mace-bearers, ensigns of the Guilds of St. George and St. Sebastian, and men carrying badges of different trades and escorting the car distinctive of Communal liberties.

The second group, which had to do with the Provincial epoch, was preceded by trumpeters heralding seventeen Amazons representing the provinces. In the body of the group were Knights of the Golden Fleece and cavaliers bearing the standard of Burgundy, the ensign of Philippe le Bon, and banners of the great personages of Belgium. Pages, musicians, and choristers were scattered in this, one of the prettiest portions of the pageant. A band in sixteenth-century garb followed, in which hautbois and reed instruments predominated.

The third group, ushered in by fifes and drums, was that of the Empress Maria Theresa, a stately female on horseback, under a canopy surrounded by pages and nobles, and escorted by the Royal Guards with the Standard of Austria immediately preceding her.

The Modern epoch, of the independent Kingdom of Belgium, was introduced by the fourth group; that of Leopold I., consisting chiefly of bandsmen attired as Cossacks of the Meuse, the patriotic survivors of 1830, with the chariot of the late King, encircled by a perfect galaxy of gonfalons and pennons.

The fifth group represented the Agricultural Establishments of Belgium. Its most conspicuous feature was a waggon drawn by a team of two dozen oxen, with genuine Luxembourg herdsmen and shepherds in attendance, and various husbandmen bearing standards of eminent agriculturists.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth groups consisted respectively of "Industry," "Commerce and Navigation," and "Railways." These were personified by delegates from the various trades of the country, such as gunmaking, tapestry, lace and paper, and other manufactures; while deputations of railway officials and specimens of railway stock represented the post and telegraph.

"Arts and Letters" were illustrated in the ninth group by a chariot furnished by the City of Antwerp. Banners, with portraits of distinguished Belgian composers, painters, and literary men, were likewise borne by a staff of men who did not look exactly like disciples of the Muses.

"The Press" was represented by a distinct group, more accurately described as "The Printing Trade." The eleventh and last group was unusually large, comprising a squadron of some 150 horsemen, symbolising the various cantons of modern Belgium. The band of the crack cavalry corps, the Guides, played in this final picture in a panorama which fittingly ended with a car symbolical of Belgium.

Among those who were spectators of the sight were their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London, accompanied by a party of municipal notabilities. All Englishmen who had the privilege of witnessing this procession agreed that it was as complete and magnificent in execution as it was unique and artistic in design. The pageant, which had cost a million francs to get it up, was repeated a second time on Friday, the 20th, and will be exhibited again, as announced, on Sunday next.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1878, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

Candidates selected at Easter, 1878:—John Denman, North-West Provinces; Paul Gregory Melitus, Lower Provinces; Thomas John Kennedy, North-West Provinces; Ramsay Douglas Broadfoot, Madras; James Richard Holt, North-West Provinces; Arthur Stephen Moriarty, Bombay; Leslie Melville Thornton, North-West Provinces; Henry Moberly, Madras; William Robert Bright, Lower Provinces; Edward James Harry Osmond Gleeson, Bombay; Thomas Inglis, Lower Provinces; Francis Angelo Theodore Phillips, North-West Provinces; Francis Edward Keir Wedderburn, Madras.

Candidates selected in July, 1878:—Edward Creswell Rawson, Madras; Bannatyne Macleod, Madras; James Edgeworth Innes, North-West Provinces; Charles Wynter Payne, North-West Provinces; Charles G. Bayne, Lower Provinces; John Samuel Champion Davis, North-West Provinces; John Hewitson, Madras; Robert Warrand Carlyle, Lower Provinces; William George Stack, North-West Provinces; John De Courcy Atkins, Bombay; Kenworty Brown, Lower Provinces.

An extension of the East Norfolk Railway from Alysham to Cawston was opened for traffic on Wednesday. The line is being further continued to Reopham.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in August was 82,792, of whom 46,265 were in workhouses, and 36,532 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 718, of whom 508 were men, 165 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

A Portrait of Mr. Carl Bock, the traveller in Borneo, with an account of his overland journey in the unexplored part of that island, was published in this Journal many weeks ago. We have now received a letter from Mr. H. de Windt, of Kuching, Sarawak, in Borneo, disputing the remark that Mr. Bock was the first European who had met with people of the Orang Poonan tribe. Mr. H. de Windt, who is brother-in-law to Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, and was formerly in his service, has met with some of them at Kapit, 120 miles up the Rejang river, the head of which is near that of the Koti, where Mr. Bock has been travelling. It is Mr. H. de Windt's opinion that the tales of cannibalism among those tribes in Borneo are rather fabulous.

THE COURT.

On the eve of her Majesty's departure for Scotland the Queen gave an audience to the Judge Advocate-General; and entertained at dinner the Countess of Dudley, Mrs. Keith Fraser, Lord Rowton, and Captain Thomson.

Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., took leave of the Queen on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, on her crossing the Solent, previous to his departure for India.

The Queen, who left Osborne on Thursday week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Gosport at a quarter past six in the evening, and arrived at Perth the next morning for breakfast, which was served at the station, as usual. The Lord Provost and other dignitaries, with a large assemblage of citizens, welcomed her Majesty. In the course of an hour the Queen resumed her journey, which was continued to Ferryhill, where again a warm welcome was accorded her Majesty during the short halt, the Lord Lieutenant of the county and other officials being present, the Queen gracefully acknowledging the loyal demonstrations. Upon arriving at Ballater there was a general assemblage of the inhabitants of Deeside, and a guard of honour of the 71st Highlanders was in attendance. The Royal travellers arrived at Balmoral at three o'clock, after which the Queen took a drive within the Royal demesne.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, is enjoying the quietude of her northern home, and makes frequent excursions to her favourite localities. Prince Leopold walks and drives out daily.

Mr. E. Burton Barber has painted several pictures of horses and dogs belonging to her Majesty, as well as the chargers of the late Emperor Napoleon and of the Prince Imperial, which the Queen has presented to the Empress Eugénie.

The Prince of Wales has been taking part in the Dartmouth Regatta on board his yacht Formosa. His Royal Highness has been the guest of Mr. T. G. Freke, of Wardleet House. As this year the Prince has no grouse-shooting at Abergeldie, his Royal Highness has arranged to shoot for a few days at Invermark, where he will be the guest of Sir John Harvey, M.P. The Princess of Wales, with her family, has passed the week at the Isle of Wight. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Abergeldie early next week.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and their daughter have arrived in town from Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Alexander Victor Paget, fourth son of the second Marquis of Anglesey, and brother of the present peer, with the Hon. Hester Alice Stapleton-Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere, and grandniece of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was celebrated in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace at noon on Thursday week, by the Archbishop, under his Grace's special license. The Rev. W. A. Spooner, Fellow of New College, Oxford, attended as his Chaplain, and the Rev. T. E. Meredyth, Incumbent of Burleydam, Cheshire, and Chaplain to Lord Combermere, assisted at the ceremony. The registers were duly signed in the public library of the palace, the ancient register-book of the palace being attested by the Archbishop only. Mr. Edgar Sebright was best man, and the bridesmaids were the Hon. Maud Russell, Miss C. Peel, and Miss Hester Stapleton-Cotton, nieces of the bride; Miss Albertha Paget and Miss Cadogan, cousins of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in ivory broché satin, draped with old Brussels lace, the bodice being trimmed with natural gardenias and orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of the same flowers was a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels comprised a diadem of diamonds, the gift of Lord Alexander Paget; a diamond pendent necklace, a testimonial from the tenants on Lord Combermere's estate; a diamond and pearl spray from the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire; and a diamond and pearl bracelet from her brother, the Hon. Richard Stapleton-Cotton. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of cream-coloured Surat silk, with toques of the same tint. Each carried a bouquet of tea roses, and wore a brooch, presented by the bridegroom, in the form of the Staffordshire knot in pearls, connecting the initials of the bride in diamonds, the brooches being designed by Lord Alexander. The wedding breakfast was given by Viscountess Combermere at her residence in Belgrave-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the seat of the Hon. Wilbraham F. Tollemache, M.P., Dorfold Hall, Cheshire. Viscountess Combermere later in the afternoon had a tea party, the guests including some of the Corps Diplomatique; and she also entertained a party of friends at dinner.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Maynard Ives and Miss Amy Violet Barnes, daughter of the late Mr. S. J. Pullin, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Monday. The Rev. W. Littlewood, cousin of the bride, officiated. Only the immediate and nearest relatives of the bride and bridegroom were invited to the wedding. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives was accompanied by Colonel Phillips, Grenadier Guards, as best man, and by his brother, Colonel Cecil Ives, Royal Horse Guards, and Colonel Malet, late Grenadier Guards. The bride was accompanied by her brother and by her mother and sister. Directly after the ceremony Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Ives left London to pass a short time at the Villa Ives, his mother's place near Nice. Amongst the many presents was a diamond necklace from the Hon. Mrs. Ives; a ring of large diamonds from Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Ives; a diamond spray from Colonel Phillips; and a large silver vase from Colonel Malet.

The marriage of Captain Newenham with the Hon. Louise Edwardes will take place on the 23rd inst.

A severe thunderstorm passed over the Sheffield district on Monday. At Earl Fitzwilliam's seat (Wentworth), three buffaloes and six stags were killed by the lightning while grazing in the park.

Lord Powis, upon whose land will be situated the new embankment in connection with the scheme for supplying Liverpool with water from Lake Vyrnwy, has been invited by the Water Committee to lay the foundation-stone or cut the first turf, and his Lordship has accepted the invitation.

The second annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland has been issued. In continuation of the reports of the late General Board of Prisons and the managers appointed under the Act of 1880, this makes the forty-first annual report on prisons in Scotland. The report is followed by twenty-three appendices, giving various details and statistics connected with the subject.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Chamber of Peers has witnessed quite a resurrection. To the funereal dulness of empty benches, with a plaintively remonstrant Lord Redesdale and napping Foreign Secretary, has succeeded the comparative liveliness of a battalion of renovated hereditary legislators, led with accustomed adroitness by the Earl of Beaconsfield, to whom the rest and retirement of Hughenden appear to have done as much good as the sea voyage on board the Grantully Castle has done the Prime Minister.

Their Lordships, in their reawakened zeal for legislation, on Aug. 26 vitally changed the principle of the Employers Liability Bill — mainly at the solicitation of the newly ennobled Lord Brabourne, strange to say. This Whig luminary of the railroadocracy (if the term is permissible) procured in Committee the exclusion of the clause making employers responsible for accidents occurring to workmen in their employment when a foreman or another happened to be in charge. Encouraged by his success in securing the rejection of this clause, Lord Brabourne essayed to obtain another concession to the railway interest, but was there checked by Lord Beaconsfield. Albeit the latter noble Lord's amendment had been mislaid by a boy (who, in putting it in his pocket, had done the best possible thing with it, Earl Granville drily suggested), the noble Earl did not feel precluded from moving that the application of the measure should be limited to two years. By 72 to 40 votes, this amendment was adopted. What was left of the bill then passed through Committee. On Tuesday it was read a third time and passed, after an expression of regret by the Earl of Shaftesbury at their Lordships' action in excising the third sub-section of the first clause, which Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in vain endeavoured to reinsert into the bill.

A tame sitting of short duration led gently up to the lively debate of Monday. This was preceded by some important statements by the Foreign Secretary. Earl Granville had the satisfaction to read telegrams from the Viceroy showing that Ayoub Khan had raised the siege of Candahar, and General Roberts had reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai on Aug. 23 on the march from Cabul to the lately besieged city. His Lordship's communication regarding the Porte was also of interest. The noble Earl said, in consequence of the Porte's dual and vague reply to the Collective Note insisting on the cession of the Dulcigno district to Montenegro, the Powers were deliberating on their rejoinder, but had meantime ordered the allied fleet to proceed to Ragusa, our Admiral in charge having been furnished with instructions. In reply to the Turkish Note regarding the Greek frontier, the Porte would be informed by the Powers that negotiations as to the frontier line could not be reopened, but any proposal to facilitate the evacuation of territory by the Turkish authorities would be considered. The Powers had also agreed upon a Note relating to reforms in Armenia. Finally, the International Commission at Constantinople had come to a unanimous conclusion with respect to the project of law to be recommended for adoption in European Turkey.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill then yielded Lord Beaconsfield a new opportunity of "educating" his Party after his own peculiar fashion. When the Earl of Kimberley had moved the second reading, and Lord Redesdale had begged the House to dismiss so revolutionary a measure by formally postponing the second reading to that day three months, the Earl of Beaconsfield overwhelmed with compliments the noble Chairman of Committees, roundly protested against hurried legislation in September, and particularly condemned in ornate Disraelian phrase the sub-section which proposed not only to arm the farmer and his sisters, and his cousins and his aunts, but also the "expert" who had previously been wont to confine his depredations to "moonlight nights." Let not their Lordships, however, be tempted to fall into the trap laid for them, and so by opposing this measure place themselves in conflict with the House of Commons. Let them rather allow it to go into Committee, and there amend it. The only noteworthy features of the debate that ensued were the eccentric utterances of Lord Hardwicke against the bill, an able speech from the Duke of Argyll in its defence, the clear and practical address of Lord Carrington in its support, and Lord Shaftesbury's doleful condemnation of it as "pernicious." By a majority of 48—68 to 20—was Lord Redesdale's amendment negatived. The measure was then read the second time.

In Committee, on Tuesday, the Hares and Rabbits, or Ground Game, Bill was so mutilated that its authors in the Lower House would hardly recognise it. There were fresh protests against the infringement of freedom of contract; and a majority of noble Lords quite agreed that too many persons were authorised to carry guns by the measure. Lord Balfour of Burleigh introduced an amendment on this point, but the common-sense remarks of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Derby induced him to withdraw it—only to let the similar amendment, however, of Lord Aveland spring up in a Jack-in-the-box manner, and be carried by 108 against 58 votes. Thus was the amendment worded:—

The occupier himself or (in lieu of the occupier) one other person authorised in writing by such occupier shall be the person on the part of the occupier entitled under this Act to kill ground game with firearms.

The Earl of Ilchester fathered the next successful amendment, and had the pleasure of seeing 94 contents against 59 non-contents sanction the proposition that the right of killing ground game should be exercised only from the first day of August till the last day of March. The amendment of the Earl of Faversham favouring "mutual agreement" between landlords and tenants in regard to game then led to a protracted discussion, but was withdrawn at the instance of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Beaconsfield. Eventually the measure passed through Committee, and the report was agreed to on Wednesday. Their Lordships the same day threw out the Registration of Irish Voters' Bill by 42 against 30 votes.

COMMONS.

Parliament dies hard. The tenacity with which a section of the Irish Home-Rule Party clung to the Parliamentary life which feeds their vanity by advertising them daily throughout the country was exemplified last week by another all-night sitting. Twelve hours of this prolonged wrangling were entirely thrown away. The lost time did not benefit Ireland one whit. Lord Randolph Churchill appropriately opened fire upon the Government on the Thursday evening in question by complaining, in a speech suited to Coger's Hall, of Mr. Forster's fair and equitable declaration respecting the preservation of peace in Ireland. Without dwelling on Mr. Forster's dignified answer, Mr. Gibson's Party retort, or upon the desultory file-firing that ensued from the Home-Rule benches, we may state that Lord Hartington neatly extinguished Mr. Gorst, and that, in Committee of Supply, it was in vain the Ministry sought to obtain the vote for the Irish Constabulary. Irish member after Irish member rose to protest against that armed force; and, after Mr. Dillon

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had spoken, Mr. Bright felt impelled to rise, and make a speech of marked eloquence and power to remind Ireland and Irish members that there was in office a Government which thoroughly understood the necessities of the sister isle, and which, having in the past proved its sympathy by disestablishing the Irish Church and by reforming the land laws, deserved to be trusted in the framing of further measures for the amelioration of the condition of the distressed peasantry, and for the promotion of a happier state of things in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman spoke with much of his old pungency and fire; and there the debate might rationally have ended. But throughout the night, and till close upon one o'clock the following afternoon—for twenty-one hours altogether—was the sitting delayed by repeated motions for the adjournment or for reporting progress, Mr. Sullivan distinguishing himself by supping or breakfasting in the House on buns, and other hon. members eking out their strength with potations possibly stronger than water. It was not, indeed, until the Government had on Monday endured a farther series of lectures from Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors that Mr. Forster was permitted to take the Irish Constabulary vote of £564,461, and one or two other votes that were not agreed to on the previous Friday.

The Administration may think it a point gained, that Mr. Parnell on Monday promised, if Mr. Forster exerted himself to discountenance and discourage unjust evictions, he would be glad to use his influence "to prevent the commission of outrages and cruelties."

With what industry the Commons can work when in a business-like humour was shown on Saturday, when the Burials Bill was passed through Committee, Mr. Bright taking an active part in pushing the measure through, and, in fact, acting as the leader of the Government on the question—with Mr. Osborne Morgan in the forefront of the battle, of course. The debating vigour of Mr. Bright was particularly conspicuous in his animated reply to Mr. E. Clarke's attack on the bill. Mr. Caine's amendment, moved by Mr. Bradlaugh, to enable Nonconformists to be buried on Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days, was lost by but a few votes, it being negatived only by 103 to 100 votes. But Mr. Illingworth's motion to substitute "Christian *or other* orderly services" for "Christian *and* orderly services" was rejected by 125 to 59 votes. Some amusement was caused later on by the Home Secretary's rushing to oppose an amendment which Mr. O. Morgan had accepted. After that the bill passed through Committee, amid cheers. Late on Tuesday it was read the third time, after another vain endeavour to bring about Sunday funerals, Mr. Morgan making a concession, however, in the shape of an amendment calling upon clergymen to signify in writing any objections they might have to funerals on the Sabbath.

Tuesday's sitting was chiefly taken up with a conversation between Sir J. Hay, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Captain Price on the state of the Navy; and by a recapitulation on the part of Mr. Courtney, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Grant-Duff, Lord Elcho, Mr. Chamberlain, and others of their well-known views regarding the annexation of the Transvaal, the hon. member for Liskeard being duly eulogised for his consistency in opposing that annexation.

On Wednesday, the Attorney-General secured the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Gloucester Election by a majority of 79—98 to 19—over Mr. R. Yorke, who moved its rejection. Chester, Canterbury, Macclesfield, Knaresborough, Oxford, Boston, and Sandwich are also to be brought under the fierce light of a Royal Commission. The Lords' rejection of the Irish Voters' Registration Bill gave the Home-Rule members an excuse for delaying the Appropriation Bill's passage—a temporary delay, which Ministers probably felt the less, inasmuch as directly the House rose they proceeded by the London Steam-Boat Company's dainty saloon-boat Victoria to Greenwich for the annual whitebait dinner, having in view the possibility of Parliament being prorogued next Monday.

CHAMOIS-HUNTING IN THE TYROL.

The Sketches designed to illustrate the day's adventures of a Tyrolese hunter—no amateur sportsman, but a hardy mountaineer who earns his livelihood by this arduous pursuit—were drawn by an Artist who is a native of Austria, and is well acquainted with the subject. Zoologists will not find much fault with his representation of that strong and nimble beast called *Rupicapra* in their learned language of scientific classification, which they reckon a species of antelope, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees, as well as the mountain ranges of Eastern Europe. Its horns are familiar to every tourist in Switzerland, as they are the common ornament of the alpenstock which it is the fashion to carry, whether or not one chooses to climb the mountains. These horns are small, black, and smooth, rising from the animal's forehead, just above the eyes, almost perpendicularly for six or seven inches, and nearly parallel to each other; but the upper extremity of each horn, bending backwards, forms a sharp hook, with a very acute point turned towards the ears. Both the male and female are horned. The ordinary size of the chamois is about 3 feet 3 inches long in the body, above 2 feet high, with a small head and very short tail; but its chest is wide and deep, and the shoulders and haunches are powerful. Its body is covered with long brown hair, under which it has a close, thick coat of fine wool. Some parts of the body turn white or grey in winter. The amazing surefootedness and agility of this wild creature, with its keenness of scent as well as of sight, make its chase, at least by a single rifleman without the aid of others to surround and drive in the herd, a matter of great difficulty, requiring the utmost skill, and few except born and bred Alpine mountaineers can achieve much success. The Tyrolese hunter usually carries a short, heavy, large-bored rifle, in the use of which, at moderate ranges, he is very expert. His costume, with the buskins and the conical hat adorned with a cock's feather, has been considered rather picturesque.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.:

The Conjuror's Daughter. By J. W. Sherer. With Illustrations.

BENTLEY AND SON:

Lizzie of the Mill. From the German of W. Heimburg. By Christina Tyrrell. 2 vols.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:

Ambulance Lectures; or, What to Do in Cases of Accident or Sudden Illness. By Lionel A. Weatherly. Fifth Thousand.

GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS:

Greenhouse Favourites. A Description of Choice Greenhouse Plants. With Practical Directions for their Management and Cultivation. Illustrated with Coloured Plates.

MACMILLAN AND CO.:

Love and Life. An Old Story in Eighteenth-Century Costume. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols.

NIMMO AND BAIN:

Modern Foreign Library—
A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing. From the French of C. Debans. By Evelyn Jerrold.

TINSLEY BROTHERS:

A Peal of Merry Bells. By Leopold Lewis. 3 vols.
Arnold Leigh. A Novel. By Mrs. Digby Lloyd.

WARNE AND CO.:

Benedicta. By Mrs. Alfred Phillips.

The Extra Supplement.

BOULOGNE FISHERMEN'S WIVES AWAITING THE BOATS.

In this drawing by Mr. Lionel Smythe, which was in the Black and White Exhibition, a rather touching scene of humble life, often witnessed by English visitors to the most accessible of French watering-places, is represented with striking truth and a high degree of sympathetic feeling. The hard-working poor women and girls of the St. Pierre quarter, in the upper part of the town, come down to the steps of the harbour-pier, early in the morning, with their baskets to receive the produce of the fishermen's nightly toil at sea, ready to carry it to the market for sale. Many of them, perhaps, having been kept awake by a crying infant, or by some anxious thoughts of danger to those whom they hold most dear, are still in need of a little more rest before they are compelled to begin the labours of the new day. Some are, therefore, observed to lie sleeping on their stony pillow, or leaning against one another as they sit, while those not overcome by slumber are chatting or knitting and frequently looking out to sea for the approaching fleet of boats. There are more than a thousand fishing-boats, we are told, belonging to this port; but many of them repair to the coast of Scotland, or even go so far as the Shetland Isles, for the herring fishery. They are the largest and best worked in the British Channel. This class of the Boulogne townsfolk have some distinctive and peculiar customs: and neither in their dress nor in the *patois* of their language resemble the ordinary French population. It is worth while for the visitor to Boulogne to stroll through the streets of their habitation, where nets are hung up to dry in front of almost every house.

THE MAGAZINES.

The American and Australian magazines supply, as usual, a great deal of instructive and amusing reading. The American periodical of highest literary pretension is, indeed, perhaps too exclusively devoted to articles of the former type, although Herr Busch's reminiscences of Prince Bismarck's conversation contain not a little that is entertaining as well as suggestive. Professor Newcomb's discussion of the principles of taxation is valuable, if somewhat dry. Mr. Dana's criticism of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation takes no account of the military and political considerations which justified its issue and rendered its technical legality a matter of little moment. The *Atlantic Monthly* has a continuation of the excellent papers on Washington under past Administrations, Mr. Grant White's notes on Oxford and Cambridge, some interesting notes on dreams, one of Mark Twain's irresistibly absurd extravaganzas, and a little poem of singular merit by Celia Baxter. Among the profuse contents of *Scribner* we especially remark the richly illustrated paper on "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby," the memoirs of the American poet Stoddard and the French painter Millet, and Mr. Washburne's valuable essay on Thomas Paine's share in the French Revolution. Victoria sends us two periodicals and New South Wales one. The latter, with the fewest literary pretensions, is, perhaps, the most characteristic. Its title, the *Australian*, promises an especial attention to colonial matters, and the promise is redeemed by some highly graphic descriptions of New South Wales scenery and manners. The *Melbourne Review* and the *Victorian Review* contain hardly anything specifically Australian, except the note of alarm sounded by the latter respecting "the decay of marriage in Victoria."

Temple Bar's serial stories continue interesting, and it has also good critical papers on De Musset, Milton, and Wordsworth. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is particularly rich in light, but at the same time instructive, articles. Mr. Dutton Cook investigates the temporary neglect into which Shakspeare fell during the latter part of the seventeenth century, Dr. Richardson caps Dr. Tanner's fast with anecdotes of still more remarkable performances, and Miss Hunt describes what now appears the unaccountable literary success of Hannah More. Mr. Mattieu Williams's "Science Notes" promise to become an important auxiliary to the success of the magazine; they are very wide in range, and expressed with the freedom of a man independent of all coteries. *Belgravia* is chiefly remarkable for one of those short stories in which "Ouida" does herself more justice than in her more ambitious efforts. "The Leaden Casket" is continued with spirit, and "Literature as a Profession" is an amusing paper. *London Society* has a very pretty sketch of the Forest of Fontainebleau. The *Antiquary* and the *Theatre* abound with excellent matter in their respective departments.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's excellent serials comprise the Magazine of Art, Family Magazine Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and Part I. of Paxton's Flower Garden, with coloured plates, revised by Thomas Baines, F.R.H.S.

Mr. Mackeson, the Editor of the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, announces a novel feature for the twenty-eighth volume of Messrs. Houlston's serial, which begins with the present part. A series of papers on "The Resurrection," by an eminent theologian, will be published in the magazine, examining and refuting the arguments brought forward by recent writers against the cardinal doctrine of Christianity; and the writer invites his readers to forward, through the editor, a statement of any difficulties which may present themselves to their minds in connection with the subject. All such references the author will carefully consider and deal with in a supplementary paper.

We have received the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

Several magazines which were not in time to be noticed in this number will be reviewed next week.

We learn from the *Law Times* that the annual report of the Commissioners of Patents shows that 5388 applications were made for patents during 1879, being five less than were made during the previous year. Of those 3461 were granted.

HOME NEWS.

The first stone of the terminal station of the new railway to Clacton-on-Sea was laid on Monday, and it was announced that the line would be open for traffic before the end of this year.

Amongst the novelties in Christmas cards Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are preparing for the forthcoming season, is a set of six folding tryptich cards illuminated in the highest style of chromo-lithography, with original songs set to music.

The Leicester Town Council, at a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon, decided to establish a permanent Art-Gallery at Leicester, under the provisions of the Free Libraries and Museums Acts, the gallery to be maintained by rate and managed by the Corporation.

The Tonic Sol-fa Association gave its annual choral concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The choir numbered about 3000 singers, and the programme comprised hymns, anthems, part-songs, and selections from Handel, Mendelssohn, and Donizetti, with one or two comic pieces. Mr. Proudman was the conductor.

Under the presidency of Dr. R. E. Owen, the annual meeting of the North Wales branch of the British Medical Association was held at Beaumauris on Tuesday. There was a numerous attendance of members from all parts of the Principality. Prior to the general meeting, at which papers were read by Dr. Richards (Bangor) and others, the Clio industrial training-ship was inspected. The private grounds of Baron Hall, by Sir Richard Bulkeley's kindness, was thrown open during the day.

The Royal Commission of inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act held a preliminary sitting on Tuesday in Dublin, at which it was determined to hold sittings during the week and until Sept. 10. Immediately afterwards the Commission will proceed to Ulster, and hold sittings in that province. The public will not be admitted to these sittings, but the evidence of the witnesses will be published, subject to corrections. This evidence will finally be published by the Commissioners as an appendix to their report. Should any witness so desire, the publication of his name will be withheld.

At the last business meeting on Wednesday week of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at Galashiels, resolutions were passed relative to the abolition of compulsory pilotage, a Parliamentary inquiry into subsidies for mail steamers, the operation of judgments or decrees in the United Kingdom, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, treaties of commerce, wine duties, and the liability of owners of vessels in case of loss while deviating from their course. Next day was devoted to an excursion to Newark Tower, the delegates visiting the most famous parts of the border country.

On Monday, the half-yearly election of candidates for admission to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, which is under the patronage of the Queen, and is situate at Snaresbrook, Essex, took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. Edward S. Norris presided. There were vacancies to be filled up by the election of fifteen boys and as many girls. The total number of eligible candidates was thirty-nine, of whom twenty were boys and nineteen girls. The asylum at the date of the last annual report maintained 238 children—159 boys and seventy-nine girls.

The Braemar gathering took place last week in the grounds of Braemar Castle, and was favoured with magnificent weather. Throughout the heavy competitions George Davidson carried everything before him. The dancing in the various contests was very attractive. Following the last of the games and the grand hurdle-race came the closing event—the tug of war. It took place between ten Farquharsons and a similar number of the Fife clan—the captains of the respective teams being Mr. George Hutchinson and Mr. Donald M'Donald. After one of the hardest pulls ever experienced, wherein every second seemed a long minute, the Farquharsons gradually began to lose by inches, and at last gave way altogether. In the evening the customary ball took place at the castle.

The Yorkshire Archæological Association held its annual gathering at Rotherham last week. The members first visited the site of the old Roman encampment at Templeborough, supposed to have been formed by Agricola, A.D. 79, and where the remains of a Roman prætorium were excavated about two years ago. They next proceeded to Earl Fitzwilliam's seat at Wentworth. Subsequently luncheon was served at Rotherham, after which the old parish church, a fine example of the Perpendicular period, was visited.—The Cambrian Archæological Association, which held its annual congress at Pembroke during the past week, brought its proceedings to a close on Friday night. The daily excursions were carried out with great success, the weather being most favourable throughout, and the evening sittings produced one or two interesting papers and short discussions.

The return of the Registrar-General, just issued, shows that during last week 5693 births and 4118 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 17 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 19 in Glasgow, and 38 in Dublin. In London 2497 births and 1488 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 70, whereas the deaths were 6 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 24·2, 23·8, and 21·3 in the three preceding weeks, was last week again 21·3. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 270 from diarrhœa.

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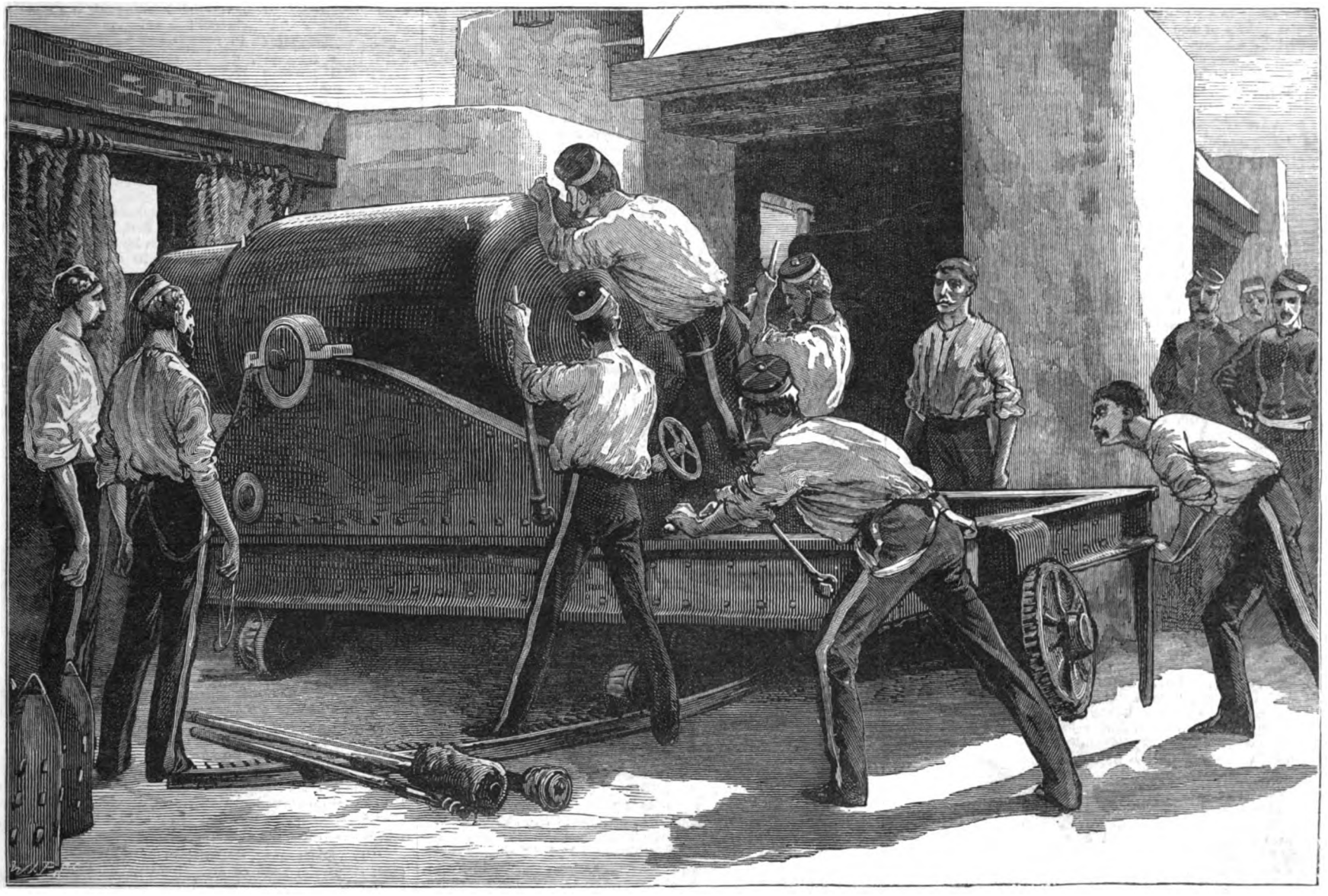
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CHAMOIS-HUNTING IN THE TYROL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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NEW COURTHOUSE AND POLICE STATION, BOW-STREET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, SHOEBURYNESS.

The annual meeting for competition in practice of the different Volunteer Artillery Corps from various parts of the kingdom came to an end at Shoeburyness on the 12th ult., when the prizes of the National Artillery Association were presented to winners by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The camp was occupied successively by two separate divisions of volunteers; in the first week there were about eight hundred living there under canvas, but the second division numbered more than a thousand, of whom a large proportion were from Lancashire and Cheshire. On the last day of the meeting the Royal Artillery competition with the 10-inch gun came off, and attracted more attention than any contest among the volunteers. The competing detachments of the Royals fired five rounds of shell at 1200 yards. Better firing with the 10-inch has never been seen at Shoeburyness, or probably elsewhere, the representatives of the eleventh brigade from Sheerness, with Sergeant West as No. 1, making the fine score of five direct hits in 7 min. 35 sec. Loud applause greeted the Sergeant, who received a silver cup and £10, £1 15s. being awarded to each of the other members of the detachment. The detachment of the 10th (Cork) brigade were second with three direct hits in 6 min. 4½ sec. The only match that day among the Volunteers was a 10-inch gun competition between officers of the Artillery Corps belonging respectively to North Britain and to the South of England. This match, of which we give an Illustration, was won by the Northern men, who fired twenty-four rounds in eight minutes three seconds, while the Southern men only got through eighteen rounds in about nine minutes and a half. The cup was therefore awarded to the men of the North of England and of Scotland, who were associated together in this competition. The two highest scores made for the Queen's Prize at this meeting were achieved respectively by a detachment of the 2nd Durham (Seaham harbour) and one from Mid Lothian; those which came next were the 2nd Middlesex and 4th East York. The 3rd Kent, 1st Edinburgh, and 2nd Devon, won the first, second, and third prizes in the 10-inch gun competition.

THE NEW BOW-STREET POLICE COURTS.

About twelve months ago the Office of Works commenced a new building for the chief police court of the metropolis. This new building, like its predecessor, stands in Bow-street, opposite Covent-Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall. Its main façade stands nearly sixty feet high in the centre, and from end to end is about 180 feet. The original plan was for a red brick and Portland stone front. The red brick, however, was eliminated, and the whole front is now of stone. It looks, as shown in our illustration, larger than police court requirements can reasonably demand, and as a matter of fact only about one third of the Bow-street front belongs to the court. The other two thirds constitute the Bow-street Police-station and "section house" for the accommodation of somewhere about one hundred policemen. The court and station are contiguous, though the only internal connection they have is through a covered corridor across the interior quadrangle, for the conveyance of prisoners from the police-court cells to those in which they will await their turn to appear in court. This quadrangle, by-the-way, seems a very convenient feature of the new premises. The prison-vans, instead of standing in the open thoroughfare and receiving or discharging prisoners, will pass into this inclosure, and take up or set them down with convenience and safety, and without obstructing the thoroughfare. The public entrance to the new building is at the corner just opposite Hart-street. A handsome doorway here opens into a vestibule from which a door on the left leads directly into the larger of the two courts. This room, which is about thirty feet by forty, islighted by a sloping lantern light, warmed by hot-water pipes, and thoroughly well ventilated. The floor is made quite level, except that the bench is elevated about a couple of feet. The walls for about six feet up are covered with ornamental glazed tiles, and a sunlight burner will illuminate the court when required. There is a similar, but rather smaller, court to be reached by a broad stone staircase from the entrance-hall, and to both courts convenient doorways are provided for magistrates, witnesses, and solicitors. One valuable feature of this new edifice, the lack of which had always been felt a serious inconvenience, is the ample accommodation for a meeting of metropolitan magistrates, for which Bow-street has, of course, always been the most appropriate court, but for which no convenience whatever has hitherto been enjoyed. The entire cost of this new work has been somewhere about £40,000. The architect is Mr. John Taylor, of the Government Office of Works. Messrs. G. Smith and Co. were the contractors.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Civil Service Supply Association, recently held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Roberts presiding—the number of shareholders was stated to be 4424, and tickets had been issued to 7714 members of the Civil Service, 15,000 to friends of shareholders, and to 6452 special nominees. The purchase of goods during the half-year had amounted to £587,863, and the sales to £676,865.

NEW BOOKS.

All that is known, with any degree of certainty, about Socrates, of whom everybody has heard perhaps as much as the name, and about that great philosopher's teaching, will be found collected within reasonable compass and set forth in unusually readable form under the title of *The Trial and Death of Socrates:* by F. J. Church (Macmillan and Co.), a translation, executed by the accomplished Dean of St. Paul's, of Plato's Euthyphron, Apology, Crito, and Phædo. It is by no means the first time that these dialogues have been translated, and it is by no means the first time that at least one or two of them have been translated in a style upon which it would not be easy to improve; but it is the first time, if there be no mistake, that the four dialogues, which may be considered to contain a special commemoration of Socrates, have been gathered into a single volume, in a version so rendered that it may be read with pleasure and profit by those who are unacquainted as well as by those who are familiar with the language in which Plato wrote. And if anybody should ask what peculiar charm there is about these dialogues in their English form, let the Dean of St. Paul's himself give the sufficient answer: "It might sometimes almost be thought that Socrates was speaking, not to the Athenians, but to us," for it is as necessary now, as it was some centuries B.C., to impress upon a man that the "first and chiefest care should be for wisdom and truth and the perfection of his soul," and that "an unexamined life is not worth living." Indeed, there are persons who maintain that in these headlong days the admonition is more than ever needed, that in the general hurry-scurry and the mad race for gold, and even for a bare existence, the majority of us may fail to find that "peace at the last" which can only come either from stupefaction, counting for nothing, or from a consciousness that the books of life have been as regularly kept as is consistent with human weakness. The state of mind in which it is advisable for a reader to approach the perusal of the dialogues will be greatly promoted by the description given in the "Introduction" of Socrates' personal appearance: he resembled a Satyr rather than a Hyperion; and this fact, if it be carefully kept in view, will not be without effect in producing the desirable impartiality and mental equipose. Socrates, however, though he had not the beauty of his friend Alcibiades, was a physical as well as an intellectual athlete; he was a soldier, and a stout one, who no more flinched from the face of the foe than from the logic of a syllogism. As for the drift of each dialogue in the collection, it may be mentioned, if this be news to anybody, that the "Euthyphron" resolves itself into an unsuccessful attempt to arrive at a definition of piety; that the "Apology" is Plato's conception of the defence which Socrates might, could, would, or should have made before his judges, together with an address in which Socrates is supposed, contrary to probability, to have bidden farewell to the dicasts, both to those who voted for him and to those who voted against him; that the "Crito" contains the arguments which Socrates is represented by Plato, an inventive genius, to have used to convince Crito that it would be wrong to attempt an escape from prison, wrong to return "evil for evil;" and that the "Phædo" is, for the most part, Plato's version of Socrates' views about the immortality of the soul—views which Socrates, there is reason to believe, could not have held, or, at any rate, could not have advocated in the manner attributed to him by Plato. The reader will find some interesting remarks touching Socrates' famous "demon," and will probably come to the conclusion that the celebrated "protomartyr of philosophy," like Joan of Arc, heard "voices," or, at any rate, seemed to hear them. What the effect of reading the "Phædo" would be upon the mere English reader would depend, no doubt, upon the natural capacity of what that reader might be pleased to call his mind; but there is an anecdote, perfectly trustworthy, bearing upon that point. An undergraduate, a candidate for classical honours at Cambridge, was requested to lend his "gyp" a book for "Sunday reading," and lent accordingly a translation of the "Phædo," which the "gyp" duly returned, with many thanks and a somewhat sardonic grin. "Well, Thomas," asked the undergraduate, "what did you think of it?" "I thought, Sir," answered the "gyp," with some hesitation, "that that there So-crates (dissyllable) must have been a very determinate sort of a person." And that was the only impression, apparently, made upon the "gyp:" that the "protomartyr of philosophy" was, in other words, a "difficult customer." So much difference does it make whether the Socratic seed falls upon the soil of a Plato or of a "gyp."

Interesting beyond the majority, and more troublesome to work up, perhaps, than any, of the volumes belonging to the series of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley, must have been *Alexander Pope:* by Leslie Stephen (Macmillan and Co.), a volume which will be as interesting to the reader as it must have been to the compiler, whilst the former will be saved all the irritation and labour from which the latter cannot fail to have suffered, because, as a "prefatory note" sets forth, "the life and writings of Pope have been discussed in a literature more voluminous than that which exists in the case of almost any other man of letters," and yet "no biographer," for all that, "has produced a definitive or exhaustive work." Such a work, in ten volumes, seemed to be forthcoming, when Mr. Elwin began the publication of his elaborate edition in 1871; but, "unfortunately for all students of English literature, only two volumes of poetry and three of correspondence have appeared." The volume begins with a rapid but impressive sketch of Pope's earliest years, from the birth of the "little nightingale," in 1688, when his father and mother were both forty-six, to his quarrel with Wycherley in 1710; and passing mention is made of the lesser or greater causes which may have had an effect upon the formation of his future character, such as the headaches he inherited from his mother, the crooked figure transmitted to him by his father, and the disabilities under which he and his family laboured because of their religion, at a time when "a Catholic was not only a member of a hated minority, regarded by the rest of his countrymen as representing the evil principle in politics and religion, but was rigorously excluded from a public career, and from every position of honour or authority." Then the first period of his literary career is dealt with, the period when he was making "experimental excursions into various fields of poetry, with varying success and rather uncertain aim," original poems, imitations, translations. After this there is a pretty full account of that great performance, "Pope's Homer," whereof the best criticism, perhaps, might be tersely expressed in a slight alteration of a famous saying, "It is magnificent, but it isn't Homer." Hereupon follows a chapter concerning "Pope at Twickenham," and scenes in which the faces of "Lady Mary" and "Patty Blount" peer out with alternate smiles and frowns. The next chapter is devoted to "the war with the dunces;" and it is shown how the "Dunciad," which was "a declaration of war against the whole tribe of scribblers," was destined, "like other such declarations," to bring "more consequences than Pope foresaw." In the next chapter is described "one of the most singular series of transactions to be found in the annals of literature," involving a plot whereby "Pope had printed his own correspondence, and had tricked Curll into publishing the book piratically, whilst the public was quite prepared to believe that Curll had performed a new piratical feat," leading to the conclusion that Pope "was—if we must speak bluntly—a liar and a hypocrite," though, of course, with extenuating qualities and misfortunes. The next chapter deals with the "most ambitious" of Pope's performances, the "Essay on Man." This is followed by a chapter treating of the "Epistles and Satires," in which it becomes necessary "to notice the worst of all the imputations upon Pope's character," an imputation connected with his behaviour towards the Duchess of Marlborough: the verdict appears to be nothing better than "not proven." Then comes the last chapter describing "the end," which was "a soft and touching end," when the poet, on May 30, 1744, "died so peacefully that his friends could not determine the exact moment of death." Chesterfield, however cynically, made an apt allusion when he said that Pope, having admitted a priest and received the last sacraments, had "sacrificed his cock to Æsculapius;" for the sickly poet's life had truly been a "long disease," for which death was the only cure.

"The Cosmogony, or creation of the world," is a subject that, since the time of Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson's discourse with the Vicar of Wakefield, not to mention those antique sages, Manetho and Sanchoniathon, has occupied many learned men. We must freely admit that Mr. Robert Ward, author of a volume on *The Constitution of the Earth* (G. Bell and Sons), which aims at the exposition of physical development of the earth, and of all its organic life, from solar emanation, has a claim to serious attention. He has made this subject one of diligent and reflecting study during nearly forty years, and so long since as 1844 published an essay which contained, in a more or less crude and unverified condition, the main ideas of his present carefully written treatise. We are disposed, at the outset, to assent to his claim that the proposition he sets forth should be considered entirely without prejudice to any theological principles or questions at issue between religious philosophy and the Materialist or Agnostic schools, which reject all ethical and metaphysical arguments for the existence of Creative Design and Rule. The law of development, whether in the origination of species among the organised inhabitants of this globe, or in the production of this globe itself from elements and by forces inherent in the physical conditions of the universe, might easily be proved consistent with the perpetual direct superintendence of its processes by a Divine Author. It is in this mood, as a fearless but reverential scientific inquirer, that Mr. Ward enters into the consideration of his interesting theme. We are not prepared to venture an opinion regarding the correctness of his views; but he seems to have a fair general acquaintance with geology, astronomy, and rudimentary physics, as well as with the discussions of recent natural philosophers, especially what is called the Darwinian theory, and the negative dogmatism of Professor Haeckel. This small book may at least be recommended as an example of the spirit in which it is possible to receive the largest, the most far-reaching conceptions of physical laws and their adequate agency, without abandoning the intellectual foundations of true religious faith.

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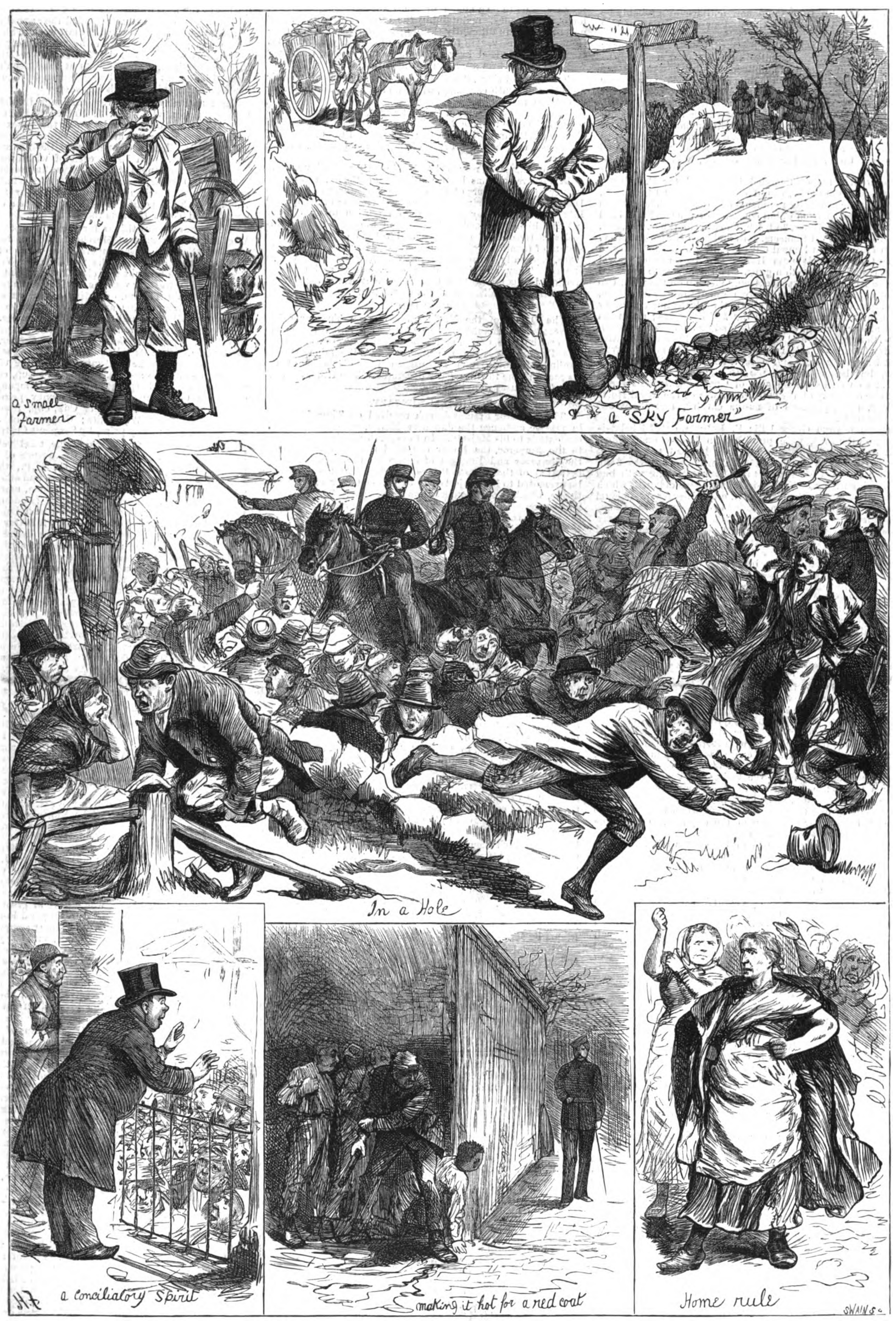
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SKETCHES IN THE DISTURBED COUNTRY OF IRELAND.

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THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our last week's record of the war, being made up on Wednesday evening, stated that no fear was then entertained of the security of the British garrison at Candahar, though it had suffered losses, which were specified, in a sally on Monday, the 16th ult., to seize a village eastward of the city. It was further stated that the relieving force from Cabul, under General Sir F. Roberts, had arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, eighty-eight miles from Candahar, and would probably be near the besieged city about the first or second day of this week.

The approach of General Roberts, who made extraordinary speed in his march from Cabul and from Ghuzni, accomplishing 136 miles in eight days, obliged Ayoub Khan to quit the siege of Candahar, about the middle of last week, and to retire eight miles westward, to Sanjiri, on the right bank of the Argandab river; he afterwards moved a few miles northward, to the Baba Wulu Pass, a View of which appeared in our Journal of the 21st ult.; and this might probably be the scene of the expected battle, if he should venture to fight with General Roberts. The Afghan army, strongly posted and entrenched there, by the latest reports, was estimated at 23,000 men.

The total force commanded by General Sir F. Roberts, after relieving Candahar, would consist of about 16,000 men, comprising the following regiments and details. The division that has marched from Cabul consisted of the 92nd and 72nd Highlanders, 60th Rifles, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas, 2nd, 3rd, and 15th Sikhs, 23rd Pioneers, 24th and 25th Native Infantry, the 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, a regiment of Central India Horse, two batteries of Royal Artillery, and six mountain guns. To these have to be added from the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison, taken up on the road, two guns of a mountain battery, one squadron of the 3rd Sind Horse, two companies of her Majesty's 66th, the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and a wing of the 2nd Beloochis; and from the Candahar garrison ten guns (including a garrison battery), the 2-7th Regiment, and the 19th and 29th Regiments Native Infantry (Bombay), with two squadrons of the Poona Horse, and at least a regiment and a half, not yet identified in telegrams, but believed to be the 4th Bombay Rifles and 9th B.N.I.; as well as the remains of General Burrows's force, about one company of the 66th, four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, five squadrons of native cavalry, and about 500 native infantry.

Telegrams from General Sir F. Roberts, dated Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the 23rd, were published in London on Monday, but it was known on Saturday that he had reached that place. He halted there during the next day, the 24th, and then resumed his march to Candahar, taking with him the British garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai above detailed, which numbered about one thousand men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner. The fort was then handed over to an Afghan Chief, Mohammed Sadik Khan, of the Toki tribe, who was formerly in command of it under the late Ameer of Cabul, Shere Ali, and who is to hold it for the new Ameer, Abdurrahman. General Sir F. Roberts says:—"We have met with no opposition during the march, and have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for supplies, especially forage, which at this season is plentiful. The cavalry horses and artillery mules are in excellent order. Our casualties to date are one soldier 72nd Highlanders, one sepoy 23rd Pioneers, one 2nd Sikhs, two sepoys 3rd Sikhs dead; one sepoy 4th Goorkhas, two sepoys 24th Punjaub Native Infantry, duffadar 3rd Punjaub Cavalry missing; six camp followers dead, five missing. The missing men have, I fear, been murdered." He telegraphed from Ghuzni on the 13th, and from Oba Karez on the 18th ult.

A letter received in General Roberts' camp from Candahar, regarding the sortie of 16th inst., says:—"We made a sortie with 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, furnished by 7th Fusiliers, 19th and 28th Native Infantry, hoping to pull down the loopholed walls facing the Cabul and the Durani Gate. The result was not satisfactory. The village was found to be strongly held and honeycombed with loopholes. Our infantry managed to push through, but could not effect a hold, though the supports of the enemy suffered from our cavalry and our infantry and artillery fire. We had to get back to the walls under a heavy fire from their loopholes, and our losses, in officers more especially, were heavy." It appears, however, that the enemy had abandoned this suburban village on the next day, leaving the east face of the city free. One of the wounded, Major Vandeleur, is since dead.

With regard to the progress of the Quetta relieving force, under General Phayre, approaching Candahar from the south, we learn that, on Friday last week, General Phayre was at the Chaman fort, on the west side of the Khojak Pass, while General Wilkinson, with the cavalry brigade, was on the east side, at Killa Abdullah Khan. Their rear communications, in Pishin, were threatened by a large hostile gathering of local tribes on the Toba mountains. This is the locality of which we give an Illustration, in the present number of our Journal, from the Sketch furnished by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph. It is reported that an advanced detachment of Ayoub Khan's army is still holding the position of Takht-i-Pul, thirty miles from Candahar, and that General Phayre will have to force that position.

The official liquidators of the Old West of England and South Wales District Bank have issued a circular to the shareholders, inclosing the accounts up to June 30, and they state that, taking into account the receipts from calls, they have reasonable hope that there will be sufficient to meet the remaining liabilities without reverting to the collection of the balance of the £4 call. They further state that a considerable saving has been effected by seven eighths of the creditors having waived their claim to interest upon receiving immediate payment of their claims.

Most of the classes of the St. John Ambulance Association are closed for the summer recess, but already active preparations are being made at many places for the ensuing autumn and winter session, and the formation of numerous new centres is being arranged. During the past year 4068 certificates for first aid to the injured have been awarded to pupils at the centres; 1314 certificates to detached male and female classes (held pending the formation of centres); in addition to the bestowal of 327 vellum certificates for the second or higher course. These numbers represent only the successful candidates, and, therefore, only a small number of those actually receiving instruction, about a third; the remainder either failing to pass the required text, or being prevented attending the examination. The Handbook for the pupils by the late Dr. Shepperd (killed at Isandhlwana), 20,000 copies of which have been sold without a single advertisement, is being revised prior to the issue of a second edition. As an instance of the wonderful popularity of this movement, it may be mentioned that though only established by the Order of St. John in 1877, its area of operation has been more than quadrupled every successive year, and that continued applications for its extension are received from not only all parts of the United Kingdom, but even from the Colonies and America.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William on Wednesday issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the German Army. His Majesty recalls the events which happened ten years ago, the great deeds of the German Army and the victory of Sedan. The Emperor expresses once more his most profound thanks and warmest acknowledgments to the Army, and hopes that it may continue to be a model of the fulfilment of all calls of honour and duty, maintaining the strictest discipline, and never relaxing in diligently training for war. "Then," continues his Majesty, "in future times of difficulty and gravity, from which may God long continue to preserve us, the Army will ever be the firm guardian of the Fatherland."

The Crown Prince, it is stated, has met with an enthusiastic reception in South Germany, where he has been making a tour of military inspection.

The Emperor has, by a Cabinet order, appointed Oct. 15 next as the date for the formal consecration and opening of Cologne Cathedral. His Majesty and most of the members of his house, together with other distinguished persons, will be present.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin early yesterday week.

A declaration has been published at Berlin, signed by twenty-eight members of the German Parliament or Prussian Diet, announcing their secession from the ranks of the National Liberal Party. They declare their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, and to adhere to the principles of freedom of commerce and reform of the Imperial system of taxation, rejecting unnecessary burdens and indirect taxes, especially those which press heavily upon the poorer classes. They also insist upon ecclesiastical and religious freedom being guaranteed by independent State legislation, protecting the inalienable rights of the State.

HOLLAND.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on Tuesday safely delivered of a daughter. According to a bulletin issued in the evening the Queen and infant Princess were doing well. The Princess receives the names of Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria. Much enthusiasm was displayed at the Hague, and the town is gaily decorated. The Hotel de Ville and other houses were illuminated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received on Thursday week in private audience the Japanese Envoy, who presented his credentials to his Majesty. In the speech which he addressed to the Emperor, the Envoy conveyed the congratulations of the Emperor and Empress of Japan on the occasion of the betrothal of the Crown Prince Rudolph. At the same time he presented to his Majesty the Japanese Order of Chrysantheme, which is only conferred on Sovereigns. The Emperor, who expressed himself charmed with this mark of esteem on the part of the Mikado, charged the Envoy to convey his best thanks to his Sovereign.

The Emperor, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Olmütz on Sunday afternoon on his way to Galicia, to attend the army manœuvres. His Majesty met with a very enthusiastic reception.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Tsarskoe Selo on Sunday evening for Livadia. He passed through Moscow on Monday.

The retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the Guards is officially announced.

A Madrid telegram states that the Copyright Treaty between Great Britain and Spain has been prolonged.

Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck has given £4000 to the International Hospital at Naples, to enable the committee to obtain premises of their own.

The ladies' singing professorship at the Brussels Conservatoire has been offered to and accepted by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

We are requested to state that the publication of the *Levant Herald* has recommenced under the title of the *Constantinople Messenger*.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, chairman of the English executive committee of the International Literary Association, states that the third congress of the association will hold its sittings in Lisbon from the 20th to the 29th of this month.

Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless by a hurricane which occurred at Jamaica on the night of the 18th ult. The crops, fruit-trees, and farm produce have, for the greater part, been destroyed. Famine is stated to be imminent, and help is required for the thousands who are starving.

The conference on International Law at Berne was closed yesterday week, after papers had been read on Limited Partnership by Mr. Jenkins, on the Marriage Laws by Mr. Alexander, and on the Testamentary Laws and Matrimonial Rights by Mr. Tristram, all of London.

The trial of Cordigliani for the recent outrage in the Italian Parliament was concluded last week. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of the State institutions, and to five years' imprisonment for attempting to wound. He has, moreover, to pay a fine of 2000 lire.

The Admiralty having directed Amsterdam Island to be searched, in consequence of the belief that the crew and passengers of a missing vessel might be found there, her Majesty's ship Raleigh arrived there on May 27. A boat, hut, and signs of recent habitation were discovered, with French and English names carved on rocks, and a flagstaff. These indications are, however, conjectured to be merely the traces of fishermen, who are supposed periodically to visit the island.

The ship Scottish Prince, 895 tons, Captain G. Scale, owned by Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., of London, was dispatched from Plymouth on Thursday, the 26th ult., by the company's agents, Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co., for Rockhampton, Queensland, with emigrants. She takes 30 married couples, 87 single men, 94 single women, 18 boys, 15 girls, and 10 infants—in all, 248 souls. Of these, 156 are Irish, 125 English, and 3 Scotch.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June last.

The conference of members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held last week at Düsseldorf, and the reception given them by the local authorities was very cordial. The President of the Institute, in his opening address, pointed out the immense advantages which had been gained both in labour and cost by the improvements lately introduced in the methods of dealing with iron, and expressed an opinion that still further advances would certainly be made, which would extend the usefulness of the metal. The programme of the Conference included the inspection of the processes adopted at the principal works in the neighbourhood of Düsseldorf. Last Saturday the members of the institute took their excursion up the Rhine to Coblenz. At Coblenz the Royal Palace was visited, the Empress having given special orders that the members should be shown over the rooms and grounds.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The "coming of age" of the Volunteer force of the United Kingdom was celebrated on Knavesmire-common, York, on Saturday, by a review, in which 10,000 volunteers participated. At the close of the review, which was a great success, Major-General Willis, C.B., who was in command, spoke highly of the conduct of the force, and pointed out certain respects in which he thought its efficiency might be improved. In consequence of the heat numbers of men had to fall out of the ranks.

Numerous competitors attended the annual prize meeting of the 1st Sussex, which was held last week in Shepcote Valley. There was good shooting on the whole, notwithstanding a treacherous wind prevailed. The Battalion Cup was won by Private Sparshott, with 80 points at the Queen's ranges, first stage, Lieutenant Livesey being beaten by one point, as he made an outer only with his last shot.

Last Saturday the silver challenge trophy, value fifty guineas, presented by Mr. J. Holms, M.P., to the Volunteers of the Tower Hamlets and the Essex Corps in the vicinity, was contested at the Woodford ranges. The three regiments entitled to compete were the 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets and the 4th Essex, each of which was represented by ten men, the ranges, &c., being, as in previous years, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, Wimbledon targets and scoring. The cup was won again by the 1st Tower Hamlets with 695 points, the 4th Essex were second with 661, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets third with 608.

The annual competitions for the prizes presented by the Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors, Joiners, Salters, Grocers, Sadlers, Fishmongers, the Ward of Farringdon Without, and others, to the 2nd London Volunteer Rifle Regiment, were brought to a close last week at the Rainham Ranges. The weather was fine, and the arrangements, carried out by Captain Thimm, executive officer, excellent. In the first competition, at 200 and 400 yards, seven shots at each, points for drill being added to the shooting score, the principal prizes were awarded to Sergeant Cuttriss, Captain Prichard, Private E. Houghton, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, and Private Richardson. The Battalion Challenge Clock was finally won by B (Captain Greene's) Company, and the Challenge Cups were won as follows:—Mrs. Rimington's Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant Cuttriss; Company of Salters' Challenge Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Private Richardson; Merchant Taylors' Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant W. White; Company of Joiners' Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant Cuttriss.

A rifle contest, for prizes of the total value of several hundred pounds, presented by the Prince of Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Lord Colville of Culross, and others, was begun on Monday at the Park ranges, Tottenham, among the members of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Colonel, and was resumed and concluded on Tuesday. A better day for firing with the Snider could hardly have been desired. There was just sufficient wind to carry off the smoke at the firing-point, and the almost total absence of sun gave competitors a chance which is seldom experienced. As a result, the practice was exceedingly good, and fully sustained the reputation of the ancient regiment. Upwards of one hundred members competed, under the command of Captain Jones, and the general arrangements were well carried out by Sergeant J. A. M'Kenzie, hon. sec. of the Shooting Committee. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize, to which were added two others presented by the Court of Assistants of the Company, was shot for at 500 and 600 yards, ten rounds at each range, "class," not Wimbledon, targets and scoring. The highest possible was, therefore, 80 points. Taking the first eight, at the first distance, three made 36 out of a possible 40 (Private Chantler, Drill-Sergeant Pash, and Private Munn), one (Private T. Quarm) 37, and one (Sergeant J. A. M'Kenzie) 35. At 600 yards, Private Chantler added a 33, bringing his total to 69, which won him the first prize of £15. Private Quarm got on altogether 67, and took second prize; and Drill-Instructor Pash finished with 29 (total 65), winning third prize. The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's prize of ten guineas, and two others, presented by the Fitzroy Lodge and the Veteran Company, were also contested. The prizes were awarded to Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Wace, Private C. E. Lewis, and Corporal E. S. Roberts. The Non-commissioned Officers' Prizes, open only to those who had never won a prize in the regiment, were won as follows:—Private Groundwater, Private Marshall, Private J. H. Ellis, Sergeant Raftery, Private Sandell, Private Santer, Private J. S. M'Kenzie, Captain Durrant, and Corporal Port. The prize presented by the vice-president (Lord Colville of Culross) to the marksmen of the past and current year, was gained by Sergeant J. M. Wace; but, having won a prize of greater value on the previous day, he relinquished it to Corporal Roberts. For the Prince of Wales's Prize upwards of ninety competitors entered, each firing seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, as in the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. After some shooting of great merit the highest aggregate proved to be that of Sergeant Williams. Having won the prize of last year, he was by the rules of the competition debarred from taking it again, and will receive instead the oil-painting, value twenty guineas. The prize itself goes to the next highest—Corporal Matthews.

The annual competition between teams of twenty Volunteers representing the counties of Devon and Somerset was shot at the Clyst range, Exeter. The competitors fired seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the Snider rifle. The Devonshire men led at each distance, and finished with a total of 1613 points, giving the very fine average with the Snider of over 80 points per man. The Somerset team concluded with a total of 1474, giving an average of 74 points. Devon thus won by 139 points. There were prizes for the highest individual scores in the match irrespective of the teams to which they belonged, and the winners were, £5, Serjeant Bolt, Cullompton; £3, Sergeant Gratwicke, Exeter; £2 10s., Corporal Wakelin, Exeter; £2, Colour-Sergeant Young, Bath; £1 10s. each, Major Pearse, Hatherleigh; Private Goodridge, Totnes, and Sergeant Howell, Williton; £1 each, Captain Fulford, Exeter; Sergeant Tucker, Totnes, and Private Higgins, Glastonbury.

The large scale Map of Afghanistan, of which a second edition has just been issued by Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing-cross, will be of much service at the present military and political crisis. It shows the existing British frontiers, the new railway from the Indus to Sibi, on the route to Quetta and Candahar, and the lines of advance taken by the army of Ayoub Khan, from Herat, and by the forces destined to relieve Candahar, from Cabul and Quetta, respectively commanded by General Sir F. Roberts and General Phayre. The mountain ranges, plains, valleys, and rivers of that rugged country are traced with geographical accuracy, and brought out in almost picturesque relief. Mr. Stanford has also published a smaller and cheaper map of Afghanistan and the adjacent countries.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boyd, Canon, Vicar of Arncliffe, to be Archdeacon of Craven.
Daubeny, John; Rector of Catsfield.
Fowell, R. G.; Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society for the South-Western District of England.
Johnston, J. F.; Rector of Wasing.
Powell, William Bassett; Curate of Claverdon and Norton Lindsey.
Ratcliffe, C. B.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Weymouth.
Richards, George; Rector of Marlingford, Norfolk.
Vawdrey, Daniel; Rector of Arely Kings.
Wade-Dalton, G. Frederick; Vicar of Coverham and Horsehouse, Bedale.
Warwick, A. J.; Curate of St. John-in-Bedwardine, Worcester.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Oxford has arrived at the Esplanade, West Cliff, Whitby, for the season.

An anonymous donor has contributed £500 towards the St. Alphege, Southwark, Church Building Fund.

It is stated that the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has given £1000 towards the endowment fund of the Bishopric of Newcastle.

A new church has been erected at Hallam Fields, in the vicinity of Ilkeston, by Messrs. J. and G. Crompton, the bankers and ironmasters. The dedication service was held on Tuesday week. The church is intended for the use of the workmen in the employ of the Stanton Iron Company.

The Rev. J. Rathbone Ellis, Rector of Westerdale, in the county of York, has given to his parish church a stained-glass east window (the work of Messrs. Powell), devoted to an illustration of the Crucifixion, after the Gospel of St. John, as a memorial to his late wife and daughter.

The annual reports of the Diocesan Inspectors for Essex have been presented to the Bishop of St. Albans. These reports show that in the past year 430 schools were inspected in 333 parishes. The number of scholars on the books was 52,195. In the Sunday Schools there were 2610 teachers and 30,050 scholars. All these figures show an increase upon last year. The night schools examined, however, are only 43, with 895 scholars, as against 63, with 1359 scholars in 1879.

Kirkdale church, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom—dating as it does from Saxon times—is about to undergo partial restoration, the authorities of the University of Oxford, who are the patrons and rectors of the living, having determined on restoring and repairing the chancel. Mr. S. Crowther, of Manchester, is the architect for the new work, and Mr. Foggett, of the same place, the contractor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his Triennial Charge at Croydon on Tuesday, and referred with considerable satisfaction to the rapidly growing relations between the Established English Church and Christian communities abroad. In alluding to the passing of the Burials Bill, he expressed an opinion that the clergy would soon recover from any soreness of feeling which the late controversy had occasioned, and act in a liberal spirit towards Dissenters. With respect to the Public Worship Regulations Act, he claimed that it had been a decided success, as it had been authoritatively settled that points of difference with respect to the conduct of Church services should be determined by the Bishop.

At a meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Church Extension Society at Ulverston on Monday the Bishop of Carlisle, who presided, deprecated the despondent view taken by many as to the position of the Church of England. He remarked that it would not benefit her or be making any better preparation for her future to lose heart, at all events at the present stage of proceedings. There were many events now occurring which might have a tendency to make persons downhearted with regard to her future position. He did not wonder at their despondency, and was not surprised that what had taken place with regard to the Burials Bill should have filled many people with gloomy views as to the future of the Church. But there was a brighter side to look at, and he thought it was better to look at that side. It seemed to him that any legislation of the kind he had mentioned would be but as dust in the balance compared with the vast power which the Church of England had if she would only exercise it with unanimity and effect. The true method of defending the Church was in making the parochial system thoroughly efficient; and should the question of the maintenance of the Church ever come to the fore, as probably it would, he doubted whether the people of England would be so exceedingly blind to their own spiritual interests as to accept the proposal to destroy that Church which had been built up with so much pains and so marvellously blessed by Almighty God, and of which he believed an immense majority were exceedingly proud.

A new Jewish synagogue has been opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Rev. Dr. Adler, of London, who preached the inaugural sermon. The building cost upwards of £5000, and will accommodate nearly 700 persons.

A meeting of the congregation of Myrtle-street Baptist chapel, Liverpool, was convened on Monday night to hear a statement from Mr Hugh Stowell Brown as to his resignation, which he requested might take effect in March next. Mr. Brown has been the minister of the Myrtle-street congregation for thirty-three years. He states that he does not intend to leave Liverpool, but to devote himself to Evangelistic work. A resolution regretting the announcement was passed unanimously.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The result of the Oxford local examinations, which took place in June last, has been issued by the secretary to the delegacy, the Rev. S. Edwards. There were 2119 pupils examined at the various centres, and 1321 passed. Of the senior candidates 675 were examined; 292 were boys and 383 were girls. Of these 200 boys and 217 girls passed. Of the juniors 1444 were examined, 1100 of whom were boys and 344 girls. Of these numbers 709 boys and 195 girls passed. Mr. R. S. Long, of the Liverpool Institute, was first in order of merit. In the junior department Liverpool again occupies the first place, the list being headed by A. L. Humphries, of the Liverpool College. Eleven candidates amongst the seniors have shown sufficient merit to be excused from the responsions examination of the University of Oxford, and five ladies have shown sufficient merit to be excused from the first examination of women over eighteen years of age.

The ladies have done well in the First B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. In the French two of them stand alone in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class; while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in Mathematics. A student from Newnham has taken honours in botany and chemistry. Nine students went up from Bedford College for the examinations, and all of them passed, eight in the first division. In the Honours-list of the same University seven women passed—four of these being students at Bedford College.

The Bishop of Lincoln has bought the old County Hospital of Lincoln for the purposes of the Chancellor's Theological Schools, and the premises are being adapted to their new destination. This adaptation, together with the furnishing of the students' rooms, &c., has demanded an outlay of £3000. Half of this, through careful husbanding of the resources of the college, is already in hand, and it is hoped that the remaining moiety may be raised before the opening day, Oct. 1. A correspondent suggests that donations may find a suitable object in the completion of the college of which the Bishop of Lincoln is the virtual founder, and to which he has already contributed no less than between £7000 and £8000. Any such contributions sent to the Rev. Jacob Clements, Sub-Dean of Lincoln, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Mr. E. A. Smedley, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Bishop Auckland Grammar School, vacant by the preferment of Mr. J. S. Cooper to the Head Mastership of Cartmel Grammar School.

Mr. J. D. Binney, B.A., Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Fifteenth Wrangler, and Second Class Classical Tripos 1879, has been appointed to a mathematical mastership at the Hereford Cathedral School.

The Rev. Arthur Temperley, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, for the last five years mathematical master of Hereford Cathedral Grammar School, and Curate of St. Nicholas, in that city, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to the head mastership of the De Aston Grammar School, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

As was stated in our last issue, the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its annual meeting at Swansea on Wednesday week, under the presidency of Dr. Ramsay, the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The subject of the president's address was the recurrence of certain geological phenomena, his object being to show that all known geological formations have been produced under physical ciscumstances closely resembling, if not identical with, those with which we are now more or less familiar. Through the various geological epochs he traced this identity of operations in respect to the metamorphism of rocks, the products of volcanoes, the upheaving and denudation of mountain chains, the deposit of great inland areas of salt, the recurrence of fresh-water conditions in lakes and estuaries, and glacial influences. His conclusion was that from the Laurentian epoch down to the present day all the physical events in the history of the earth have varied neither in kind nor in intensity from those of which we now have experience.

All the sections, except the Mechanical, were opened on Thursday. In the Economic Science Section a prolonged discussion took place on a report made by the committee as to inspectors of elementary schools. The committee recommended that inspectors should be subjected to tests of fitness to examine scholars in the scientific subjects embraced in the code, and that qualified elementary teachers should be eligible for inspectorships. The committee was reappointed and enlarged, and was directed further to investigate the subject and report. In the Geological Section, Dr. H. C. Sorby dealt with the comparative structure of artificial slags and erupted or volcanic rocks; Mr. Rudler delivered an address in the department of Anthropology; in the Geographical Section General Defroy dealt with the Geography of North and Central America, British Columbia, and Canada, and explorations in the East and in Africa; and Professor Gryll Adams in the Mathematical and Physical Section an address on the facts in the border-land between chemistry and physics.

Papers were read and discussions took place on various subjects at the sectional meetings on Friday. Sir Richard Temple gave an address on the road from the Indus to Candahar, pointing out the physical advantages of Candahar, and expressing confidence in General Roberts's ability to overcome all obstacles and reduce the tribes to order. Mr. Balfour gave an address on questions connected with the Darwinian theory of development; Professor Rolleston read a paper on the structure of ancient barrows, and Mr. Plunkett read a paper on an ancient settlement found beneath the Bohoe bog, Fermanagh. In the Geological Department papers were read by Mr. De Rance and Professor Boyd Dawkins. In the Economic Science Section there was a discussion on the systems of teaching the deaf to speak. In the evening Professor Dawkins gave a lecture on Primeval Man.

Only two sections—the Mechanical and the Mathematical Sections—met on Saturday. There were numerous excursions, and at Gower a supposed tumulus was opened under the direction of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P. The supposed tumulus, however, was a blank draw. It was not a place of sepulture, but simply a gravel and boulder heap, thought to have been accumulated by the action of two small streams which met there. One party of excursionists visited the dockyard of Pembroke, and lunched on board the Great Eastern. At St. David's the Dean met his visitors, and conducted them over the cathedral. Mr. Seebohn gave a lecture in the music-hall on "The North-East Passage."

The sections were more than usually well attended on Monday. The Economic Section opened under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady, in the temporary absence of Mr. George Woodyatt Hastings, M.P., who, however, was able to be present later in the day, when he gave an address on the value of statistics. A cordial vote of thanks to the president was passed, after which a discussion took place on a paper read by Sir Antonio Brady, in the absence of the writer, Mr. G. Baden Powell, the subject matter being the lessons taught by protection in the United States. It was pointed out that protection had hampered American national prosperity, and had prevented the due setting up of native manufactures. The protective system would be doomed when the nation had been driven to a just appreciation of its economic position and a due regard to the recorded experiences of other communities. In the discussion which followed the whole question of free trade and protection was opened; but, with the exception of a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Baden Powell, no formal motion was made. Mr. F. N. Newcombe then read a paper on diminishing annuities. In the Mathematical Section, Mr. J. Shoolbred brought up the report of the Committee on Tidal Observations in the English Channel, Mr. Bottomley the report of the Committee for Making Experiments on the Elasticity of Wires, and Mr. Gill the report of the Committee on Pendulums. The Hon. F. A. Russell read a paper on the "Absorption of Radiant Heat by Films of Water," Mr. Courtenay Fox a paper on "Some Laws which Regulate the Succession of Temperature and Rainfall in the Climate of London." In the Geographical Section, presided over by General Thullier, Lieutenant R. Ivens, a member of the Portuguese expedition party to West Central Africa, gave the results of the expedition, which was carried out at the expense of the Portuguese Government; and Mr. Laurence Oliphant read a paper describing his travels east of the Jordan, where he went for the purpose of surveying a road for a proposed line of railway to the valley of that river. Professor J. Prestwich read a paper on the geological evidence of the submergence of the south-west of Europe during the early human period. A long discussion took place on the theory he suggested, but the opinion of the section was against any sudden wide sweeping submergence. Mr. Ernest Benedict, in the Mechanical Section, read a paper showing the feasibility of constructing a Channel tunnel, and the president (Mr. Abernethy) expressed himself favourably towards the boring experiments now being carried on at Dover.

At the general meeting of the Council held at three o'clock on Monday, presided over by Professor Ramsay, it was resolved, on the motion of the Lord Mayor of York, seconded by Mr. Abernethy, that the next meeting of the association shall be held at York. On the motion of Professor Williamson, seconded by Mr. Francis Galton, Sir John Lubbock was elected president for 1881-2. The nomination was most cordially received by the meeting. The presidents of sections elected were the Archbishop of York, Sir William Thompson, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir William Armstrong, Professors Williamson, Owen, and Ramsay, all of whom, with the exception of the Archbishop, have filled the presidential chair. It was announced that the lecturers will be Professors Huxley, Tyndal, and Spottiswoode. Next year the association will hold its fiftieth meeting, and it is intended to celebrate it as brilliantly as possible. The officers, local and general, having been elected, the next business was to select the place of meeting for 1882. Southampton, Southport, Nottingham, and Leicester had sent deputations inviting the association to meet in their respective towns; but Southampton was ultimately chosen by twenty-seven votes to twenty-two for Southport.

One of the most attractive evenings yet held was that at which Mr. Francis Galton on Monday gave his lecture on the subject of Mental Imagery, upon which he has written in the *Fortnightly* current number. It was illustrated by pictures thrown on the screen by the oxyhydrogen light. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

On Tuesday a paper by Miss Buckland on Surgery and Superstition was read in the anthropological department of Biology. In the Geographical Section, Lieutenant Temple read a paper on the North-East Passage by Professor Nordenskjöld. Mr. H. W. Bates read a paper consisting of passages from correspondence sent home by Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, now engaged in military duty in Afghanistan. Professor Rolleston read a paper on The Crania of Bushmen, in which he claimed a higher intellectual condition for this race than has usually been attributed to them. Mr. Westgarth discoursed on the question, "What is capital?" Professor Sclater opened the biological section with an exhibition of some zoological results of the voyage of the Challenger. The loading of ships, steering of screw-steamers, an improved sounding-machine, and the incrustation of steam-boilers occupy the attention of the mechanical section. Papers were also read in the geological and chemical sections. In the evening the Red Lion Club dinner was held at the Reception-Room Refreshment-rooms. The Association soirée was held at a later hour in the large pavilion at the Burrows recently erected for an Eisteddfod. The hall was lit with the electric light. The entertainment included the lighting of a huge bonfire in an adjoining piece of ground and its speedy extinction by a chemical fire-engine extincteur, and the exhibition of the Shakespeare light, specimens of the tin-plate, copper, and spelter manufacture of Swansea, and the ordinary attractions of scientific meetings. Two popular local artistes, Miss Woolley and Miss Williams, and the Swansea Choral Society, provided excellent musical fare, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a dance.

Excursions were arranged to various places, and all the industrial establishments of importance (and they abound in the district) were thrown open to the visitors. Conversaziones, luncheons, dinners, receptions, and all the other usual palliatives to the hard work of the sections, were provided.

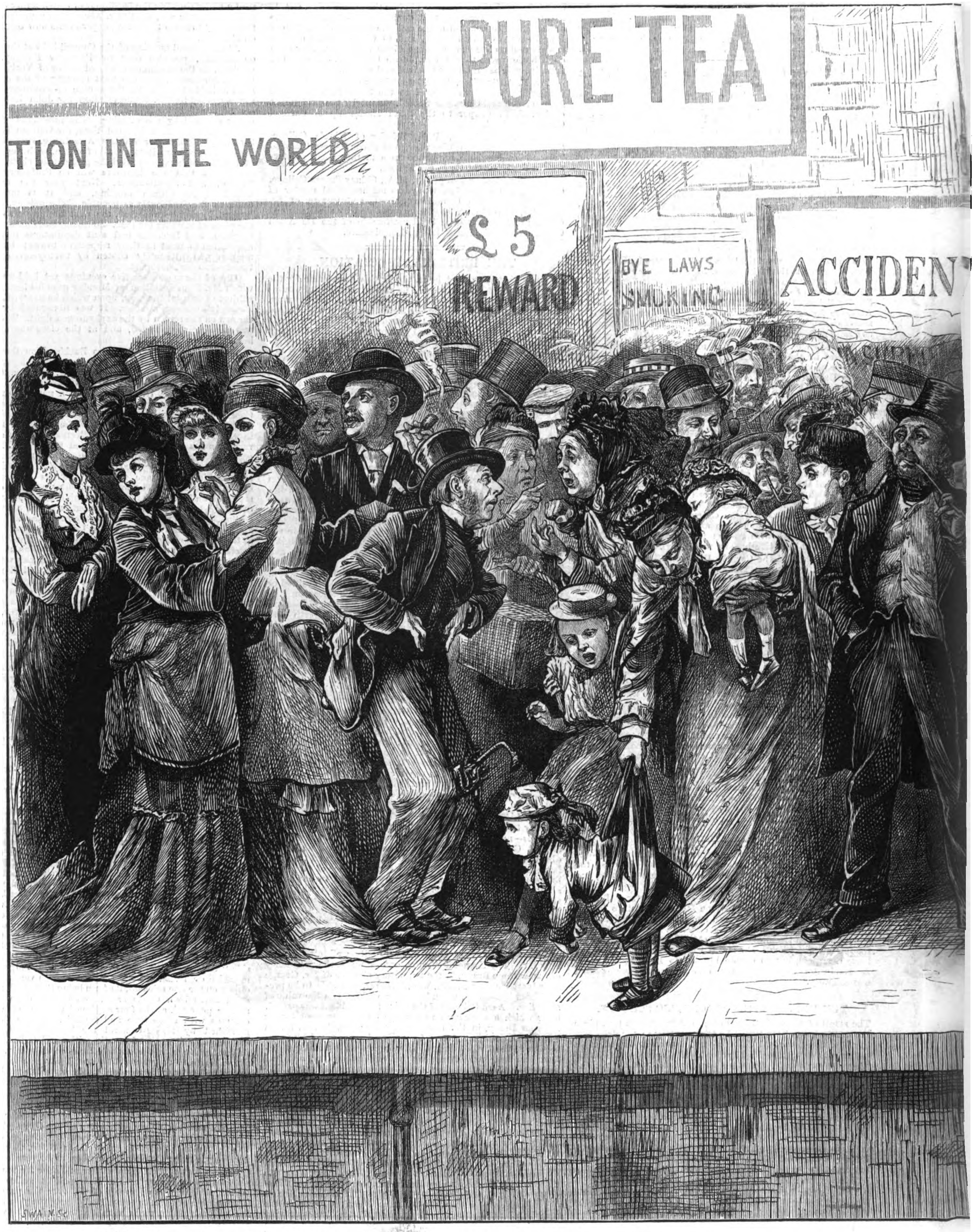
AN ENGLISH BENEFACTOR OF BOULOGNE.

The late Mr. H. M. Merridew, an English bookseller and owner of a popular reading-room and library in the Rue de l'Ecu, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, during a quarter of a century past, earned the gratitude of his French neighbours by many works of social beneficence among them. Especially, during the German war, his incessant devotion to the care of sick and wounded French soldiers, at the sacrifice of his private interests, and to the risk of his health and personal safety, won high public admiration. His death, on April 16, last year, was greatly lamented by his fellow-townsmen. Many hundreds of them, rich and poor, followed his body to the grave, where a Senator of France, M. Huguet, pronounced an eloquent and well-merited eulogy of the deceased. A monument in the Boulogne public Cemetery was provided by the contributions of French subscribers alone. It is believed that, until the present year, only two public monuments existed in France, erected by French citizens to an Englishman, one at Boulogne to the memory of Jenner, and one at Cannes to Lord Brougham. The one recently erected bears the following inscriptions: "Henry Melville Merridew" "Les habitants de Boulogne reconnaissants," and on the reverse side, "Terrain concédé par la Ville à titre d'hommage public à la mémoire de H. M. Merridew." It looks a very conspicuous object on the site selected, its form being that of a large obelisk surmounted by a Celtic cross, and resting on a handsome marble pedestal, at the four angles of which are black marble columns with white base and capitals. This notice of it is furnished by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, who was associated during several months with the late Mr. Merridew, in connection with the British Red Cross Society, to relieve the sufferers in the war of 1870 and 1871. Sir Vincent Eyre can therefore bear his personal testimony to the noble example of Mr. Merridew, and to the good deeds which he then performed.

The prospectus has been issued of the winter courses of lectures and laboratory instruction of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, to be given at the class-rooms of the institute, Cowper-street, Finsbury, during October, November, and December.

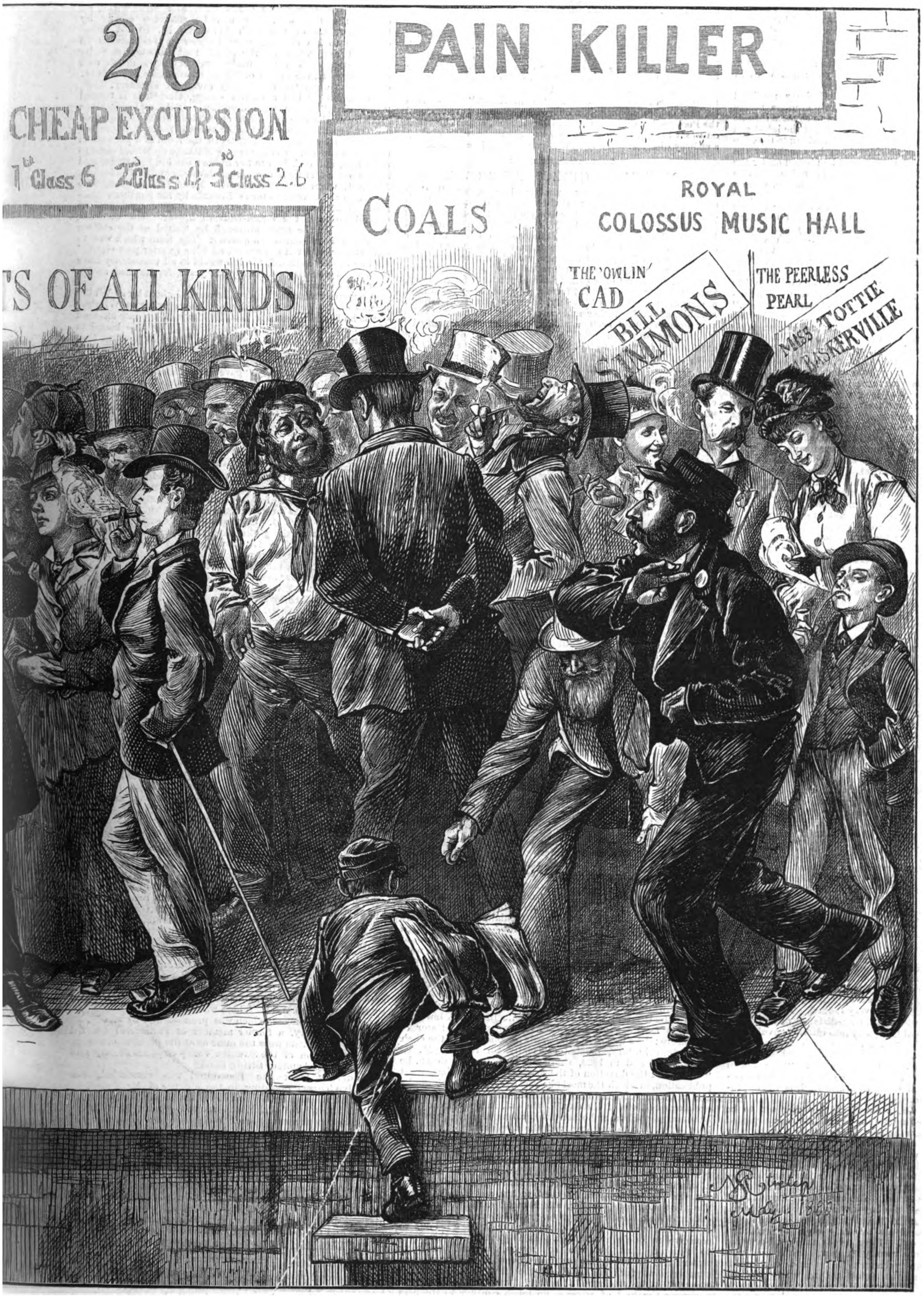
The report of the Commissioner of Police for the year 1879 shows that in December the Metropolitan police numbered 10,711, which was an increase of 234 over the previous year. The number of felonies committed during the year was 21,891, for which 11,431 persons were arrested. The loss by thefts was £101,798, of which £22,460 was recovered. The Director of Criminal Investigations reports that photography and engraving have been extensively used in the tracing of criminals, with most satisfactory results. Amongst the more painfully suggestive items of information contained in Sir E. Y. W. Henderson's valuable report is a statement to the effect that "forty-three bodies of persons unknown, found dead or drowned, were photographed, but had not been identified."

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WAITING FOR THE EXCURSIO

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TRAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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WAITING FOR THE EXCURSION-TRAIN.

On the departure platform of a suburban branch of the Great West-Eastern Railway—that name will serve to prevent our readers knowing which way it runs—five hundred Londoners, men, women, and children, are crowding for a scramble into the second and third class carriages. They all want to make a holiday of it—Bank Holiday it is, to be sure—at the seaside Paradise of sand and pebbles, of salt breezes and slow-lapping waves, of cockles, prawns, and other marine delights, with the contemplation of the mighty shallow, if it affords no bathing or boating. All this, or even less than this, will be felt a refreshing change from the routine of daily life and work in the neighbourhood of Goswell-street.

Various characters and conditions of Cockney mankind here jostle one another during ten or twenty minutes before the enormously long train is ready for them to squeeze into its series of boxes-upon-wheels. There, standing at the left-hand corner, are the timid young ladies anxiously looking to the edge of the platform, lest their flowing skirts be caught by the approaching vehicles, or lest they should be pushed off by the rude and hasty throng of people behind. There is sometimes actual danger to the weaker persons in this situation, when a sudden rush is made to the carriage doors. Last Monday, we observe, at the Elephant and Castle Station, a man was thrown down and crushed to death beneath the wheels of the train. In the group here delineated, we see how these young women are perilously thrust forward by a tall ruffian with a short pipe and a stick, who ought instantly to be called to order. Everybody coming alone to the railway seems to think only of himself, and means to get in first, utterly heedless of the safety or comfort of other travellers. "This also is an iniquity" to be checked by the police; but what police have we at a railway station? "They manage these things better in France."

Not less helpless, in case of a sudden rush, would be that bewildered gentleman who has stuck his umbrella between his legs—the very thing to trip him up and cast him down headlong—while he gropes with both hands for his lost railway ticket in his waistcoat-pockets. Taking the next occupants of front standing-room, our apprehensions cannot fail to be excited for the possible fate of three little children—a rather big baby in arms (but out of long clothes), a boy of three years, who stares at the distant train, and wants to go himself and fetch it, and his elder sister, who screams with terror at his attempt to break loose and meet his destruction. We sympathise with their troubled mother; but she has not been prudent in bringing them without another female guardian. Where is her husband? Surely not the perplexed individual who has mislaid the railway ticket. Yet it may be so; and then we are very sorry indeed to think of all that may befall the party this day, before they can return home.

An angry dispute is going on just behind; the middle-aged woman in the demonstrative bonnet has a difference of opinion, which requires some manual gesticulation in aid of a scolding or crying voice, with the grim possessor of a square basket. They are probably sisters-in-law, and are going to spend a happy day together. Next these appear, in snug indifference to the alarms and quarrels of their neighbours, two or three unencumbered single men, consuming their portion of tobacco, the fumes of which seem to annoy the young lady in the sealskin hat. One of them is a fat-faced German; his companion is assuredly a Jew, though only his nose be visible at this moment. Soldiers, who always behave well on these occasions, show their firmly-set faces, effective moustaches, and jaunty little caps tilted over the right eyebrow, in rear line of the centre. On the wall at their back, along with huge placards of the sale of "Pure Tea," and those which announce the fares for this cheap trip by rail, are the by-laws that forbid smoking at the station. *Le leggi son; ma chi pon man ad esse?* Nobody is minded even to earn the £5 reward by turning public prosecutor, on a general holiday, for such a matter as that. Almost sublime is the secure attitude of the free-born Briton, the middle figure of the whole front row, standing with his legs wide apart, and his right hand rattling twelve shillings in his trousers' pocket, whilst in triumphant self-complacency puffing a long clay pipe. But how could he manage to carry it unbroken through the crowd? Here, indeed, he stands at ease, none daring to make him afraid. The youthful gent pretending to relish a twopenny cigar, and paying slight attention to the girl beside him, whom we infer to be no other than his sister, is not nearly so well *au fait* of the accomplishment that he is proud to display.

A few patient, quiet, thoughtful faces are discerned in the mixed throng of waiting passengers, as that of the placid old woman, nearly eighty years of age, who should have her son and daughter with her; and that of an American traveller, we guess, with bearded chin and clean-shaven upper lip, shrewdly observing the ways of us Britishers, and our manners to each other, of which he will form his own judgment. Not so considerate or dignified are the characters of what he might call a "rowdy lot;" the biggest man of whom, having his back towards us, engaged in a regular chaffing-match with a sturdy sailor, does not, indeed, show us his countenance. His present exercise of wit and humour, at the sailor's expense, may be, in the estimation of his laughing comrades, uncommonly droll and clever; but, if we apprehend the quality of their taste, it is not likely to be very refined. The ladies, it is to be hoped, are not within hearing-distance of the jokes that have almost put one of this party into idiotic convulsions; while it would be hard to find a more depraved visage than that of the other, the man in the white hat with black band, regaling himself with the same detestable fun. "The 'Owlin Cad," which must be the title of some comic song, or an impersonation at the Royal Colossus Music Hall, is the appropriate mural legend overhead.

There remain, however, a couple of the fair sex to be noticed, who make some pretensions to gentility, accompanied by a "swell" of a certain degree; not precisely a gentleman, but one with money to spend. They cherish a high sense of their social superiority, which ought to offend no one, for they intend to "keep theirselves to theirselves," in the language of one of their humbler fellow-creatures. We have now arrived at the right-hand extremity of the line of characteristic figures drawn by our observant Artist. The exquisitely scornful and contemptuous air of the little boy—who must be the original Bailey, junior, of "Martin Chuzzlewit," just emancipated from Mrs. Todgers—and his masterly style of smoking, cannot fail to be admired. Here comes the good-natured railway porter, a fine manly fellow, with first-rate whiskers, in the green velveteen jacket and cap of his service, hastening along the platform to warn all the people to stand back—for now at last the train is about to draw up alongside. A brave little newspaper boy, in the employ of the right hon. gentleman the late First Lord of the Admiralty, has darted across the rails and climbed up to the platform, at some apparent risk, to sell a *Telegraph* or *Standard*, in response to the beckoning summons of an eager customer. This venturesome feat is, perhaps, too freely tolerated at some of our railway-stations. How would it be in case of a fatal slip at the instant of the train passing in? and what of the provisions of the Employers' Liability Bill? That measure has found no favour among railway directors. It is rather our concern, however, for the present, to think of the safety of passengers. Excursion-trains, with all their pleasant and salutary effects, are too often the cause of special dangers on the road, as well as at the station. "Accidents of All Kinds," which we read in large letters here on the wall, become more frequent at this holiday season. Life and limbs are precious to everyone of the persons assembled for the starting train. Let us hope the best for the journey there and back, wherever bound on the rails of the Great West-Eastern Company. If a body, with enough life in it still to feel pain, with smashed ribs, contused skull, and fractured arms or legs, were to be lying, at this hour to-morrow, in a strange hospital fifty miles from home—why, it would be small comfort, in that case, to have cut a figure on the platform like one of these. "Pain Killer," whatever it be, that is here advertised, along with coals and pure tea, and the Peerless Pearl of the Colossus Music Hall, cannot be relied on to set broken bones, or take away the hurts occasioned by a railway disaster. We trust that occasion will be spared.

MONSIEUR GUIZOT AT HOME.

Illustrious statesmen are very often human, for all their outward austerity and for all their apparent impassibility; and Madame de Witt, in her book entitled *Monsieur Guizot in Private Life*, translated by M. C. M. Simpson (Hurst and Blackett), has shown, and has done well to show, that her celebrated father, who, to judge from what is known of his public life and his public writings, would seem to have been a sort of moral hedgehog, austere as Calvin, sententious as Solomon, addicted to the principles and practice of Dr. Busby, was something very different from a living icicle—was, in fact, a charming member of society, a warm-hearted, tender, amiable, admirable father and grandfather. Of course cynics may insinuate that even a rhinoceros may occasionally be "good company" among his fellows, and occasionally exhibit some degree of playfulness and gentleness towards his own family; but M. Guizot was certainly not a rhinoceros. It is impossible almost, at the present day, to realise the effect which was likely to be produced upon certain natures and the external character which was likely to be impressed upon certain individuals by circumstances such as those under which M. Guizot was born and educated, circumstances calculated to keep down, though at the same time to intensify, whatever is soft and genial in man, and to promote the formation of a cold, hard, dogged, unsympathetic exterior.

M. Guizot was born in 1787. He belonged, both on his father's and his mother's side, to a line of persecuted Protestants, and, during the Reign of Terror, his father was among the victims of the scaffold. Moreover, though "in the month of December, 1787, a Royal edict secured to the French Protestants their elementary rights," yet "the measure was not retrospective, and the birth of M. Guizot was never legally registered." To begin life under such auspices, and to continue it under the influence of such reminiscences, leads, not unreasonably, with certain dispositions, to the adoption of a generally grave demeanour and of more than usual solemnity and earnestness in speech and action. Of M. Guizot and his manner it might, in fact, have been said, as was said of the fighting bull-terrier, whose stern, impassive behaviour offended a spectator at a dog show: "Ah, Sir, life is full of seriousness to him." From the very outset "life was full of seriousness" to M. Guizot; the memory of a father guillotined, and the constant sight of a widowed mother oppressed by her irreparable loss, might well impress upon him a precocious but life-long austerity of manner. In 1799 Madame Guizot, the mother, removed with her two children to Geneva from Nimes, for the sake of the facilities afforded in respect of schooling; and there, in 1805, François Pierre Guillaume, the future political star, completed his education "as far as an education can be finished at the age of eighteen." He then went to Paris to study law, for he was to be an advocate or barrister, as his father had been. "On Nov. 20, 1806," we are told, "he attained the age of nineteen," which seems to be a statement somewhat difficult to reconcile with the assertion with which the memoir opens—namely, that he "was born at Nimes on Oct. 4, 1787." However, in any case, he was quite nineteen at the time stated, and it is more to the point to know that, at that age and in the midst of the dissipations of Paris, "his temperament was melancholy and his will determined: he was as austere in his opinions as in his conduct." About this time he became busily engaged in literature as well as in social intercourse, which gave him the opportunity of offering "the assistance of his pen to Mdlle. de Meulan at a moment when she was overpowered with cares and sorrows." The somewhat romantic story of this chivalrous service has often been told in various forms: what is quite certain about it is that an attachment sprang up between M. Guizot and Mdlle. de Meulan, that they were married in 1812, that their wedded life, as it is presented in the memoir under consideration, is a perfect picture of conjugal affection and happiness, and that they were parted in 1827 by the hand of death, which snatched away the wife in the very act of "listening to Bossuet's sermon on the immortality of the soul" from the lips of her devoted husband.

Meanwhile M. Guizot had been steadily making his way to the front in the arena of public life. "A few days after his marriage M. Guizot was nominated Professor of Literature;" he was soon afterwards appointed "to the chair of Modern History, created especially for him by M. de Fontanes;" and in 1828, shortly after his wife's death, he "undertook the direction of the *Revue Française*, an important publication, in which the most abstract questions of philosophy and political economy were discussed, without excluding the exciting questions of the day." He had, indeed, already, by lectures, pamphlets, and other publications, made his power so keenly felt that he had incurred the displeasure of Government. He was, in fact, firmly planted upon the ladder of fame, which he was destined to ascend to the very top. But with that phase of his career we have now little to do; we are concerned chiefly with his private life—with those domestic affairs in which, as his daughter's narrative plainly shows, he revealed himself as a son, husband, father, and grandfather of the most solicitous, tender, affectionate, amiable sort, very different from the almost morose, pedantic creature the common estimate of his public character might have led one to conceive in one's own mind. It is pertinent, therefore, to remark that he was so happy, beyond ordinary experience, as to find a second wife able and worthy to console him for the loss of the first; and that he was fated to undergo a second time the anguish of outliving the best of wives. So much conjugal happiness and so much conjugal misfortune seldom falls to any man's lot. It is in the specimens which are given of M. Guizot's correspondence with those two women and with his children, from their earliest to their later years, that the largeness and the depth and the warmth of his heart are unmistakably manifested.

In 1833 M. Guizot was left a widower for the second time; and thenceforth he devoted the whole of the hours he could spare from the public service to his venerable mother, who died, during his exile, at his little house in Brompton, London, at the age of eighty-four, to his children, and to his grandchildren. And very touching it is to read the letters in which the great statesman, with the cares of an empire to occupy his mind, can condescend to take an interest in the games of a little boy and to give hints concerning defective or superfluous punctuation to a little girl. Of course, the English reader will be attracted chiefly by those portions of the book in which M. Guizot either describes to his children what he saw as Ambassador in England and what he thinks of that country and its inhabitants, or is made the subject of his children's own descriptions at the period of his flight and exile in England, consequent upon the melancholy events of February, 1848. He undoubtedly had a narrow escape, though it is termed "very easy," being thus described:—"After leaving the Ministry of the Interior, about one o'clock on Thursday, 24th (M. Odillon Barrot was just being brought thither), my father was hidden by Madame Duchâtel in the room of a portress in the Rue Vanneau. In the evening Madame de Mirbel came to fetch him, and took him to her house; she hid him there, and looked after him with unwearied devotion until Wednesday, March 1, when he left Paris with M. de Fleischmann, who took him as his valet as far as Brussels by the Northern Railroad. When there, my father was out of danger, and at Ostend he took the steam-boat to Dover. He was not recognised on the road, although he waited at the station in Paris for an hour and a quarter. The train which was to have started at seven did not set off till a quarter past eight." Had he been recognised, his life would in all probability have been shortened by just twenty-six years, for he died at his dear Val Richer in 1874.

One purely amusing incident is recorded about him. Whilst he was on his embassy in England and staying at Windsor Castle he had an adventure, like Mr. Pickwick's, which induced him to ask of the most august personage in this kingdom whether, if he ever wrote his memoirs, he might mention that he "had opened the Queen of England's door in Windsor Castle at midnight while she was going to bed;" and we are informed that her Majesty "gave me permission and laughed heartily." By-the-way, the translator seems to use the word "memoirs" as if it were always the proper equivalent for "mémoires," though it surely is not: else, a "collection of notes" is a "memoir." And that is surely not so.

THE EISTEDDFOD AT CARNARVON.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales was continued on Wednesday week at Carnarvon, under the presidency of Major Cornwallis West. There was again a large attendance. The chief honour, a prize of thirty guineas, for an English essay on the lead-mines of Denbighshire and Flintshire, was awarded to Mr. D. C. Davies, Oswestry; the Rev. Richard Roberts taking the chief prize for poetry. Other literary honours fell to Mr. Lewis Buckley and Mr. Hughes Portdinorwic. The Llanrug brass band won twenty guineas and a gold medal in their class. Miss Evans, Llanberis, was placed by Dr. Stainer first among the soprani soloists, and Mr. Sullivan, late 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, won the silver cornet offered for proficiency in playing that instrument. To Mr. Shrubsole, a Bangor amateur, were awarded eleven guineas and a medal for water-colour drawing, and Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, Castle Enamelled Slateworks, took the prize for the best workmanship in their class. The choral competition was declared void, the two choirs entered possessing insufficient merit. Captain Griffith presided at the evening concert, Madame Patey, Miss Mary Davies, Signor Foli, Messrs. James Sauvage, Eos Mollias, Ben Davies, and Lucas Williams being the principal artistes.

An audience computed at 8000 persons on Thursday occupied the pavilion of the National Eisteddfod, Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., who occupied the chair, being supported by the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, Major West, and the Mayors of Carnarvon and Denbigh. The president, in his opening address, dwelt upon the promotion of higher education in Wales, and expressed a hope that the Royal Commission—composed of men in whom Welshmen had every confidence—would result in Wales being put on an equal footing with England, Ireland, and Scotland. After a number of competitions had been disposed of, the Chair Prize, the great event of the week, was gained by the Rev. Watkin B. Josephs, Congregational minister, Colwyn Bay. The subject was an Ode (Adwl) to Athrylith (Genius); and, beside the chair, there was a further prize of £20. The adjudicators were unanimous in the award, each having sealed his one before meeting the others. The rev. gentleman (who took the bardic chair at Conway last year) was installed according to the ceremonies of the ancient bards of the Island of Britain. Clwydfardd (the oldest bard in Wales) conducted the ceremony, and delivered the first englyn. The chaired bard was invested by Mrs. A. Jones Williams. Gelli Wig and Miss Mary Davies sang "From Mighty Kings" (Handel) during the proceedings. Miss Jennie Williams, Mr. Lucas Williams, Eos Morlais, and other artists sang during the meeting, being all vociferously applauded. A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. Cornwallis West. There was a very good attendance at the evening concert, which was presided over by Mr. T. D. Love Jones-Parry, a former member of Parliament for the county. The artists were the same as at the previous concerts, with the addition of the Swansea Valley Orpheus Society and the Carnarvon Amateur String Band.

Yesterday week the Eisteddfod was concluded, Sir Llewellyn Turner presiding, in the absence of Mr. Puleston, M.P. In his address he contrasted the present condition of Ireland with that of Wales, and recommended that Irishmen should follow the example of Welshmen, and depend upon themselves instead of being led away by pernicious agitators, who caused misery and trouble to those who followed their advice. Mr. E. Edwards, of Birkenhead, won £50 for an essay on the Welsh nation; Miss Doyle was awarded the prize of £10 for the best crayon drawing; Mr. Morgan, Aberystwith, £10 for a handbook on the chemistry of common things; Miss Parry, of Birkenhead, won the prize for pianoforte playing; and Mr. Smith, of Limerick, for musical composition. A concert was held in the evening, as usual, sustained by several artistes and the Swansea Valley Choral Society.

The Eisteddfod will be held at Merthyr Tydfil next year.

The second 80-ton gun, or "Woolwich Infant," was on Saturday last successfully hoisted into the starboard turret of the Inflexible, in Portsmouth Dockyard, by means of huge shears, which had been tested up to 120 tons.

An addition to the many attractions now included in the programme of the Royal Westminster Aquarium has been furnished through the enterprise of the managing director, Captain Hobson; he having secured for this establishment the remarkably fine specimen of the ourang-outang, or "Old Man of the Woods," recently brought over to this country from Malacca.

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OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROOKE.

Brigadier-General Henry Francis Brooke, whose heroic death in the endeavour to save a brother officer occurred in the sortie from Candahar, was eldest son of the late George Augustus Frederick Brooke, Esq., of Ashbrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by Lady Arabella Hastings, his wife, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, and was grandson of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Butler. He entered the Army June 6, 1854, and attained the rank of Colonel Feb. 3, 1877. In 1855 he landed with the 48th Regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving a medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. Subsequently he served throughout the campaign in China of 1860 as A.D.C. to Sir Robert Napier, and was in the actions of Sinho and Tangku, was severely wounded at the assault of the Taku Forts, and was present at the surrender of Pekin. For these services he was given the brevet of Major, and a medal with two clasps. Eventually he was appointed Adjutant-General at Bombay with the local rank of Brigadier-General. He married, 1865, Annie Isabella, daughter of Colonel Leonard Raisbeck Christopher, and leaves a son, George Cecil.

MR. SERJEANT ARMSTRONG.

Richard Armstrong, her Majesty's first Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, one of the foremost members of the Irish Bar, and one of the ablest and most skilful of its advocates, died at his residence, 32, Stephen's-green North, Dublin, on the 26th ult., after a long illness. He was son of William Armstrong, of Roxborough, in the county of Armagh, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Stacey Atkin, of the same place, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the Irish Bar the same year. In 1854 he attained the rank of Queen's Counsel, and was made Queen's Serjeant-at-Law in 1861. In 1865 he became M.P. for Sligo, in the Liberal interest, defeating Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and sat in the House of Commons until 1868. During his practice at the Bar Serjeant Armstrong was engaged in the leading cases of his time. As a cross-examiner he was unrivalled. He married, in 1847, Miss Elizabeth Meurant, and leaves several children.

MR. RICHARDS, OF BROOKLANDS.

Evan Matthew Richards, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire, formerly M.P. for the county of Cardigan, died on the 21st ult., at his seat, Bricklands, Swansea, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Richards was twice Mayor of Swansea, and represented Cardiganshire in Parliament from 1868 to 1874. He was youngest son of the late Richard Richards, Esq., of Swansea, and was married, in 1844, to Maria, daughter of James Sloane, Esq., by whom he leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

Colonel Willoughby Crewe, of the Madras Staff Corps, on the 16th ult., in Paris. He was of a younger branch of the family now represented by Lord Crewe.

Mr. James Allan, senior partner of the firm of the Allan line of steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool, one of the four brothers who established that line.

William Ballantyne Hodgson, LL.D., of Bonaly Tower, Colinton, near Edinburgh, Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Law in the University of Edinburgh, on the 24th ult., at Brussels.

Mr. Mungo Ponton, F.R.S., Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, formerly secretary of the National Bank of Scotland. He contributed articles on photography and electric telegraphy to scientific journals.

The Rev. Dr. Wenger, an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, on the 20th ult. He was a Swiss by birth, and was for a long period a prominent missionary in Calcutta. Dr. Wenger translated portions of the Bible into the Sanscrit and Bengali languages.

The Rev. George Gill, for sixteen years Missionary to the South Sea Islands, and for nineteen years Pastor of the Westgate Congregational Church, Burnley, Lancashire, on the 19th ult., suddenly, at his residence, The Chestnuts, Hithergreen, Lewisham, aged sixty.

Captain Charles Wills Walrond, late Royal Artillery, on the 26th ult., aged forty-two. He was fourth son of the late Theodore Walrond, Esq., of Calder Park, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Holland Hastings, K.C.H.

Mr. Joshua Appleyard, J.P., at his residence, Clare Hall, Halifax, aged seventy. He was one of the directors of the London and Yorkshire Railway Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Halifax Joint-Stock Bank. For three years, 1853 to 1856, he was Mayor of the borough.

Mr. Elijah Walton, the well-known painter of landscape and mountain scenery, on the 25th ult., at his residence in Bromsgrove Lickey, near Birmingham, aged forty-seven. Mr. Walton was an art-student at eight years of age, won a prize medal for a work in oil at ten, and exhibited his first work at the Royal Academy at the age of fourteen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gershom Herrick, of Coolkirky, in the county of Cork, J.P., suddenly, on the 24th ult., at Hilton, Bridgnorth, Cheshire, aged forty-five. He was eldest son of Thomas Herrick, Esq., of Coolkirky, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wade Foot, Esq., of Springfort, and was the representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Herrick, of Shippool, in the county of Cork, a branch of Herrick of Beaumanor, in the county of Leicester, of which was the poet Herrick.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has been officially informed that the Treasury will grant a loan of £28,000, at 4 per cent, for the improvement of Galway Harbour.

Mr. Fawcett announced his intention last week in the House of Commons of carrying out an experiment of considerable interest in connection with the Post-Office Savings' Banks. In five counties in England and Wales, two counties in Scotland, and two in Ireland, forms are to be issued gratuitously divided into twelve parts. Each compartment may be filled in with a penny stamp, and when all the compartments are thus filled the form will be received as a deposit of one shilling.

Miss Fanny Butler, a distinguished student of the Henrietta-street School of Medicine for Ladies, passed her final examination at the last meeting of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and was duly licensed to practise medicine. She is now the twentieth legally-qualified lady practitioner, and is about to proceed to India as a medical missionary. At the last examination for the first M.B. degree of London University Miss Edith Shove passed in the first division. She is the enterprising young lady who applied in 1877 to the University for a degree, and so originated the movement which led to all degrees at London University being opened to women. Miss Shove is also Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Henrietta-street School.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

ORNING CHRONICLE (Quebec).—Many thanks for the poem commemorating the close of the Dominion Tourney.

MERIVALE (London).—The Pawn can move only in a straight line, except in capturing an adverse piece or Pawn, when its movement is diagonal.

B G L (Islington).—Thanks; the four-move problem is marked for insertion, and the other shall be examined and reported on shortly.

W I (Clapham).—We are obliged for the problems.

N R S.—We do not know whether the problems "Pax in bello" have been published or not, but we will endeavour to ascertain, and inform you next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1903 received from F E Purchas, B C M S, P Jones, A R (Barnesley), P S Shenele, Alfred W Hale, East Marden, Thomas Guest, and Ozokerine.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1904 received from Queen Bee, F E Purchas, E L G, Emile Frau, Pierce Jones, P S Shenele, Cant, W F Payne, G C Baxter, F O W, E F (Winchester), East Marden, Alfred W Hale, Thomas Guest, Ozokerine, E Louden, J Glossop, M H Moorhouse, and Franklin Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1905 received from H B, Julia Short, D W Kell, C C Johnson, An Old Hand, S Mellor, C T B (Manchester), T Greenbank, Hoptede de Groot, F E Purchas, Emile Frau, C Darragh, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, B C M S, J W W, A Chapman, E L G, R Gray, C Oswald, H G Richmond, Bob Latta, C S Coxe, H Barrett, P Richmond, Pierce Jones, Cosmetic, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Semaj, J S P, G L Mayne, N Warner, Kitten, Alexander, N Cator, B L Dyke, W M Curtis, Alfyn, P S Shenele, Smutch, A Kentish Man, H Blacklock, W Burr, R H Brooks, L Templeton, H Wilson, Hereward, Cant, Shadforth, Lulu, W F Payne, G T B Kyngdon, R L, John Tucker, G C Baxter, Douglas Scott, Norman Rumbelow, E F (Winchester), C Wood, W Biddle, East Marden, James Dobson, Otto Wolter, Thomas Guest, Ozokerine, Alpha, Mearsius, W R (Bangor), J Glossop, J Simpson (Edinburgh), M H Moorhouse, and Franklin Institute.

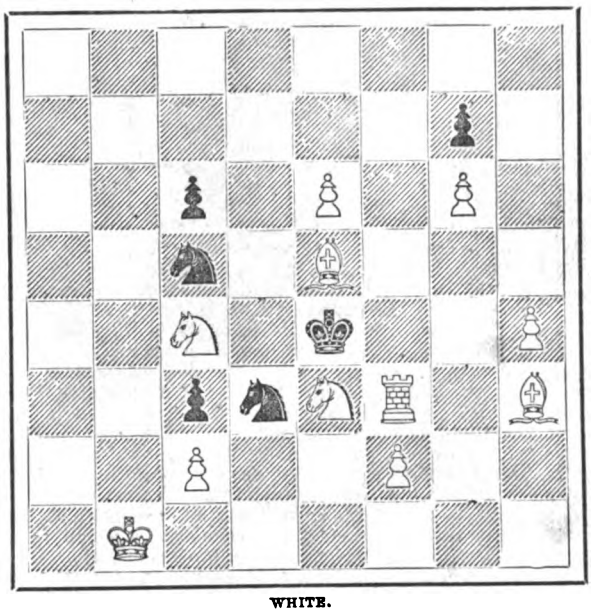
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1904.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd	K moves
2. Q to Q R 7th	K moves
3. Queen mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1907.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

A highly-interesting *partie* played between the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
7. Castles	Kt to B 4th
8. B takes Kt	Q P takes B
9. Kt takes P	Kt to K 3rd
10. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
11. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th
12. R to Q sq	

Rather a weak line of play. The right continuation is 12. Kt to B 3rd.

12.	Q to R 5th

Winning a Pawn, but subjecting his Queen to great embarrassment and retarding the development of his game.

13. B to K 3rd	Q to K 5th
14. Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes K P
15. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th
16. B takes B	Q takes B
17. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 4th
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	Castles (K R)
19. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
20. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
21. Q takes Q	P takes Q
22. R to Q 7th	

In the position he has now obtained White has full compensation for the lost Pawn.

22.	R to B 2nd
23. Q R to Q sq	R to K sq
24. P to B 3rd	K to B sq
25. K to B 2nd	P to B 4th
26. K to K 3rd	R takes R
27. R takes R	R to K 2nd
28. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
29. K to K 4th	K to B 3rd
30. R to B 8th (ch)	R to B 2nd
31. R takes R	K takes R
32. K to K 5th	K to K 2nd
33. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th
34. P to B 4th	P to R 3rd
35. P to B 5th	P takes P
36. K takes P	K to B 2nd
37. K to K 5th	K to K 2nd
38. P to K R 3rd	P to B 3rd
39. P to R 3rd	P to Kt 4th
40. K to B 5th	P to Q R 4th

Probably with the view of tempting

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
White to play 41. K to Kt 6th, to which move he has a good reply in 41. P to R 5th.	
41. P to Q R 4th	
Correctly played. Seeing that he can win the Pawns on the King's side, he wisely makes all safe on this wing.	
41.	P to Kt 5th
42. K to Kt 6th	K to K 3rd
43. K takes P	K to K 4th
44. K takes P	K to Q 5th
45. P to R 4th	K to B 6th
46. P to R 5th	K takes P
47. P to R 6th	K takes R P
48. P to R 7th	P to Kt 6th
49. P Queens	K to Kt 5th
50. K to R 4th	P to R 5th
51. P to Kt 5th	
We should have preferred 51. Q to Q R square.	
51.	P to R 6th
52. P to Kt 6th	
Again 52. Q to Q R square seems stronger.	
52.	P to Kt 7th
Black carries out these manœuvres of King and Pawns very skilfully.	
53. P to Kt 7th	P to R 7th
54. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 6th
55. P Queens	Kt P Queens
It is not often one sees so many Queens engaged in one battle.	
56. Q (from Q Kt 8th) to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 7th
57. Q (from K Kt 8th) to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 8th
58. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 7th
59. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 6th
60. Q (from Kt 6th) to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 5th
61. Q takes B P	Q to R 2nd (ch)
62. K to Kt 4th	Q to Q 2nd (ch)
63. K to Kt 5th	P Queens.
Black's play at this point is very interesting and instructive.	
64. Q to K 6th	Q to Kt 2nd (ch)

The game was continued for many more moves, the Queens being exchanged, and the White King driven so far from the scene of action that Black was able to capture the Pawn, promote his own, and win.

The *Hartford Times* has a problem the solution of which is to be effected under rather remarkable conditions. White is to play, and compel Black to mate in 480 moves with a Knight, which is to be forced to make a tour of the chess-board in such a manner that if the squares are numbered progressively, according to the moves of the Knight—the square of departure being numbered 1—the sum of each perpendicular and horizontal line of eight squares will be 260, and that of the two long diagonals combined, 520. The arithmetical result of the Knight's tour here required to be accomplished was fully explained in an article contributed by the late Major Jaenisch to the *American Chess Monthly* (1859, vol. iii., p. 176), but its application to a mating position is a novelty in problem composition.

The Match between Messrs. Neill and Davidson was begun at the Philadelphia Chess Club on the 2nd ult. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* gives the score of two games, one to the credit of each player.

The problem solution tourney of the Congress lately held at Brunswick was won by Dr. Schwede, the editor of the Leipsic *Schachzeitung* after three hours' contemplation of the diagram. There were no pieces to move. We quote it here that our solvers may time themselves against a recognised expert.

WHITE: K at K R square; Q at Q Kt 2nd; R's at K B 6th and Q 4th; Pawns at K R 5th, K Kt 6th, K 2nd and 3rd.

BLACK: K at K 4th; R at Q B square; Kt's at K Kt 2nd and Q B 6th; B at K 8th; Pawns at K Kt 5th and Q B 2nd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

It is announced that there will be a congress of chess-players in connection with an art exhibition to be held at Graz. Four tourneys for players of various degrees of force will be arranged, and the prizes, consisting of objects of art in silver, will be given by the local chess club.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Colonel Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Foremark, Derbyshire; of Ramsbury, Wilts; and of No. 6, York-street, St. James's, whose death took place on June 7 last, at the Albany, Piccadilly, having died without leaving any will, and without having been married, letters of administration of his personal estate and effects were granted on the 14th ult. to the Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the sister of the deceased, and one of his next of kin. The personalty, including leaseholds, was sworn under £300,000.

The will (dated April 7, 1858) of Mr. John Edward Fordham, late of Melbourn Bury, Cambridgeshire, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by John Hampden Fordham, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves £15,000 upon trust for his daughter, Miss Harriet Gurney Fordham; £100 to his faithful servant, William Whitby; his pictures and drawings to be divided between his said son and daughter; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated July 9, 1877) with two codicils (dated March 1, 1878, and March 8, 1880) of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, late of Norley Bank, Cheshire, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Hon. William Henry Berkeley Portman and Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Frances Lascelles, after confirming the settlement made on their marriage, £2000, and his dogs, horses, carriages, provisions, wines and liquors, absolutely, with the use and enjoyment for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and household effects; he also gives her for life the Norley Bank estate and all other his real estate in England and Wales, and at her death the said estates are to go to his eldest son, Walter Richard. His property at Glasgow, in addition to a large pecuniary legacy, he leaves to his said eldest son; and ample provision is made for his younger sons, Arthur George and Brian Piers, and for his seven daughters; to his executors he gives £50 each, and to his gardener Vert an annuity of £30. The residue is left upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death, after some further bequests to his children, for his eldest son. The deceased was the fourth son of Henry, the second Earl of Harewood.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1871) with a codicil (dated Dec. 16, 1878) of General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., late of No. 1, Farm-street, Mayfair, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Right Hon. John Robert, Earl Sydney, G.C.B., the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his son, Cecil Stratford Paget.

The will (dated July 30, 1872) of Mr. Tom Taylor, late of Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, who died on July 12 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Laura Wilson Taylor, the widow, Arnold Taylor, the brother, and Matthew Whiting, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife £400 and his furniture, books, pictures, works of virtù, and other household effects; to his executors £20 each, free of duty; and to his said brother, his sisters-in-law the Misses Lucetta and Leila Barker, and to Mrs. Kingsley, some book or sets of books, picture, &c., as a personal memorial of him; his house and grounds at Lavender Sweep, his interest in the Olympic Theatre, his copyrights, acting rights of plays, and all the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust, as to the income, to his wife for life, and as to the principal at her death for his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint. The testator also appoints his wife guardian of his infant children.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1874) of Lieutenant-General Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., who died at No. 57, Oakley-street, Chelsea, on May 26 last, has been proved by Frederic James Rowan, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his half-brother, Charles Rowan, and to his half-sister, Annabella Rowan, £500 each; and, subject thereto, gives all his real and personal estate to his brother, Frederic James.

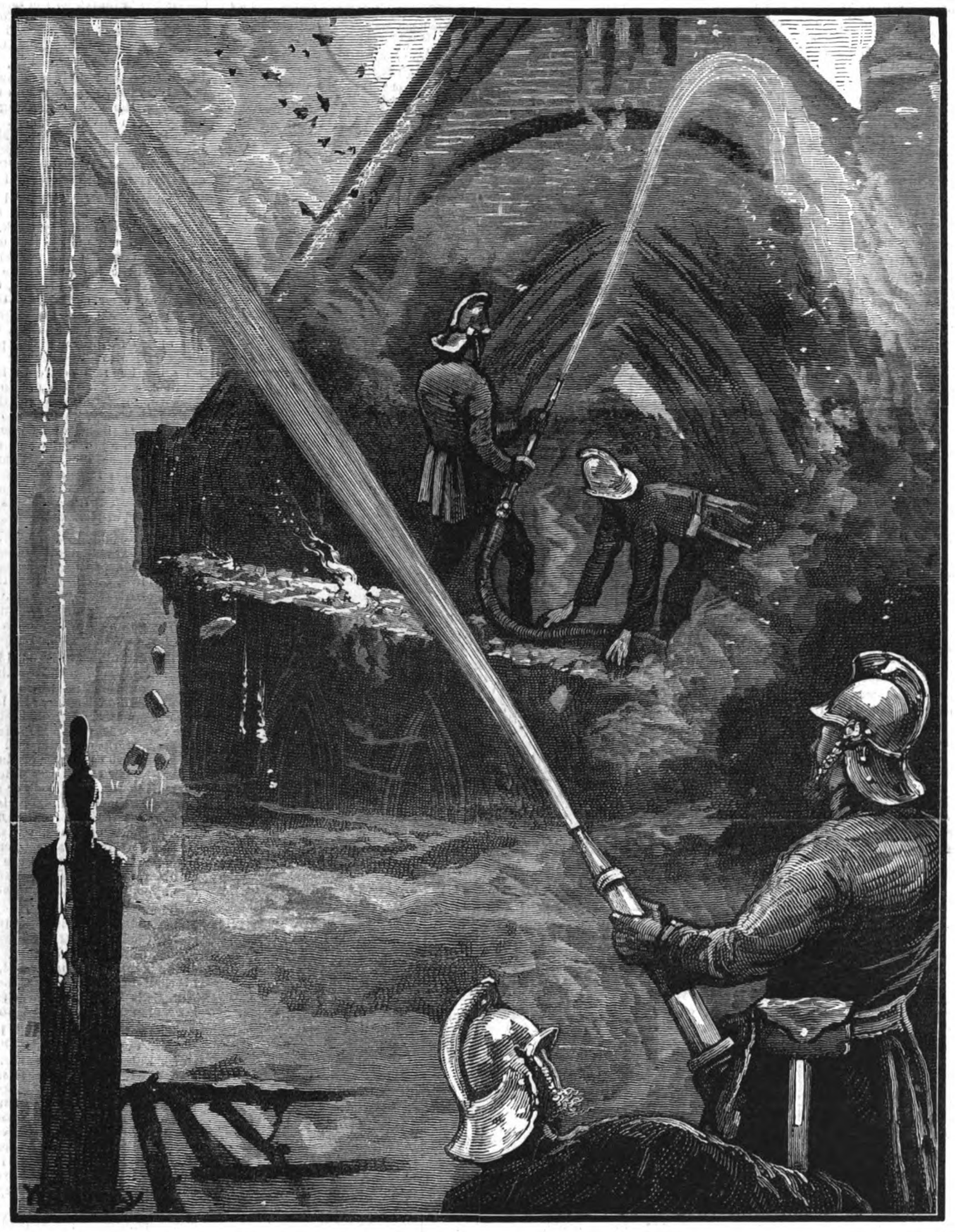
The will (dated March 3, 1880) of Major-General Thomas Raikes, C.B., formerly of Pennyarth Crickhowells, Breconshire, but late of Worthing, who died on July 10 last at Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, was proved on the 17th ult. by Harry Hargood, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Raikes, £500, and his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects; the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for her life, and then for his children, Thomas Digby Raikes, Ethel La Touche Raikes, and Mrs. Edith Mary Leonora Morrice, the share of the latter at her death to go to her daughter, Ethel Mary Leonora.

The will (dated March 10, 1880) of Mr. Pierce Egan, late of Ravensbourne, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, Kent, who died on July 6 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Pierce Egan, the son, and George Watson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Martha Egan, £1000, secured on his life policy, all his literary works, copyrights, furniture, and effects, except several articles presented to his late father and himself, and portraits, which he bequeaths to his said son, and to his daughter, Mrs. Kate Watson; to his said daughter he also bequeaths his bound volumes of the *London Journal* containing his works, commencing with the "Flowers of the Forest," and nine volumes of books, including "Robin Hood," "Paul Jones," and others; and to his son-in-law, Mr. Watson, his Masonic cup and jewels.

A NEW TURKISH GRAMMAR.

"A Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language, as Spoken and Written," by Dr. Charles Wells, late Professor at the Imperial Naval College at Constantinople, is published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch. The author has long been recognised as one of the most accomplished English masters of that branch of learning. He produced, before ever he went to Turkey, a treatise of political economy in Turkish, the style of which obtained high commendation among literary Turks, though we fear its principles and arguments, however sound from our point of view, have failed to influence the councils of Turkish statesmen. Within the last few years he accompanied General Sir Arthur Kemball on the Turco-Persian frontier commission; he has since been engaged in preparing a new edition of Redhouse's Turkish dictionary, greatly enlarged, which is also published by Mr. Quaritch. This grammar, so far as we can judge of its accuracy and completeness, appears to be one of the best works of its kind ever furnished to help the student of an Oriental language. It fills an octavo volume of 270 pages, which seem to have been most carefully printed. The Turkish words are given both in Arabic letters and in those of our own alphabet, distinguished, of course, by italics. We observe that there is no punctuation in the writing and printing of this

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BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL: THE EAST GABLE.

language, and that capital letters are never used. Some Persian letters have been added to those of the Arabic alphabet, but many of the vowel sounds are not denoted in writing. The Turkish language is of distinct Tartar origin, though it has borrowed many words from the Arabic and the Persian. It appears to be an expressive and convenient instrument of speech, and with correct pronunciation must be decidedly agreeable to the ear. The gender of nouns is simple and natural, as in English, the names of inanimate objects being mostly neuter, except those nouns which are taken from the Arabic, in which, as in French, every noun is masculine or feminine. In other instances, we find, Dr. Wells is obliged to introduce some of the grammar of the Arabic and Persian languages into his Turkish grammar, but it becomes all the more interesting in the way of philological comparison. His analysis of the verb is well worthy of attention from this point of view. It seems that there are two classes of verbs in use; the first being simple, of purely Turkish origin; and the second compound, which are made up of some Arabic or Persian word and the auxiliary verbs "etmek," "kilmak," or "olmak," signifying to do, to make, to be or become. The formation of reflective, passive, and reciprocal verbs, and of causal, potential, and negative-potential variations, as "to cause to go," "to be able to go," and "not to be able to go," is particularly explained. There is also a "dubitative" mood of the verb, which must be extremely useful to Turkish Ministers of State. We feel sure that the study of this language, especially of the conjugation of its verbs, and the uses of its participles, is one of great intellectual interest; and Dr. Wells may have supplied, by his methodical exposition of all its forms, a great source of serious entertainment to many readers who have no intention of visiting Turkey. The rules of syntax and composition are illustrated by numerous and various quotations from Turkish authors, and there are exercises for translation from English into Turkish at every stage of learning the declensions and conjugations; these exercises being forty in number, from first to last, and completing a systematic course of practical instruction. A collection of Turkish proverbs is appended to this grammar, which we can safely recommend both to literary and philological scholars, and to officers or men of business concerned with the affairs of the East. It was stated not long since in the House of Commons, that very few Englishmen in the service of our Foreign Office can read or write Turkish, or even speak it correctly; and if this be the case, even at our Embassy in Constantinople, such labours as those of Dr. Wells ought to be appreciated by her Majesty's Government.

BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL.

The parish church of St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel, which was restored, four or five years ago, at a cost of £30,000, chiefly by the munificence of Mr. Octavius Coope, M.P., was unfortunately destroyed by fire on Thursday last week. This disaster is believed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of some persons employed about the organ. They had gone away; and presently, some part of the organ catching fire, the flames were communicated to the woodwork above, and thus gained hold of the roof, which appears to have been composed of beams bare and polished. The alarm was given at half-past one in the afternoon, when some workmen entered. A few minutes afterwards, one half of the roof burst into flames. Although a principal station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is in an adjacent street, and engines were quickly on the spot, little could be done to stay the destruction except with respect to the tower and belfry. As soon as the engines had arrived and water could be obtained, a hose was taken into the tower and carried by the men to a window in the belfry, from which a stream of water was thrown on the parts of the main building that adjoined the tower. By half-past two, however, the work destruction was complete. The roof had fallen in all alo the windows were out, and the doors swung wide, while the gable ends the higher walls threatened to fall ev moment. Fortunately, the firemen had ample space for wo ing, as the open churchyard is at the rear of the buildi The police of the H Division stopped all traffic, which h includes the tramways; and the firemen, under Mr. Gateho and Mr. Holmes, superintendents, were enabled to do th work. Our Illustration of the scene during the fire shows eastern gable of the church, with the tower, and the engi playing on it, while the molten lead was pouring down f the roof. At that time it was feared that the tower must with the rest of the edifice, but it has been saved. destruction would have involved the total loss of all registers of the parish, and of much valuable ma besides. St. Mary Matfelon has been a parish chu for over 200 years. It was originally a chapel of eas the parish of Stepney, before Whitechapel became a sepa parish. The origin and meaning of the name "Matfelo cannot be certainly known, but it seems to have been use the twenty-first year of Richard II. Stow mentions anecdote of a Frenchman or Breton, who had murdere widow, his benefactress, in this parish, about the year 1 and who sought refuge of sanctuary in the Church of George, in Southwark; but having been overtaken captured, was brought back to Stepney, and was there ki by the women of the place attacking him with stones mire in the street. It has been imagined that *matar*, Spanish word for "killing," or *ammazare*, the Italian, mi serve, together with "felon," to explain the name give the parish church. But this is clearly an erroneous supposit

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WIVES OF BOULOGNE FISHERMEN W

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TING FOR THEIR HUSBANDS' BOATS.

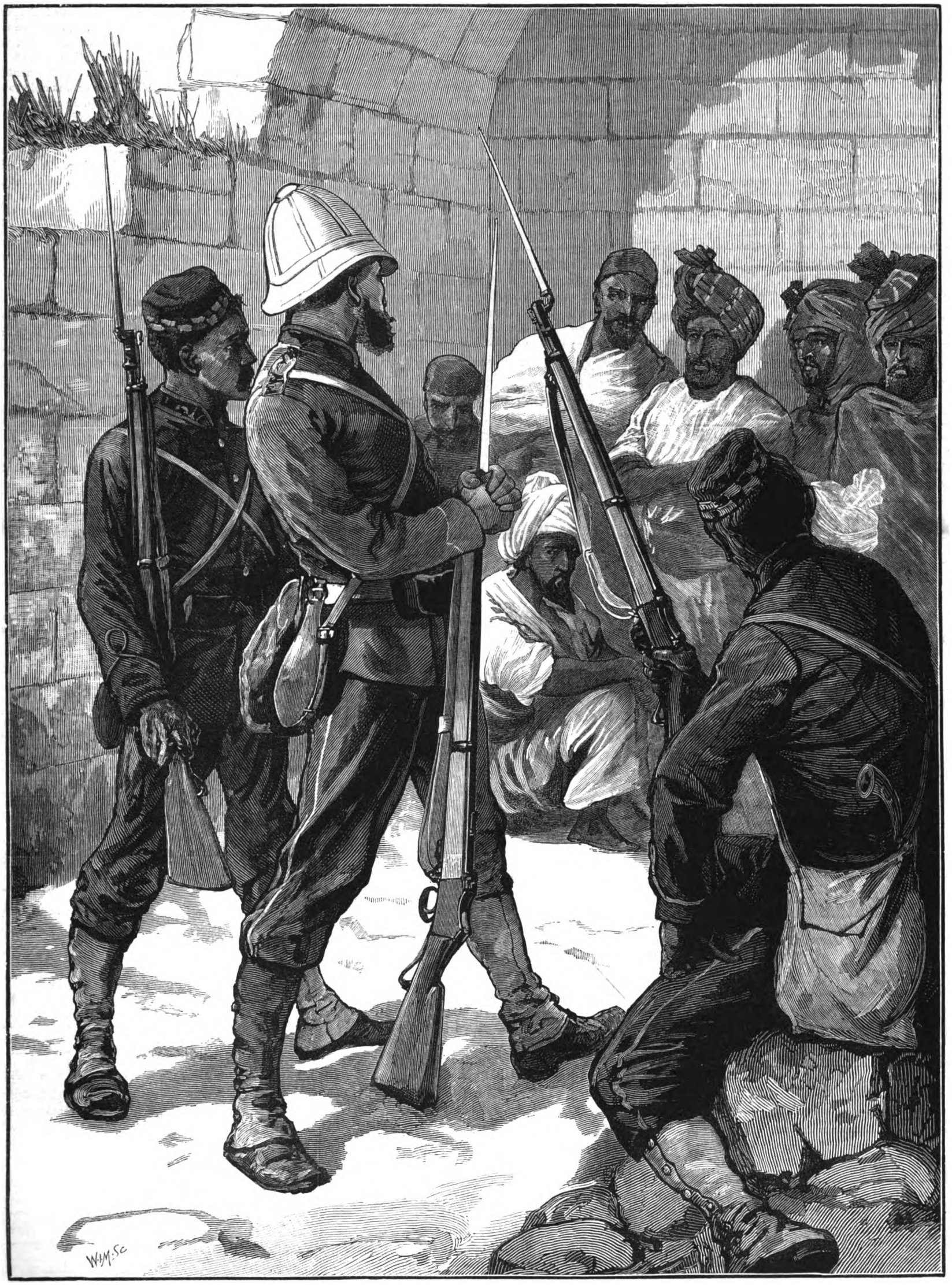
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: AFGHAN PRISONERS.—SEE PAGE 261.

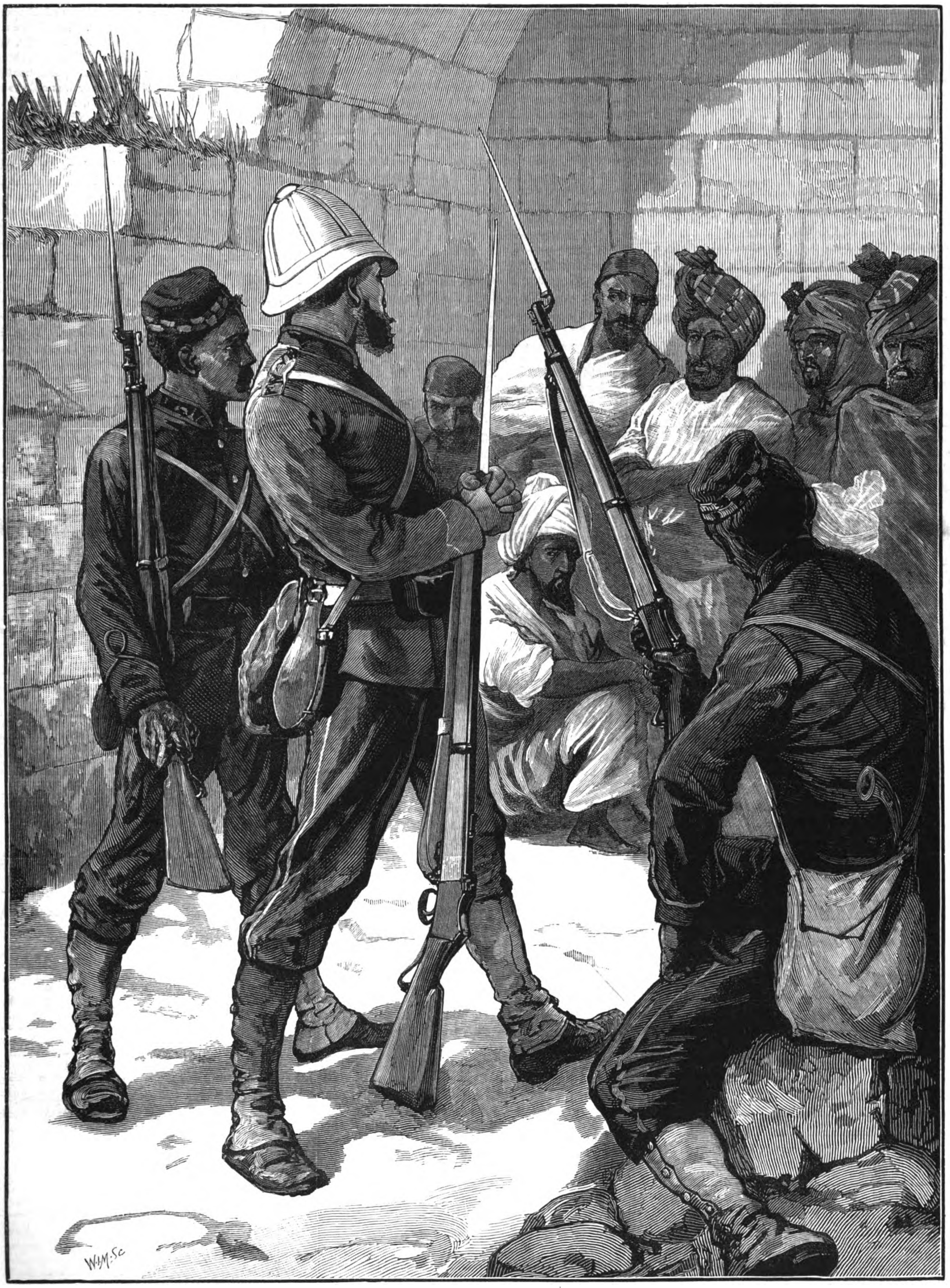
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Palazzo Orengo, Mentone, the Countess Agnes de Galleani, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Lawrence Weston, Newbury, the Lady Grace Bridges, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 6, Heathfield-garden, Hampstead-heath, N.W., the wife of Henry Edward Millar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., the Baron von Waldenfels, Munich, Bavaria, to Harriet Eleanor Jessy, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Frederick Ashworth, and of the Marchioness of Donegall.

On the 2nd inst., at Fullerton Manse, Irvine, by the father of the bride, Archibald Galbraith Brown, of Pernambuco, Brazil, to Ellen Grieve, younger daughter of the Rev. David Wilson, of Fullarton Free Church.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Old Bank House, Grantham, Benjamin Cort Ogden, aged 73.

On the 3rd inst., at Oakfield, Reigate, in her 86th year, Mary Watson, sister of Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18.

Sunday, Sept. 12.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837.
Morning Lessons: 2 Chron. xxxvi.; 2 Cor. iv. Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii. 1–9 or viii.; Mark xi. 1–27.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon H. J. Ellison.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. A. T. Lloyd, Vicar of Aylesbury.
Whitehall, closed for this month.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry Cary Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

Monday, Sept. 13.

Opening of the Yorkshire Fine Arts Society's Exhibition at Leeds.
Opening of the Trade Union Congress at Dublin.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Holy Cross Day.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Doncaster September Meeting.
Worthing Athletic Sports.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Ember Day.
Doncaster Races: the St. Leger.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

Widnes Agricultural Show, Farnworth.
Barnard Castle Agricultural Show.
Bucks Agricultural Association Show, Winslow.
Dublin Races.

Friday, Sept. 17.

Ember day.
Cockermouth Agricultural Show.

Saturday, Sept. 18.

Ember day.
Full Moon, 3.29 p.m.
Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug. 29	29·975	63·3	54·4	·74	7	71·8	57·9	NE. ENE.	214	0·010
30	29·930	62·6	53·3	·73	9	68·7	57·4	NW. NE. ENE.	142	0·000
31	30·037	63·4	56·0	·78	2	75·6	54·9	ENE. N. W.	101	0·010*
Sept. 1	30·247	61·1	56·7	·86	6	71·7	51·5	W. SW.	147	0·000
2	30·288	66·3	58·3	·77	4	78·7	59·0	SW.	134	0·000
3	30·180	67·7	55·9	·68	0	80·9	56·2	SW. S.	90	0·005*
4	29·969	71·4	59·4	·67	1	84·7	57·9	SSW. SSE.	194	0·060

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	(·003)	29·929	30·020	30·220	30·326	30·225	29·988
Temperature of Air	63·5°	66·5°	64·8°	67·10	67·1°	71·7°	70·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·7°	60·8°	60·6°	60·6°	62·2°	65·1°	68·1°
Direction of Wind	SSE.	ENE.	N.	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	SSE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 40	7 12	7 50	8 33	9 20	10 10	10 58	11 30	—	0 5	0 32	0 57	1 20	1 42

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back — First Class. Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month .. .. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, September, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18, FIRST NIGHT of the PRESENT SEASON, when will be presented the Legendary Drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Louis Fabien die Franchi, Mr. Irving.—LYCEUM.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnet. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1880.—Conductor, Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. DETAILED PROGRAMMES may now be had, personally or by letter, on application to Festival Offices, Great George-street, Leeds. FRED. R. SPARK, Hon. Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

The first Session of the tenth Parliament of her Majesty's reign was brought to a close on Tuesday last. A review of its proceedings will be found to present a wide difference between what was commonly expected of it and what it actually accomplished. The field of legislation it traversed was hardly contemplated by the Constituent Bodies which, at the General Election in Spring, returned their respective members to the House of Commons. No one, we venture to say, even of the largest political experience or the clearest and most penetrating foresight, in sketching a programme of the Session, would have drawn up an outline anything resembling the general picture which, during between three and four months, senatorial industry and ingenuity have succeeded in producing. It was generally acknowledged that the legislation of the Session would be of a preliminary character merely, and it was not unreasonably taken for granted that the Liberal majority, vastly outnumbering all its opponents of all parties put together, would summarily dispose of such questions as Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet might, after due consideration, select for treatment this year. The Budget had been voted previously to the Prorogation of the late Parliament. The Estimates had been submitted to the House and, in part, adopted. Certain measures relating to Legal Reform and to the Water Supply of the Metropolis had been introduced. A measure for the Relief of Irish Distress had been passed, and the course seemed clear for the legislative solution of one or more of those secondary problems which for the last six years have pressed upon the notice of the Liberal Party.

But, in point of fact, the new Parliament had scarcely met before events quite unforeseen marked out a wholly unanticipated line of legislatorial effort. Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take his Seat in the Commons, upon affirmation, in lieu of the oath of allegiance, raised a dispute which altogether occupied some five sittings, and which provoked unusually stormy debates before it was settled. Then came a second Irish Relief Bill, brought in by Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—a measure designed to provide additional funds, out of the Church Surplus, for outdoor relief and improvement works. The contest which this ameliorative and somewhat indulgent Measure provoked gave birth to another bill in relation to Ireland—namely, the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. This remarkable attempt to restrain the power of Landlordism to evict, in case of nonpayment of rent, limited as it was, in passing through Committee, by precautionary restrictions, and applicable only to certain scheduled districts in which severe distress was known to be prevalent, occasioned a flutter of alarm among proprietors of the soil, while it failed to conciliate a majority of Home Rulers. Everybody knows that after having been pushed through the Commons, with varying majorities, it was ultimately rejected by the Lords. But that Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill, introduced with a view to secure workmen against the negligence of masters, by modifying the legal doctrine of "common employment," consumed, we may say, the heart of the Session. A good Burials Bill, mutilated, in the first instance, by the Lords, but subsequently restored and improved by the Commons, has been placed upon the Statute Book. The Postmaster-General's Savings Banks Bill and Money Orders Bill, both of them popular, sound, and useful measures, became Law without serious opposition. The Grain Cargoes Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, including the renewal of the Ballot Act for another year, and three Census Bills, were also got through their several stages with tolerable facility. The Ground Game Bill, entitled, in the first instance, the Hares and Rabbits Bill, was not so fortunate. It was considerably modified in Committee by its author, the Home Secretary; it was reduced almost to a nullity in the House of Lords; but afterwards retrieved from failure by the persistence of the Commons. Taken altogether, these legislative achievements, falling short though some of them have done of public expectation, reflect credit, not only on the industry, but on the courage, perseverance, and self-denial of the new House of Commons.

But we have not yet even alluded to the Financial legislation of the Session. Mr. Gladstone's genius, even before his illness, achieved a revolution in that department of statesmanship. In the face of an inherited deficit, he proposed a reduction of the Wine Duties, with a view to the renewal and improvement of the Commercial Treaty with France—a project which has necessarily been deferred, for the present, on account of the exigencies of French politics. But he has not only traced out a bold scheme of Taxational Reform, as between France and England, but has got rid of the Malt Tax by transmuting it into a Beer Duty, and, with the aid of an additional penny to the rate of this year's Income Tax, has converted a deficit into a surplus, and has paved the way to a progressively increasing Financial Return. The magic of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's wand has done wonders. Viewed in conjunction with the Ground Game Act, it has given high satisfaction to the agricultural class, while it has been quietly, if not approvingly, acquiesced in by the general public.

Of course, there have been discussions, from time to time, of the Foreign Policy of her Majesty's Government. Turkey, Afghanistan, and South Africa have furnished, each in its turn, incidents calling for debate. These topics, however, have not given predominance to what is going on abroad, either in the proceedings of Parliament or in the thoughts of men out of doors. They have not, of late, unduly absorbed public attention. Happily, things have tended towards a satisfactory solution, and, there is reason to hope, will ultimately mature into permanently desirable and peaceful results. The Premier was able to resume his responsible post, after his sea trip, in renewed health and strength and spirits, a day or two before the close of the Session, and was welcomed back by all parties to the House of Commons on Saturday last.

Brighter days seem to be dawning. A splendid harvest has been secured in Ireland. Here, in Great Britain, as well as in the Sister Isle, the weather has now pretty nearly done its part towards the gathering in of the fruits of the earth. The burden of our anxieties is lighter than it has been for some time past. Our legislators will, we trust, enjoy the holidays at length vouchsafed to them with "a light heart." Even Members of the Administration, including Cabinet Ministers, may take a spell of rest without gloomy forebodings. The stormy times through which they have passed will season them for future labours. Both Houses of the Imperial Legislature have learned some lessons which will, doubtless, be serviceable to them in regard to their future relations one to the other—lessons which will not be lost upon the reflective. When they are again summoned by their Sovereign to assist the Crown with their joint counsels they will know more accurately than they have done, of late, the measure of each other's moral, as well as constitutional, power, and will sacrifice to impatience or fits of irritation none of that influence which each possesses, not for its own sake, but for the benefit of the nation.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CRUISE.

The Grantully Castle, with Mr. Gladstone on board, arrived in the Firth of Forth on Thursday week, and deputations from the Leith and Edinburgh Town Councils and the Leith and Edinburgh Liberal Associations waited upon him. In reply to addresses, Mr. Gladstone referred to the great interest taken in his welfare by all political parties during his illness, and went on to say that he regretted having been unable to assist his colleagues of late, but he knew they were worthy of the confidence of the party to which they belonged and of the country generally. He could assure his hearers that the present Government would fulfil what they had promised to do at the general election. The right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone landed, and drove through the streets of Leith and Edinburgh, receiving everywhere enthusiastic welcomes.

On the following evening the Grantully Castle arrived off Yarmouth. The pilot's tug, which was signalled for, brought off a large number of visitors representative of the Liberal party of the town. They presented an address to Mr. Gladstone, who expressed regret that the necessity of his arriving in London early on the following day prevented his landing.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his coasting trip by landing at Gravesend last Saturday morning. Before leaving the vessel the right hon. gentleman spoke a few words of thanks to the captain, officers, and crew, and expressed his obligation to Mr. Donald Currie. On landing he was welcomed on shore by Mr. Elkin, the chairman of the Liberal Association. He then left for Charing-cross, where he arrived about half-past ten, being warmly cheered by those who were present. As the Premier drove to Downing-street he was generally recognised and saluted. After walking in St. James's Park with Earl Spencer, he attended a Cabinet Council; and subsequently he walked to the House, followed by a large number of persons.

Mr. H. B. Loch, Governor of the Isle of Man, has been made Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. F. N. Broome, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

Mr. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G., late Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, has been appointed Administrator and Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Lucia.

Mr. William Lindsay, of the India Office, has been appointed private secretary to Viscount Enfield, the recently appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

It is notified by the War Office that, as a special arrangement, candidates will be admitted to the examinations in December next for admission to the Royal Military College or Royal Military Academy who are within the required limits of age on Dec. 1, 1880, or Jan. 1, 1881.

The Canadian Exhibition was opened at Toronto on Tuesday by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Yesterday week an exhibition of fruit was successfully opened at the Alexandra Palace, about £200 being awarded as prizes. This exhibition remained open till Tuesday; and on Saturday last an Industrial Exhibition, to extend over a month, was opened at the Palace. There are as many as 4000 entries, which are divided into seven sections, including mechanical, artistic, general fabrics and fancy work, miscellaneous work by persons under eighteen years of age, and work by school children. The members of the Working Men's Club Union attended the opening ceremony. Medals to the value of £200 are to be awarded.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I read in the *Citizen* that, owing to "the unconcerned way" in which the erection was allowed of the monument or memorial or votive temple or expiatory tumulus, or whatever it is, which is partially to take the place of old Temple Bar on the boundary-line between the cities of London and Westminster, the cost of the structure will be at least ten thousand pounds. That, to my mind, is not a matter of any very great moment. An expenditure of twenty or even thirty thousand pounds on an architectural embellishment would not hurt the City of London, which, in the majority of instances, makes an admirable use of the vast financial resources at its command. The question to be determined by the citizens, not only of London, but of Westminster—I mean the metropolis at large—is whether the commemorative tribute to that vile old nuisance Temple Bar (I am glad to remember long years of persistent endeavour, by means of my pen, to force a reluctant Common Council to pull the ruinous old abomination down) is likely to be an architectural embellishment, or an architectural eyesore.

As to its being an obstruction, judgments may differ. Some people are of opinion that the vehicular traffic may be eased and not congested by its being slowly filtered through two narrow "up" and "down" channels, on the principle of the "in" and "out" system of the railway termini, instead of being allowed to flounder promiscuously about one not very broad thoroughfare. And, looking at the number of old ladies who may have come from Westminster by the north side of the Strand, and have to fumble in their reticules for their cheque-books before crossing the road to Child's bank, and the number of potentially short-sighted barristers who would like to take a final peep at their briefs midway between the Temple and the New Law Courts, the narrow strip of pavement or "refuge" which is to encircle the memorial or monument to the *manes* of Temple Bar may prove a convenience rather than an encumbrance.

Still, three questions may be asked. Has the design for the votive temple or the expiatory tumulus been submitted to Mr. Street, the architect of the New Palace of Justice, universally admitted, as that edifice is, to be one of the most superb examples of secular Gothic in the world? and does that eminent esthetic authority approve of the structure which the City Lands Committee, with the concurrence of the First Commissioner of Works (not the Metropolitan Board of Works, *bien entendu*), are setting up on the site of Temple Bar? next, does the design meet with the approval of Messrs. Child's, who have adorned the south side of Fleet-street with a stately Italian Palace for their new banking-house? and finally, one would like to inquire whether the right and proper thing to have done would not have been to have set up a wooden model of the proposed monument or memorial (as was done in the case of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch at Hyde Park Corner), so that the citizens of London in general might have been enabled to pronounce an opinion as to the beauty or otherwise of a structure which concerns, not only the City proper, but the entire capital of the British Empire?

Mem.: The Civic Fathers seem to have been in periodical trouble about their gates and barriers. I read in Mr. Pepys's "Diary," under date of Feb. 9, 1659-60:—"I called at Mr. Harper's, who told me how Monk had this day clapt up many of the Common Council, and that the Parliament had voted he should pull down their gates and portcullises, their posts and their chains, which he do intend to do, and to lie in the City all night." Temple Bar was then only a wooden structure. It would have given General Monk some trouble to pull down Sir Christopher Wren's bar.

The way in which we manage art-matters in England is amusingly illustrated by the circumstance that the body to whom the Lord Mayor, as chairman of the Rowland Hill Memorial Committee, has had to apply for permission to erect a statue of the great Postal Reformer at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange, is the City Commission of Sewers. The Streets Committee have viewed the site, and recommend that, "subject to the approval of the plans and models of the statue" by the Commissioners of Sewers, the required sanction should be granted. *A la bonne heure!* But surely it is one thing to be a judge of sewers and another to be a judge of statues.

I learn from the *Athenæum* that a work is in preparation wherein it will exhaustively be proved that the name of the garrulous Clerk of the Acts and Secretary to the Admiralty mentioned above was pronounced neither as "Peps" nor "Pips," nor "Peeps." Does it matter? It is of more concernment, I take it, that there should be an illustrated edition of Pepys. Is there one? What an *édition de luxe* it would make, with drawings made by such artists as Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Pettie, Mr. F. Barnard, Mr. Gow, Mr. Du Maurier, and Mr. Linley Sambourne. The last-named pictorial humourist and realist would shine to admiration in the illustrations of Pepys's trip to Holland, with Sir Edward Montagu, to fetch King Charles the Second home. There are many dockyard scenes, too, scattered up and down the Diary which would furnish tempting themes for Mr. Sambourne's inimitably technical pencil.

An "Illustrated Pepys" is, unfortunately, only a work *in posse*. Perhaps some spirited bibliophile will come over from Chicago or San Francisco (which cities are both rapidly becoming American art-centres) and spend a few thousands in getting up such a work, "regardless of expense." It would pay. So would an Illustrated "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (look at the ground and the centuries which it covers) omitting Gibbon's objectionable chapters. But the *édition de luxe* that I most long for is a complete Horace, in Latin, English, and French, profusely illustrated by Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Millais, Mr. Alma-Tadema, Mr. E. J. Poynter, and Mr. E. Burne Jones. What a book! It would beat the Vatican Virgil to "S. P."—small potatoes, as the Hon. Bardwell Slote would say.

Meanwhile Messrs. Dalziel Brothers promise a most luxurious art-volume on which during many years their engravers have been engaged, and which, early next November, will become a thing *in esse*. Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., and Mr. E. Burne Jones, Mr. Holman Hunt as aforesaid, Mr. Ford Madox Brown, Mr. Frederick Sandys, Mr. G. H. Watts, R.A., Mr. Armitage, R.A., and other distinguished artists too numerous to enumerate (I find among them the name of the lamented A. B. Houghton), have co-operated in making the drawings for Dalziel's "Bible Gallery," which is to comprise seventy-nine illustrations from the Old Testament. Only one thousand copies of the work (together with a hundred mounted on hand-made paper) are to be printed.

Names! names! still names! Obviously, I am not responsible for the statement that the admirable Irish comedian Tyrone Power was a Welshman out of Glamorganshire. I always thought that he *was* an Irishman. I have the keenest remembrance of his rich brogue now, albeit it was in 1840, at my mother's benefit at the Haymarket Theatre that I saw him as Dr. O'Toole, in the "Irish Tutor." I asked for information on the subject; and an esteemed correspondent referred me to the volume of the *Metropolitan Magazine* which I quoted the week before last. And now, lo! "A. P." writes from Fingas, County Dublin, to tell me that he is in a position to state that the admirable actor's real and proper name was William Grattan Tyrone Power; that he was born in County Waterford; that his father was a Captain in the army, who retired, and died in Canada; and that his wife was the eldest daughter of an English gentleman, of Newport, Isle of Wight. But how did that seemingly baseless myth get into the *Metropolitan Magazine* for 1836?

Mem.: I note the title of "The Herald's College as a Source of Revenue" as an article in the September number of one of the magazines. If all persons having or using arms paid their proper fees at Heralds' College, as well as the Crown duty on armorial bearings (which in nine cases out of ten is evaded), how rich Garter, Norroy, Clarencieux, and all their merry men in tabards would be, to be sure! In the Middle Ages heralds' fees were very high. At the coronation of Richard II. the Kings of Arms received a hundred pounds, and as many marks at the coronation of Queen Anne of Bohemia. On Royal birthdays and other festive occasions they claimed huge largesse. In fact, the heralds must have made, altogether, a very good thing of it; since, in the reign of Henry V., William Burgess, Garter, was able to entertain the Emperor Sigismund, in sumptuous state, at his mansion at Kentish Town.

I was asked (you may remember) not along ago to suggest a list of books for "general reading" for the use of a country reading-room, and through a kind of *mauvaise honte* I shrank from acceding to the request. You will understand my reluctance. I read literally everything that I can get hold of and that I can find a little time to delve into; and the consequence is that my own library is simply a rag-shop and a marine-store dealer's, plus a *bric-à-brac* shop. Still (now that I have turned the matter over in my mind) it might not do any harm if I mentioned a few volumes which I keep on my shelves, close at hand, when I have any time for "general" reading. I will not name such obvious desiderata as Shakspeare, Milton, the Waverley Novels, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Macaulay, Gibbon, Carlyle, Froude, Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Hemans. But what do you say to Milton's prose (as well as his poetic works)? Cassell's "Old and New London," Foxe's Martyrs, Thiers's French Revolution, and the same author's History of the Consulate and the Empire, Cook's Voyages, Washington Irving's works (every line of them), Bancroft's History of the United States, Napier's Peninsular War, the works of Jeremy Taylor (also every line of him), Addison's Spectator, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Goldsmith, Fuller's Worthies of England, Johnson (neither Dryden nor Swift in their entirety for "general" reading), the sermons of Barrow, South, and Stillingfleet, Agnes Strickland's Queens of England, Mrs. Delany's Letters and Autobiography (if these precious volumes can be procured), Southey's Lives of Nelson and Wesley, the British Essayists (the fifty or sixty volumes can be picked up very cheap), and more or less complete sets of Blackwood, Fraser, the Old Monthly, the Gentleman's, and the European Magazine, the Quarterly, the Edinburgh, and the Westminster Reviews? And don't forget the "Ingoldsby Legends," and the complete works of Thomas Hood.

I read in a leading article in a daily contemporary that Edmond About once remarked that Africa began at the Pyrenees. But I also read in the preface to a certain "Handbook for Travellers in Spain" (John Murray, Albemarle-street), by Richard Ford, F.S.A., the third edition of which was published before M. Edmond About's *début* in letters in "La Grèce Contemporaine," these words: "This singular people is scarcely yet European; this *Berberia Cristiana* is at least a neutral ground between the hat and the turban; and many still contend that Africa begins at the Pyrenees." Ford, it will be observed, does not claim the expression as an original one. It may be perchance in the "Espagne" of Théophile Gautier, which I have not seen for many years, and which Mr. Thackeray used to say was the "sultriest" book he had ever read. Many of Theophile's word-pictures are indeed so suggestive of torrid tawny Spain that they make you pant and long for iced soda, and something. Well; say limejuice.

Or is the Africo-Pyrenæan expression the property of Alexander Dumas, who wrote a most entertaining and untrustworthy book about Spain. *Quien sabe?* Who was it that called Africa itself "a huge yellow pancake burnt at the edges?" Who first called a pulpit a "parson cooler," and "business" "other people's money?" I am beginning to think that there are no original sayings at all in the world. Take the expression so dear to modern newspaper correspondents, "Conspicuous by their absence." Its equivalent is to be found in Tacitus, who, referring to the non-appearance of the images of Brutus and Cassius, at the funeral of Junia, writes "*Eo ipso præfulgebant quod non visebantur.*"

In "another place" (the "Playhouses" column) last week I mentioned an excellent drama called "The Templar," produced at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, about thirty years ago, I should have said that the author of "The Templar" (Mr. John Ryder played in it, I think) was Mr. Angiolo R. Selous, who (unless I am misinformed) likewise wrote the "prize" comedy, under the T. P. Cooke bequest, of "True to the Core," played some years ago at the Surrey. And I have to thank Mr. A. C. Selous for his courtesy in reminding me of old times, and his kindness in forwarding me a copy of another original drama of his (unacted, I believe), entitled "Æsop; or, The Golden Calf."

During the Maddox management at the Princess's there was played with great success another altogether original drama of great power and interest, called "The King of the Commons," in which Macready played the leading character—a Scottish King Jamie, he of the "Gaberlunzie," I fancy. Modern managers grumble piteously about the difficulty of getting good pieces, new or old. Here is a list of half a dozen, produced in "the days before Boucicault:"—"Love's Telegraph" (it is Scribe's *Le Gant et l'Eventail:* Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews were great in it), "Monseigneur" (a grand part of James Wallack's), Shirley Brooks's "Creole" (a most actable play), the "Templar" and "King of the Commons" (already cited), and "The Devil's In It," a wonderfully picturesque drama, in which, I think, Miss Emma Stanley played.

Or, if some aspiring playwrights are in quest of novels to dramatise, here are half a dozen that, so far as I know, have never been "done," and which appear to me to be replete with dramatic interest. Fielding's "Amelia"—(what an Amelia Miss Ellen Terry or Miss Litton would make, and what a grand scene the Vauxhall one would be!) "Paul Ferroll," Thomas Miller's "Gideon Giles the Roper" (a rural domestic romance of the first class, with any quantity of cruel squires, gamekeepers, poachers, and "merry brown hares" that come leaping in it), Thackeray's "Bedford Row Conspiracy," Charles Rowcroft's "Richard Savage," and Charles Lever's "Tom Burke."

The wonders of stenography *plus* photography will never cease, and they are growing "uncanny" and are beginning to frighten me. Here is a gentleman who, from Drummond-road, S.E., sends me the photographed copy of a post-card within the exiguous compass of which the chief shorthand and correspondence clerk of Messrs. Peck, Frean, and Co. has had the skill and the patience to arrange no less than fourteen thousand two] hundred and fifty words in shorthand. The name of this phenomenal stenographer is Mr. G. H. Davidson, and his remarkable performance gained, I am told, the first prize in a competition open to all shorthand-writers in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, the object of which was to ascertain who could write in shorthand, by Pitman's system, the largest number words on a post-card, such words to be readable by the naked eye. At the distance, say, of a foot, the card looks like some minute pattern for summer "trousering" that advertising tailors are so fond of sending you; but, brought within reasonable reach, the 14,250 symbols are quite legible.

A slight verification is necessary as respects the street in which John Flaxman, "Sculptor of Eternity," as William Blake used to call him, died. Half a dozen correspondents have informed me that Flaxman (born 1755, died 1826) died in Buckingham-street. Cleveland-street, Portland-road, or, as another correspondent puts it, Buck ngham-street, Fitzroy-square, and not in Buckingham-street, Strand, as I (with my head probably running on William Etty's long residence in Buckingham-street, Strand) set it down. The meagre biography of the illustrious sculptor prefixed to his lectures published in 1838) makes no mention of his last place of earthly abode; and in the fuller biography of Allan Cunningham, Flaxman's house in "Buckingham-street" is cited without the exact locality being specified. I was beginning to be fairly astonished at the minute topographical knowledge displayed by my correspondents (it would have astonished even the author of the "Handbook of London," Peter, the son of Allan Cunningham) when I learned that a memorial tablet, with the date of the artist's birth and death, had been affixed by the pious care of the Society of Arts to the front of the house where he really did die.

An aggravated case of organ-grinding at Notting-hill (see daily papers), which ended by two Italians, who refused to go away when requested to do so, being fined ten shillings each, suggests that the time is approaching for Mr. Bass's Street Music Act to be largely and stringently amended; and, at the same time, it emboldens me to make a little suggestion which may or may not be thought feasible. It is in quiet, well-to-do streets, and in the "genteel" suburbs that the organ-grinding nuisance is most severely felt. In poor and populous neighbourhoods, the inhabitants do not mind street music, and, indeed, I suspect, rather like it than otherwise. In the case of a quiet street, where a difference of opinion touching itinerant minstrelsy exists, why should not the residents be polled, and, if there be a two-thirds majority against the brown aliens from Leather-lane and the German "green-baize" bands, and so forth, why should not the parish authorities (under an amended Act of Parliament, of course) be empowered to affix in a conspicuous position at the corners of such street enamelled iron tablets bearing the inscription, in Italian, German, and English, "No Street Music Allowed Here," and specifying beneath the amount of fine or imprisonment, or both, to which a street musician found playing in that street would be liable if he persisted in playing after a first warning? The expense of the enamelled iron tablets would be very small, and might be borne by the inhabitants of the protected streets.

G. A. S.

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THE KELLY GANG IN AUSTRALIA.

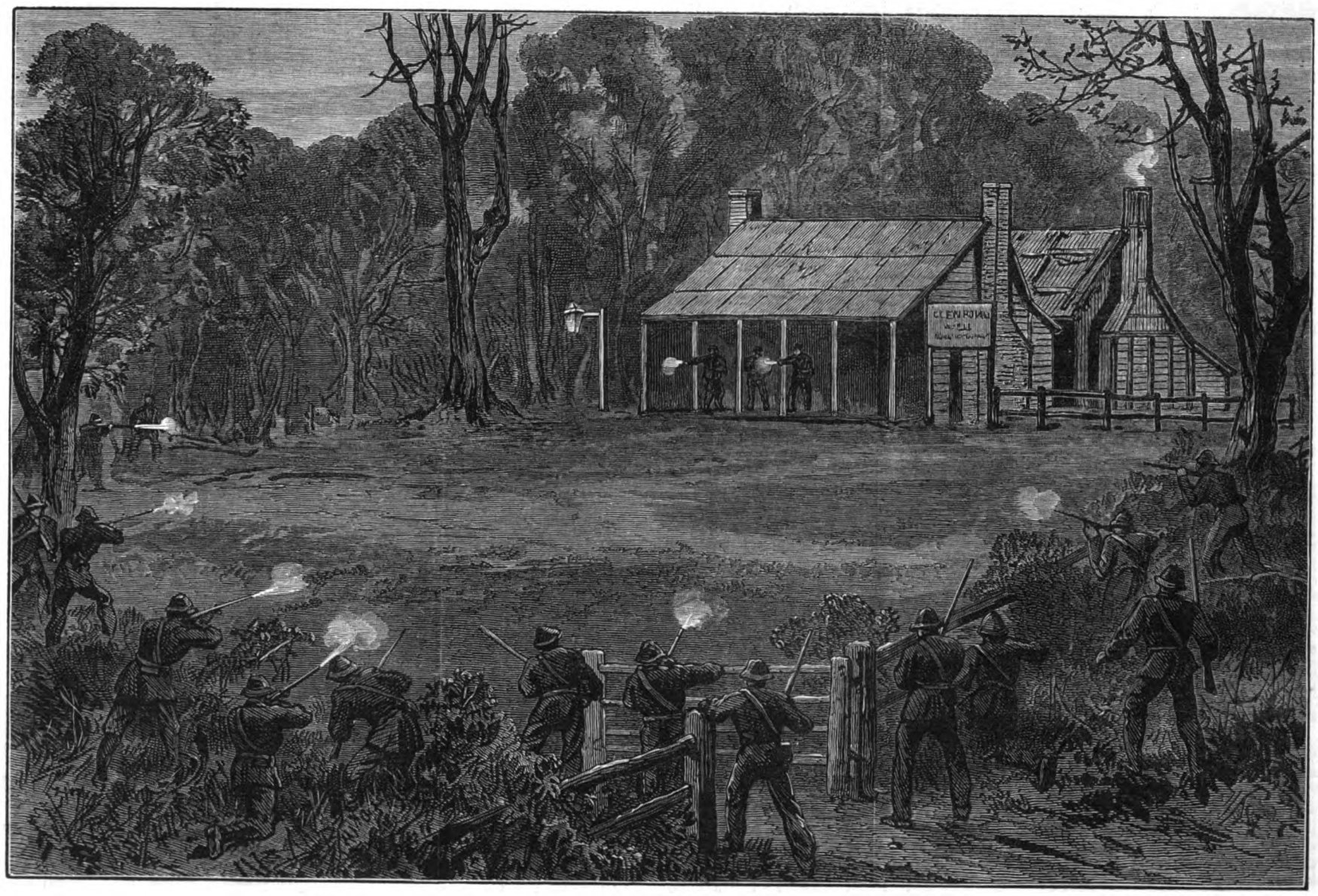
The colonists of Victoria and New South Wales, on both sides of the River Murray, have repeatedly, in the past two years, been thrown into excitement by the unpunished outrages of a large party of robbers and murderers, headed by the brothers Edward and Daniel Kelly. They first began as horse-stealers, about three years ago, in the hill ranges at the head of King river, Delatite county, not much above one hundred miles north-east of Melbourne. Being aided and abetted by numerous family connections and other accomplices residing in the district, just like the Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Greek brigands of Europe, they evaded all police attempts to effect their capture. In October, 1878, they waylaid and killed three police constables near Mansfield. In December, they made a descent from the Strathbogie ranges upon the small town of Euroa, where they openly robbed the bank of £5000, besides terrorising and plundering the townsfolk. The Victorian Government then sent a detachment of colonial militia, with artillery; but it could never meet the bushrangers, who next turned up, in February last year, at Jerilderie, in New South Wales, between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee rivers. Here they made prisoners of the police, and locked them up, while the robbers put on the policemen's clothes, took up their lodgings at the best hotels, and seized all the money in the bank. The two Colonial Governments offered rewards amounting to £8000 for their capture, but in vain; it was, however, latterly supposed that they had removed to Queensland, as some months passed without hearing of fresh depredations.

On June 26, at a place called Sebastopol, eight miles from Beechworth, in the Ovens Gold-Fields district, this band of outlaws surrounded the hut of a young man, Aaron Sheritt, who had formerly been their accomplice. He had since given information against them; and there was a party of four police with him in the hut that very night. They forced a German neighbour to call on Sherritt to come to the door, which he unsuspectingly did, as he knew the German's voice; and then a man named Joe Byrne shot him dead. The police within the hut did not venture to come forth,



NED KELLY.

or even to fire a shot at the murderers, who sent a volley into the hut, and made an attempt to burn it down. But after staying outside all night they rode away triumphant, and visited the town of Beechworth. The news was telegraphed to Melbourne, from which Beechworth is about 185 miles distant by railway, and a special train was immediately dispatched with a force of armed police, assisted by five black men, natives of Queensland, employed as trackers, under Sub-Inspector O'Connor. They were joined at Benalla, 122 miles from Melbourne, by Superintendent Hare, with eight mounted troopers and horses. The train proceeded through the night, with a pilot-engine running before it, from Benalla on the line to Beechworth. Two ladies, the wife of Sub-Inspector O'Connor and her sister, who wanted to go to their friends at Beechworth, were in the train; also the reporters of the Melbourne press, Mr. T. Carrington, special artist of the *Australasian Sketcher*, and one or two local volunteers. The pilot-engine was stopped by a warning that the rails had been torn up near the Glenrowan station, half-way from Benalla to Wangaratta. This had been done by the Kelly gang, who were then occupying a wooden one-storeyed building called the Glenrowan Hotel, kept by a Mrs. Jones. Superintendent Hare immediately determined to attack them in this house, which was only a hundred yards distant from the railway station. The besieging force, augmented by a few more police, under Superintendent Sadler, from Benalla, and from Wangaratta, under Sergeant Steele, numbered about thirty men. The number of the Kelly gang at Glenrowan was about the same, but few of them kept inside the house. The two conflicting parties, in the darkness of the night, long before daybreak, began firing at each other. The shrieks of women and children, with shouts, oaths, and curses from the men, were heard at intervals; there was Mrs. Jones, with her two children, one of whom was killed and the other wounded; a Mrs. Reardon, also with a boy; and two or three sisters of the Kellys, Mrs. Skillian and Kate Kelly, with another girl. It seems that Ned Kelly had made prisoners of many of the people of Glenrowan, and had shut them up in the station-master's house and in the hotel. There were forty-seven persons so confined by the



NIGHT ATTACK ON THE GLENROWAN HOTEL.

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ROYAL ENGINEERS AT RUNNYMEDE: PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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outlaws. One was a platelayer on the railway, whom Kelly had forced to take up the rails, and who was accidentally shot. The fight went on some hours, but intermittently; Superintendent Hare was wounded in the wrist, but none of the police were killed. At daybreak, to the amazement of the attacking party, a man dressed in a long grey overcoat, wearing a huge iron helmet that completely covered his face and neck, stalked slowly forth, with a revolver firing deliberately at them here and there, between the trees that stood around the house. This was Ned Kelly. Some of the police fired at him, and were still more astonished to find that the bullets which struck his body did not hurt him. They felt a superstitious terror, and began to think he was a diabolical fiend. The fact was, that he had put on a suit of armour, consisting of breast-plate, shoulder-plates, back-plate, and helmet, a quarter of an inch thick, made to his order by two country blacksmiths. Some other members of the gang were attired in the same manner. Sergeant Steele, perceiving that Kelly's body was thus made bullet-proof, aimed at his legs, and soon brought him to the ground, when the police ran in and secured him. He had several wounds about the legs, feet, arms, and hands, and there were eighteen bullet-marks on his armour, which was massive, weighing 97 lb. altogether, but rudely fashioned. After his capture the fight outside became very slack, and at ten o'clock in the forenoon about twenty of the gang surrendered, by casting themselves prone on the ground and holding up their hands. At three in the afternoon, the women and other non-combatants having left the house, and the shooting stopped, the police set fire to the house, not knowing whether the men remaining inside were alive or dead. Mrs. Skillian wanted to go in, and call her brother Dan and his companions out to surrender, but she was not permitted to approach the house. The Rev. Mr. Gibney, the Roman Catholic priest, then made a similar attempt. He was the first to enter, and then found the dead bodies of Dan Kelly and Stephen Hart, much burnt, lying close to each other. It is believed that they agreed to kill one another, instead of allowing themselves to be taken. The body of Joe Byrne, who had been killed by a shot, and that of the platelayer Cherry, were also found in the house. Ned Kelly was carried a prisoner to Melbourne, and will be tried on a capital charge when his wounds are healed. The destruction of this gang has, of course, given much satisfaction to all honest and peaceable inhabitants of the Australian colonies.

ROYAL ENGINEERS PONTOONING ON THE THAMES.

The pontoon troop of the Royal Engineers has been encamped on the plain of Runnymede for about three weeks, with the object of practising the men in rapidly constructing and throwing bridges over the river. The troop is under the command of Major R. J. Bond, while the officers serving under him are Captain Waller and Lieutenants Rochfort Boyd, Godsal, Pemberton, and Irvine. It consists of about 200 men, with a hundred horses, and thirty-two pontoon and baggage waggons.

The camp was formed at the western extremity of Runnymede, opposite Magna Charta Island, on which the Great Charta was obtained from King John by the assembled Barons. The building on this island was originally a ferryman's cottage, of Norman Gothic architecture, designed by Savin, and constructed of the stone of Old Marlow Church, for the purpose of containing the celebrated traditional stone on which the Charter was signed. The pungent description of that historic event by the cabman or flyman who once brought a party to see the stone is accepted as the most graphic account of King John's submission to the Barons. It runs thus:—"They dragged him across by the 'air of his 'ed, and made him put his fist to it; and there was twenty-seven Barons a layin' in the long grass, in case he turned nasty." The room in which the stone is placed, called the "Painted Chamber," is ornamented with old oak panelling and with stained-glass windows, having the shields of King John and the Barons emblazoned on the walls. From a unique little structure on a rough, sedgy piece of ground, this house has, since its occupation by Mr. Clifford during the last twenty-five years, been enlarged into a comfortable private residence, and the grounds are now ornamentally laid out and planted.

Attached to the island is an ancient private fishery, granted by charter to the monks of Ankerwyke, extending from the Bells of Ouseley to below Egham Lock. Mr. Clifford, who is a devoted angler, has not used it for his private advantage, but has taken great pains to improve and preserve the fishery for the benefit of his brother anglers. The island is bounded on the east by Ankerwyke Park, which contains the picturesque ruins of the nunnery where Anne Boleyn was an inmate, and the gigantic old cedar and yew trees under which she is said to have spent many hours of retirement.

The Royal Engineers' operations were commenced by rapidly, and with close attention to detail, unpacking the pontoons and stores at the water's edge, and then making a bridge, by the method known as "forming up." After that they were engaged in breaking it into ratts and rowing them up stream and forming transport rafts. On these first days the proceedings closed by floating down into single ratts, casting upper and lower anchors, re-forming the bridge, and dismantling. They next proceeded to forming the bridge for swinging, an operation achieved by making up the whole length along shore, and swinging round with the current into any position required. This would be the method employed in face of an enemy. The succeeding operation consisted in making a cut raft, at any required point in the bridge, the object of which is to allow any portion to be separated and drifted out. From this they proceeded to exercise the men in swinging the whole or any part of the bridge in any required position—an operation of no little difficulty on rapid tidal rivers—to allow loaded craft to steer straight to the opening made for them in the cut raft. This practice has greatly improved the men in skilfully manipulating the cables, by which every separate raft is hauled into position, up and down stream. The whole practice has been attended with such satisfactory results that they can construct a bridge across the Thames in less than twenty minutes.

After this practice a night operation was planned long after dark in dead silence. While Major Bond was engaged in bridging the stream a mounted body of the troop was sent down from Old Windsor to scour the banks, during which time two feints were made by rafts detached by Lieutenants Pemberton and Irvine; and the completion of the bridge would have been a great success if the crowd which lined the banks had not divulged the secret of his whereabouts. The whole series of operations, however, excited the enthusiastic admiration of a large concourse of spectators. The operation of the engineers, however, which has most interested the public remains to be noticed. At the invitation of Mr. Clifford two bridges were formed over the river by different methods, across which a mounted portion of the troop passed in succession, first in single file, and then in half sections, followed by eight baggage waggons, each drawn by four horses, and the rear was brought up by three ladies on horseback. While this was going on a loaded barge came down the river, and the operation of "making cut" to let her pass through was as easily and rapidly executed as opening and closing a turnpike gate, to the delight of an admiring crowd, whose interest in the operations seemed to increase every day.

On the Friday of last week Colonel Fitzroy Somerset, commanding the Royal Engineers at Aldershott, visited the camp with his staff, and, after making a minute inspection and witnessing a series of operations, expressed his entire satisfaction with what he had seen. On Monday evening last, the non-commissioned officers of the detachment, with Sergeant-Major Oldham at their head, were entertained at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, by Colonel Chesney, R.E., President of that institution. On Tuesday the whole corps, under command of Major Bond, marched with the pontoon train by way of Egham to Staines, and passed over to the Lammas meadow, on the Middlesex side of the river. Here they speedily constructed a pontoon-bridge of fourteen anchored boats, by which they again crossed the river to the Surrey side, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. They dismantled and removed the bridge in a very short time, and carried its materials back to the camp at Runnymede. The Royal Engineers are to break up the camp and go to Aldershott this day (Saturday).

Our Illustration is from a Sketch by our own Artist, with the aid of Mr. Delamotte's photographs of the place.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 7.

A French Ministry is like love: you never know how strong it is or how long it will last. The de Freycinet Cabinet, the members of which are at present scattered all over the country, is divided against itself, as we have already seen. M. de Freycinet declared at Montauban that the religious decrees would only be applied to the Jesuits: other Ministers declared that M. de Freycinet said so on his own responsibility. M. Gambetta refused to say anything about the matter, and is expected every day to start for Crêtes, in Switzerland, the seat of Mdme. Arnaud de l'Ariège, in order to avoid meeting M. de Freycinet when the latter returns to Paris. Yesterday the *Journal Officiel* gave M. de Freycinet a slap in the face, and announced that the Government had taken no engagement relative to the execution of the religious decrees either towards the Vatican, the Papal Nuncio, or anybody else—that, in short, the Government's liberty of action was complete, and its resolutions depended only upon itself; all assertions to the contrary being without foundation. If M. de Freycinet were mindful of his dignity he would resign after such a note.

The Jesuits have changed their tactics. When a Royal Ordonnance in 1828 ordered the educational establishments which they directed to be subjected henceforward to the authority of the University; and when the same decree prohibited anyone from taking part in the direction or instruction of any educational establishment unless he had previously signed a declaration to the effect that he did not belong to any unauthorised congregation, the Jesuits did not attempt to resist or to elude the law. They shut up their establishments and went abroad, taking with them a few of their pupils, who, however, did not stay with them long. Now the Jesuits pretend to submit to the laws, but their schools and colleges remain open. Henceforward they belong by virtue of real or pretended cessions to civil societies, and when last Wednesday the police authorities visited the Jesuit schools in different parts of France they were everywhere introduced to gentlemen in lay costume or secular priests, who exhibited their title-deeds with the greatest readiness. The whole affair reminds one strongly of Henri Mounier's *Roman chez la Portière*. It is simply a matter of dress and disguise. The Radicals are naturally but little satisfied with the religious decrees. They demand the separation of the Church and State.

A painful event happened a few days ago which has caused great emotion not only at Paris, but all over France. A journalist, M. Ivan de Woestyne, allowed, let us hope, his loyalty, and good faith to be surprised, and made himself the echo of an atrocious calumny against Colonel Jung, one of the most distinguished and patriotic staff-officers of the Republic. M. de Woestyne accused Colonel Jung of having abstracted documents from the War Office, and of having communicated to the enemy important papers concerning the mobilisation of the army. Colonel Jung is the author of two volumes on "Bonaparte and his Times," in which, with the aid of documentary evidence of the most crushing and incontestable character, he has shown up the odious aspects of the early years of the first Napoleon. His book, which is animated throughout with a profound admiration for the heroes of the armies of the first Republic, has created Colonel Jung many enemies amongst the members of the reactionary parties. The fact that it is dedicated to M. Gambetta, and that its author had access to documents which had been kept secret under former *régimes*, did not tell in Colonel Jung's favour. How the calumny arose it is almost impossible even to suggest at present; but the matter is coming before the courts, and the three journals who published the calumny—the *Gaulois*, *Gil Blas*, and *Paris Journal*—are to be prosecuted. At first Colonel Jung demanded from M. de Woestyne a retractation or reparation by arms. M. de Woestyne refused, saying that all the statements he had made were true. In presence of this declaration, Colonel Jung had only the remedy of civil justice, and M. de Woestyne's subsequent acceptance of a duel is of no account. The whole affair is to be regretted; and, while admitting M. de Woestyne's sincerity, one cannot help looking upon this calumny as another instance of the systematic bad faith and disloyalty of French political parties. The case will be called before the *Juge d'Instruction* to-morrow (Wednesday).

The Jung affair ought logically to lead to other matters of equal if not of greater importance. If the Government thinks it to be necessary to prosecute newspapers on account of the Jung incident, can it any longer defer an examination of the case of Lieutenant Marcerou, chief warder of the Prison des Chantiers, against whom the *Intransigeant* has for weeks and weeks been daily bringing charges of the most outrageous barbarity? Can it continue to allow the Radical press to treat as assassins Generals Gallifet, Gaillard, and Canrobert? The question raised is really that of the honour of the army.

Apropos of the Marcerou affair, I may add that the deputy M. Benjamin Raspail has written to the Minister of Public Works demanding the dismissal of "that monster" from the post of Central Commissioner which he occupies at the Vincennes Railway station, and announcing, in case of the Minister's refusal, to bring the matter before the Chambers. The silence of the Government in this matter is, indeed, inexplicable, and we may look forward to lively times after the opening of Parliament.

The existence of the Parisian—the typical Parisian of literature, I mean—is regulated almost chronometrically. The years *se suivent et se ressemblent*. You have the theatres and balls, the Salon, the Grand Prix, *la Villégiature*, the seaside, the shooting season, or *la chasse*. This year there is a singular scarcity of game in France, and on some of the great estates—as, for instance, on Rothschild's château at Ferrières—there will be no shooting. The severe winter and the summer hail-storms have spread destruction amongst both fur and feathers. Nevertheless, the Prefecture of Police of Paris alone has issued between five and six thousand gun licenses, and on the opening day last Sunday the railway stations were crowded with *chasseurs* rigged out in those marvellous canvas costumes which can be bought in the bazaars for a few francs. The Parisian *chasseur* buys his complete outfit, including game-bag, gun, and cartridges, in a bazaar; and the favourite scene of his exploits is the plain of Saint-Denis, where he makes war on the sparrows and on the seat of his neighbour's trousers. Like that of the patient anglers of the Seine, the pleasure of the Parisian *chasseur* lies in expectation. He also gets some fun out of his costume and gaiters. His game-bag, however, is a secret source of shame, not to say of expense. To save appearances, he is obliged to fill it at the poulterer's shop.

The theatrical season has begun in spite of the oppressive heat which the Parisians have been enduring for more than a fortnight. In a few days all the houses will have opened their doors, most of them with revivals. Parisian managers have adopted the system of not paying their actors during the months of July and August. In order to make both ends meet, the actors go and play in the watering-places and seaside casinos. Consequently the rehearsal of new pieces cannot be begun until the month of September. At present therefore there is nothing important to be mentioned at the theatres.

On Sunday Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt began her tour in the French provinces at Angers. The theatre was not exactly full to suffocation, owing to the high prices demanded for the seats. At Saumur and Tours the Mayors would not allow the prices of the seats to be raised, and so the great actress did not visit those towns. The success of the provincial tour of this "artistic phenomenon," as Sarah is now called, is likely to be very much compromised, on the one hand, by the refusal of the Mayors to authorise the raising of the prices in the municipal theatres, and, on the other hand, by the unwillingness of the thrifty and parsimonious provincials to pay fifteen francs for an orchestra stall. Rachel, in her time, encountered the same difficulty.

Gounod has just finished a grand oratorio, called "Rédemption," for which, I am told, he asks 100,000f.

In consideration of the increased use of vitriol by jealous lovers and abandoned mistresses, the police have at last issued an order forbidding chemists to sell poisons or corrosive substances except on presentation of a doctor's prescription.

On Sunday last, 20 *Gutenberg, an* 92, the orthodox Positivists made their annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Auguste Comte, in the Cemetery of Père Lachaise. In the afternoon they held a meeting in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, and in the evening there was a banquet at a restaurant in the Palais Royal. The English Positivists were represented by Professor Beesly and Dr. Bridges.

The countrymen of Chaucer and Gower will be interested to know that Paris has not forgotten the glory of the *trouvère*. Jean de Meung, surnamed "Clopinel" or the limper, who, being, as a contemporary chronicler states, a doctor in holy theology and *philosophe tresparfont, sachant tout ce qui à entendement humain est scible*, added eighteen thousand verses to the original four thousand verses of the "*Roman de la Rose*." The house in which Jean de Meung lived and wrote at Paris still exists: it is the old Hôtel de la Tournelle, which has been rebuilt, and now bears the number 218 in the Rue Saint-Jacques. The learned and active committee of Parisian inscriptions have decided to place on the façade of this hotel a reproduction of a medallion portrait of Jean de Meung, and the following four verses from the "*Apparition de Jehan de Meung*," written at the beginning of the fifteenth century by Honoré Bonet:—

Je suis mestre Jehan de Meung,
Qui, par maints vers, sans nulle prose,
Fis cy le Roman de la Rose,
En cest hôtel que cy voyez.

T. C.

LOCAL TAXATION RETURNS.

The ninth annual return of local taxation for England for 1878-9, which has been tabulated under the direction of the Local Government Board, has been issued. The total raised during the year 1878-9 by local taxation was £30,898,828. In addition to this sum, Treasury subventions, amounting to £2,153,362, were received in easement of the local rates.

The amounts received respectively for local and imperial services were as follows:—Levied by rates falling on rateable property, local, £25,685,896; imperial, £2,146,274. Levied by tolls, dues, and rents falling on traffic, local, £4,756,349; imperial, £7088. Levied by duties falling on consumable articles, local, £456,583. The Treasury grants in aid of local taxation exceed the sums entered in the accounts of the local authorities forwarded to the board. This difference arises for the most part from the Government taking upon itself several charges in relief of local taxation that do not appear in the annual returns. The sum voted by Parliament for the financial year 1878-9 was for England, £2,873,675. In addition to the receipts from rates and subventions, as mentioned above, a sum of £18,752,462 was received on account of rates from other sources, including loans, making the total receipts £46,584,632. The total expenditure on account of rates was £44,865,789. Under the head of tolls, dues, and fees a further sum of £2,558,017 was received from harbour dues and other sources, making the total receipts £7,321,454, against which the expenditure is £6,847,359. The expenditure under the head of duties was £462,771. The local loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to £128,486,987.

The grand total of local taxation for the year shows receipts from all sources, £54,363,169, and expenditure, £52,175,907.

The marked approval accorded to the "Railway Time Tables," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, by reason of the simplicity of their arrangement and the facility with which the through routes can be consulted, have induced that enterprising firm to issue an enlarged and improved series. A large railway map of Great Britain, which has been specially drawn and engraved for this new series, appears for the first time in the September issue.

The Bedford police discovered last Saturday, in a house in Harder's-road, several thousand pounds' worth of property, believed to be the proceeds of various recent burglaries. The articles consist principally of watches and jewellery. In one chest was a large quantity of diamonds, the settings of which were destroyed beyond identification. Many of the watch-cases were defaced, but one box contained watches bearing the name of Mr. Dyer, of Regent-street. Five persons have been arrested in connection with the matter.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The recent tropical heat of the weather seems fairly to have terrified Mr. John S. Clarke, who has postponed his reappearance at the Haymarket Theatre, which establishment will consequently remain closed until the 20th inst. Mr. John S. Clarke, you should have cried "*Sursum corda!*" and opened the "little theatre in the Haymarket" (now no longer "little" and no more in a market for hay). In the matter of English weather, we are always entitled to expect the worst. Since Mr. Clarke was alarmed by the tropical temperature, presaging, as he seemed to think, empty benches, and since (on that terribly hot Saturday night) the leaden-covered dome of St. Paul's, converted by the rays of the Sun into a colossal "heater," gave out, in return, so much nocturnal caloric as half stifled the dwellers in the Churchyard and Paternoster-row (there are still a good many people who are fain, either from choice or compulsion, to live in the City) a complete change has taken place, meteorologically speaking. The dogs have ceased to prowl about panting, and with a hydrophobic expression on their countenances, and we can all breathe. There has been plenty of refreshing rain (it is quite cheering to see the dear old London mud again); and it is nice, cool, cloudy, theatre-going weather.

Not but what I admire the more than Spartan fortitude with which many of the London managers have encountered the playhouse-emptying influences of this fiery tail to the dog-days. In the generality of cases their heroic constancy has been rewarded. In particular is "The World" at Drury Lane, continuing to do excellent business; and at the Gaiety neither Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Florence on the one hand, nor Mr. John Hollingshead on the other, have certainly any reason to complain of the quantity and quality of the enthusiastic audiences who nightly acclaim the two talented transatlantic comedians in "The Mighty Dollar." Please look at the exquisite little sketches by Mr. Charles Keene of the Hon. Bardwell Slote and Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory in this week's *Punch*.

I have been to the Alhambra Theatre Royal (in days gone by one was supposed to visit the Alhambra disguised as a Californian gold-digger or an Australian stock-raiser, or a Cape ostrich-farmer, or with a false nose and blue spectacles, *mais nous avons changé tout cela*)—and the Alhambra, as a theatre licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, is now as decorously conducted as any other dramatic establishment in London—to see the grand new Ballet d'Action introduced into the third act of "La Fille du Tambour Major." The ballet, an extremely brilliant and animated divertissement, is entitled "The Alpine Brigands," and has a neat little plot of its own bearing on the mischances of a certain Count Lelio, who is captured by the brigands and their chief, Petruzzio, but who is fortunate enough to be fallen in love with by Zanetta, the brigand chief's lovely and accomplished daughter. Add to these the merrymaking of a gathering of peasants, male and female, who have met not only for the purposes of a *festa*, but to devise means for furthering the cause of the independence of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and you have the plot of "The Alpine Brigands" in a nutshell. Stay; there is also the Austrian army, which, led by the Archduke Charles, Generals Mack and Wurmser, Count Nugent, Prince Windischgratz, Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, Field Marshal Haynau, and all the Austrian Lloyd grenadiers, is advancing to take anybody into custody, when, in the nick of time, a rustic bridge is broken down by the peasantry, and the brigands, and the hated *Tedeschi* are left on the wrong side of the ravine, lamenting, like Lord Ullin in the ballad.

Mdlle. Pertoldi danced with much grace and agility as the enamoured Zanetta; and Mdlle. J. de Gilbert looked so handsome and so fascinating in black velvet and grey silk hose as Count Lelio (she reminded one throughout of a kind of etherealised Count Rodolpho in La Sonnambula) that her being fallen in love with by a brigand chief's sister, or anybody else's sister, might be deemed quite a matter of course. Miss Matthews showed considerable mimetic as well as choregraphic talent as Petruzzio; and Mdlle. Rosa was prettily petulant and generally sprightly as Pipeta, an inn-keeper's daughter. The efforts of these fair artistes were efficiently seconded by the splendidly drilled Alhambra Corps de Ballet; and altogether "The Alpine Brigands" forms a very sparkling supplement indeed to Mr. H. B. Farnie's clever version of Offenbach's bustling comic opera, and reflects the highest credit on the Maître du Ballet, M. Bertrand; the Musical Director, Mr. G. Jacobi; and the stage-manager, Mr. Richard Mansell. By-the-way, in the ball-room scene in the second act of "La Fille du Tambour Major" there is introduced a solemnly graceful Minuet and Gavotte danced by the coryphées in slow and stately measure to some quaintly plaintive music composed by Raymond Lully (I think, for one of the interludes in Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in the seventeenth century. Do you remember the "Menuet de la Cour" that Taglioni and Cerito (or was it Carlotta Grisi?) used to dance in "Don Giovanni," at Her Majesty's Theatre, ever so many years ago? Ah! the sublimity of that dance. *Dis moi, soldat, dis moi, t'en souviens-tu?* 'Tis fitting to ask the question, for only the old soldiers can reply. And yet I had the honour to see Taglioni (Madame La Comtesse Gilbert des Voisins) the other night at Sadler's Wells, looking as fresh—well, a great deal fresher than the spectator who was respectfully gazing at her felt.

On Monday afternoon, in a refreshing shower, I betook myself to the Imperial Theatre (late Aquarium) to behold a "morning" performance. The house (the stalls especially) was very well attended; from which fact I was led to infer, first, that there must be a great many more well-to-do people in London just now than is generally imagined; and, next, that there are always vast numbers of people who have nothing to do. Else, why go to a morning performance at three o'clock in the afternoon? I was somewhat perplexed, however, by the remembrance that I was not one of the people with nothing to do; and yet I was sitting in the stalls of the Imperial Theatre (late Aquarium) at four p.m. In one sense, I am sorry that I attended the theatre at present under the lesseeship of Mr. W. Edgcumbe Rendle, who, by arrangement with Mr. Hollingshead, has secured the services of the regular company of the Gaiety Theatre: for I spent all the money I had in my pocket in the purchase of a deliciously illustrated duodecimo copy of the Chevalier de Florian's "Galatée" (Amsterdam, 1785), at a book shop in Parliament-street, and was fain to walk home (never borrow the silver to pay for a cab from your household; they have odd notions of exchange, and expect you to return gold for silver); but, in the next place, I am glad that I went to Westminster, since the visit enabled me to witness the performance of Mr. Reece's Gaiety burlesque of "Young Van Winkle," which I had not the good fortune to see before, and which is an extremely funny performance. Miss Nellie Farren was as arch, agile, mischievous, and captivating as ever as young Rip (although I failed to like her dress, which was dingy and ill-fitting); Miss Ca Gilchrist was very graceful as Hendrick; Mr. J. J. Dallas made an excruciatingly comic Gretchen (Rip's mother), and sang with great *verve* and drollery; and, I suppose, burlesque fiendishness, grim humour, and grotesque malevolence never had a better representative that Mr. E. W. Royce, with his musical hat, his abnormally long-fingered black gloves, and his astonishing antics, gestures, and gyrations. He is certainly a Prince of the Preposterous, this Mr. E. W. Royce. "Young Rip Van Winkle," which went throughout swimmingly, was preceded by a comedietta in one act, called "Mad," specially written by Mr. Edward Rose for the Misses Amy and Louise Lionel, to illustrate the marvellous likeness existing between those sister artistes.

G. A. S.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We gave last week full details of the arrangements for the 157th meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, which took place this week at the last-named city.

The festival was inaugurated on Tuesday morning with the usual special service in the cathedral, the three associated choirs having co-operated in the musical portions thereof. The customary sermon in allusion to the purpose of the occasion was preached by the Dean of Worcester. The musical service was that by Wesley in E, the anthem having been the late Sir John Goss's "Praise the Lord."

After a short interval, the first of the festival performances took place in the Cathedral, "Elijah" having, as frequently before, been chosen for the opening oratorio. A special feature in the performance of Mendelssohn's great work was Madame Albani's fine rendering of the soprano solos of the second part. Those of the first part were well sung by Miss Anna Williams; the duet (with chorus), "Lord, bow Thine ear," having been efficiently rendered by Misses De Fonblanque and H. Wilson. The baritone music assigned to the Prophet, and the tenor solos, were, as often before, effectively given, respectively, by Mr. Santley and Mr. E. Lloyd. Madame Patey made the usual effect in the air "O rest in the Lord," having also sung with fine effect in the other contralto music of the second part. The trio, "Lift Thine eyes," by Madame Albani, Miss A. Williams, and Madame Patey, was one of the specialties of the day. Miss Damian sang the air "Woe unto them" (and other passages), with nice feeling, and Mr. G. Cox, Mr. F. King, and Signor Ghilberti rendered serviceable aid in the concerted music. The chorus singing was throughout of a high order.

Mr. C. H. Lloyd (organist of Gloucester Cathedral) conducted efficiently, and Mr. L. Colborne (of Hereford) presided ably at the organ.

The first of the concerts given in the Shirehall took place on Tuesday evening, when Mr. C. H. H. Parry's setting of scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" was produced, preceded and followed by a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Parry had previously made his name known by several elaborate productions, including an orchestral overture, a pianoforte concerto, and other character music. The work now referred to was composed expressly for the festival, and was conducted by the composer. It is written for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The general tone of the music is sombre—not to say heavy—and of its merits and characteristics it will be well to reserve specific opinion until after a second hearing, should any such opportunity be offered by a London performance. The work consists of recitatives and other solo passages, two quartets, and several choruses and semi-choruses. The solo portions were well sung by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Francis; and the music had the further advantage of a thoroughly efficient performance in its orchestral and choral details, notwithstanding which, the general impression left was that of crude incoherence. It is only fair, however, to say that several portions were applauded by a well-disposed audience. Tuesday evening's programme also included Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio" and Mozart's symphony in E flat, and vocal pieces by the principal singers. Mr. Lloyd conducted, with the exception above specified.

Wednesday morning's performance in the cathedral opened with the two exquisite movements of Schubert's symphony in B minor, of which only these portions were completed. Mozart's "Requiem" followed, and Spohr's "Last Judgment" formed the second part of the day's programme. Wednesday evening was appropriated to Mendelssohn's "St. Paul"; on Thursday Leonardo Leo's "Dixit Dominus" in C, Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," Mr. H. Holmes's new cantata "Christmas Day," and Beethoven's "Missa Solennis" in D, constituted a long and varied programme; and yesterday (Friday) morning, the oratorio performances concluded with "The Messiah" all these being given in the Cathedral, where, in the evening of the same day, a special service was held, including Mr. C. H. Lloyd's new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," both composed for the festival. Of the later occasions referred to, and of the second concert in the Shirehall (on Thursday evening) we must speak next week.

The eighth session of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy was held last week at Hawkstone Hall, Westminster-bridge-road. Mr. Woollon, the secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the College continued to lead the van in passes. Out of 196 students last year 151 had passed, of whom 129 were minor students and twenty preliminaries. Mr. G. S. V. Wills, the principal of the college, then gave an address to the students, in which he impressed upon them the importance of a systematic arrangement of their studies, to the adoption of which he considered the success of the college was in a great measure due.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday the Fishmongers' Company made a report stating that during the month of July last 93 tons 10 cwt. of fish had been seized at Billingsgate Market and destroyed as being unfit for human food. Deputy Walter said it was to be very much regretted that so large a quantity of valuable human food should be wasted in this manner, and he inquired whether it was not possible for some steps to be taken to prevent such a wholesale waste. Mr. Rudkin said that during hot weather, such as had been recently experienced, it was impossible to prevent fish from becoming rapidly putrid—and, in fact, a very considerable portion of fish conveyed to Billingsgate was in a putrid condition before it reached the market.

In London last week 2402 births and 1460 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 22 below, while the deaths exceeded by 10 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 232 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 357 deaths were referred, against 392 and 395 in the two preceding weeks. These 357 deaths were 11 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3017 births and 1832 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 67·3 deg., being 7·2 deg. above the average.

THE MONTHS: SEPTEMBER.

Wavering between Summer and Autumn—now radiant as in the days of hay harvest, now smiling through softer airs and serener skies—there is but one month in the year more pleasant than September, and that is leafy June. The fresh voluptuous verdure with which Nature then covers herself, and the knowledge that we have the summer all before us, invests June with an indescribable charm; but September, too, steals away our hearts in her wooing, more meekly, perhaps, but not less sweetly, for the parting glimpses she gives us of the summer are of summer in her fairest and gentlest mood, and what she shows us of autumn is so soft and lovely we are almost beguiled into forgetting the winter that lies behind her.

In woodland, copse, and thicket we note Summer's lingering footsteps; for she cannot bear that the leaves she loves so dearly should be suffered to shrivel or even change their colour, and so she loiters, turning every now and then to arrest the covetous hand of Autumn, who, however, towards the close of the month, has quite commenced her reign by tingeing the woodlands here and there with her mellow tints.

Some of the birds, whose soft little hearts perhaps are chiding them for not having honoured Summer as they should, now that the moulting season is over, again burst forth into song, and with plaintive voice beseech the loiterer still to stay. The thrush runs through his sweetest length of notes, and the blackbird whistles loud and clear, and the linnet pipes his charming little lay, and others of the feathered tribe try their seductive wiles; and lingering Summer for a moment turns with sweet sad smile to listen. But, strain their little throats as they will, they cannot quite recover the fulness of tone that made so rapturous their love-songs of the sweet spring-time; and, because they must sing their best or not at all, they soon become mute again, saving such perennial warblers as the robin and the wren. Almost as pathetic as the failure of the birds to regain the lost chords of their spring melodies is the effort made at this season of the year by the woodbine, and a few other plants, to bloom once more as in the fresh young days of spring: the woodbine's blossoms come again, but the scent, which was the great charm of its hanging festoons in June, is now infinitely fainter, so much fainter that the flowers seem suddenly to droop in despair.

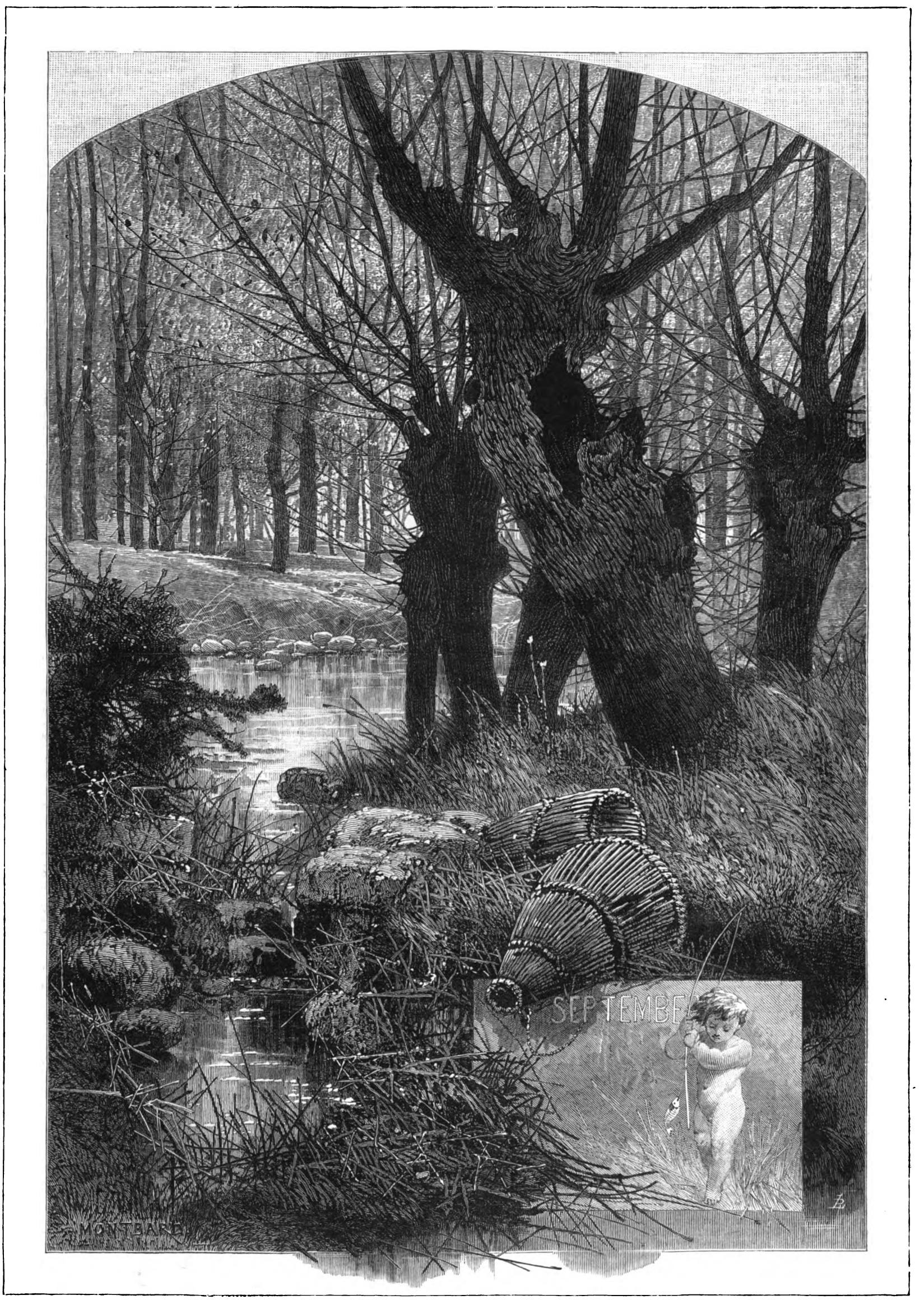
At most of our watering-places there are strong indications that summer is not yet over—or rather that people will not believe it is! "Come unto these yellow sands" is a refrain still eagerly caught up by the holiday-makers, who may be seen, like swarms of bees, on every stretch of beach around our coasts where lies a town or fair-sized village: lounging most of them, some smoking, others flirting, gazing on the wild sea waves and fancying themselves born poets, reading novels more frothy than the foam on the eddying water at their feet, disporting themselves in that water in attitudes not always graceful, and otherwise indulging their periodical lapse of idleness. And yachts and pleasure steamers are plunging and rolling and scudding round our shores in shoals; and everyone forgets that the evenings and mornings will soon become decidedly chilly, and flouts the idea that we islanders commence our holidays too late.

September is a favourite month for fishing, and every shady nook on a thousand river-banks is in possession of the most patient of sportsmen: green mossy banks beneath which lusty trouts entice their pursuers into loveliest scenes of nature; or where deep, still rivers meander through interminable copses, and in whose translucent depths shimmer the silvery sides of the beautiful grayling and the voracious pike; or where rapid curling streams flow over pebbly and sandy bottoms, revealing the handsome, active little gudgeon; or where the waters are limpid and clear, and roach and dace disport themselves. It is a good month for barbel, whose haunts are in the deepest parts of rapid streams; the bold, dashing perch, who is to be found everywhere; the unsavoury chub, who loves to lie in deep quiet holes under shelving banks; and, indeed, for most of our fresh-water fish. And our engraving reminds us that eels should perhaps be included in the category, which wriggling creatures, in the Thames and most large rivers, are taken principally with night-lines and in eel-baskets, or pottles, as they are commonly called. These slippery customers, however, are no favourites with the anglers, since they have a trick of tying the line full of knots and twisting it inextricably round their bodies. But while nearly all the other river-fish may now be caught, the noblest denizen of our northern streams, the lordly salmon, is protected by law, that is, after the earlier part of the month; for during September and October, as a rule, the salmon pass up the rivers and torrents to the shallows and fords where they spawn, on their way thither leaping over every obstacle that lies in their path—springing over cataracts eight and ten feet high, and forcing their way against rapids and powerful volumes of descending water in a manner that has won the admiration and surprise of all who have witnessed their feats of power and agility—feats, by-the-way, that are performed in less imposing fashion and in less boisterous waters, by the trout.

But while river-banks and yellow sands suggest the idea that the warm weather cannot yet be over, and while the still verdant appearance of the trees, and the singing once more of the birds, whisper in our ears that the Summer is surely lingering—there are symptoms of the advent of Autumn—aye, that she is in our very midst. The corn-fields are swept and bare, ploughing has commenced, apples are ripening fast, hop-picking is in full swing, and, surest sign of all that the year is waning, the swallows are beginning to assemble for their long and perilous flight to Africa. With quivering wings and sharp twittering notes, these summer-loving birds are hovering over their various meeting-places, waiting for others to swell their ranks, skimming the air in graceful evolutions, crossing and re-crossing each other's path, without ever striking one against another; and the very young ones, their little wings weary with unwonted exertion, are persuading their parents to bear them on their stronger, well-tried pinions. Very pleasant it is to watch them, yet all too surely do they tell us, pretty things! that Autumn has really come; just as surely as the corn-fields that are now so painfully trim in their stubbly nakedness. The corn is all, or nearly all, cut and stacked; and the partridges, that erst felt so secure and safe, have fled for refuge to the nearest groves and covers; and the little bindweed, weeping, hangs its pale pinky face, for in vain it raises its tender tendrils for aught to cling to; and that other little gem of the corn-fields, the pheasant's eye (*Adonis autumnalis*), shrinking from the full glance of heaven, tries to hide itself in its feathery foliage, blushing the while as deeply as when Aphrodite's tears fell on the petals that herself had caused to spring from the life-blood of her wounded love.

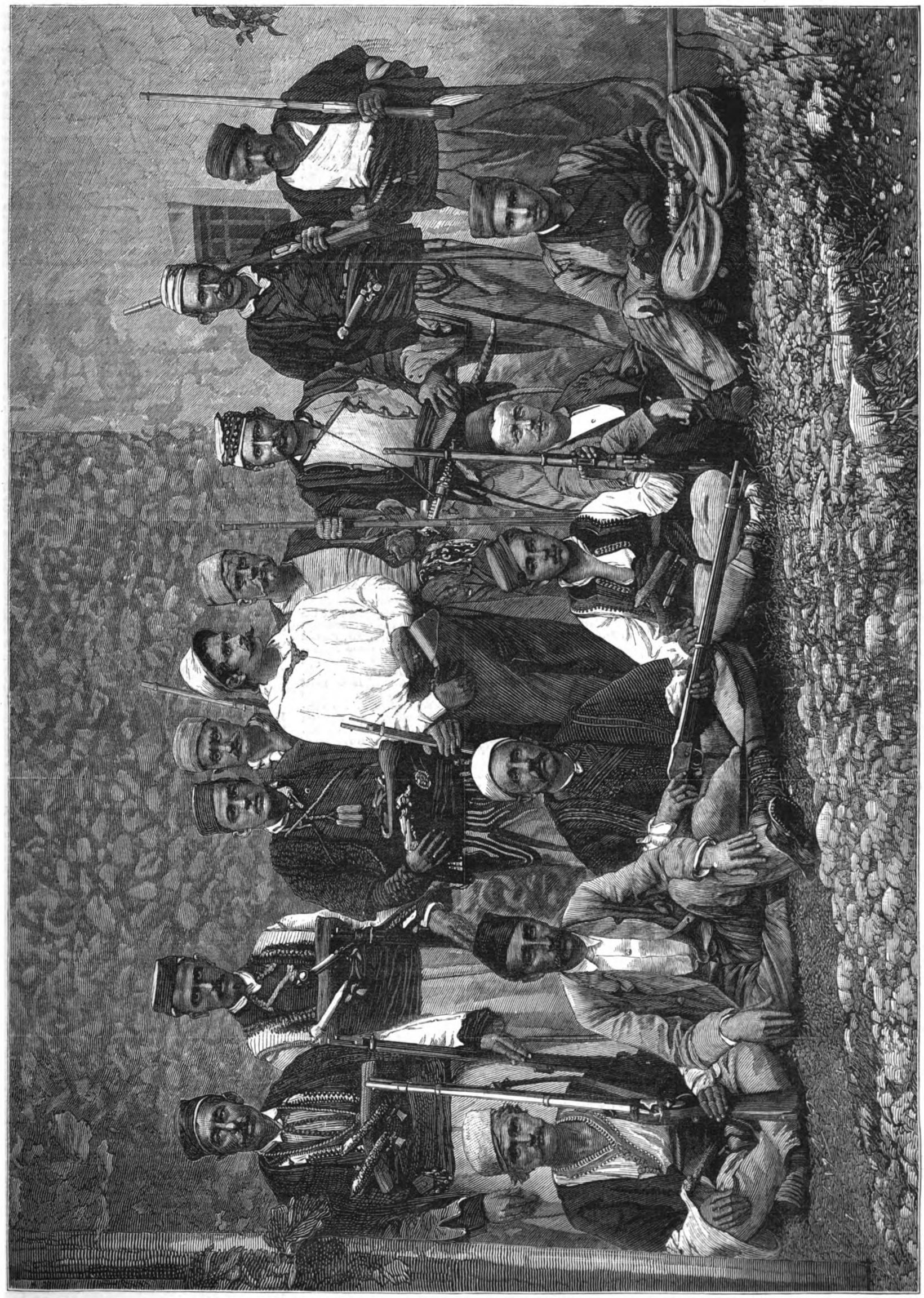
But though some of us may gaze with sadness on the denuded corn-fields, others there are who view the stubble with very different eyes. The heart of the sportsman leaps for joy. Little he recks that the blood-stained flower of Adonis is being scorched by the sun, or that the bindweed sends forth its tendrils into unsympathising air, or that the nut-brown partridges can no longer hide themselves under shelter of the corn; nay, this is just what he has been waiting for, the revealing of their haunts.

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THE MONTHS: SEPTEMBER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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CHIEFS OF THE MIRIDITES, ON THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE COURT.

The most stirring incident of the week at Court has been the gratifying intelligence of Sir F. Roberts's brilliant victory in Afghanistan after his successful march to Candahar. Her Majesty at once telegraphed her congratulations, through the Viceroy, to Sir F. Roberts and his gallant troops.

The Queen had already conveyed her sympathy to Mrs. Brooke on the death of her husband, the late Brigadier-General Brooke, who fell in the sortie when endeavouring to carry off Captain Cruikshank, R.E., when wounded, out of action, at the recent sortie from Candahar.

The Dean of Westminster and the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod dined with her Majesty last Saturday.

Divine service was performed at Balmoral on Sunday by Dr. Macleod, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attending.

Earl Spencer arrived as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty; and Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council, arrived at the castle.

A Council was held by the Queen on Monday, Prince Leopold, the Lord President, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby being present. By her Majesty's order Parliament was prorogued from last Tuesday to Nov. 24, and the Convocations of Canterbury and York until Nov. 25. Earl Spencer, after dining with her Majesty, left Balmoral for town with the Queen's reply to the Address of both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty's visitors also left the castle.

The enjoyable weather of the past week has made the Queen's excursions in this picturesque neighbourhood frequent and pleasant. Princess Beatrice rides and walks daily; and Prince Leopold is out every day.

Mr. Walter D. Campbell, of Blythswood, who has been at Balmoral since Mr. Boyle left last week, has dined with her Majesty.

The Queen was much distressed by the accounts of the recent railway accidents, and her Majesty has been in frequent communication with the Government as to the means to be adopted to provide as far as possible for the safety of those who travel upon or are connected with the working of railways.

The Prince and Princess of Wales shot through the covers at Cranbury Park, near Winchester, the seat of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, on Tuesday.

His Royal Highness has been compelled by his numerous engagements to abandon, with much regret, the project of visiting the Australasian Colonies on the occasion of the Melbourne Exhibition. The Prince had greatly desired to carry out this arrangement if circumstances had permitted.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have left Portsmouth for Scotland, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the brother of the Countess, at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, N.B.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Claridge's Hotel last Saturday from St. Petersburg. On Sunday his Imperial Highness attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street; and in the afternoon the Grand Duke inspected the Zoological Gardens and afterwards dined at Richmond. His Imperial Highness dined with his Excellency Prince Lobanoff at the Russian Embassy on Monday, and lunched with him the next day. The Grand Duke has paid various private visits, and numerous visitors have called at his hotel, Mr. Gladstone's being among the names inscribed in the visitors' books.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, on Tuesday, the Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple, Scots Guards, second son of the Earl of Stair, was married to Marcia Kathleen Anne, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. A detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards—namely, fifteen sergeants, sixteen corporals, and sixty men—lined the aisle and the pathway from the road to the church door. Mr. H. Wickham, Scots Guards, was best man, and the bridesmaids were the Ladies Mary, Anne, and Emily Dalrymple, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Mary Liddell, sister of the bride, Miss Geraldine Liddell, Lady Linan Paulet, Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, and Miss Wickham. The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Maynard Wodehouse Currie, Rector of Hingham, Norfolk. The bride wore a white satin dress, bodice high to the throat, trimmed with ruches and kiltings of the same, and draped with old point de gaze lace, and over a wreath of orange-flowers a tulle veil. Her jewels were a diamond pendant, the gift of the Earl of Stair; a diamond and ruby bracelet, the Countess of Stair's gift; a necklace, the present of the bridegroom; and diamond star, the Earl of Cawdor's present. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of white Sicilienne trimmed with white lace, and bonnets of deep carnation-coloured velvet. Each carried a bouquet of dark red roses, and wore a monogram brooch, set with black and white pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. On leaving the church the Hon. North Dalrymple received a telegram from the magistrates and town council of Girvan congratulating him on his marriage. The wedding party breakfasted at the Hon. Sir Adolphus Liddell's residence, Rutland-gate. At half-past one the Hon. N. and Mrs. Dalrymple started for Ditton Park, the Duke of Buccleuch's seat near Slough, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark red Surat silk, and bonnet to match. The wedding presents were of great value, and included from Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein a gold locket, with coral and pearl centre, and a fan; from the tenants and feuars on the Bargany estate, and the inhabitants of Girvan and Daily, a large old silver bowl on an ebony plinth, mounted in silver, with a suitable inscription; also four silver candelabra, and a case of six silver-gilt apostle fruit spoons. Mr. Dalrymple's brother officers in the 1st Battalion Scots Guards sent a handsome clock, having on the top a mounted huntsman in silver; and the Hon. Sir Adolphus Liddell's servants' present consisted of a chased silver salver.

Lady Beatrice Pelham-Clinton and Mr. Cecil Lister-Kaye will be married at Castle Blayney, Ireland, on the 16th inst.; and the marriage of Mr. P. Egerton Warburton, M.P. for Mid-Chester, and the Hon. Antoinette Saumarez will take place at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, at the close of this month.

Mr. Cumberland, the gentleman who recently exposed the trickery of a "spiritualistic medium" in Bloomsbury, afforded considerable amusement yesterday week to a party of ladies and gentlemen invited to the Charing-Cross Hotel to witness a number of "manifestations," and learn how they were done. If one or more inflexible "spiritualists" present, being convinced against their will, were "of the same opinion still," the majority of the company were clearly much entertained by Mr. Cumberland's lucid explanations of the means by which the "medium" deludes the senses.

PARLIAMENT.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Parliament broke up for the holidays on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The Session has been generally regarded as a vexatiously prolonged one; but, seeing that, albeit the present Parliament assembled after the General Election on April 29, the Queen's Speech was not read, and actual business was not begun until May 20, it may be argued that during the four months or so Mr. Gladstone's Ministry has had for legislation the total of important measures passed will compare favourably with the record of any six months' Session of the last Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone's reappearance in the House of Commons last Saturday, evidently completely restored to health by his voyage round the coast in the Grantully Castle, elicited a warm chorus of congratulatory cheers from both sides of the House. There was some of the freshness of a sea breeze in his clear and vigorous speech. This welcome sign of renovation was noticeable at the outset, when the Prime Minister made his guarded reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's question as to any contemplated "armed coercion" on the part of the Government. It was more noticeable still when (the Marquis of Hartington having satisfactorily answered Lord Randolph Churchill's ingenious indictment of the Indian Executive for the disaster which overtook General Burrows) Mr. Gladstone rose to end the debate on Eastern Affairs initiated by Mr. Cowen. The senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne had eloquently spoken very much as any member of the Earl of Beaconsfield's Administration might have spoken on behalf of Turkey; and Sir Charles Dilke's able reply had not prevented Sir Wilfrid Lawson from entering a fresh protest against "armed coercion," nor kept Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett from airing afresh his Ottoman notions. Cheered with marked cordiality as he approached the table, Mr. Gladstone rebutted with rare vigour the attacks of Mr. Cowen and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, provoking the House to laughter by remarking of the latter hon. member:—

> Even the laws of geography on this occasion have not been respected by him, when he recommends us to send our fleet in two particular directions, one to the coast of Poland and the other to the borders of the Caucasus.

But was not Shakspeare a little loose in his geography? Be that as it may, Mr. Gladstone defended with gusto the action of the Government with regard to the extension of the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers; and gave the Sultan and his advisers this emphatic warning:—

> The change that has been made is this—that the Ottoman Government begins to understand that while we are bonâ fide desirous of avoiding the difficulties and complications that might arise from the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, yet the tolerable discharge of the duties of the Government towards the subjects of Turkey is no longer a secondary but is a primary object, and that unless Turkey is prepared to discharge those duties in at least a tolerable manner, of which I am sorry to say we have not as yet had sufficient evidence, the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire must learn to shift for themselves (Loud cheers).

Answering the hon. member for Carlisle, the Prime Minister in conclusion said the Administration would be the last in the world to resort to force unless as a final resource to uphold our treaty obligations, and that every case would be considered "with a due sense of our responsibility to Parliament and the people of this country."

The legislative machine, including the cog-wheel of the Lords, worked with habitual rapidity as the end of the Session drew near. Some friction was observable when Mr. Parnell vainly proposed, on the 3rd inst., to tack on to the Appropriation Bill the second measure which the Lords had rejected—the bill for the Registration of Irish Voters. Mr. Forster was even moved to say that the House of Lords must not be surprised if the frequent repetition of such action were to lead people to consider whether some change in the constitution of that House were not necessary. Sir Stafford Northcote protested against this remark. But later on Mr. T. P. O'Connor took up the theme and moved the reduction of the vote for the Upper House by the amount of Lord Redesdale's salary. This gave Sir William Harcourt an opportunity for making a stinging attack on their Lordships' Chairman of Committees, while objecting to his financial punishment. Mr. Bright, however, suggested that Lord Beaconsfield was as great an offender as Lord Redesdale. The motion was negatived by 81 to 18 votes. And the sitting closed with an exciting episode—the suspension for disorderly behaviour of Mr. Callan, whose profuse apology was accepted the following day.

The Commons having re-amended the Employers' Liability Bill by the restoration of the clause rendering employers liable for accidents happening to their workmen when under the control of a foreman; and by extending the period for the operation of the bill to seven instead of two years; their Lordships sanctioned the measure as amended yesterday week. The Ground Game Bill was also so far changed by the Commons that the close time for hares and rabbits was abandoned, and, on the Home Secretary's motion, the right to shoot ground game was extended to one other person besides the occupier, in lieu of being restricted to the occupier *or* one other person. These amendments were agreed to on Saturday by the Lords. Thereafter, Earl Granville said the Bill for the Registration of Irish Voters would be reintroduced early next Session; and the noble Earl mollified Lord Redesdale with the explanation that Mr. Forster's language in reference to the House of Lords had been misconstrued, and that the Secretary for Ireland had but expressed his own individual ideas in what he had said. Their Lordships had on Monday a brief sitting to pass the Appropriation Bill.

On Tuesday last the Speaker was accompanied to the bar of the House of Lords by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, Sir Charles Dilke, and several other members. The Royal Commissioners (the Lord Chancellor, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Cork, and the Earl of Kimberley) signified in the usual way her Majesty's assent to a final series of measures. Upon Lord Selborne it then devolved to read, in the Queen's "own words,"

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

It is with satisfaction that I find myself at length enabled to release you from your arduous labours.

I continue to receive assurances of the most friendly character from all foreign Powers.

The failure of the Sublime Porte to execute, according to its engagement, a plan which was agreed upon in April last for the determination of the Ottoman frontier lying towards Montenegro has caused unfortunate delays in the settlement of that question, and the Treaty of Berlin has not yet taken effect in other points of importance which remained open at the commencement of the Session.

The Governments which were parties to that Treaty have communicated to the Sultan their judgment on the means of bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Greek and Montenegrin Frontier questions, on the administrative organisation of the European provinces of Turkey, and on the principal reforms required in the Asiatic provinces inhabited by Armenians.

For the attainment of the objects in view I continue to place reliance on the fact that the concert of Europe has been steadily maintained in regard to the Eastern Question, and that the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin are pressing upon the Sublime Porte, with all the authority which belongs to their united action, the measures which, in their belief, are best calculated to ensure tranquillity in the east.

I have not been unmindful during the few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you of the considerations which I have stated would guide my policy on the north-western frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for the complete military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan, and some progress has been made towards the pacification and settlement of the country.

A renewal of hostilities by the Afghans, under Ayoub Khan, has rendered necessary further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. The prompt measures taken by the Government of India for the relief of the garrison of Candahar, and the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by my officers and troops in the execution of those measures, resulting in the brilliant victory recently gained by the gallant force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, will, I trust, speedily bring to an honourable termination the war in that division of the country.

I regret that it has not hitherto been possible to give you such information on the general state of Indian Finance, and the recent miscarriages in presenting the accounts of military expenditure, as you would justly require before entering on a practical consideration of the subject. You may, however, rest assured that I shall redeem my pledge to supply you with this information at the earliest period in my power.

No advance has recently been made in the project of the South African Confederation, nor could advantage arise from endeavours to press it forward, except in proportion to the favourable movement of public opinion in that portion of the Empire. The general state of affairs in South Africa is, however, on the whole, satisfactory, except in Basutoland, where I trust that a moderate and conciliatory policy may allay the agitation caused by the enforcement of the Disarmament Act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I tender you my thanks for the liberal provision which you have made to meet the charges of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I acknowledge, with thankfulness to the Almighty, the happy continuance, during several weeks, of fine weather for securing a harvest which gives in many places a reasonable promise of abundance. I am thus enabled to anticipate both a further revival of trade and some addition to the revenue of the country for the year; and I dwell with especial pleasure upon the probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland, who have so seriously suffered from previous failure of the crops.

I rejoice also to observe that, notwithstanding the lateness of the period at which you began your labours, your indefatigable zeal and patience have enabled you to add to the Statute Book some valuable laws.

I refer particularly to your settlement of the long-contested questions relating to the subject of burials, to the Education Act, and the Act for the better determining the Liability of Employers; and to these I would add the Act relating to Ground Game, the repeal of the Malt Duty, the Savings Banks Act, and the Post-Office Money Orders Act, and the measures for bettering the condition of merchant seamen, and providing for the safer carriage of grain cargoes.

I trust that these measures may, under Divine providence, contribute to the welfare and prosperity of my people.

The Speaker, on his return to the Lower House, read the Queen's Speech in his turn; and, with a faint replica on his face of the bright smile with which the right hon. gentleman reassumed at the opening of the Session the ungrateful task of presiding over the deliberations of the Commons, Mr. Brand cordially shook hands with the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and the remaining members; and Parliament separated—nominally till the 24th of November next.

THE MIRIDITES OF ALBANIA.

It has been announced this week, from Constantinople, that the Porte has intimated to the foreign Ambassadors there its success in pursuading the Albanians to consent to give up the town and seaport of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The allied squadrons have assembled at Ragusa for the porposed naval demonstration to enforce this resolution of the Berlin Conference. We may soon expect news of some interest concerning the matter in question.

The Roman Catholics who inhabit Northern and, in even greater number, Central Albania, belong to the clans of Tribitshi, Hoti, Castrati, Posripa, Scialla, Skoki, Proili, Busa Huit, and to the great tribe of the Miridites, settled in the Orosh mountains, numbering in all over 150,000 souls. It will be remembered how, last year, the Porte, under Italy's auspices, proposed to Montenegro the exchange of Gussinje and Plava for other districts, chiefly populated by Albanians of the Christian variety. The tribes concerned in this proposed transaction are the Gruda, settled to the south-eastwards of Podgoritza—the Hoti, consisting of three clans or Bayraks (standards), living in the Bay of Hoti upon Lake Scutari; and the Clementi, two thirds of whom are Roman Catholics. It was obvious to anyone acquainted with the country and its people that so haughty and warlike a clan as the Hoti would not yield up any part of its territory to Montenegro, which it utterly abhors, without vehement resistance. It was no less manifest that the Hoti, Gruda, and Clementi, in such a struggle with the Montenegrins, which could not fail to be popular throughout all the tribes of Northern Albania, would not only be able to reckon upon the support of all the other Catholic clans, small and large, but upon that of the Mussulman Geghes as well. As we have seen, the matter has developed itself in strict accordance with these previsions. During last summer Prenk Bib Doda, the Miridite Prince, was observed occupying a position, side by side with the troops of the League, in the action of Albania against Montenegro. The understanding between the Albanian Mussulmans and their Roman Catholic countrymen is practically achieved, and with it a mighty step has been taken towards the establishment of an Albanian nationality.

Our Illustration, which is copied from a photograph by Alia, of Semlin, represents a few of the Miridite Chiefs and Captains, but not their Prince above-named. Colonel Nicoli Bairaktar, of Fosedi, is standing beside an Austrian visitor, Lieutenant von Zubovitz, of the Honved Cavalry, who has won a European reputation by his famous riding feat on the road from Vienna to Paris, and still better, his performance of saving 150 lives in the inundation of the Danube at Szegedin. He is here shown dressed simply in shirt and trousers of European fashion, having thrown off his coat on account of the heat; while the other persons are in their national military costume. Their names are Mustafa Ajasi, Plak or Chief of Luria, Per Deda, of Spacs, Capitan Marcodnzzi, Marco Dieta, Plak of Little Ochrida, Marco Topali and Pieter Djozzi, Plaks of Orosh, Colonel Prenga and Djok Prenga, the Stra-plaks of Orosh, Capitan Ded Tuzzi, Marco Noz, Plak of Spacs, and the Secretaries, Lorenzo Parococchi and Sterr. It would seem likely that some of these people are of Italian descent; but the Mustafa, who is the man standing at the left hand side in our engraving, should be a converted Mussulman. They are quite equal to the Mohammedans of Albania in spirit and prowess, as well as in capacity for managing their own affairs.

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TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

Early on Wednesday morning a terrible colliery explosion occurred at the Seaham Pit, near Sunderland. More than 200 men were down in the pit at the time. Every effort was at once made to reach the imprisoned men. The Central News correspondent telegraphs:—"The Seaham Colliery, at which the explosion occurred, belongs to Lord Londonderry, who is now staying at Seaham. According to one of the officials at the pit's mouth, 182 men and boys descended the pit last night, and the gravest anxiety is felt on account of 165 who have not yet been reached. The explosion originated in No. 2 pit, and from thence travelled to No. 3 and No. 1 pits, blocking up all three shafts. An exploring party descended the pit and found that 17 men were safe; but it was found impossible to get to the other men in the pit. Mr. Bell, the Mines Inspector, was speedily on the spot and in conference with the mining authorities."

A later telegram states:—"Every attempt is being made to get the shafts into working order and to penetrate into the pits. The gravest apprehensions, however, are entertained as to the ultimate success of these relief operations."

The shafts are completely wrecked. Exploring parties cannot proceed far into the pit. There is no fire whatever in the pit, but a second explosion is feared.

Three men were brought up out of the main seam at a quarter to one on Wednesday afternoon. Their names are George Thompson, George Wilson, and Ralph Warlow. One of them was much exhausted. Thompson says they heard the explosion at 2.20. There were nineteen men in that seam. After the explosion they made their way with difficulty to the shaft.

HOME NEWS.

Lord Haddington was on the 1st inst. installed at Kelso as Provincial Grand Master of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire.

The triennial meeting of the Calvinistic Methodists of North Wales and Lancashire was held last week at Bangor.

The Rev. H. O. Middleton, has given £300 to the National Society in addition to his annual subscription of £300.

Lord Sandon yesterday week unveiled the statue of Sir A. B. Walker in the Liverpool Art-Gallery which bears his name. The cost has been subscribed by the people of Liverpool.

Harvest Home at the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill was celebrated on the 1st inst., when the prizes were distributed, Mr. Charles Lyell, the treasurer, presiding,

The Earl of Belmore has resigned his seat as one of the Commissioners on the Board of Intermediate Education for Ireland.

On Monday the Dorchester Town Council resolved to undertake the utilisation of the sewage of the town upon the system in operation at Aylesbury.

The portrait of Mr. Mark Firth, painted for the Testimonial Committee by Mr. Ouless, A.R.A., has been placed in the old banqueting-room at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, at a meeting held on the 2nd inst., decided to enter on the construction of further dock works at the north end of the port, at a cost of £400,000.

An Admiralty return, shows that the receipts of naval prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys during the year ended March 31 last, amounted to £58,780, out of this sum only £6594 was paid, leaving a balance of £52,186.

Most of the Medical Schools in connection with the metropolitan hospitals will be opened for the winter session on Friday, Oct. 1, but in some of them the opening day will be on Monday, Oct. 4.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds was held on Tuesday, at the Wimbledon ranges, the competitors, about one hundred in number, being members of the 7th Surrey Rifles, or Southwark Volunteers.

The Presidency of the Jurisprudence Department at the Social Science Congress has been accepted by the Right Hon. John McLaren, Lord Advocate. The Congress will be held at Edinburgh, from Oct. 6 to 13.

An art and industrial exhibition on an extensive scale, promoted by a number of gentlemen resident in Manchester and the district, has been opened in the Agricultural Hall of the Pomona Palace, Manchester.

Recent numbers of *House and Home*, now the organ of the Working Men's Club movement, are full of useful and readable matter, including valuable suggestions on sanitary subjects and questions of household management.

Countess Brownlow on Tuesday afternoon opened at Whitchurch an exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings, engravings, photographs, statuary, carvings, plate armour, embroidery, and a great number of other articles of general, artistic, and antiquarian interest.

The Board of Trade Returns for August have been issued. They show the declared value of imports for the month to have been £31,019,087, an increase of £2,684,078 over August, 1879, and of £1,912,264 over the corresponding period of 1878.

A new chapel, dedicated to St. Mark, at St. Columba's College, near Dublin, was last week opened by the Archbishop of Dublin. The greater portion of the cost, which amounts to nearly £7000, has been contributed by the trustees of the late Marshal Beresford's fund.

Mr. Richard Lewis, barrister on the Western Circuit, has presented to the School of Art being formed in Exeter Poussin's "Æneas and Achates meeting Venus on an unknown shore." The picture was brought to England at the commencement of the present century by Lord Strathnairn, who bought it in France for £1000.

The work of the British Association was concluded at Swansea on the 1st inst. None of the sections met. The number of tickets sold amounted to 915. The usual complimentary votes were passed to the president and other officers at the concluding meeting, and grants to the amount of £1010 were made for scientific research during the next year.

The King of the Belgians has made the following appointments to the Order of Leopold:—Sir Francis W. Truscott-Lord Mayor, to be Commander; Alderman Sir William Lawrence, Sir Thomas Gabriel, and Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., to be officers; and Sheriffs Woolloton and E. Kelly Bayley, to be knights.

The scheme which was recently mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Fawcett for the encouragement of small deposits in Post-office Savings Banks, by allowing twelve postage-stamps affixed to a form provided for the purpose to be received as a deposit of a shilling, is to come into operation on Monday next, the 13th inst. The counties in which the scheme is to be experimentally tried are Cardigan, Cumberland, Kent, Leicester, Norfolk, and Somerset, in England and Wales; Down and Waterford, in Ireland; and Aberdeen and Ayr, in Scotland. The necessary forms will be supplied gratuitously at any post-office in these counties, and deposits will be received at any post-office in these counties at which there is a savings bank.

A sum of £1000 has been awarded to the London Hospital by the Rector and churchwardens of the City parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr out of surplus funds of a charity belonging to the parish of which they are the trustees. The Charity Commissioners had given their assent to the proposed benefaction.

On Tuesday the Brighton Board of Guardians, by a large majority, adopted a circular memorial to the Education Department asking for a repeal of those sections of the Act which compel school attendance between the ages of twelve and fourteen years of age in cases where the requisite standards have not been passed.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of last week was 82,288, of whom 45,983 were in workhouses, and 36,305 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding totals in each of the three preceding years, these figures show an increase of 1131, 5604, and 5259 respectively.

A meeting, organised by the Home-Rule clubs, was held on Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park, for the purpose of protesting against the rejection of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill and the Irish Registration Bill by the House of Lords, and of demanding a reform in the constitution of the Upper Chamber. There was much confusion.

Last Saturday the seventh annual collection, known as "Hospital Saturday," in aid of the hospitals and dispensaries of the metropolis, was held, and it resulted in a substantial sum being realised. More than 400 lady collectors were in charge of boxes in different parts of London. An instrumental concert in behalf of the fund was given in Victoria Park, in the presence of upwards of 6000 persons.

It is officially announced that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the amount awarded to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Vulture, for services against pirates on Oct. 11, 1878, and that all persons having any just and legal claim are requested to transmit such particulars to the Registrar of the Admiralty Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Last Saturday afternoon a new café and restaurant was opened at the Lambeth Baths and Washhouses by the Coffee Public-houses National Society—the chair being occupied by Mr. Stephen Bourne.—Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., on Saturday afternoon opened a permanent coffee-stall situated on ground belonging to the Metropolitan Railway Company at their Swiss-cottage Station.

The Institut de Droit International has held its fifth annual Congress in Oxford this week. The meeting has been attended by some of the most eminent Continental and English jurists. The Right Hon. M. Bernard was chosen president, and Dr. Neumann, of Vienna, and Dr. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, vice-presidents. M. Rivière, of Brussels, was re-elected general secretary, and M. Alberic Rollin, of Ghent, secretary.

A Home for Roman Catholic boys—the first of its kind established in the metropolis—was on Monday opened for the reception of inmates. It is situated at 41, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and has been mainly founded by the Patronage Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It is intended that employers of labour, in want of a lad of good character for office, shop, or as an apprentice, shall be able to find one at the Home.

Consent was given at a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday to the erection at the Royal Exchange of a bronze statue of the late Sir Rowland Hill. A communication had been received from the Lord Mayor, as chairman of the Rowland Hill Memorial Committee, asking the sanction of the commission to the proposed erection. The statue is to be placed in the open space at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange, facing Cornhill.

AGRICULTURE.

The show of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, which was opened on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at Crewe, was a great success, regarded from every point of view. The total amount given in prizes this year was £2200, about £1000 less than was offered at Manchester last year, but the same as was given the year before at Lancaster. The entries were not quite so numerous as were those of last year, this being discernible chiefly in machinery, slightly in stock, and also in dogs; but in the cheese classes the competition was very keen, as Crewe is in the heart of a great cheese-producing county. The prize for four Cheshire cheeses above 60 lb. in weight was taken by Mr. Jabez Hart, of Bickley, who also won the first prize for four cheeses above 40 lb. weight, made in 1879, and also took the society's gold medal for the best lot of cheese exhibited. For the first time in the history of this society, prizes were offered for essays written on the subject of the best means of making cheese. The Earl of Ellesmere won the first prize in the class for bulls above three years old with Attractive Lord, a magnificent roan and white animal; and Mr. William Handley, of Greenhead, Milnthorpe, won the first prize in the class for bulls above two years with Master Harbinger. There was a capital show of dairy cows, honours being carried off, among others, by Mr. Henry Fawcett, of Otley; Mr. T. H. Hutchinson, of Manor House, Catterick; Mr. Jonathan Peel, of Clitheroe, and Mr. Brierley, of Prestwich. The Jersey cows were greatly admired, the judges commending the entire class above three years old. In the sheep and pig classes there were some useful animals. Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, of Lambrigg Kendall, took all the honours in the classes for Leicesters, Lincolns, and Cotswolds. The Earl of Ellesmere carried all before him in the classes for pigs, taking six first prizes. Yesterday week the judging of the light and heavy horses was completed. Not much could be said for the latter. There was a good show of light horses. Mr. Webster, of Northallerton, took first prize with a black horse between seven and eight years old. If Meteor, belonging to the Stand Stud Company, Manchester, a firm which took several honours, had been a little more perfect in his hocks the awards might have been transposed. The first-prize cob, Sir Edward, is a handsome brown two-year-old. The quality of hunters up to 12st. was excellent, Mr. Watkinson's Hard Lines, the prize-winner, being a fine old-fashioned hunter of handsome colour and appearance.

A luncheon was held during Thursday afternoon in the show-yard, at which were present the president, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Crewe, Lord Tollemache, Baron von Schroeder, the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., Sir Phillip Egerton, M.P., the Mayors of Chester and Crewe, and a large number of agriculturists. The president, in giving "Prosperity to the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society," referred at some length to the agricultural depression of late years, and then, turning to the present time, said it was a period of hopeful anticipations, of which agriculturists should make the best by abandoning old and antiquated systems of agriculture for those more in accordance with the age. Referring to Messrs. Read and Pell's report on agriculture in America and Canada, he said the one thing which appeared to strike the Commission was the intense energy of American farmers, and the facility which they showed in adopting the newest inventions. These things, he said, were worthy of our admiration and imitation. He congratulated Cheshire farmers on the splendid show of cheese, and said that the future of the dairy was evidently a hopeful one for farmers.

The two days' annual exhibition of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society was concluded at Derby on the 2nd inst., having been a success both as regards entries of competitors and attendance of the public. Upwards of £800 was given in prizes, and among the winners were the Master of Blantyre, the Earl of Harrington, the Hon. E. K. W. Coke, and Lord Vernon. The poultry show was the largest the society has ever had, while of the hunters and two-year-old geldings, the judges, two "Royal" men, say they were the best they have ever seen at any provincial show.

In conjunction with a grand flower display, the annual show of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society took place at Leamington on Tuesday. The dinner was presided over by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the county; and amongst those present were Lord Norton, the members for the northern division of the county, Messrs. C. N. Newdegate and Mr. Davenport Bromley, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart., and the Hon. Gilbert Leigh, the representatives of the southern division. One of the judges referred to the reluctance with which the prizes in the shorthorn classes had been awarded to the Marquis of Exeter, and expressed an opinion that his Lordship should restrict himself to the national shows, and not compete with tenant farmers. The sentiment was warmly endorsed.

Colonel Henning, C.B., presided on Tuesday afternoon in the Dorchester Townhall at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Weymouth and Dorchester Labouring Classes Association. There was an excellent show of garden produce in the Corn Exchange, the onions and potatoes being especially good. Colonel Henning distributed the prizes.

A committee of Kentish tenant farmers has drawn up a report to be presented to Mr. Little. The report deals with the burden of rates on the agricultural interest, the working of the Education Act, tenant-right, restrictive covenants, corn averages, the Tithe Commutation Act, and distraint for rent.

BALLOONING.

A simultaneous ascent of balloons, under the auspices of the recently-formed Balloon Society of Great Britain, took place last Saturday. According to the programme, eight balloons were to go up at five o'clock from an equal number of points within a radius of about ten miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, a medal being promised to the aeronaut who, descending in an hour and half, should have travelled the greatest distance. The weather could hardly have been more favourable for the novel experiment.

It was found impossible to carry out the original arrangements in their entirety. The War Office balloon, which was to have been sent up from Woolwich, was, unfortunately, detained at Dungeness; and, owing to failure in the gas supply, no ascent was found possible from the Welsh Harp at Hendon or from Lillie-bridge. From the remaining five stations—viz., the Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Clapham Rink, Epping Forest, and North Woolwich Gardens—successful ascents were made. The result, broadly stated, seems to have been that the balloons, starting from different points and attaining various altitudes, were irresistibly carried in the same north-north-easterly direction.

The first balloon to ascend was that in charge of Mr. Orton, from the Forest Hotel, Chingford. He left the earth at three minutes to five o'clock, carrying one passenger, and after a pleasant voyage reached terra-firma at Ashton, three miles from Matlock Station, on the Great Eastern Railway. The balloon was in the air one hour and twenty-five minutes, the maximum altitude attained being about 3000 ft.

Mr. Wright's Owl, which requires over 30,000 cubic feet for the purpose of inflation, went up from the Crystal Palace at a quarter past five. There were four occupants of the car, one of them being Commander Cheyne, R.N., and another an American tourist. This balloon passed over the Thames and the east end of London, and proceeded, by way of Barking, Ilford, Chipping Ongar, and Dunmow, to Little Bardfield, two miles from Halstead, Essex, where it came down. After lowering his grapnel, Mr. Wright observed that he was about to catch some telegraph-wires; and he cut away the cable without a moment's hesitation—an exhibition of courage and presence of mind which procured for himself and his passengers a severer shaking than even visitors to cloudland always expect when returning to mother earth.

Mr. Barber went up from the Alexandra Palace, and landed at Berdon, in Essex, a distance of about thirty-four miles. Mr. Bucknall Smith, who ascended with him, took observations with standard instruments. The balloon was only in the air one hour and five minutes, owing to the approach of darkness, combined with condensation of the gas and an insufficiency of ballast for much manœuvring; and the descent from an elevation of 2500 feet was accomplished in less than two minutes.

Mr. Simmons left the Clapham Rink with a balloon containing 26,000 ft. of gas, and lifting 990 lb. He had a particularly interesting trip, passing over the Thames at Westminster, where he heard Big Ben strike five, and being at a sufficiently low altitude when crossing Moorgate-street to speak to persons below. From this point he was carried by the same current, which appears to have been equally potent with his competitors, northward, along the course of the River Lea. Mr. Simmons descended at Widdington, Essex, a distance somewhat under fifty miles. He claims to have attained the maximum altitude of 14,300 ft., at which he found the temperature to be as low as 39 deg.

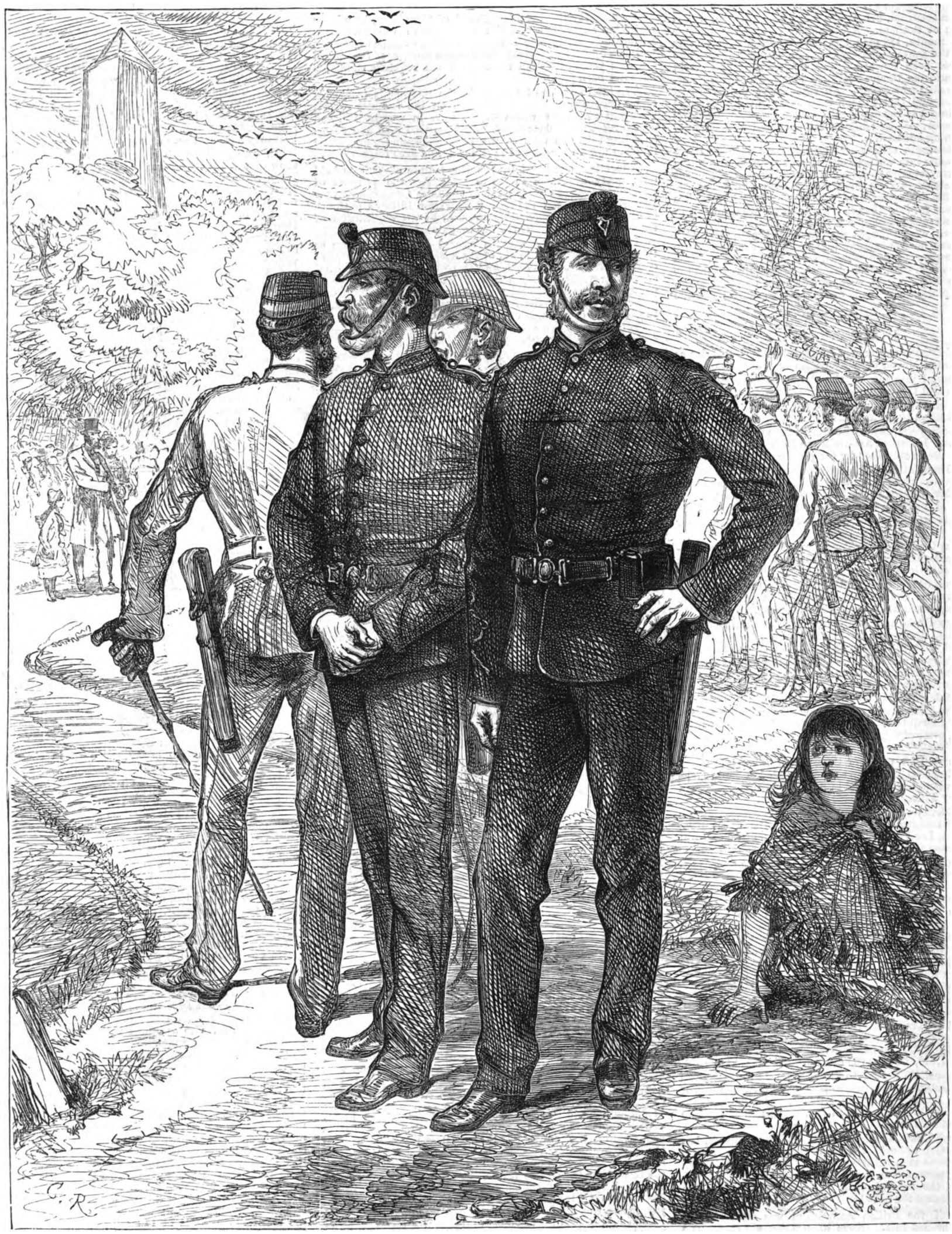
Mr. Jackson, a veteran, ascended, with one passenger, in a balloon of 30,000 cubic feet, from North Woolwich Gardens, at seven minutes after five, descending in safety at 6.40 p.m. at Three Chimnies Farm, Ridgwell, Halstead, Essex, a distance of more than fifty miles from the starting point, the maximum altitude attained having been 6250 ft.

The aeronauts and their passengers and the friends of both met on Sunday afternoon at the Grand Hotel, Charing-cross, to exchange congratulations and compare notes. Mr. W. H. Lefevre, president of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, occupied the chair. Votes of thanks were passed to Colonel Noble, R.A., Major Duncan, R.A., Mr. Gordon, and other gentlemen, whose co-operation had helped to secure a successful result.

At three points observations were taken by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, those recorded at Shooter's-hill being the most complete and useful.

The War Office, in consideration of the importance of ballooning in connection with military affairs, had decided to detail a company of the Royal Engineers for instruction in the art. The winter, being unfavourable to ascents, is to be devoted to experiments in the manufacture of gas.

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IRISH CONSTABULARY.

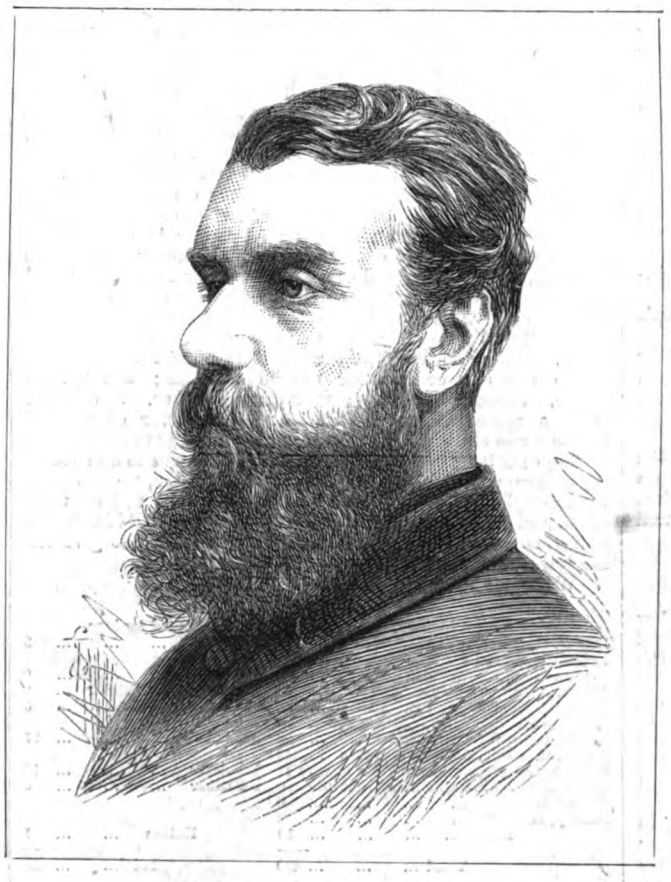
The Royal Irish Constabulary, established by Act of Parliament in 1814, has been, since 1846, maintained wholly at the expense of the central Government, except a moiety of the cost of additional police force applied for by the magistrates of any county or district, or stationed there by order of the Lord Lieutenant. Its ordinary strength, officers and men, somewhat exceeds 11,000, not including the Dublin metropolitan police. The vote proposed in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 26th ult., of the sum of £1,134,000 to provide for this Irish Constabulary force was resisted by some of the Home-Rule party. It was made the occasion for absurdly and offensively detaining the House all through the night and till the afternoon of the next day. But no one will deny the right of any Irish member to criticise the organisation of that force; and the objections that were taken, not for the first time, to its semi-military character might be allowed some weight in times of less danger to the public peace. It appeared, however, from the statements of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the constables, though trained in the use of arms and furnished with them to be used in case of need, are not accustomed to bear them in ordinary police service or to display them for the purpose of intimidation. Their usual appearance and action is that of a civil force, resembling the police of England, as is shown in our Illustration this week; they are not generally seen carrying rifles and bayonets, or swords, but with the simple truncheon familiarly known in our London streets. The few occasions that have called for their employment in more formidable guise were notoriously for the dispersion of furious party mobs, whether of Orangemen or Catholics, who were fighting against each other about some obnoxious politico-religious processions. The police, in these instances, fired charges of buck-shot, each cartridge holding thirteen shot, instead of bullets. Mr. W. E. Forster cited a return of the people killed and wounded by the police during the year. "The police had fired on four occasions—once in Galway, when no one was hurt; once in Meath, when the result was the same. These were on agrarian occasions. The two other cases were at Coal Island, in Tyrone, where two men were wounded, and at Dungannon, where one man was killed and others wounded. These were party riots in the North. There had been, he was glad to say, no life lost through agrarian rioting. As to the Lurgan case, the magistrate who gave the order to fire was a resident magistrate, who was a Roman Catholic. Thirty-four rounds were fired; nine were bullets. It appeared that the reason of there being bullets was that the buck-shot cartridges would not fit some of the rifles. The number of persons wounded was sixteen. He could not conceive any officer of the police not feeling that there should be every precaution adopted against taking life."

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THE LATE REV. G. M. GORDON.

In noticing the late Rev. G. M. Gordon, who was killed in the recent sortie from Candahar, the *Record* says that he wrote several interesting missionary letters, especially two from Candahar, which appeared in that paper a few weeks ago. It adds:—"We have not heard from him since the disaster which befel the brigade of General Burrows, but his reference to the disaffection of the Wali's Candahar troops and the Ghazis, as well as to their fanatical hatred to the English, prepared us for the mutinous spirit they evinced as soon as they approached Ayoub Khan's army. The Rev. George Maxwell Gordon was the younger of the two sons of the late Captain Gordon, R.N. (some time M.P. for Dundalk), by Barbara, the sister of the late Abel Smith, of Woodhall Park, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and also of the late Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, mother of the bereaved Mrs. Henry Wright, of Hampstead. The occasion of his determining to offer himself to the Church Missionary Society was a visit which he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 he became a missionary at his own charges, first as chaplain at Madras till 1871 under Bishop Gell. He then came home for a short time to recruit his health, but soon returned to the north of India, when the present Bishop French was principal of the C.M.S. School at Lahore. During the Persian famine Mr. Gordon was very energetically and usefully employed, but his head-quarters were at Pind Dadur Khan. Last year he accompanied the army in its advance towards Candahar."

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



THE LATE REV. G. M. GORDON, KILLED AT CANDAHAR.

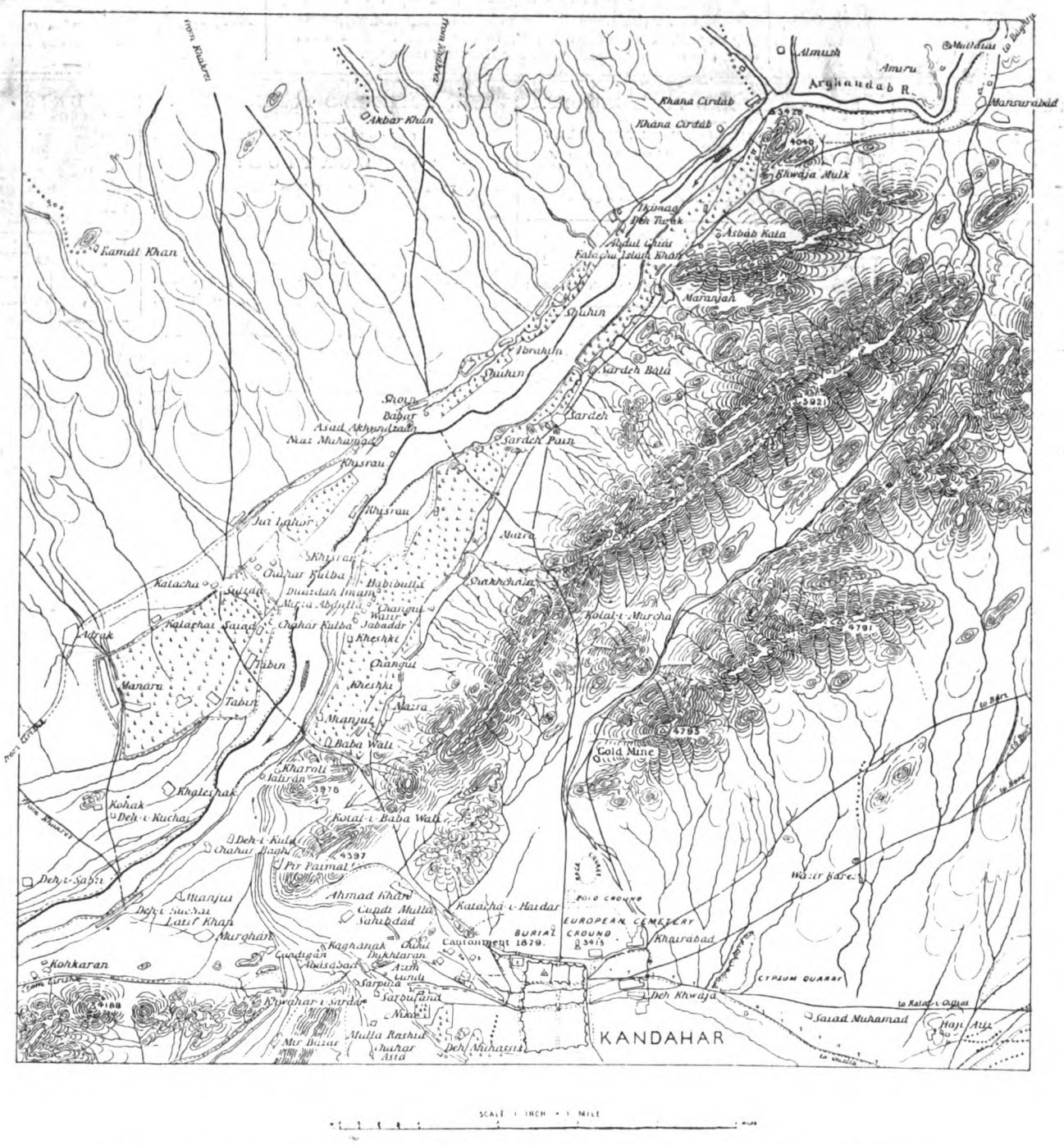
THE AFGHAN WAR.

The expected battle in the neighbourhood of Candahar, with the not less certain defeat of Ayoub Khan by General Sir F. Roberts, took place on Wednesday last week, the 1st inst., and will prove, as we hope, the final conflict of our unprofitable and unjustifiable war in Afghanistan. The Afghan army led to Candahar by Ayoub Khan seems to have been composed, in fair proportion, of the native soldiery of the three provinces—namely, Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, of which the dominions of the late Ameer hitherto consisted. They had spontaneously gathered, under the command of some of their local and tribal chieftains, to rally round the standard of national independence, which was represented by those who still remained of the Barukzai family of princes, so recently deposed by British conquest. It cannot, therefore, be denied that the cause for which our enemies made a last desperate fight on Wednesday week had sufficient legitimate warrant of patriotism, and of natural equity, to forbid our now indulging any sentiment of vindictiveness against them. The Afghans are a brave, proud, and warlike nation, to whom the liberty of their country, which has never been permanently subdued by any foreign power, is as dear as that of Switzerland ever was to the peasant warriors of the Alpine Forest Cantons. They were further animated by a very excusable zeal for the Moslem religion to which they belong. It has nevertheless been their fortune to suffer complete defeat; and we only trust that this event will henceforth be overruled for the more secure and pacific settlement of affairs in all the countries bordering on our Indian Empire.

The full story of Ayoub Khan's defeat is as follows:—The army reached Robat, seventeen miles from Candahar, on the 28th ult. General Roberts, justly considering that his men required repose after their great exertions of the last twenty days, halted on the 29th. He then made Candahar by two easy marches, arriving there on the 31st ult. On the afternoon of the 31st a bold reconnaissance of the enemy's position was made by the whole of the Cavalry Brigade, accompanied by Colonel Chapman, Chief of the Staff. The fire of the enemy was drawn in all directions, and their positions accurately discovered. The Cavalry retired late in the evening, covered by the 15th Sikhs, under a heavy fire. The 3rd, or Macgregor's Brigade, held an advanced position for the night. The enemy's position was found to be as follows:—Their camp was pitched behind the screen of a high-banked ridge of hills, extending from near the Argandab in a north-easterly direction. The western extremity of this ridge is called Pir-Paimal. There are two passes through this ridge from Candahar—the Baba Wali and the Murcha. The first is easy, but it was strongly held by the enemy, with several guns on its crest. The second, which was more difficult, was on the right of the position, and was covered by several parallel canals, derived from the Argandab, which, though very dry at present, formed a most formidable obstacle. A detached hill, in the rear of the position, and separated from the outer ridge by gardens and orchards, further strengthened the enemy's flank. Nevertheless, General Roberts decided to make this his point of attack, perceiving that if once the village of Pir-Paimal, at the foot of the hill of that name, were captured, his troops would take the whole position in flank, when a determined advance must roll up the whole of Ayoub's line, and infallibly lose him his guns. Orders were accordingly given assigning this operation to Hardy, with the Cabul Brigades, while the Baba Wali and Murcha Passes should be watched and menaced by the Candahar garrison, and the guns on the Baba Wali be silenced by the heavy battery. General Gough's Cavalry was to act independently on the left, and cut off fugitives from the main attack. At nine a.m. the troops were in position, and at half-past ten a commanding village in front of the infantry had been stormed by the 92nd, the 2nd Goorkhas, and the regiments of the First Brigade, after being heavily shelled by Battery C 2 of the Royal Artillery and by the screw-gun Battery C 8 Royal Artillery. This brigade was then joined by the Second, or Baker's, Brigade, and the two advanced along the line of the canals until they were lost to sight round the shoulder of Pir-Paimal. The fighting was severe during this advance and in taking the village of Pir-Paimal, but the Third Brigade (Macgregor's) was in reserve to afford support if necessary. It was intended that the troops should halt for some time in Pir-Paimal and reconnoitre further; but the enemy showed continued confidence, and it was found advisable by Major-General Ross, who conducted the operation, to push on. The enemy resisted stoutly, and it was here that the principal loss was sustained. Two small advanced camps were then sighted and captured, together with some guns. After a brief struggle, the alarm caused by this success was communicated to Ayoub's main camp further on, and a general flight ensued. Guns were captured by our troops at each step, and thirty-two had been taken before they drew breath at the village of Mazra, far beyond the Baba Wali Pass. Here General Ross halted his brigade at one p.m., further infantry pursuit being impossible and useless. As soon as General Roberts saw how matters were proceeding, he sent for the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 3rd Scinde Horse from the front of the Baba Wali Pass to Mazra, and ordered them to carry on the pursuit for fifteen miles further. They met General Gough's cavalry returning, and returned with them to Candahar. The cavalry pursued the fugitives in the direction of Khakrez, and killed between 200 and 300, seventy of whom fell to the sabres of the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry in one place. They then swept round and met the Bombay Cavalry, as before mentioned. At the enemy's main camp was found the lifeless body of poor Lieutenant Maclaine. Some Native soldiers, prisoners in Ayoub's camp, reported that when the Afghans were about to fly, the guard at his tent called him out and deliberately murdered him. Remains of bread, which the poor fellow had been eating, his journal, his pipe, and other trifles were found in the tent half an later hour by Evan Smith. The First Brigade bivouacked for the night at the enemy's camp, in charge of the captured guns, among which were the two Horse Artillery guns lost at Khushk-i-Nakhud. The rest of the troops returned to Candahar by the Baba Wali Pass, arriving at six p.m. When General Roberts, at the end of the action, rode up to the different regiments to thank them for their conduct, he was loudly cheered, showing how entirely he possesses the confidence and the affection of the troops.

Colonel Brownlow's loss is deplored by the whole force, as that of one of the best and bravest soldiers who ever led a British regiment. Capt. Straton had likewise rendered great service as the head of the Signalling Department from Char-Asiab up to his death. He was shot in the leg by a Ghazi as he was riding, almost unattended, to establish a heliograph station on the Baba Wali Kotal. His death was promptly avenged by a signaller of the 72nd.

The casualties were as follow:—72nd—killed, 7; wounded, 17. 92nd—killed, 11;


Argandab R.
Almush
Amiru
Khana Cirdab
Akbar Khan
Kamal Khan
Bhwaja Mulk
Asbab Kala
Maranjan
Sirdeh Bala
Sirdeh
Sirdeh Pain
Mazra
Kotal-i-Murcha
Baba Wali
Kotal-i-Baba Wali
Gold Mine
Pir Paimal
Ahmad Khan
Cupdi Mulla Sahibdad
Kotaka-i-Haidar
EUROPEAN CEMETERY
BURIAL GROUND
Cantonment 1879.
Khairabad
Deh Khwaja
Saiad Muhamad
Haji Aziz
KANDAHAR
Kohak
Deh-i-Kuchai
Deh-i-Kuli
Chahar Bagh
Deh-i-Sabzi
Khwahar-i-Sardar
Mir Bazar
Deh Mihasun
Gundigan
Kaghanah
Dukhtaran
Sarpusa
Sarpulana
Mosque
Multa Rashid
Chahar Asia
Manara
Tabin
Kharoti
Jalran
Khakrez
Kamal Khan
Akbar Khan
Khana Cirdab
Almush
Amiru
Argandab R.
Mansurabad

wounded 51. 60th Rifles—wounded, 1. Native Regiments—killed, 11; wounded, 72. The officers killed were Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome, both of the 72nd Regiment; and Captain Straton, of the 22nd. The officers wounded were Captain Murray and Lieutenant Monro, of the 72nd; Lieutenants Menzies and Stewart, of the 92nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Battye, of the 2nd Goorkhas; and Major Slater of the 2nd Sikhs.

According to intelligence received on Tuesday from Candahar, all Ayoub Khan's guns were captured by General Roberts. The British cavalry is now at Kokoran, five miles west of the city. It is believed that Ayoub Khan has fled to Herat. The gates of Candahar have been reopened, and the inhabitants are returning. General Phayre's force, from Quetta, has been ordered to halt at a place two stages from Candahar, and part of it will at once return to Quetta. The hostile army, which lost about 1000 men, seems to be completely dispersed.

The total British loss in the battle with Ayoub Khan's forces amounts to 248 killed and wounded.

We refer to our Map of the Argandab Valley, in which the reader will find nearly every place above-mentioned—Mazra, the Baba Wali Pass (or Kotal), the Murcha (Kotal-i-Murcha), Pir-Paimal, and the road westward to Khakrez. The battle was fought within six miles north-west of Candahar.

The Illustration we gave last week of the Camp of the 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers) at Pezwan, was from a masterly and beautiful Sketch by Lieutenant Reynell Taylor, of that regiment, who is a son of Lieutenant-General Reynell Taylor, formerly in command on the Punjaub frontier.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race-meetings which have taken place during the last few days at Warwick, Derby, and Sandown Park have possessed few features of general interest, though one or two of the events at Derby merit a passing word. The Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes, which was run for the first time, proved a great success, the original entry of 299 supplying a field of fourteen. The penalties which had been incurred by Simnel and Wandering Nun effectually stopped their success, but both ran prominently, the former finishing a good third to Amber Witch and a filly by Galopin—Adversity, the winner coming from Kingsclere with a great reputation, in spite of having disappointed the stable at Goodwood. Fordham rode three winners in succession on that afternoon, and once more just headed Archer in the list of successful jockeys. Exactly a score ran for the Hartington Plate, in which Charibert (10 st. 7 lb.) sustained his first defeat this season, the race falling to Glen Ronald (6 st. 13 lb.), a three-year-old brother to Prince Charlie, who was ridden by Kellett. Besides having such a crushing weight on his back, Charibert was greatly interfered with at a critical point of the struggle. The sport at Sandown Park on Tuesday and Wednesday was quite up to the average, but, owing to so many people being out of town, the attendance was rather small.

There is still only a very limited market on the St. Leger, and it is rather difficult to compile a reliable list of the probable starters and jockeys on Wednesday next. However, the following may not be very wide of the mark:—Bend Or (Archer), Robert the Devil (Cannon), Abbot (Webb), Zealot (J. Osborne), Cipolata (Constable), Beauminet (Fordham), Jenny Howlet (Snowden), Novice, and Napsbury; whilst amongst the doubtful division we must place Teviotdale, Mask, Retreat, and Ulster. Reports concerning Bend Or and Robert the Devil are as favourable as they can be, and it is impossible to find anything capable of preventing them from running first and second, as they did in the Derby; whilst in spite of the fancy for Abbot, Zealot, and Cipolata, we incline to the chances of Beauminet or Novice to fill the third place.

Undoubtedly the great event of the week, in fact, we may almost say of the season, has been the cricket-match at Kennington Oval between England and Australia. The brilliant successes of the colonial team all over the country led to a very general desire that they should not return home without opposing a team really representative of England, and the most carping critic must admit that the eleven commanded by Lord Harris could scarcely have been improved upon. The only drawback to the match was the unfortunate absence of Spofforth, whose damaged hand still disables him from playing; and, as the loss of such a bowler can scarcely be over-estimated, it is not too much to say that, though England eventually won by five wickets, the honours of the match rest equally with the victors and the vanquished. Owing to the perfect state of the ground, it was essentially a batsman's game, and some splendid scoring took place. Where so many did well, it is almost invidious to single out one or two for special mention; but W. G. Grace, through all his marvellous career, has never given a more brilliant exhibition. His power of placing the ball was as wonderful as ever, and he only gave one chance through his long innings. The Australians once more showed themselves unrivalled in playing an uphill game, no less than eighty-eight runs were compiled between the fall of their ninth and tenth wicket in their second innings, and Murdoch's performance eclipsed even Grace's, as he did not give the shadow of a chance, and carried his bat out.

We append the full score:—

ENGLAND.

First innings.		Second innings.	
Dr. W. G. Grace, b Palmer	152	not out	9
Dr. E. M. Grace, c Alexander, b Bannerman	36	b Boyle	0
Mr. A. P. Lucas, b Bannerman... ...	55	c Blackham, b Palmer ...	2
Barnes, b Alexander	28	c Moule, b Boyle	5
Lord Harris, c Bonner, b Alexander ...	52		
Mr. F. Penn, b Bannerman	23	not out	27
Mr. A. G. Steele, c Boyle, b Moule ...	42		
Hon. A. Lyttelton, not out	11	b Palmer	13
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Bannerman, b Moule	0	b Palmer	0
Shaw b Moule	0		
Morley, run out	2		
Extras	19	Extras	1
Total	420	Total... ...	57

AUSTRALIA.

First innings.		Second innings.	
W. L. Murdoch, c Barnes, b Steel ...	0	not out	153
A. Bannerman, b Morley	32	c Lucas, b Shaw	8
T. U. Groube, b Steel	11	c Shaw, b Morley	0
P. S. M'Donnell, c Barnes, b Morley ...	27	l b w, b W. G. Grace ...	43
J. Slight, c G. F. Grace, b Morley ...	11	c Harris, b W. G. Grace ...	0
J. M. Blackham, c and b Morley ...	0	c E. M. Grace, b Morley ...	19
G. J. Bonnor, c G. F. Grace, b Shaw ...	2	b Steel	16
H. F. Boyle, not out	36	run out	3
G. E. Palmer, b Morley	6	c and b Steel	4
G. Alexander, c W. G Grace, b Steel...	6	c Shaw, b Morley	33
W. H. Moule, c Morley, b W. G. Grace	6	b Barnes	34
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	149	Total	327

Upwards of 50,000 spectators entered the ground during the three days.

The close of the yacht-racing season finds the famous Vanduara at the head of the prize-winning list with fifteen prizes, valued at about £1150, to her credit. The Latona comes in a good second, with the Samœna close up.

At the Grand Northern Archery Meeting last week, the winner of the prizes for the greatest gross score amongst the ladies was Miss Legh, Cheltenham, and of that for the greatest number of golds, Mrs. Kinahan, West Kent; similar prizes for gentlemen were won by Mr. G. L. Aston, Edgbaston, and Mr. P. S. Neville, Barnsdale, respectively.

On Monday evening W. G. George, the amateur champion at one and four miles, attempted to beat the best time on record for four miles—20 min. 22 sec., made by Walter Slade in his match with J. Gibb in 1875. The attempt took place at Stamford-bridge Grounds, George being scratch in a handicap, for which there were six other starters. The crack took the lead soon after entering the last mile, and, running very strongly to the finish, beat W. Snook, eighty-five yards start, by about sixty yards, in the marvellous time of 19 min. 49¾ sec. He thus eclipsed Slade's time by no less than 32⅔ sec., and there is no doubt but that Snook did as good as 20 min. 18 sec. for the full distance. The following is a table of George's and Slade's time for each mile:—

Miles.	George. min. sec.	Slade. min. sec.
1	4 42	4 49
2	9 48	10 4
3	14 50	15 21
4	19 49 3-5th	20 22

It is now arranged that W. Mitchell will meet J. Roberts on the 27th inst., while he is to play Cook on Oct. 4. Each match is for £200 a side, and he is to receive a start of 400 points in 2000 from each of the ex-champions. Messrs. Thurston and Co., will put up a new table at the St. James's Hall for the first contest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON:
The Wellfields. A Novel. By Jessie Fothergill. 3 vols.

BOGUE:
A New and Easy Method of Studying British Wild Flowers by Natural Analysis: being a Complete Series of Illustrations of their Natural Order and Genera, Analytically Arranged. By Frederick A. Messer.

GARDNER:
Dogged Jack. By Frances Palmer. Illustrated.

HURST AND BLACKETT:
Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."

JUDD:
The Complete Guide to Bicycling. By Henry Sturmey.
The "Indispensable" Bicyclists' Handbook. By Henry Sturmey.

KELLY AND CO.:
Kelly's Directory of the Manufacturers of Textile Fabrics for England, Scotland, and Wales, and Some of the Principal Towns in Ireland.

LONGMANS:
Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Manchester Meeting, 1879.

LOW AND CO.:
Lisa Lena. By Edward Jenkins 2 vols.
Forty Years' Recollections: Literary and Political. By Thomas Frost.
The Australian Abroad. Branches from the Main Routes Round the World. Series II. Ceylon, India, and Egypt. By James Hingston.

MACMILLAN AND CO.:
Life and Letters of Cicero: being a New Translation of the Letters included in Mr. Watson's Selection. With Historical and Critical Notes. By the Rev. G. E. Jeans.
The Rebecca Rioter. A Story of Killay Life. By E. A. Dillwyn. 2 vols.
The Lady Resident. A Novel. By Hamilton Page. 3 vols.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

BERTINI:
Madame de Lamballe Gavotte. By Violet Dacre.

METZLER:
Life's Lesson. Song. From the Victoria Magazine. Music by L. Pinheiro.
The Hawthorn Tree. Song. By J. H. Brown. Music by L. Pinheiro.

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The Choral Symphony. No. 9. By Ludwig Van Beethoven.

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MONSIEUR GUIZOT in PRIVATE LIFE (1787—1874). By his Daughter, Madame DE WITT. Translated by Mrs. Simpson. 8vo, 15s.
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IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

"LOUIS." LE FOLLET says:—
"The Louis Velveteen is a very close and admirably wearing material, with a lustrous silky surface, draping richly and softly, and the brilliant blue light on the folds cannot be surpassed by the best silk velvet. For every purpose to which black velvet can be applied, we can recommend the Louis Velveteen; and a dress of this material would be a most elegant and useful addition to any lady's wardrobe, successfully representing, as it does, a silk velvet at more than four times the cost."

"LOUIS." The MORNING POST says:—
"Probably, in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of attire of English manufacture, satisfactorily passing such an ordeal, is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of the Louis Velveteen has been received in that city. This beautiful fabric, which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons silk velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe Parisian critics, and deservedly so too."

"LOUIS." The ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE says:—
"This Velveteen costs no more than ordinary velveteen, and is worth at least double, so that purchasers should be sure that it is really the Louis Velveteen that they get. It is stamped with the words Louis Velveteen upon every yard of the fabric."

"LOUIS." The ROCK says:—
"At the present time, when there is a great demand both in England and France for velveteen, many ladies are disappointed at the wear of the velveteens they purchase, because the beautiful surface of the material disappears before the dress has been worn many times. A simple method of avoiding so unpleasant a disappointment is that of purchasing the Louis Velveteen, the back of which is clearly marked with the name."

"LOUIS." MADAME SCHILD'S JOURNAL says:—
"By far the best velveteen ever yet submitted to us, is that called the Louis Velveteen."

"LOUIS." The PICTORIAL WORLD says:—
"Now that velvet is being so largely used for the adornment of ladies' dresses, the introduction of the Louis Velveteen may be regarded as a boon to those ladies who desire to be in the fashion, but whose purses are not long enough to afford real silk velvet. Indeed, many to whom money would be no object have abandoned the use of velvet for the Louis Velveteen. In Paris, where everything appertaining to fashion has to undergo such keen criticism, this Velveteen has been very generally admired and adopted."

"LOUIS." The LONDON AND PARIS LADIES' MAGAZINE says:—
"Foremost in this class of fabrics we must place the Louis Velveteen."

"LOUIS." The QUEEN says:—
"The Louis Velveteen is capital."

"LOUIS." The BRIGHTON GAZETTE says:—
"The reason that velveteens have hitherto never become thoroughly popular has been entirely due to their readiness to turn brown and otherwise suffer after the least wear. These drawbacks are, however, now disappearing consequent upon the introduction of a fabric known as the Louis Velveteen, which is entirely free from those defects which have for many years created a prejudice against velveteens in the female mind."

"LOUIS." The SUNDAY TIMES says:—
"The suave assurances of not a few of the assistants in some of our linendrapers' emporiums are delivered with such apparent sincerity that they often experience little difficulty in ensnaring the unwary. This seems particularly to have been the case with a correspondent of the 'Courier,' who informs its readers how easily she was entrapped into purchasing a worthless material in place of the now well-known Louis Velveteen, because she was unaware that the article sought after was stamped at the back with its name."

"LOUIS." SOCIETY says:—
"The velours Anglais, so much lauded at Trouville and elsewhere, must be the Louis Velveteen, as no other make has the same variety in colours and shades of colours."

"LOUIS." LA MODE ILLUSTREE says:—
"'It may be for years and it may be for ever.' The above well-known line from a popular song may be truthfully applied in commendation of the almost interminable wear of the Louis Velveteen. Its excellent appearance, imitating so closely as it does Lyons velvet, renders the expense of using that material an unnecessary one."

"LOUIS." The FAMILY HERALD says:—
"These Velveteens dyed in this country certainly prove that it is possible, at an exceedingly small cost compared with the expensive German process, to obtain a colour and lustre equal to that of a silk velvet; and, moreover, these Velveteens neither change colour nor spot with rain."

"LOUIS." SYLVIA'S JOURNAL says:—
"The Louis Velveteen is an improvement upon ordinary Velveteen that is sure to be appreciated, not only during the coming winter, but for many seasons. The usual make of this pleasant material can very easily be distinguished from silk velvet; but the Louis Velveteens, though no more expensive, resemble the Lyons velvet very closely indeed, so short and compact is the pile and so perfect the tint of the blue black."

"LOUIS." MYRA'S JOURNAL says:—
"The advantages claimed for this Velveteen are not a few. The appearance is certainly very handsome and not easily distinguished from velvet; it is thinner and finer in texture, and, consequently less heavy than ordinary velveteen, and is said to take the needle more easily than any other make."

"LOUIS." The WHITEHALL REVIEW says:—
"Of all materials at present in vogue in Paris, I recommend the Louis Velveteen, which I am told is also procurable in England. This material is alike serviceable and elegant, and its texture and surface are beyond all praise. It has already usurped the position hitherto occupied, without challenge, by velvet."

"LOUIS."

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT ON, AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL LOUIS VELVETEEN, BOTH BLACK AND THE NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER COLOURS, HAVE STAMPED ON THE BACK PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS FOR REMOVING ALL CREASES, FOLDING MARKS, &c., MADE IN CONVEYANCE BY RAIL, POST, OR OTHER CAUSES.

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For Constipation, Bile, Headache.
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GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, London, E.C.—Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

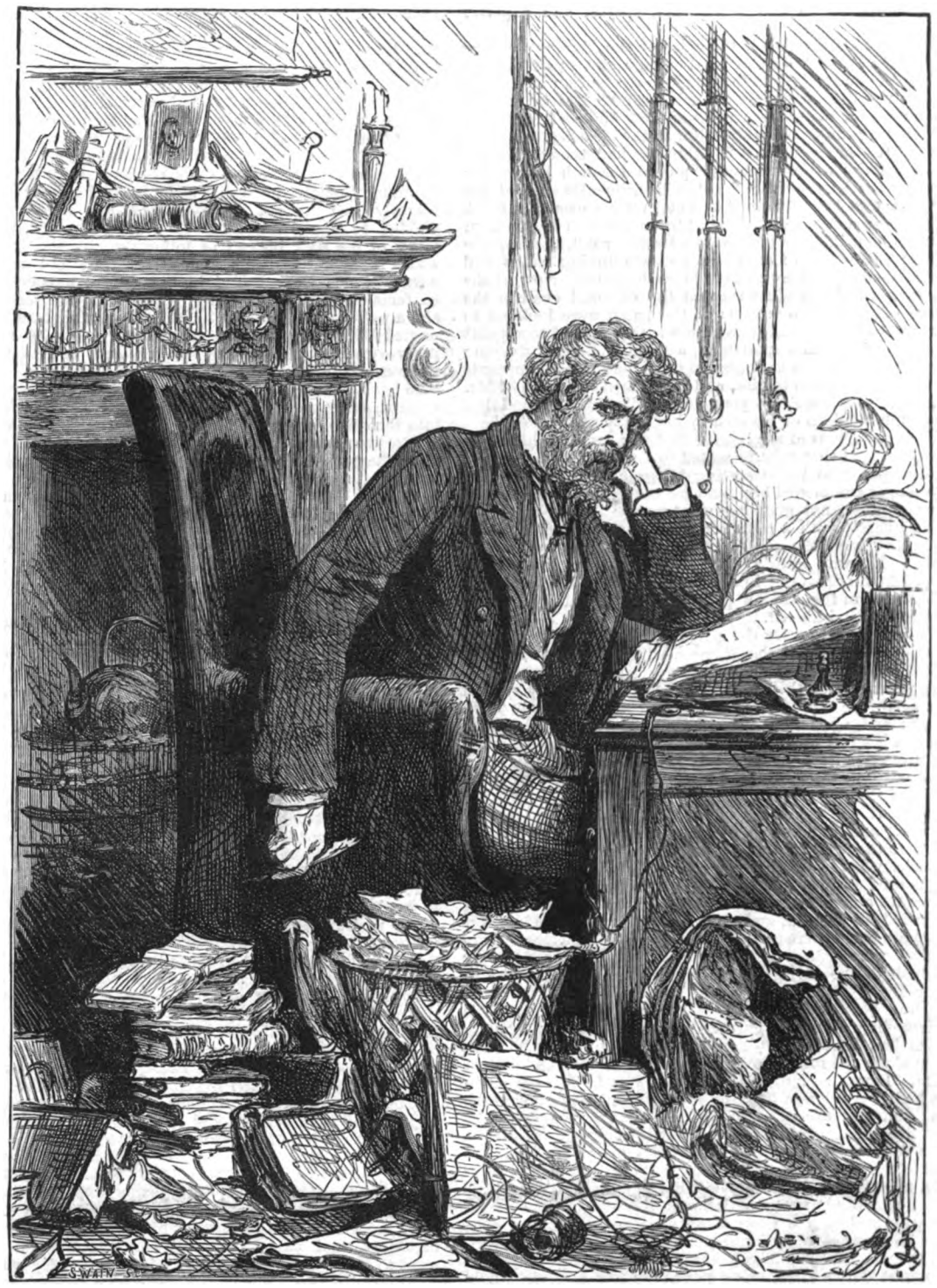
BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XI.—THE NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

The transformation of the *London Mercury* from a threepenny into a penny organ was at once a big speculation and a great event. The prophets whom the proprietors consulted predicted that the venture would fail; they said that England had enough of cheap newspapers, and that the subscribers to the threepenny journal—a faithful, square-toed phalanx—would be shocked at getting their newspaper for eight farthings cheaper than they had purchased it before. Nevertheless the proprietors persevered, and spent about £30,000 in advertising, purchase of new type, steam-presses, and so forth. One morning the *Mercury* appeared improved, enlarged, more readable in every way, at the cost of 1d., and it became at once a thorough success.

The old editor, Mr. Baulker, was distressed at this unexpected stroke of fortune, for he had been among those who foretold failure. A heavy, shambling sort of person, full of wise saws and petty prudence, he was one of those men frequently met with who, while advocating progress heartily and, indeed, recklessly in matters that do not concern themselves, dare not risk a sixpence when it may entail a loss to their own purses. He was faithful to his employers and strictly upright in all that concerned the management of his paper. He would not have bartered his conscience for millions, had anyone been tempted to offer him such a price for so colourless a piece of merchandise. He thought the *Mercury* at threepence the glory of British merchandise; and certainly he had contributed to give it a high character for truth by inserting nothing in it which was new, and a reputation for impartiality by keeping out of it all that was likely to offend anybody. So this man was like one who drives a steady-going one-horse gig, and who is suddenly invited to climb on to the box of a flashing new drag, drawn by four mettlesome thoroughbreds. His salary was almost doubled when he ascended to his new seat, but he could not accustom himself to the change. He knew not how to hold his reins, and he could not understand what was the use of the long leashed whip at his side. As soon as his team had started with him he felt inclined to cry "Stop!" and would have put on the break there and then if the owners of the coach had allowed him to do so.

Poor old soul, he had never imagined what a popular newspaper was! He was expected to insert telegrams as they came piping hot from the wires, without waiting to deliberate whether there was any truth in them; he was required to have new theatrical pieces reported on the morning after their performance; and if an interesting trial took place he was told that he must devote six columns to it, even though he must thereby elbow out those magnificent letters from his pet correspondent at Leipsic, who used to give him such interesting and long-winded statistics on the evolution of Rationalism from scientific data in Germany. After driving the new *Mercury* for six weeks, Mr. Baulker felt that he had undertaken more than he could perform, and he wistfully appealed to his employers to relieve him of his duties, remarking, at the same time, that he was a married man with a family. The proprietors thereupon set some Parliamentary influence at work, and obtained for the good old man a



THE NEWSPAPER EDITOR.



"Mr. Brimmer held in one hand a bundle of telegrams and in the other a pair of scissors. Without much parley, the proprietors made their offer to him—the editorship of the 'Mercury,' with £2000 a year."

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comfortable Government sinecure; after which they cast their eyes about them to find a younger, spryer, and experter coachman.

There was at that time in the office of the *Mercury* a young fellow of thirty, with a shock head of hair and a pair of eyes that looked you straight in the face like those of an inquisitor. Brimmer was this gentleman's name, and he had begun life as a compositor, rising thence to the post of proof-corrector, and becoming afterwards sub-editor to the *Mercury*. He had enjoyed little education as a boy, but he had taught himself by perusing the manuscripts that passed through his hands; and in his few leisure hours by day he diligently studied the newspaper that he had helped to put in type over-night. A man picks up a good deal of desultory instruction in this way; and when he makes use of it, as Mr. Brimmer did, to grasp the fact that this world of ours is for ever spinning round and requires change, he may come to great destinies. Now, at the moment when Mr. Baulker vacated the editorial chair in the *Mercury* office, the proprietors of the paper were inclined to quarrel as to who should succeed him. One wanted to appoint a professor, a second a sportsman, a third a Baptist deacon; so, as the strife waxed hot between them, one of the disputants put in a plea for compromise, and mentioned the name of Mr. Brimmer: "He's a sharp young fellow," said he, "and has not enough opinions of his own to jostle any of ours."

All unsuspicious of the honour that was awaiting him, Mr. Brimmer was at that minute seated in a frowsy room, littered with torn paper, and was sorting telegrams for the printer. A messenger summoned him, and he entered the presence of the proprietors, not guessing what was wanted of him, but bearing himself with a certain natural dignity of demeanour which came from the confidence he entertained in his own talents. He was seedily dressed, and had a complexion sallowed from overwork; in one of his hands he held a bundle of telegrams, in the other a pair of scissors, and there was a red pencil behind his ear.

Without much parley the proprietors made their offer to him—the editorship of the *Mercury*, with £2000 a year; and the thing that surprised them most was to see how coolly the young man greeted their rich proposal. He did not redden or stammer; he simply replied that he should be happy to do his best; and, after a few civil words of thanks, begged their leave to withdraw for the present, as this was the time when work pressed most heavily on his hands. But who can tell what sensations thrilled in the clever young man's breast as he descended the rickety wooden stairs of the office and reflected that without any scheming or favour, but by sheer dint of hard work and punctuality in his engagements, he had won his way to the front rank in his profession? When he reached the unclean den in which he used to ply his labours, he sank into his cane chair near the table and put his hands before his eyes for a moment as if to dream. But this fit of emotion only lasted an instant, and then he went to work again, for the presses below were getting up steam, and the voices of the "devils" were heard crying for more "copy." Mr. Brimmer soon made of the *Mercury* the most remarkable newspaper in England.

It was beautiful to see how quickly he understood his business—how deftly he gathered up the reins at which Mr. Baulker had fumbled, and how briskly he set this fresh coach tooling along the road to catch up the others that had a start of him. It was no longer a slow coach now! The others in front had to accelerate their pace that it might not overtake them; and they failed, for within less than a year—which is but as five minutes in time-races of newspapers—it was abreast of the foremost of them; and, to keep up our metaphor, it added to the number of its passengers at every stage. In other words, the *Mercury*, if it did not attain to what one of its rivals boasted as "the largest circulation in the world," had such a circulation and such a mass of advertisements as soon converted its proprietors into millionaires.

What was Mr. Brimmer's secret for thus winning success? One might define it in many ways, but this formula would always have to be reduced to one word. A Frenchman said that three ingredients were required to make a salad—oil, vinegar, and talent in the mixing; so one may say that Mr. Brimmer's recipe for making a first-class newspaper was simply "intelligence."

But, of course, intelligence required money to back it; and, luckily, the proprietors of the *Mercury* were not chary of their pounds, knowing well that the lively Mr. Brimmer would not hide them in a napkin. His maxim was to get everything of the best, and to pay for it the proper price. He disbursed in telegrams such sums as would have given Mr. Baulker a fit of indigestion. Did a war break out, he dispatched two, four, six correspondents, if need were, to the scene of action, and instructed them to send home telegraphic letters three columns long and full of facts. For comments he did not care: "Give me news," he used to say, "and we at home will furnish opinions about them." By "we" he meant his editorial staff of leader-writers, whom he used to pay at the rate of a guinea per column more than any other penny journal.

This leader-writing department of the *Mercury* was as well managed as the other. No man was admitted into it on a permanent engagement; but writers having mastery of special subjects were at all times invited to join its ranks temporarily, until they had written all they had to say. As to Parliamentary and law reporters, Mr. Brimmer's mandates to them were invariably issued in the words, "Don't be dull," and, indeed, the *Mercury* was not a dull paper. Even when discoursing on politics it was apt to throw new lights startlingly crude on old subjects.

Naturally, it was a keenly partisan journal. Mr. Brimmer himself was too shrewd a man to believe that there are deep differences of opinion between the rulers of this earth; but he recognised the forces of party animus, and of that deadly antipathy which a statesman who sports "blue" may inspire in the bosoms of politicians who "wear" red. "Men, not measures," is the real cry of every electorate in no matter what country, and so Mr. Brimmer had his *men*, and in particular his *great man* to whom he did homage—with his tongue in his cheek, as it were, but loyally for all that. The readers of the *Mercury* were made to read day after day glowing panegyrics on the virtues, genius, and disinterested patriotism of the statesman who led the party to which Mr. Brimmer affected to belong; and that statesman took these laudations so much *au sérieux* that in the effusion of his gratitude he offered to make the editor a knight. The proposal was formulated one evening at an official party, and it almost took Mr. Brimmer's breath away. For the first time in his life, he was almost losing his temper, for he really considered it a degradation to be offered a reward for having rendered what he considered to be independent party service. However, he controlled himself enough to return a witty answer:—"I have never worn a helmet Mr. ——, and think my silk hat more comfortable. When I discard it I shall take to a wideawake."

And he laughed, looking the Premier straight in the eyes as he spoke, as his usual manner was. The great man stammered an apology.

Mr. Brimmer is no courtier of society. He has never attended a levée, nor accepted an invitation to go and shoot for a fortnight over the estate of a nobleman. He cannot shoot, nor hunt, nor dance. When he wants a holiday he runs over to Paris for a couple of weeks, or takes a month's touring in Switzerland. But he will not do this often, for he cannot tear himself away from his newspaper without being seized with fidgets lest everything in the office should go wrong. One year, when his doctor had prescribed a little rest as a necessity, Mr. Brimmer was induced before going abroad to confide the editorial reins to a sort of friend of his, who was conductor of a weekly society journal, and who, moreover, contributed leaders occasionally to the *Mercury*. This gentleman, named Jowler, was so prudent a writer that Mr. Brimmer thought he would make a good editor; but, alas! scarcely had he got possession of the *Mercury* than he yielded to the temptation of editing that journal after views of his own instead of following out the instructions which Brimmer had left with him. The old stock paragraphs found their way into the paper; a correspondence on female rights invaded the columns of the second page; and a political question of importance having been suddenly started Mr. Jowler declared that *his* party—i.e., the *Mercury's* party—was divided on the subject, and, lo! there was a rumour at the clubs that the *Mercury* was going to trim! Mr. Brimmer hurried back at express speed from Geneva, and was dismayed at the confusion which had got into the office during his absence. Two out of the three proprietors were actually taking Mr. Jowler's side in his onslaught upon the party leader, and Mr. Brimmer had to exercise, not only great tact, but something more than common firmness, before he could get all things under his own control again. It took the *Mercury* a full year to recover the prestige and the character for loyal partisanship which it had lost during Mr. Jowler's brief administration, and Mr. Brimmer was heard to record a vow that he would never again surrender his editorship for more than a week at a time.

Another great mishap once befell this model editor. It was when his colleague, the City Editor, so called, who presided over the money article department was exposed for venality. He had been selling himself to joint-stock company promoters and to issuers of foreign loans bearing ten per cent interest. The outcry was great all over England, and the public who did not understand the difference between an Editor and a City Editor laid the blame of the whole shocking affair on the *Mercury* in the concrete. But Mr. Brimmer resolved that no such disgrace should occur again to the journal which he led; and he prevailed upon his employers to let him take the City department under his own hand for the future. The better to conduct it, he set himself to study finance; and the newly appointed City *sub-editor* had soon to reckon with the most vigilant censor, who would let not a line pass that bore the faintest resemblance to a puff. City men sneered at so much puritanism; but honest men thought well of a journal whose praises might be got from favour, perhaps, but not for money.

Thus Mr. Brimmer continues to flourish and work, and he will probably die in harness. Every night, from eleven to the time when the first copies of the *Mercury* are dispatched by the country mails, the editor may be seen at his office superintending the general work. He goes to bed at six on every day of the week except on Saturday, when he treats himself to the luxury of a country outing of twenty-four hours' length, and goes to bed at nine. Mr. Brimmer drinks no wine, does not smoke, seems to have no passions, vices, or weaknesses. He is all absorbed in his paper, and has gradually become a sort of intelligent machine for working it on the safest plans. Doctors, however, say that Mr. Brimmer "overdoes his work," and that he will some day repent it, to which the editor drily answers "that if he had no work he would pine away and die." "My diet, Sir, is newspapers," he said once to an astonished leech who had been bothering him. "I eat paper plain for breakfast, and paper buttered with ink for tea. When I want to soothe my nerves I chew the stump of my red pencil."

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT.

A circular has been issued by the Education Department to the various local authorities respecting the new Elementary Education Act, 1880. The special object of the circular is to draw attention to sections 1 to 4. "The object of this Act," it is stated, "is to make by-laws universal, and it provides that unless before Dec. 31 next by-laws have been made for any school district by the local authority thereof, it shall then devolve upon this department to perform the duty thus left unfulfilled. Hitherto by-laws could not be made for a parish, except on the requisition of the ratepayers calling on the School Attendance Committee of the Union to pass by-laws; such requisition is no longer necessary. Henceforth the School Attendance Committee may make by-laws for all the parishes under their jurisdiction; and if it is thought expedient to adopt for several parishes in the Union the same distance in by-law 2 and the same standards for exemption in by-law 5, one form will suffice for all these parishes. The proceedings for making by-laws will in all respects (except as to the necessity of a requisition) continue to be the same as they were before the passing of the Act. Particular attention is directed to section 4, pursuant to which a child, before being legally employed, must reach (or pass in all three subjects of) the standard for partial or total exemption fixed by the by-laws; and if a child is employed who has not reached one of the prescribed standards the employer will be liable to a penalty. The proviso at the end of section 2 will meet the case of children legally employed in districts in which by-laws were not in force at the date of the passing of the Act; while the proviso at the end of section 4 allows employers to continue to employ children who at the same date were attending school in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878."

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada, landed at Liverpool last week, showed a decrease when compared with the previous week, the totals being as follows:—1120 cattle, 2417 sheep, 2873 quarters of beef, 155 carcasses of mutton, and 103 dead pigs.

Lord Hartington received yesterday week a deputation from the Patriotic Association, who urged that the city of Candahar and district should be permanently annexed to India. His Lordship, in reply, observed that the views of the Ministry with reference to Afghanistan differed from those of the late Government; but, while refusing to enter into matters of controversy, the Indian Secretary admitted that there were strategic reasons for holding Candahar, while the difficulties of holding it were not so great as they would be with respect to other parts of Afghanistan. But he was not clear that we had any right to annex Candahar, and he was not aware that the people would submit to our rule. It would, moreover, be a very costly step, and would require large garrisons in the city and on the line of communication, which would be more usefully employed in protecting India. The whole subject was not yet absolutely concluded, however, and his Lordship promised that the memorial presented by the deputation should receive the attention of the Government.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baynes, Robert Hall, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone.
Blake, G. L.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Inconstant.
Bolton, C. N., Vicar of All Saints', Darlaston; Vicar of Cannock.
Butler, William John, Vicar of Wantage; Canon of Worcester.
Clark, James R.; Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Inconstant.
Douglas, T.; Perpetual Curate of Ireleth, Lancashire.
Gunter, William; Chaplain to H.M.S. Hector.
Hooper, Richard Hope; Vicar of Great Coxwell, Berks; Surrogate.
Humphreys, Henry James; Rector of Llangan, Glamorganshire.
Layng, W. W.; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Hill No. I.
Levie, Alexander; Vicar of Nun Ormsby, Lincolnshire.
Lovejoy, William; Vicar of Edenhall-cum-Langwathley, Cumberland.
Majendie, Arthur, Rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock, Oxon; Surrogate.
Morris, George; Curate-in-Charge of St. Andrew's, Paignton.
Smith, H. R.; Honorary Canon in Carlisle Cathedral.
Taylor, Charles Johnson; Rector of Topplesfield, Halstead.
Thomas, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Penydarran, Glamorganshire.
Wilkinson, John H.; Rector of Christon.
Williams, John; Curate (Sole Charge) of Pentyrch-with-Llantwit Vardre, Glamorganshire.
Williams, Charles L., Curate of Aston; Association Secretary of Church Missionary Society for West Yorkshire.
Williams, William Henry; Rector of Portskewett.—*Guardian*.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a notice of the prorogation of the Convocations of Canterbury and York till Nov. 25.

The Chapel Royal, Whitehall, will be closed during the remainder of the month for cleansing.

The Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was on Sunday reopened, after being thoroughly restored and improved.

The Archbishop of York is leaving England for a few days. Matters of urgent business can be referred to the Archdeacons.

The Bishop of London has left town for the Continent for a few weeks. He requests that all letters on business may be sent to his secretary, Mr. J. B. Lee, 2, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Rosenthall, on the anniversary of their twenty-fifth wedding-day, Aug. 28, have been presented with a massive silver tea and coffee service by the members of St. Saviour's Church, Forest-hill.

On the 2nd inst. the ancient parish church of St. Andrew's, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely, after a careful and conservative restoration conducted by Mr. Gilbert Scott, costing upwards of £4000.

The Bishop of St. David's has left for the Continent, and does not return until immediately before his Visitation, commencing Oct. 13. The clergy of the diocese are requested to write to their respective Archdeacons (or, on formal business, to the Bishop's secretary) concerning any urgent matters which may arise during his absence.

Services of commemoration and thanksgiving were held in the new parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Upton-on-Severn, on the 3rd inst., the anniversary of the day of consecration. The cost of the church, which was very nearly £13,000, has been defrayed within the twelvemonth. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts extending over five years, this result could not have been attained but for the large-hearted aid of Mr. Martin, of Ham Court, and members of his family, the total subscriptions and gifts from whom have amounted to £6100.

The Bishop of Liverpool on Tuesday held his first confirmation service at the Pro-Cathedral, Church-street, when a number of boys from the training-ship Indefatigable were confirmed. The Bishop was entertained in the evening at a banquet given in the Townhall, St. Helens, by a number of the leading clergy and laity of the town. The Bishop, in replying to the toast of his health, exhorted the clergy and laity of his diocese to be earnest in the propagation of evangelical principles, but, at the same time, tolerant of the views of those who preferred another form of faith.

A painted window (from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street), in memory of an attached servant, has been given by the Earl of Harewood to the parish church of Harewood, near Leeds, the subject, "The Presentation in the Temple," being carried out with great richness of detail.—A stained-glass window (by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne) from the text, "And Jesus called a little child unto Him," has been placed in the village church of Kingsley, Cheshire. It is the gift of Mr. Henry Thompson, jun., of Liverpool, in memory of his deceased children.

The Archbishop of Canterbury resumed his third visitation of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Canterbury yesterday week, when he addressed the clergy of the deaneries of North and South Malling and Shoreham, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Tonbridge. His Grace observed that he had no doubt that the aspect of Christian society was somewhat troubled. It would be sad if, through our weakness, we should give to those who were banded together to resist or ignore Christianity any encouragement for the advancing foe by being occupied with frivolous disputes amongst ourselves. He pointed out the evils of superstition and infidelity, and especially referred to agnoticism, materialism, and atheism, and, in conclusion, called upon the clergy and laity to resist the inroads of these evils.—In his address to the assembled clergy and churchwardens at Dover on Tuesday he pointed out that, although infidelity might not be expected to flourish greatly in their time, Deism, or Philosophic Theism, was a danger of a more practical and pressing nature. Oriental religions, like Buddhism, were continually brandished in the face of Christians on account of the purity of their precepts. Those religions, however, required to be more deeply studied before modern philosophy could very widely spread the principles of Theism.—After each of his Visitation addresses the Archbishop entertained at luncheon the clergy, churchwardens, and sidesmen who have obeyed his summons. At Tonbridge, in responding to the toast of his health, the most rev. prelate said he could not boast that he never had any difference of opinion with his clergy; but then he remembered the anecdote of Archdeacon Paley. Bishop Barrington once said to him, "Let me introduce you to Mrs. Barrington: we have lived together for fifty years, and we have never had a single word of difference upon any subject whatever." Paley replied, "Mighty dull!" (Laughter.) Nor could he (the Archbishop) repeat the words of a distinguished French prelate, who once remarked, "When I say to my clergy, 'March!' they march, and when I say 'Halt!' they halt." That certainly was not his (the most rev. prelate's) experience, and he did not think that, living as we did in a free country, anyone had a right to say to anyone else "March!" or "Halt!" Everybody was entitled to think for himself, and great results were thus arrived at both in Church and in State. People said we lived in very bad times; but, after all, he would ask in what other times or in what other country would persons who used that language have preferred to have had their lot cast? For himself, he was tolerably well satisfied as things were, and he did not see why we should take a desponding view. He had ever received the greatest possible kindness in many times of trial from the clergy and laity of Canterbury, and he hoped they might enjoy every blessing which the Almighty could bestow upon them.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

BELGIUM.

The International Congress of Commerce and Industry at Brussels was opened on Monday in the great hall of the palace of the Academies. The King was present. M. Dansaert, member of the Chamber and President of the Congress, and M. Sainctelette, Minister of Public Works and Honorary President of the Congress, explained its purpose. The Belgian organisers and members of the Congress are all free-traders. M. Mignot-Delstanche, the Secretary-General of the Congress, stated the order in which the different questions before the Congress will be discussed. The King was warmly cheered both on entering and leaving. The Congress is divided into a section of political economy, a scientific section, a section of the industrial arts, and a section of commercial law. The sections meet in the morning, and the general meetings take place in the afternoon. Among the Vice-Presidents of the Congress are Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. John Corbett, M.P.

GERMANY.

The tenth anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated on the 2nd inst. throughout Germany. The churches were open in the morning and the theatres at night; the school children had a holiday, after the teachers had recounted to them the significance of the day; and in other ways the Germans manifested their joy at the recollection of Sept. 2, 1870.

The King of Bavaria, by a special rescript, has communicated to his troops (forming two army corps) the Emperor's late Sedan anniversary address to the German army. The celebration of the festival in Munich was, for some reason or other, reserved till the 5th, the main feature in the commemoration being a gay procession of guilds and societies, such as is spoken of in few other cities of the Empire.

Field Marshal Count von Moltke attended Monday's performance of the Oberammergau Passion Play, the Crown Prince having honoured last week's with his presence.

The fifty-fourth autumn exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts has been opened at Berlin. The exhibition, which will be closed in two months' time, contains one thousand objects of painting and sculpture. Sir John Gilbert has sent a "Murder of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester," from "King Henry VI.;" while Messrs. W. C. T. Dobson, Elmore, R. J. Gordon, George Crossland Robinson, and Alma-Tadema are among the exhibitors.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

After witnessing the military manœuvres at Olmütz on the 1st inst., the Emperor went to Cracow, into which place his entry from the railway station partook of the nature of a triumphal procession.

The Emperor has acceded to the request of a deputation from the Diet to transform the old Royal Castle of Wawel into an Imperial residence.

The progress of the Emperor through Galicia became more and more a triumph, for which Cracow gave the signal. All classes of the population shared in it. Up to the last moment of his Majesty's stay in Cracow the enthusiasm would appear never to have once flagged: and so it was on the journey to Przemysl, where his Majesty arrived last Saturday morning. All along the road even the smallest stations were crowded by the country people, who came from all sides to greet their Sovereign. Crowds of them, in their picturesque costume, were on horseback, and were seen galloping along as if they were trying a race with the engine. In the evening his Majesty continued his journey to Krysowitze, in the neighbourhood of which the great manœuvres took place. The last part of the journey, for about three English miles, was by road, all along which the country people were ranged in an uninterrupted line. At the last part of it, and just before the château of Count Stadnicki, where his Majesty has taken up his residence, the people had improvised an illumination with torches, the bearers of which crowded before the château and gave loud and hearty cheers for their beloved Sovereign.

The military manœuvres in Galicia began early on Sunday morning, when the Eastern corps in full force filled and surrounded Lemberg. The Western corps was eighty-five miles distant, at Przemysl, Eradimnow, and Medica. The operations were begun by the cavalry, both sides advancing with such rapidity that the advanced guards of each army corps came in sight of one another before twelve o'clock. They had, therefore, traversed forty-two miles each in seven hours. Towards evening the Chasseurs arrived and commenced operations. The fighting ceased at sunset. The marches were first-rate feats. The Emperor met the Minister for War, the general staff, and the foreign officers at noon in Sadowa Wisznia, and witnessed the operations. His Majesty returned to head-quarters in the evening, when hundreds of country people knelt bareheaded to him. On Monday morning the infantry columns marched upon each other, when the commanders for the first time were allowed liberty of action, and, in fact, were told that they must act as in real warfare. The foreign officers greatly approved this plan. The Emperor arrived at eight o'clock on the field of operations near Sadowa Wisznia. The manœuvres lasted until Friday.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at Livadia safely from Simpheropol by land on the evening of the 2nd inst. It is stated that the 400 miles of railway over which the Czar travelled were guarded by about 40,000 men—soldiers, peasants, police, and gendarmes.

The anniversary of the Emperor's coronation was celebrated at St. Petersburg on Tuesday. A Te Deum was sung at the cathedral, and popular games were played in the Champ de Mars.

Lord Dufferin has left St. Petersburg for England. His Excellency was prevented from leaving sooner by the state of Lady Dufferin's health, which is now restored.

A new issue of the Nihilist organ, *Will of the People*, has been published and circulated in St. Petersburg. The print bears the date of Sept. 3.

The annual fair at Nijni-Novgorod was officially closed on Monday.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin states that China and Russia have arranged the preliminaries of a new treaty for the definitive settlement of the Kuldja Question, and that the formal execution will take place at Pekin, whither the Russian Plenipotentiary, Baron Bützow, proceeds.

GREECE.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes arrived at Libau on Monday, and proceeded in the evening in the steamer Danneborg for Copenhagen, where their Majesties arrived on Tuesday evening.

An ordinance has been issued by the Government postponing the opening of the Chamber of Deputies until Oct. 21, in consequence of the necessity for the King to delay his return to Athens in order to visit the Sovereigns of Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The total strength of the army is said to be now 27,000 men, and a *Daily News'* telegram states that the rate of recruiting is increasing rapidly.

TURKEY.

The Porte handed a Note to the Ambassadors on Tuesday evening, in which it informs the Powers that, thanks to the efforts of General Riza Pasha, the Albanians have accepted the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. Orders have consequently been sent to the General to make over the town and district to the Montenegrins. As to the other territory in dispute, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Constantinople understands it is proposed that both parties shall retain possession of the positions now actually occupied by them. Meanwhile the allied fleets are assembling at the proposed meeting-place. The British, German, and Italian divisions, fourteen vessels, had arrived at Ragusa on Sunday.

AMERICA.

President Hayes was present at a soldiers' gathering at Canton, Ohio, on the 1st inst., and made a speech, in which he dwelt on the necessity of Government aid and protection for education. The late Civil War, he said, would never have occurred if there had been universal suffrage in the United States based on universal education, upon which Republican institutions depended. He pointed out that the steady and rapid reduction of the public debt and the accumulation of coin since the resumption of specie payments might well serve as an encouragement to take the remaining steps necessary to reach a perfectly sound condition of the currency. In conclusion, the President referred to the immense increase of foreign commerce and to the internal prosperity of the country. Foreign nations understood this, and hence the great influx of immigration. President Hayes passed through Chicago on the 2nd inst., en route for the Pacific coast. Hearty welcome was given to President Hayes in Utah. He was met at Ogden, and accompanied to Salt Lake City by President Taylor and other Mormons, who, however, did not tender him any public hospitality. On his return to Ogden, whither he was accompanied by the Mormon President and other authorities of the Mormon Church, he was met by a deputation of Californian citizens.

The Democratic Ticket has been elected in the State of Arkansas by a majority of 60,000 over the Greenback party. No Republican ticket was nominated. The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Mr. Charles P. Thompson for the Governorship of that State. The nomination had been declined by General Butler. The latter made a bitter anti-Republican speech in the Convention.

The Government has received official information from the Southern Ute Agency, Colorado, announcing that seventy-five Ute Indians have signed the ratification of the agreement with the United States authorities. The signatures of all the Utes in that agency are expected shortly.

Twenty-five thousand three hundred emigrants landed at New York during August.

It has been decided by the Treasury Department at Washington that American shipmasters in European waters may follow the new European rules to avoid collisions.

AUSTRALIA

From the text of the Governor's Speech in the prorogation of Parliament we learn something as to the progress being made in New South Wales. Several important Acts were passed during the Session ending July 13 last. Amongst these are the Act to amend the Land Acts of 1861 and 1875, the aim of which is to afford additional facilities and securities for industrial settlement upon the soil; the Public Instruction Act, for carrying out a system of primary instruction, open alike to all classes and all creeds, and which provides the means for improving the methods of teaching to the highest degree, and places the teacher within reach of the remotest child in the land; the Electoral Act, which reduces the anomalies in the representation to a principle of virtual equality, and enlarges the representative branch of the Legislature. As regards the material progress of the colony, it is stated that during the current year 223 miles of new railway lines will be opened to the public, whilst provision is made for new extensions, which will when completed add more than a thousand miles to the railway system of the colony. The revenue from the working railways is steadily increasing, and at the present time is £50,000 in advance of that for the corresponding period of 1879. Other large public works have been completed or are in course of construction, including the fortification of the harbours of Sydney and Newcastle, lighthouses on various parts of the coast, Government offices and public buildings. It is confidently expected that the International Exhibition of Art and Industrial Skill recently closed will have given a stimulus to enterprise and invention, and amply justify the grants for its inauguration.

Princess Orloff, mother of the Russian Ambassador to the French Republic, died on Thursday evening at Bellefontaine.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria returned to Sofia on Sunday from Varna, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants.

Two explosions occurred last Saturday in the magazine of the fortress of Belgrade, setting fire to the upper storey of the building, which was completely wrecked.

Cattle plague, according to an announcement of the Roumanian Board of Health, is prevalent in five districts of Moldavia, and measures have been adopted for its extinction.

We learn that a Treaty of Peace has been projected between Chili and Peru, whereby the former Power becomes master of all the territory of Bolivia on the Pacific. The cost of the war, 40,000,000 dols., it is stipulated shall be borne by Peru.

A Montreal telegram says that engineers are engaged daily in making surveys for the purpose of determining the site of the projected tunnel under the St. Lawrence, between Hochelaga and Longueil.

Two ceremonials in honour of distinguished Italians were held on Sunday. At Genoa the first stone of a monumnt to be erected to Mazzini was laid; and at Pieve di Cadore, the birthplace of Titian, a bronze statue of the painter was unveiled.

The Egyptian *Official Journal* publishes the new harbour dues of Alexandria, which are to come into force from Oct. 1 next. The harbour receipts for last month, amounting to £4000, were for the first time applied to the service of the Preference Debt.

A Portuguese steamer has penetrated further up the Congo than had been done before by a ship from that country, and the captain has had an interview with Mr. H. M. Stanley, who told him that his object was to open a path for future traders.

During the passage of a battalion of troops across a wooden bridge, over the Ebro, near Logrono, the structure gave way, and one captain, three lieutenants, and a large number of men were drowned, notwithstanding the efforts made to save them.

A medal has been granted by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Augustus Alexander Samuel, of Kingston, Jamaica, who on the night of March 9 last, with great heroism, rescued a young lady from drowning in Kingston Harbour.

Owing to the good harvest in Servia, the Government has been enabled to collect the taxes in full from the agricultural population, and the Finance Minister has already set aside the sum required to meet this year's interest of the National Debt.

The French, who have held a protectorate over the island of Tahiti since the year 1842, concluded on June 29 last an agreement with King Pomare, by which Tahiti and the neighbouring islands under his rule were annexed to France. The King is to retain his titular privileges.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed for the annexation to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope of the British possessions or territories in the Transkei, known as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Galekaland.

The Congress of Jurists was opened at Turin on Tuesday, the attendance of eminent lawyers both from Italy and abroad being very considerable. Signor Mancini, the Minister of Public Instruction, was elected President. Speeches were afterwards delivered by Signor Villa, the Minister of Justice, and by the delegates of France, Greece, Holland, Russia, and Switzerland.

The Guion Line United States mail-steamer Nevada left the Mersey last Saturday, having among her passengers 347 Mormons and elders, who were on their way to Salt Lake City. This is the fourth company of the sect that has left Liverpool dnring the present year, and another company is to go next month. The party on Saturday was composed of Mormons from England, Scotland, Wales, and about six from Ireland. There were also Italians, Germans, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians included. The total number of Mormon emigrants from Liverpool this year is 1524.

Details are given in the American papers with respect to the famous Dalrymple farm, twenty-five miles west of Fargo, Dakota, which is the largest cultivated farm on the Western Continent. It contains 36,000 acres of arable land, 24,000 of which are now under wheat, and 12,000 under oats; 125 reaping machines were set to work last month to cut the wheat. Mr. Dalrymple manages his farm on strict business principles, his harvest work being performed on a forty day contract with each workman at 1 dol. 75 cents per day, he boarding them. The harvesters all board at large dining-halls prepared expressly for the Dalrmyple family. Each reaper is operated by three horses or mules. There are 375 of them on these reapers. When shocked and sufficiently dried, both wheat and oats are thrashed from the stubble and without stacking. The estimated yield by harvesters and proprietors is about eighteen bushels of wheat per acre and ninety of oats. The wheat product of this one farm amounts to 430,000 bushels—about 900 car-loads, or 45 train-loads of 20 cars. This immense crop will go to the seaboard by way of the lakes, through Canada and the Erie Canal, and is expected to net 60 cents per bushel at the farm.

A despatch from Panama, dated Aug. 10, published in the New York papers, says:—The eruption of the Fuego, the largest volcano in the Republic, was preceded by earthquakes of much violence, the theatre of whose operations was confined to the country surrounding the volcano, with a radius of some twenty or thirty miles. In Antigua, Amatitlan, Palia, Petapa, and several other places, the shocks were of such violence as to cause serious alarm among the inhabitants, and they abandoned their houses for several hours. With the commencement of the explosion, however, the earthquake period ended, and the people in the streets of the various pueblos were able to witness in tranquillity the splendid appearance of the burning mountain. During the morning of the day succeeding the eruption the pueblos on the Costa Grande, to the northward of the volcano, were shrouded in gloom, and for some time after sunrise people in offices were compelled to employ artificial light in order to carry out their labours. Ashes and dust fell in great quantities at many miles distance, and people who were at too great distance from the volcano to witness the explosion were for some time in doubt as to their origin. Happily, the disturbance has passed with no more serious matter to record than the alarm which it momentarily occasioned.

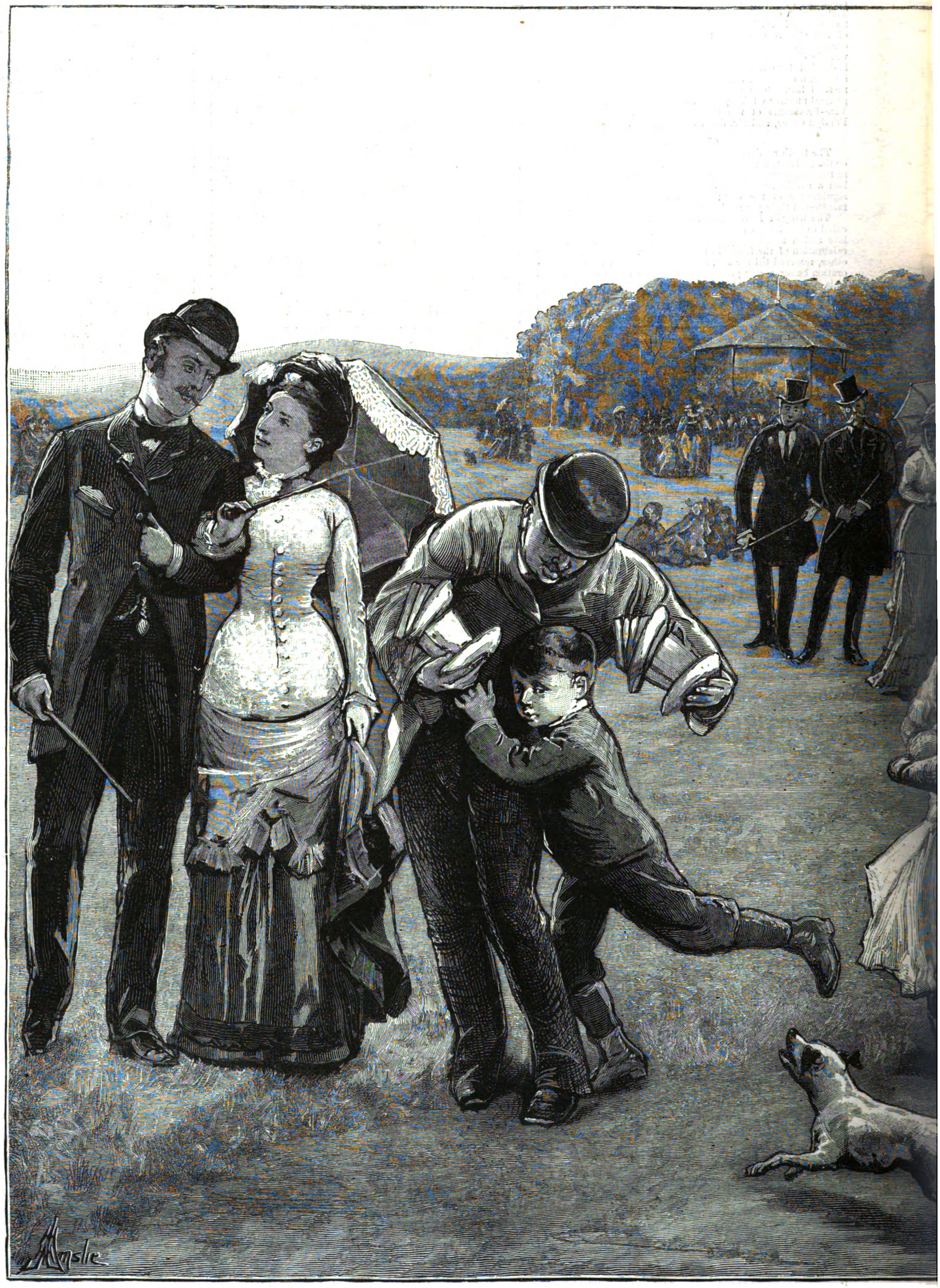
A correspondent of the *Cape Times* at Zanzibar writes:—Mr. Thomson has come back after a most successful journey. In fourteen months, and at the cost of £2600, he has examined the country to the north of Lake Nyassa and then to the south of Tanganyika. He has followed the Lukuga from the Lake on its way to the Congo, it takes the north-west course and led him too far off, so that he did not reach the junction. Notwithstanding this, the Lukuga has been seen as a large, swift river flowing off to the Atlantic, but utterly useless for trade, as it is full of rapids. The blocking of the outlet seems to have been caused by an accumulation of vegetation which probably takes place periodically and at long intervals. It is in each case only a question of time as to when the lake bursts through. This time the lake fell eight feet after the occurrence, and an inundation passed down, sweeping villages away in the Congo Valley, near Nyangwe. Mr. Thompson has visited Lake Hikna, a lake about twenty miles long, and which would be a considerable one were not Africa already so filled with greater ones. The best of the expedition is that there has not been a bale of goods lost, a single man deserted, or any one died; not a shot has been fired in defence or attack, and Mr. Thomson agrees with old travellers that African travelling is very interesting, but rather monotonous and devoid of adventure.

A return has been issued giving the numbers of those who passed in each year from 1870 to 1879 for appointments in the medical departments of the East India, the Army, and the Navy services. In the Indian medical service 20 passed the examination, and 11 entered the service in 1870; 67 passed, and 31 entered in 1879. In the Army medical service 53 passed, and 36 entered the service in 1871; and 72 passed, and 71 entered the service in 1879. With regard to the Naval medical service in 1870, 24 passed, and 24 entered the service; and 15 passed and the same number entered the service in 1879.

A circular issued from the War Office states that "cases having occurred of ammunition issued to volunteer corps and rifle associations improperly coming into the possession of merchants and others, officers commanding volunteer corps are informed that they are held strictly responsible for the safe keeping and proper use of all Government ammunition, whether issued gratuitously or supplied on payment for the use of the corps. The sale or exchange of ammunition outside the corps to which it has been issued is not permissible, and it is to be understood that any transaction of such a nature, except under orders from the War Office, is illegal, and will render the parties concerned liable to proceedings at law."

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Free Library will be opened by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., next Monday, the 13th inst., and the foundation-stone of an extensive new building will be laid by Mr. Newton at the same time. There will be a luncheon in the afternoon and a large public meeting in the Townhall in the evening. Among the gentlemen who have intimated their intention to be present are the United States Minister, Mr. J. R. Lowell, the French Ambassador, M. Challemel-Lacour, Mr. Ashton W. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P. The Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies will embrace the opportunity of the visit of the Ambassadors of France and the United States to present them with addresses.

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MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS: THE BAND IN RE

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ENT'S PARK ON SUNDAY EVENINGS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE RESULT OF A LUFFING-MATCH.

On more than one occasion during the yacht races of the past season, the coveted prize has been lost to the clippers of the yacht fleet by indulgence in a luffing-match.

A luffing-match is a crucial test of the "weatherly qualities" of a yacht, or, in other words, of the power that a yacht possesses of sailing as nearly as possible against the wind. Scarcely a match is sailed in which two or more yachts do not resort to this competition, very frequently to the detriment of their own chances of winning, and thus it sometimes happens that the actual winner is found among the ranks of those reckoned but little better than cruisers.

To pass to "windward" of a doughty antagonist—in fact, "to take the wind out of his sails"—is the highest ambition of the yacht sailing-masters; and often, when at last their attention is directed to the movements of the remaining competitors in the race, it is only to discover that they have allowed this ambition to put them hopelessly astern of the other vessels.

The mishap delineated by our Artist really occurred some years ago during a match of one of the Thames Yacht Clubs. The two vessels started with every chance in their favour, in company with eight or nine other yachts. The course was from Gravesend to the "Mouse" Light-Ship and back. When they breasted the Nore Light a luffing-match immediately commenced between the two yachts in question, which were leading considerably at the time. What actually happened to them was not observed from the committee steam-boat, but a cry was raised that So-and-So had fouled each other, and there, sure enough, they were; one minus her bowsprit and topmast, the other with her mast injured (sprung), some of the rigging carried away, mainsail ripped up, and other injuries. Each had hoisted the signal of protest. Fortunately the doctor was not required, and there was nothing left for the antagonists to do but to bear up for Sheerness or Gravesend, to repair damages. On consideration, each owner withdrew his protest; and, when dining together in the evening, agreed that luffing-matches were all very well, if not too perseveringly indulged in; but on that particular occasion the prizes had not come their way in consequence of a slight oversight on somebody's part.

The reader who is totally unacquainted with nautical matters will perhaps need to have it explained that, in "luffing," each of the two yachts which have come to grief was trying to intercept the wind from reaching the sails of the other, having the wind on their starboard, or right-hand side. Their proper course, as shown in the Artist's Sketch, would be towards the Mouse Light, indicated in the far distance by the light-ship, with the ball at the mast-head, which is dimly seen beyond the six yachts that are now bearing up towards it. The two yachts shown in the front of the Sketch have, in their mutual attempts to get to windward of each other, run about three miles out of the course to the south, unmindful of what the others were doing; and finally, they have disabled one another by a collision, the effects of which are but too apparent in the torn sails of one and the broken spars of the other. The flags exhibited by them both, attached to their lower shrouds, are the understood signal of a protest against the conduct of the race. To the right hand of the Sketch is seen the Club steamer, coming back to render any assistance that may be required.

SUNDAY EVENING IN REGENT'S PARK.

The summer Sunday evenings in several of the London Parks are wont to afford healthful and pleasant recreation, of a befitting tranquil kind, to many thousands of families, including both the middle and poorer classes of our townsfolk. The music of the band which is engaged to play in the stand erected not far from the south-eastern entrance to the Zoological Society's Gardens, about midway along the Broad Walk, is an unfailing attraction in fine weather. People are drawn within reach of its "concord of sweet sounds," and find themselves presently seated on the chairs placed there for hire, or perhaps on the cool greensward, to listen and to enjoy, while some keep strolling round and round, preferring freedom of movement, and surveying every part of the lively scene before them. The refreshment-stall, which is at no great distance, furnishes many a bottle of lemonade, and many a cup of tea or coffee, with biscuits or sponge-cakes, to relieve the exhaustion felt by those who may have walked a long way from their homes to this Park; especially the women and children. Men who smoke have probably the ready pipe or cigar for needful solace under these circumstances; and, here in the open air, there is nobody who would wish to say them nay. Incidents of this nature, with a general air of ease and contentment among the various groups of kindred and friends bearing each other company upon the agreeable occasion, will be recognised in our Artist's Sketch. He has introduced, by one Hogarthian touch, the ludicrous mishap of a boy, running in fright away from a dog, knocking cups and saucers out of a young gentleman's hands. But this, too, is a pleasantry. Nowhere, that we know of, can you see different classes of our London population quietly mingling in a common entertainment with so little fuss or mutual constraint. It may be "a Continental custom," but not, therefore, objectionable or unworthy of English gravity and propriety of manners.

The new Master Cutler of Sheffield, Mr. W. Chesterman, was sworn in on Thursday, the 2nd inst. In the evening the annual Cutlers' Feast was held in the Cutlers' Hall, the Master Cutler presiding. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P.

The annual British conference of delegates of the 370 Young Men's Christian Associations in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Manchester on Wednesday and Thursday last week, and included large public meetings each evening. Upwards of one hundred delegates were in attendance. Mr. W. Hind Smith, of London, took the chair at the opening meeting. Mr. Hughman, travelling secretary for Scotland, read a paper on the work of district and travelling secretaries. The idea of appointing such officers for all large districts was discussed, and on the motion of Mr. Thorne, of Leeds, it was resolved to recommend the matter to the consideration of the general conference, along with the proposed oversight, by means of a committee, of the work of the associations in England. Mr. W. H. Newett stated that the international conference of the association will be held in London next year.—The sixteenth conference of the North-Eastern District Union of the Young Men's Christian Associations began at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, Mr. C. S. Wilson presiding. It appeared from the report that there are in connection with the society twenty-five associations, with 1408 members and 1175 associates. The financial report was also satisfactory. The members of the conference were entertained at luncheon by the Sheriff.

RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.

Harvest has been finished over the greater portion of England, and is far towards completion in Scotland and Ireland. Never has the weather been more favourable for the in-gathering of the corps. In the early districts farmers have not been stopped in their work for a single day, and they have, therefore, garnered the produce of their fields quickly, cheaply, and without loss. This alone is a great advantage, as well as a great saving of trouble and anxiety; but what is even more important is the excellent condition in which the corn has been stacked. When wet weather occurs during harvest there is always more or less waste through shedding of grain, occasioned by the corn lying a long time in the fields, and having to be turned or moved to dry it. Still worse, there is a deterioration of quality; and when sprouting supervenes, a great deal of grain is rendered unfit for market, except for grinding for cattle food. This year almost every kernel that has been grown has been secured in such condition as will render it fit for the most valuable purposes. The wheat will make excellent flour, and the barley good malt if it is not too thin or too coarse. Consumers, as well as farmers, are to be congratulated upon so fortunate a completion of the labours of the agricultural year, as they will have a nutritious and digestible loaf, and good beer, too, if the brewers will use plenty of the abundant barley crop instead of inferior substitutes.

The wheat crop is the least prolific of the season, though it is far better than the extremely defective crop of last year. There is a great difference of opinion as to its probable yield amongst those who profess to be judges. It is the custom of some writers on the subject to express very confident opinions as to the number of quarters forthcoming, although they have had but few opportunities of forming a judgment beyond those obtained by noticing the bulk of the crops from the windows of railway carriages. This cursory kind of observation may give a general idea as to the quantity of straw, but it is often very misleading in respect of the yield of grain. The weather, up to the verge of harvest, was extremely unfavourable to the maturing of the ears of wheat, as well as conducive to fungoid disease. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect a large yield in proportion to straw. Sanguine reporters, however, have ventured to predict a crop over average; and one gentleman, apparently recognised as an authority by the *Times*, has gone so far as to state that we may expect a produce of thirty bushels per acre. Returns collected from hundreds of competent observers in all parts of the country by two of the agricultural papers do not bear out these flattering tales. The writers nearly all complain of mildew and blight, and most of them estimate the wheat crop as less than an average, which for England is about twenty-nine bushels per acre. The fact is that there is an unusual variation in the crops of different soils and districts this year. On gravelly or chalky land the heavy rains of July did comparatively little mischief, and many parts of the country escaped some of the worst of the storms. But mildew has been prevalent nearly all over the country, so that the estimates of those who assess the wheat crop at a little under average will almost certainly turn out to be correct. Nevertheless, as already observed, what is produced will all be marketable, and we may, therefore, expect quite an average supply of millers' wheat. Last year, with a very small yield, the quality and condition were so inferior that there was a difference of several shillings per quarter between the price of the fine foreign wheat that was imported in such great abundance and the bulk of the home supply. The British farmer will not have this disadvantage to contend with in the present season, as his wheat is equal to all but the superfine foreign wheat, and superior to the bulk of the American produce.

Barley is the great crop of the year, and, although the berry is generally rather small, and in many cases discoloured from the crop having been laid by the July storms, the dry and sound condition of the grain will render a large proportion of it suitable for malting. Oats and beans are also good crops, and peas tolerably abundant. Root crops, on the whole, are very promising, the great abundance of the turnip crops more than compensating for the deficiency of mangolds. A large proportion of the rather small first cut of hay was badly injured by rain, but there has been a very heavy second crop of clover, and a good growth of late grass; so that the total hay crop is a fairly good one. Potatoes are unusually abundant in yield; and, although disease appeared in most fields, the dry weather of the last five weeks has greatly checked it.

Everyone must rejoice in the turn of fortune which has come to the cultivators of the soil after such a prolonged series of black years as they have experienced. Thousands of them must have been ruined if we had been cursed with a bad harvest this year. Tenantless farms are already far too common, and it is to be feared that the return of agricultural prosperity is too late to save many who have been holding on in an insolvent condition. Still, landlords are disposed, for their own sakes, as well as out of sympathy with unfortunate tenants, to be indulgent in the matter of rent payments, and whenever there is a chance of going on in the hope of continued good seasons, the present occupiers of farms will probably be helped to retain them. It is true that prices are likely to be low, as the Americans have an enormous surplus of wheat to send us; but British farmers do not live by corn alone, and meat and dairy produce are selling well, and cattle are exceptionally healthy.

There has been much talk lately about the decline of agriculture in this country, and pessimists have ventured to predict that American competition would ruin the home producers of corn and meat. The publication of Messrs. Read and Pell's report on American agriculture, however, has done much to disperse exaggerated fears in this direction. Farmers on the other side of the Atlantic have not yet discovered the secret of getting rich by selling corn at less than the cost of its production, and it has been clearly shown that they cannot afford to send us their wheat at such low prices as ruled in 1878, when, according to the official report of their own Department of Agriculture, they only received an average of forty-two shillings per acre for a good crop. If this were all profit men who farm, as a rule, only 180 acres of land would not grow wealthy very rapidly; and as, according to the best authorities, their expenses in wheat-growing are about £2 per acre, it is certain that they will turn their attention to other branches of production if they are not paid better for growing cereals. With respect to meat, it must be many years before they can do more than keep pace with their own and our own increasing consumption.

In the production of cheese and butter, the farmers of the United Kingdom should be able to compete with the world; and they are doing their best to set their dairies in order—none too soon. Our legislators are now fully awake to the necessity of removing all legal impediments to the advancement of agriculture; and, if landlords will follow suit by relaxing the absurd restrictions upon freedom of cultivation, farming in this country may yet maintain its position as the best in the world.

THE MAGAZINES.

The chief attraction of the *Cornhill* is an unusually absorbing tale by "R. L. S," "The Pavilion on the Links." It is not remarkable for probability, pathos, or the delineation of character, but appeals to the sentiment of curiosity with a power which we have not seen approached since Julian Hawthorne's story of "Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds." The present instalment leaves us in a fever of curiosity; the truth and beauty of the natural descriptions also deserve acknowledgment. Mr. James's "Washington Square" would be a masterpiece of comedy if the situation were not almost too painful. The position of poor Catherine between her disagreeable father and her more disagreeable lover is so nicely balanced betwixt comedy and tragedy that it is hard to say which sentiment should preponderate. Mr. Grant Allen's essay on the growth of sculpture is mainly a development of the proposition that the perfection of the Greek artists was largely owing to the material in which they wrought, a material inaccessible to their Egyptian and Assyrian predecessors. "A Gossip about Madeira" is a very delightful piece of gossip indeed, bringing the picturesque aspects, not only of Madeira but of Teneriffe, vividly before us. "The Seamy Side of Letters" is an entertaining essay, full of curious instances of the foibles and misfortunes of literary men, imbedded in a vein of quaint humour.

Macmillan continues Mrs. Oliphant's novel successfully, and starts a new one by Mrs. Macquoid—"The Story of Yves"—with abundant promise. Mr. Schuyler has unearthed a Turkish historian who may be said to have attained literary excellence in spite of himself, having been driven to adopt a straightforward style by sheer lack of time to bring his diction up to the mark prescribed by Turkish literary etiquette. His subject was the first of Catherine the Second's wars with the Porte. Mr. Quilter's "New Renaissance" is a review of the unexpected direction taken by the Pre-Raphaelite movement since the secession of its original leaders. It is clever but partial, omitting to take account of more than a single aspect of the matter. The ingenious financier who proposes to extract revenue from the Heralds' College is, we fear, a trifle too sanguine. Titles which anyone could obtain by payment would lose all their value in losing all their exclusiveness.

A generally inferior number of *Blackwood* shines with one admirable article, a description of a week spent in Athens, excellent as a piece of writing, and full of suggestive hints on ancient art. There is a good review of the recent life of Sir James Outram, evidently the work of some one possessing special knowledge, and a rather tedious discussion of some novels, of which the only one possessing any literary pretensions is the only one treated with severity.

Fraser, so frequently obnoxious to the charge of heaviness, is this month adorned by one of the most graceful and fanciful contributions which have appeared in any magazine for some time back. Mr. Lang's "Prehistoric Apologue" reminds us of Lord Beaconsfield's "Popanilla," except that its purpose is diametrically opposite, the moral being that all progress is due to the innovators who from time to time give the example of surmounting social and traditional conventions. A somewhat similar piece of fancy from the pen of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, entitled "Calladon," is pretty, but too artificial, and the drift is somewhat obscure. Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley" is concluded in a very satisfactory fashion. It would be interesting to know how far the particulars given of Trafalgar are authentic. Miss Betham-Edwards writes a very pleasant account of autumn in the Côté d'Or, Mr. Baden Powell opposes the demand for retaliatory duties as a means of combating French bounties on sugar, and Mr. G. H. Graham contributes a lifelike sketch of a power in the world of journalism, the late witty and genial Alexander Russell, editor of the *Scotsman*.

The *Fortnightly* is chiefly remarkable for Mr. Francis Galton's report of his recent investigations of the power of visualising absent objects, possessed in such strangely various degrees; and Mr. Nelson's discouraging statement of the existing judicial administration of the Madras Presidency. Mr. Nelson lays especial stress on the fact that the only class of natives sufficiently civilised to be capable of acting as magistrates are as much strangers in the land as the English, and much less inclined to sympathise with the aboriginal inhabitants. A hitherto unpublished account of the storming of the Bastille, translated by Augustus Craven, will not gratify those by whom the event has recently been celebrated, but bears every internal evidence of truth. Mr. Grant Allen volunteers a defence of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley, and other naturalists against the alleged misrepresentations of critics who, on his own showing, are unworthy of serious notice.

Mr. Froude, writing on Ireland in the *Nineteenth Century*, naturally discerns in the present state of the country a confirmation of his well-known views respecting the history and treatment of earlier aspects of the ever-recurring Irish problem. According to him, the main error of the English people in their dealings with Ireland has not been the assumption of arbitrary power, but the selfish misuse of it for merely English interests. Despotic government he regards as the sole alternative to anarchy in a country like Ireland. The experience of the next few years will do much to confirm or confute his opinions. Lord Carnarvon advocates the tempting but impracticable scheme of "national insurance," and Mr. Sedley Taylor describes the more practical steps towards effecting Lord Carnarvon's object taken by the first French apostle of co-operation, M. Leclaire. Mr. Ruskin's essay, or rather rhapsody, on Byron is marked by exquisite taste in the selection of passages from his author, with even more than his usual eccentricity in the dicta proceeding from himself. Mr. Payne's essay on François Villon is a fine piece of criticism and biography, composed in an eloquent and animated style. Mr. Fitzedward Hall's protest against wilful archaism and over purism in modern English is not uncalled for; but it may be questioned whether he does not offend against his own principle in some of his strictures upon the Americanisms of the generally fastidious Bryant.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is the commencement of a philosophical work by the Duke of Argyll on "The Unity of Nature," a sequel to his "Reign of Law," and promising to be of no less interest. The Chief Justice of Fiji's notes of a vacation tour in the Archipelago are highly picturesque, and his view of the prospects of the colony is highly encouraging. Mr. Anderson is unable to take an equally favourable view of the Canadian Dominion, unless the connection between it and England should be rendered more intimate. There are also an excellent notice of Mr. Main's collection of English sonnets, and a sound piece of criticism on Heine.

The *American Art Review* for July contains some capital etchings and woodcuts, and is full of interest for the art student. The general "get up" of this work is highly commendable, and is one among many proofs of the great advance in art culture in America. We have also received the September number of *St. Nicholas*—Scribner's Illustrated

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Magazine for Girls and Boys (published in England by Sampson Low and Co.), the illustrations and letterpress of which are both excellent; and of *Wide Awake*, an illustrated magazine for young people, another capital journal for juveniles hailing from the States (published here by J. Clarke and Co., Fleet-street).

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROWNLOW.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, C.B., Commanding the 72nd Highlanders, who fell in General Roberts's victory in Afghanistan on the 1st inst., was the eldest son of Mr. William Brownlow, of Knapton House, Queen's County, J.P. and D.L., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Browne, of Browne's Hill, County Carlow, and was grandson of the Rev. Francis Brownlow, Rector of Upper Comber, County Derry, by the Lady Catherine, his wife, daughter of Anthony, Earl of Meath. He thus belonged to a near branch of the noble House of Lurgan. This gallant and lamented officer entered the Army in 1854, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877. He served in the Crimea with the 72nd, was in the expedition to Kertch, the attack of June 18, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal with clasp as well as the Turkish medal. Subsequently he took part in the siege and capture of Kotah, was present with the leading column of assault on March 30, 1858, was afterwards in the operations in Central India, and in the pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib, for which also he received medal with clasp.

The Rev. Henry Schneider, late Rector for forty-four years of Carlton Scroop, Lincoln, on the 1st inst., aged eighty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Pitts, late 72nd Highlanders, on the 1st inst., at Bridlington, aged seventy-eight.

Mr. Henry Lewis, formerly of the Royal Navy, on the 31st ult., at 5, Devonshire-street, in his ninety-fifth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilson, late Bengal Army, on the 30th ult., at Rotunda-terrace, Cheltenham.

The Rev. Marcus Richard Southwell, for fifty years Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Alban's, on the 1st inst., at his vicarage, aged seventy-five.

Captain Edward Straton, 22nd Regiment, killed in action at Candahar on Sept. 1. He entered the Army in 1861, and was made Captain 1872.

John Carr, LL.B., late Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, and Bencher of Gray's Inn, on the 2nd inst., at Bedford House, New Barnet, aged seventy.

Mr. John Christopher Lethbridge, of Granville House, Blackheath, and 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster, on the 27th ult., at Tregeare, Launceston, Cornwall.

Mr. Mordecai Jones, J.P. and D.L. for Brecknockshire, on the 30th ult., at Morganwy House, Brecon, in his sixty-eighth year. He served as High Sheriff of that county in 1876.

Captain St. John Thomas Frome, 72nd Regiment, killed in the battle near Candahar on the 1st inst. His first commission bears date Feb. 22, 1861, and that of Captain June 8, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Newport, 28th Regiment N.I., killed in the sortie from Candahar, was second son of the late Major Christopher Newport, of the Bombay army. He was forty-three years of age.

Major Thomas Burton Vandeleur, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds received in the sortie from Candahar on the 16th ult. He entered the Army Sept. 21, 1855, and became Brevet Major Oct. 1, 1877.

Lady Knight (Harriet Isabella), widow of Sir Arnold James Knight, M.D., on the 29th ult., at The Priory, Little Malvern. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Milnes Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire. She was married in 1821, and was left a widow in 1871.

Mr. Gideon Scott Lang, in New South Wales, on July 13. Mr. Lang, a partisan and associate of Garibaldi's, was extensively known for his literary and general knowledge. Latterly he took an active part in the management of the International Exhibition at Sydney.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Shewell, Major in the Bombay Staff Corps and Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, First Class, died of wounds received in the sortie from Candahar on the 16th ult. His first commission bears date Dec. 13, 1856. He served with the Commissariat in Abyssinia, and was specially mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's final despatch.

The Rev. Robert Cholmeley, D.D., for twenty years Vicar of Findon, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, on the 30th ult., at The Vicarage, Findon, Sussex, aged sixty-two. He was second son of the Rev. Robert Cholmeley, B.D., Rector of Wainfleet, All Saints', Lincolnshire, and nephew of Sir Montague Cholmeley, first Baronet, of Easton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe Place, Surrey, on the 31st ult., at his seat, Chertsey, in his eighty-sixth year. He was son and heir of the late Rev. John Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe, and was married to Caroline, daughter of George Henry Crutchley, Esq., of Sunning Hill Park, Berks, by whom he leaves issue.

Lieutenant Hector Maclaine, Royal Artillery, who had been taken prisoner at Khuski-i-Nakhud, was found murdered in Ayoub Khan's camp, when it was captured by General Roberts's forces. This young and gallant officer was elder son of Mr. William Osborne Maclaine, of Kyneton, in the county of Gloucester, J.P. and D.L., and grandson of Colonel Hector Maclaine, a very distinguished Peninsular officer.

Dr. William O'Connor, of 30, Upper Montagu-street, died suddenly on the 3rd inst. He was the first surgeon of the London Irish Volunteers, and Surgeon of Gray's Inn Free Hospital. He was a much-esteemed member of the Irish Colony in London, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the late Samuel Lover, and other leading compatriots. His son, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, is M.P. for Queen's County.

Mr. William Henry Wills, J.P. for Herts, so long and honourably known in periodical literature, died at his residence near Welwyn, on the 1st inst., aged seventy. He was working editor of *Household Words* from its commencement, and sub-editor of *All the Year Round* up to the time of Charles Dickens's death. He had previously taken part in the establishment of the *Daily News*, and was author of various articles which were published in a separate form in a volume entitled "Old Leaves Gathered from Household Words." Mr. Wills was married to a sister of the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh.

Another public park, the fourth, was opened at Bradford last Saturday afternoon by the Mayor (Alderman Holden), in the presence of the members of the Bradford Town Council and a large concourse of the inhabitants. The park consists of seventy-two acres of land, and is situated in the township of Bowling. It is of a highly ornamental character, and has been laid out from the designs of Messrs. Kershaw and Hepworth, architects and landscape gardeners, of Brighouse, near Halifax. The cost of the park is estimated at £30,000. The Mayor afterwards entertained the members of the corporation at luncheon at the Townhall. It was there stated that the aggregate expenditure of the corporation on three of the parks they possessed—namely, Lister Park, Horton Park, and Bowling Park—amounted to £150,000.

A lifesize portrait of Dr. Adler has been painted by Mr. B. S. Marks for presentation, by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., to the council of the United Synagogues, who some time ago decided to place in their council-room a picture of the Chief Rabbi. The likeness is excellent. Dr. Adler is represented seated in his study, robed and holding in his right hand a volume inscribed in Hebrew "Nethinah Lagger." The choice of the volume is appropriate, it being a commentary on the Chaldaic version of the Pentateuch, one of Dr. Adler's best-known works.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H C A (New York).—Many thanks for the cutting from the Philadelphia paper. The *Turf* comes regularly to hand.

W I (Essen).—The amendment is noted; all are under examination.

L C (Malta).—The "German Handbuch" (Veit and Co., Leipsic) is the best work on the subject of the chess openings.

J S (Edinburgh).—See answer to L C.

A R (Barnsley).—The problem inclosed in your letter is a very good one; but, as it has been published before, it is unsuitable.

Dr F St (Blandford-square).—One of the problems shall have early insertion.

Eagle Marden.—We fear the double solution is a "true bill," but we have not yet had time to examine the position.

An Old Hand.—The problem will appear under the *nom de plume*, but we require the name and address of the author in all cases, before publication.

T G (Hornsey).—We do not know the address of the player named in your letter.

A Hindoo Youth.—In the position described a player is allowed fifty moves to mate.

D W K (Hastings).—The game shows promise, but it is not up to the standard of publication. There is a more direct road to the mate than your "pretty termination."

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1904 received from W D Jones, James Atkinson, J J T, B C M S, W J Eggleston, and Brough (Alexandria).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1905 received from W D Jones, Theodor Willink, James Atkinson, J J T, Dr F St, A C Edwards, A Snellen, Julia Short, Meursius, A W Hale, Alphon, and W J Eggleston.

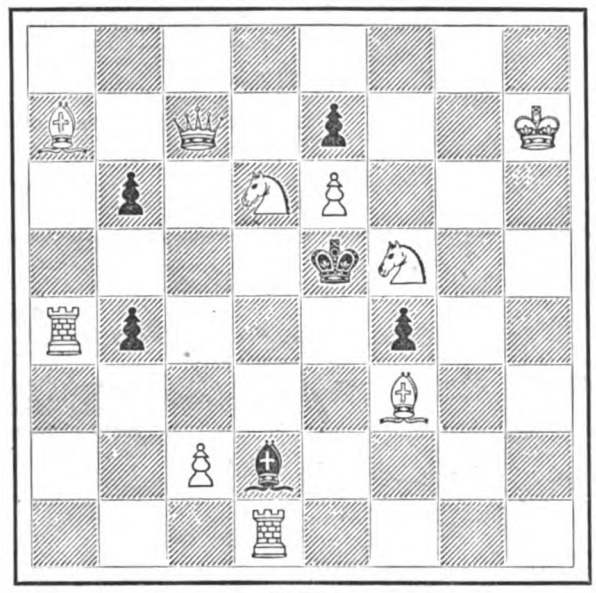
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1906 received from H B, R H Brooks, East Marden, M O'Halloran, Elsie, R Ingersoll, H Blacklock, C Oswald, C Darragh, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, H Langford, B L Dyke, E Elsbury, C S Cole, H Barrett, Kitzen, R Gray, D W Kell, Jupiter Junior, T Greenbank, An Old Hand, D Templeton, R Jessop, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, A Kentish Man, A R, Otto Wolter, Franklin Institute, P Richmond, Lulu, Hereward, W M Curtis, John Tucker, Botkin, John Simpson, W D Jones, Smutch, E Louden, A C Edwards, Norman Rumbelow, E Firmstone, Alphon, Hopted de Groot, Dr F St, Alpha, J W W, C T B, Queen Bee, Shadforth, E L G, James Dobson, W J Eggleston, N Cator, and N Warner.

Solution of Problem No. 1905.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 5th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1908.
By F. J. Kellner (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Game played at the Rotterdam Chess Club between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. Dupre.
(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. R to Q Kt sq	P to Kt 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. R to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	19. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	20. B to B 4th	Q to R 5th
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	21. B to B 7th	B takes B
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. B to Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q takes B	Q takes Q
9. B to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	24. R takes Q	B to B sq
10. Castles	K to K sq	25. B to R 4th	P to B 3rd
11. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	26. R to Kt sq	K to Q 2nd
12. K B takes P	Q takes P	27. Q R to K B sq	R to K sq
13. B to R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	28. Q R to B 6th	K to B sq
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	29. R to Q 6th	K to B 2nd
15. P takes Kt	B to K 3rd	30. R to B 6th	K to B sq

Drawn game.

The following is the second Game in the Match now progressing at the Philadelphia Chess Club, between Messrs. Davidson and Neill, quoted from the *Philadelphia Times*.
(*Q Kt's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes P	Q takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	19. P takes Kt	Q to B 4th
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. P to K B 4th	R takes P
4. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
5. Kt takes B		22. R to K 7th	R to Q 3rd
White has lost time in the last two moves.		23. K R to K sq	P to R 3rd
		24. B to R 4th	Q takes P
5.	P takes Kt	25. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 5th (ch)
6. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	26. K to R sq	R to K Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd	Castles	27. Q to Kt 7th	Kt to B 3rd
8. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	28 R takes Q B P	Kt to R 4th
9. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	29 B to K 5th	
10. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd	Mr. Davidson in this game, like Mr. Neill in the first, is not in his best form.	
11. B to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q sq		
12. Castles (K R)	B to Kt 5th		
13. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt	29.	Q to B 7th
14. P takes B	P to Kt 4th	30. Q to K 4th	R to Kt 5th
15. P takes P	P takes P	The *coup de grace*.	
16. B to Q 5th			
If he had taken the Pawn, Black would have continued with 17. Kt to Q 5th, threatening the Queen and Bishop.		31. Q takes R	Q takes R (ch)
		32. Q to Kt sq	Q takes B
		33. R takes Q B P	Q to K 7th
16.	Kt to Q Kt 5th	34. R takes P	Kt to B 5th
17. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B	and wins.	

Another of the prize problems in the tourney of the American Congress has failed to stand the test of public examination, the latest case being the position declared by the judges to be the best in the competition. The *Turf, Field, and Farm*, whose proprietors presented the composer of this problem with a handsome prize, now gives an analysis showing that there is a "dual" arising on the second move of White in the solution. Experience has shown that the best judges may fail to discover errors in the solution of a problem, and in this country it has become the practice to publish competing problems before awarding the prizes. Our American cousins should follow the example.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 19, 1880) of Mr. Peregrine Hogg Purvis, late of Winchmore-hill, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 26th ult., by Peregrine Purvis, the son, and George Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the British Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, Dr. Lanerou's Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham, the Boys' Refuge, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and the Church Missionary Society; and he directs the sum of £2000 to be purchased in the Government funds in the names of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Paul's, Winchmore-hill, and out of the dividends twenty shillings each is to be paid on Dec. 23 or 24 every year to fifty poor persons, male and female, irrespective of creed, two guineas to the Vicar, 10s. to the clerk, and 5s. to the pew-opener; £200 like stock to be purchased in the same names, the dividends to be applied towards the annual expenses of the said church; £200 like stock to be purchased, the dividends to be applied towards the annual expenses of the National School at Winchmore-hill; and £100 of the same stock is to be purchased, the dividends of which are to be applied towards the annual expenses of the New Congregational Church, Compton-lane, Winchmore-hill. There are other legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, all of which are given duty free; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said son Peregrine.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1879) with two codicils (dated Nov. 1 following, and March 5, 1880) of Mr. Robert Everard, late of Fulmey House, Spalding, Lincolnshire, who died on July 6 last at Tonbridge Wells, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Sarah Everard, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths all moneys due to him on mortgages, bonds, or promissory notes, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Welby, her husband, and children; annuities are given to two nieces; legacies to farm servants and others; and the residue of the personalty to his wife absolutely. All his real estate he devises to the use of his daughter for life, with remainder to her husband, Henry Montague Earle Welby, for life, with remainder to her first and other sons, successively, according to their seniorities in tail male. In the event of testator's grandson, who succeeds to his estates, coming into the baronetcy and property of the Welby family, provision is made for his estates going to his next grandson.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1879) of Mrs. Lilian Adelaide Lee (Miss Neilson), who died on the 15th ult. at Neuilly, near Paris, was proved on the 30th ult. by George Henry Lewis, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The deceased is described as the wife of Philip Lee, and the probate is limited to the personal estate she had at her disposal as a feme sole by virtue of a protection order dated July 15, 1875, but no further or otherwise. The testatrix bequeaths to Lady Sinclair, of Thurso, her diamond necklace complete and solitaires; to her servant, Anne Pierre, her wearing apparel; to her former servants, Susan Brown, Emily Lloyd, of Cincinnatti, Julia Goodhall, and Mary Ann Clouder Stevens, £100 each; to Joseph Knight and Edward Compton, £1000 each; upon trust for Anne Bland for life, £3000, at her death half of this sum is to go to Anne Bland's three younger sisters, and the other half to Thomas Brown fo life, and then to fall into the residue of her estate. The residu of her property the testatrix leaves to Rear-Admiral Henry Carr Glyn.

The will (dated May 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated May 11, 1880) of General Sir Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late of The Hayes, Prestbury, near Cheltenham, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Edgar Francis Jenkins and Arthur Maurice Pinhey, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Cecilia Stack, all his ready money and cash at the banker's; the residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her for life, and then for his children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated July 8, 1880) of Mr. Robert Kenrick Gibbons, late of Fairlawn, Mount Sion, Tonbridge Wells, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by William Gibbons, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives legacies to his daughters and to the widow and son of his deceased son Robert; and the residue of his property to his said son William.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1870) of Mr. Joseph Dawson, late of Bedford Lodge, near Newmarket, trainer of racehorses, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Harriott Elizabeth Dawson, the widow, and Mathew Dawson, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves to his wife £200 and all his household furniture and effects; to his mother, Mrs. Jane Dawson, his sister, Miss Mary Dawson, and Sarah Maria Briggs, annuities of £50 each. The residue of his property, including his freehold estate, Bedford Lodge, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his next of kin, according to the statute for the distribution of an intestate's effects.

The will (dated June 21, 1879) of Mr. John Rahles, late of No. 103, Camden-road, who died on July 16 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Augustus Eldred Hughes and George Staker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. Among other bequests the testator gives £200 to the German Hospital, at Dalston.

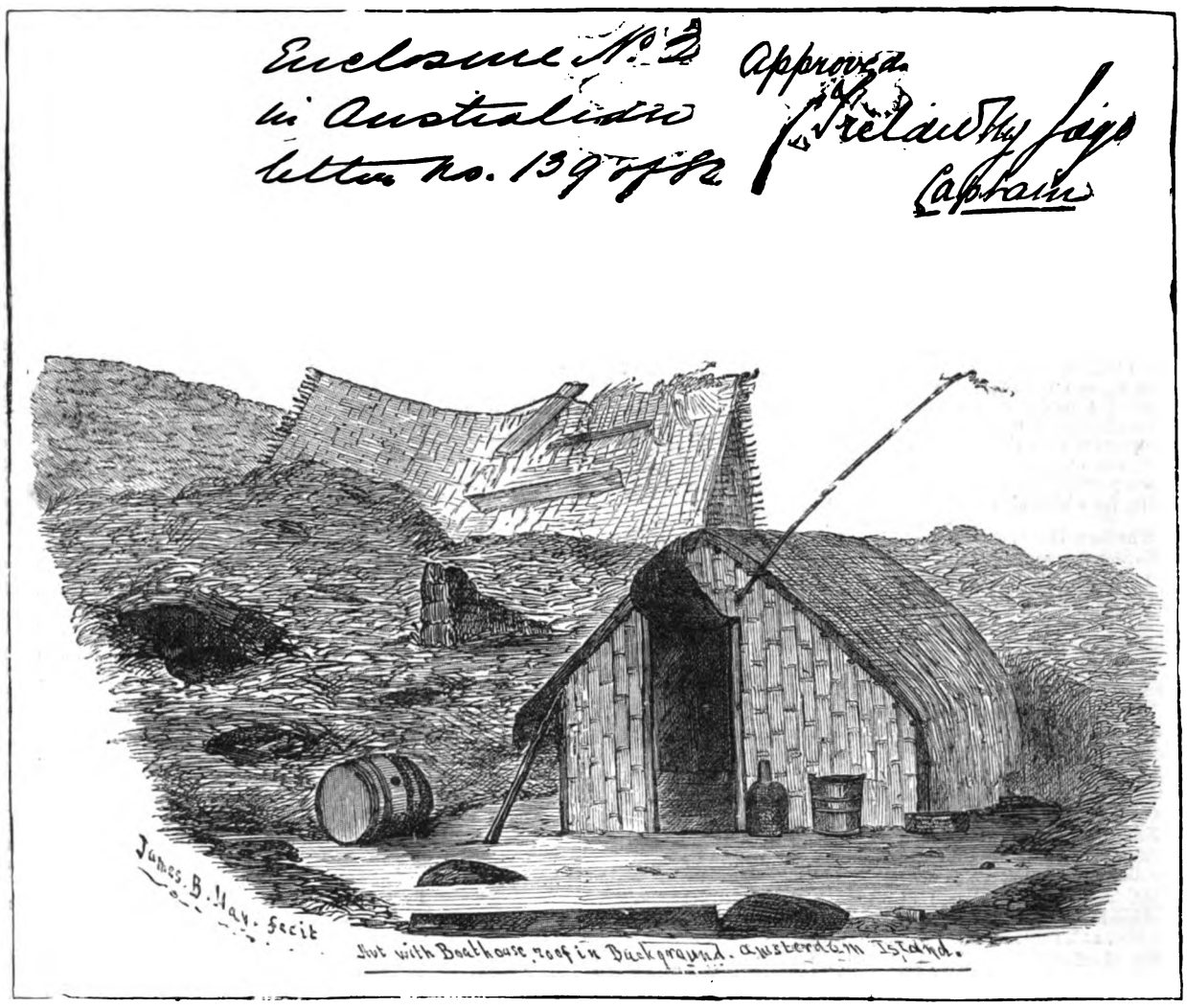
The will (dated Sept. 17, 1876) of Mr. James Southerton, the well-known Surrey cricketer, who died at Mitcham, on June 16 last, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah Southerton, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his estate and effects, real and personal, for her own use and benefit. The personalty is sworn under £1500.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND.

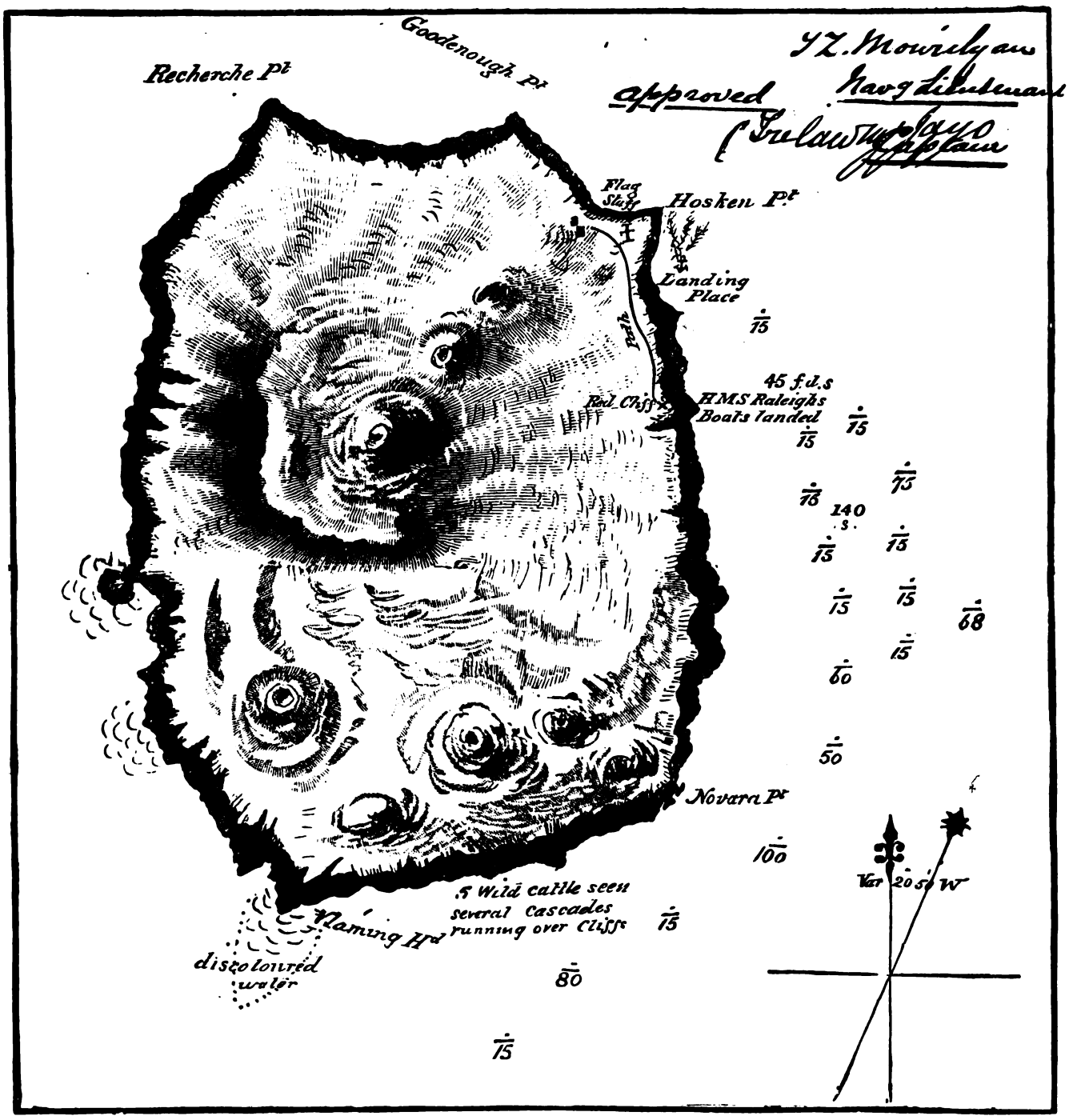
We are indebted to the Admiralty, and that department to Captain Trelawny Jago, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Raleigh, which lately visited this remote and solitary isle of the South Indian Ocean, for the Map and Sketch we have engraved. The former was drawn by Navigating Lieutenant T. Mourilyan, the latter by Lieutenant James B. Hay. Amsterdam Island is situated in latitude south 34 deg. 42 sec., longitude east 76 deg. 51 sec., midway between Africa and Australia. The island is rather more than four miles long from north to south, and two miles from east to west. It was originally a volcano, but the huge basin of its crater, from 2500 ft. to 3000 ft. in diameter, has been filled by an irruption of the sea. On May 27 last the island was visited by boats from H.M.S. Raleigh, and the report of Captain Trelawny Jago to the Admiralty, inclosing Lieutenant Gissing's report of what he

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saw on shore, has been issued. Lieutenant Gissing states that they had some difficulty in landing, but when that was accomplished he and Lieutenant Hay proceeded in the direction of the Nuts, keeping at a distance of about 700 yards from the cliffs. "The land here rises gradually from the cliffs to the highest central peak, which is 2760 ft. high. On the side of the hill were several small extinct craters, and higher up larger ones, which we had not time to visit. The walking was very difficult, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the length of the grass, which here grows to the height of several feet. After about a mile of this walking we climbed up one of those small extinct craters, and found on the top of it a cairn of loose scoriæ stones, which we examined to see if any records were inclosed in or buried beneath it, but, finding nothing, we rebuilt it. During our walk we frequently came across footprints of cattle, but we did not see any. After leaving this cairn we directed our steps towards Hosken Point. On arriving there, we found in the valley, where some protection could be obtained from the wind, a number of tall shrubs from 10 ft. to 15 ft. in height; many of them had been cut down, and the branches bore the marks of an axe. From here we saw the flagstaff which had been seen before landing from the ship. To this we walked and found, about fifty yards to the north of it, a small hut, about seven feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide, built of stout poles driven into the ground, thatched on the roof and sides with dry grass, having no door, but a piece of matting substituted for it. Outside were a miscellaneous collection of empty casks, a wooden tub, bucket, iron hoops, a large glass jar covered with wickerwork, containing water, some iron staples, ringbolts, feathers of sea-birds, empty egg-shells, also of sea-birds, empty bottles, &c. On examining the inside of the hut we found three bunks with a narrow space in the centre. The bunks were made of a light stick framework, partially closed in with grass matting, bedded with dry grass and matting to about a foot from the ground; but there was no furniture of any kind. A large iron pot, in perfect repair, lay on one of the bunks. Below the hut on the rocks was an old rotten whale-boat. North of this hut, and about twenty yards from it, was a larger one about thirty feet long by fourteen feet across. The walls had been made of loose scoriæ stones built to about four and a half feet high, on which had rested a roof, well built, and thatched with grass; the ends of the building were made of planking. Owing to some cause, probably wind, the walls had fallen outwards and settled partially on the ground and partially on the remaining stonework, the rafters and cross pieces being much broken by the fall. On crawling inside to examine



HUTS ON THE ISLAND OF AMSTERDAM, SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

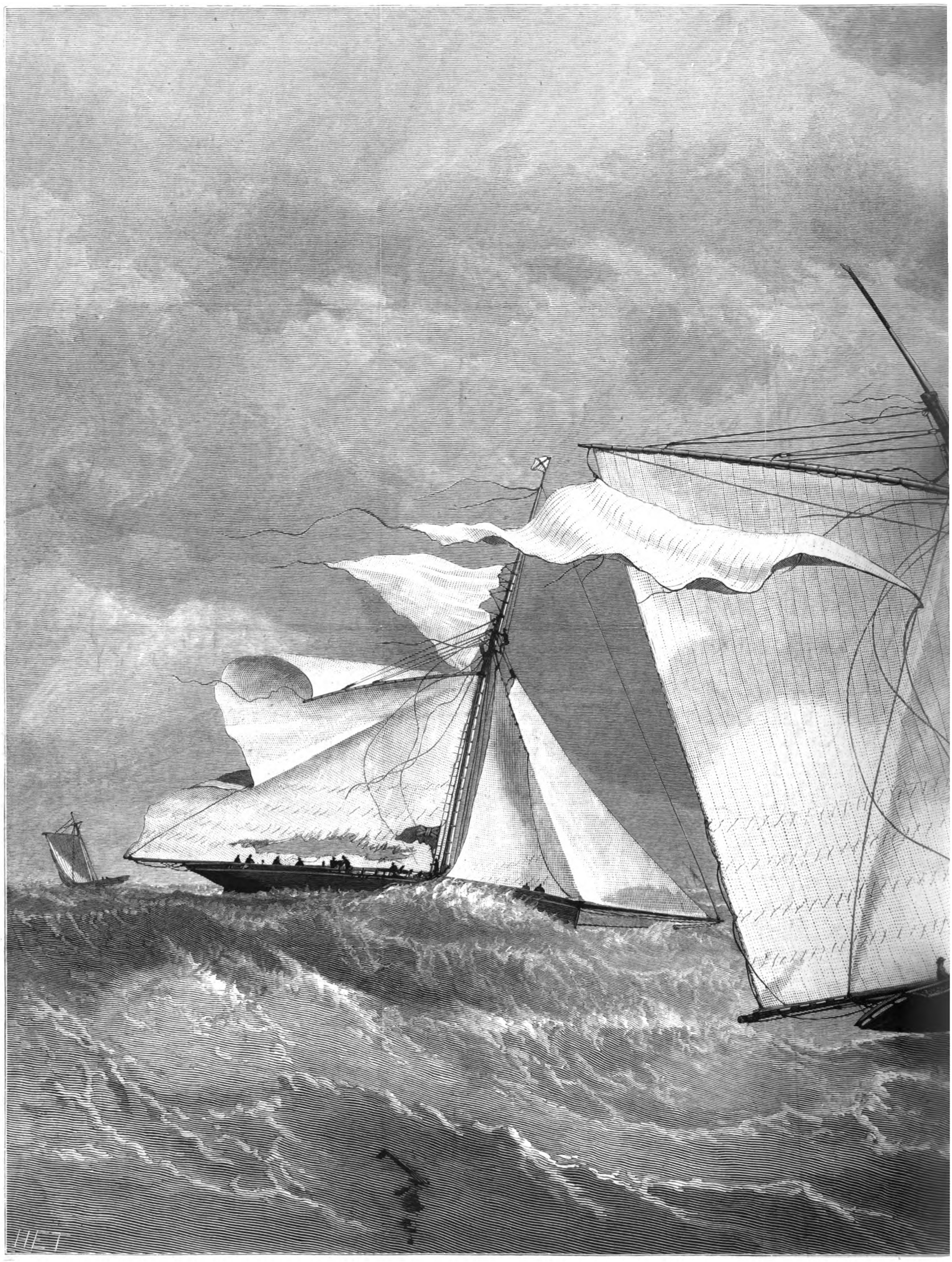


PLAN OF THE ISLAND OF AMSTERDAM.

the interior we found it contained a boat, bottom up, in very good repair, covered with pitch, evidently to preserve it against the return of its owners; also the oars belonging to it, a quantity of dried fish, some wooden cases, partially filled with dried fish, some casks, iron hoops, and a miscellaneous collection of small gear belonging to a fishing-boat. On coming outside the boat-house, we found carved on the rock, in Roman capital letters—'1880. Enault, Etienne, A l'âge 22.' On some rocks between the boat and the old whaler, were the following, also in Roman capitals:—'Louis Dugaw. L. Edward. 1880. Ducain Julien. A.N. 1880. Mulot.' The position of the hut is about fifty yards from the shore, which here slopes down conveniently to the water, the rocks forming a natural pier over which the surf was breaking heavily. On this natural pier, which extended out about thirty yards, were two iron davits let into the rock, and evidently used in fine weather for hoisting up a boat, also some iron crutches evidently for supporting a planked gangway. About fifty yards above the hut was a wooden cross, near which was a small cave or natural well of dripping water. About fifty yards inland of the flagstaff was the following inscripton, cut on a slab of rock:—'Daniel Low, departed this life June 13th AE, AD. 1803.' This inscription was also in Roman capitals. From all appearances we came to the conclusion that there were no signs of any shipwrecked people having been there, but, on the other hand, there was every indication of recent habitation by fishermen, who, it would appear both from the inscriptions on the rocks and the fact of so good a boat being left behind, and so much useful gear belonging to their trade, make periodical visits during the fishing season. During our search we could find nothing of the bottle recording the visit of the late Commodore James Goodenough, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., on Aug. 30, 1873, in her Majesty's ship Pearl. The hut mentioned by him we believe to be the one we term the boat-house. It contains no furniture now—neither boxes nor partitions, as mentioned by him. The cabbage garden we found about twenty yards inland of the hut, but quite overgrown with thick grass. A few cabbages still remain, having grown into small bushes with stems several inches thick. Before leaving we deposited in a conspicuous place a bottle containing a statement of our visit to the island by order of the Admiralty, adding thereto in pencil that the hut and boat-house had been visited by Lieutenants Gissing and Hay, of her Majesty's ship Raleigh, and we had not found the statement of the visit of her Majesty's ship Pearl, in 1873, nor the box containing seeds or books."

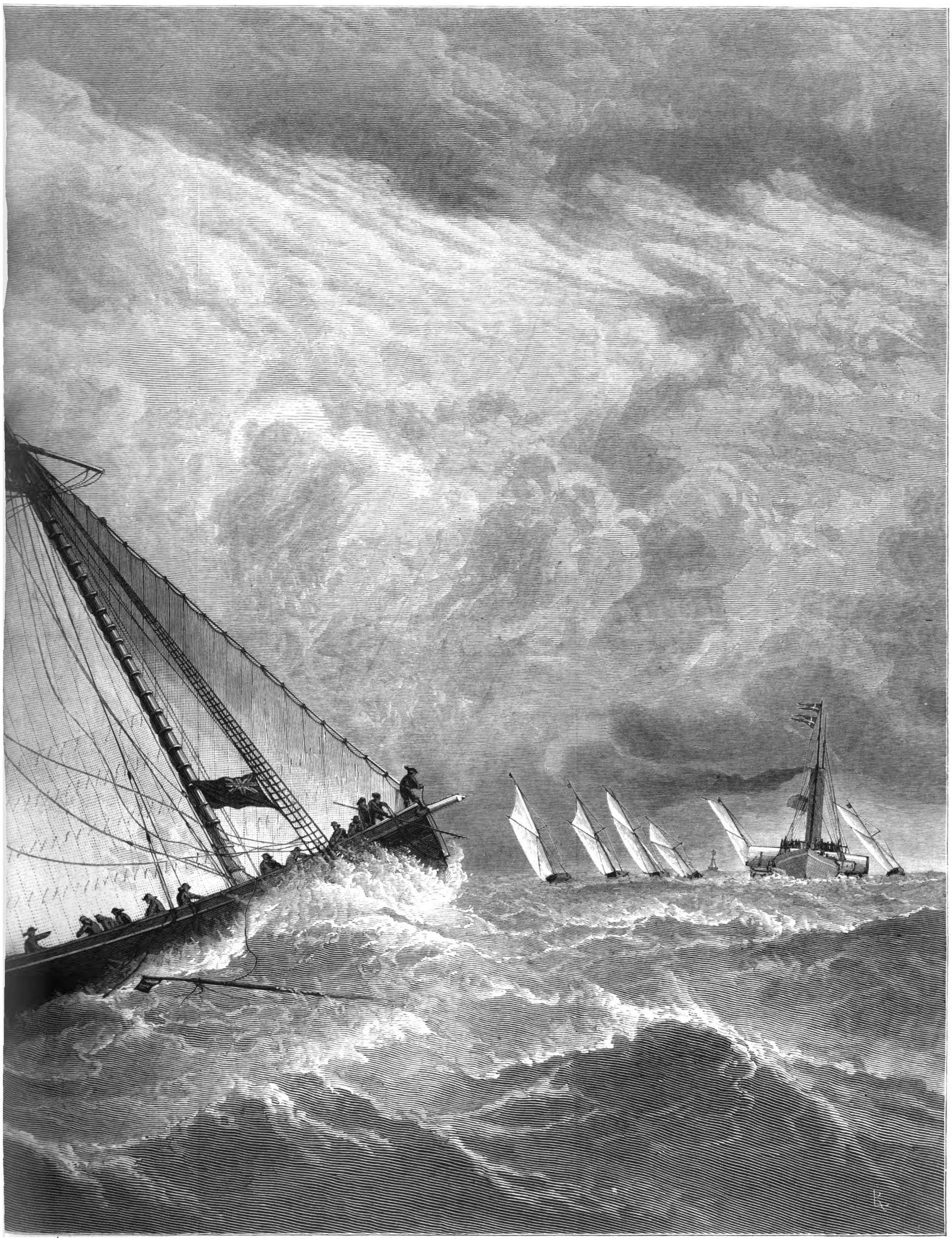
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THE RESULT OF

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A LUFFING MATCH.

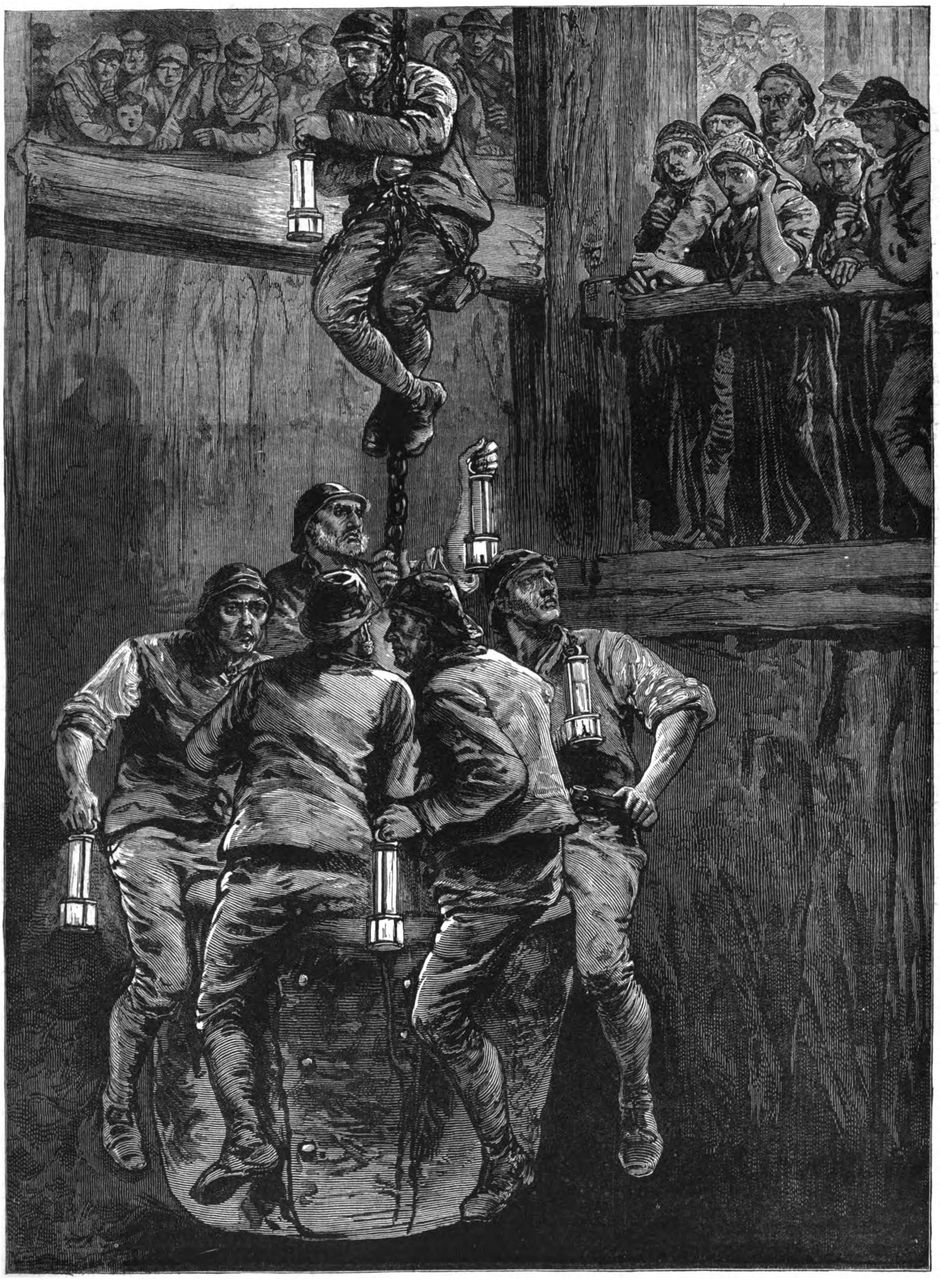
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2155.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE COLLIERY DISASTER AT SEAHAM: EXPLORERS DESCENDING THE PIT TO RESCUE THE MEN BELOW.—SEE PAGE 205.

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BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., the wife of Thomas Taylor Fountaine, Esq., of 17, Rue Drouot, Paris, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Guitton House, New Barnet, Herts, Mrs. Thomas McCarnie, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Herbert House, Belgrave-square, Lady Beatrix Herbert, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 37, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Chichester, of a son.

On the 13th ult., at Mussoorie, Himalayas, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Allen Owen, 86th Regiment (the Connaught Rangers), of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Ranikhet, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pennock Campbell, 30th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On March 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. D. Acocks, Edmund Willan, to Katie Lakeman, eldest daughter of William Love, Egan Creek station, New South Wales.

On the 7th inst., at Hazlewood Church, Derbyshire, Frederick Channer, eldest son of the Rev. Frederick Cortield, J.P., to Agnes Rebecca Augusta, eldest daughter of Sir John G. N. Alleyne, of Chevin House, Bart.; and, at the same time and place, William de Burgh, eldest son of William Jessop, Esq., J.P., of Butterley Hall, Derby, to Judith, second daughter of Sir John Gay Newton Alleyne, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Ostend, after a long illness, William Arundell Yeo Esq., of Fremington House and Brynsworthy, North Devon, and Dinham House, Cornwall.

On the 7th inst., at 6, Limes Grove, Lewisham, S.E., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Francis Saunders, aged 44.

On the 9th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, Colonel Sir John Stewart-Wood, K.C.B., aged 67 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Jer. v., 2 Cor. xi. 1—30. **Evening Lessons:** Jer. xxii. or xxxv., Mark xiv. 53.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Reynolds; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Ven. W. Emery, Archdeacon of Ely.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Compton Dickins, Vicar of St. John's, Winchester.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Battle of the Alma: Defeat of the Russians by the British and French, 1854.
Exmouth Athletic Sports.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.
The Duke of Cumberland born, 1845.
Society of Engineers, visit to Chatham Dockyard; Ludgate-hill Station, 10.48 a.m.; dinner, Guildhall Tavern, 6.30 p.m.
Sanitary Institute of Great Britain; opening of congress and exhibition at Exeter; 3 p.m., luncheon at the Guildhall; 8 p.m., general meeting; address by president, Earl Fortescue
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Races: Lichfield and Ayr.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born 1842.
East of England Horse Show, Halesworth (two days).
Staffordshire Agricultural Show, Stoke-on-Trent (two days).
Sanitary Institute at Exeter: morning, second general meeting, (address by Dr. De Chaumont); evening, conversazione at the Bishop's Palace.
Brotherton Dog Show.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

Sanitary Institute at Exeter: morning, third general meeting (address by Mr. Robert Rawlinson); evening, lecture by Dr. B. W. Richardson.
Altrincham Dog Show.
Thames Rowing Club (three days).
Manchester Races.
London Sailing Club: Handicap Race.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

Equal day and night.
Sanitary Institute at Exeter: morning, fourth general meeting (address by Sir Antonio Brady); evening, closing meeting and public dinner.
Pocklington Horse Show.
Races: Alexandra Park.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

Sanitary Institute at Exeter: excursions.
Regattas: Thames and London Rowing Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 5	30·047	67·7	56·3	·68	6	78·5	64·5	SW.	324	0·000
6	30·063	61·9	52·4	·72	8	71·7	53·5	W. SW.	89	0·125
7	30·025	59·1	46·3	·65	4	70·7	53·1	NW. NNW. WNW.	114	0·000
8	29·964	59·0	51·6	·78	9	67·8	48·8	WNW. N. E.	233	0·005
9	29·820	59·9	53·6	·81	7	66·1	56·2	ENE. E.	230	0·000
10	29·697	64·6	55·1	·73	7	78·6	55·0	E. SE. S.	248	0·000
11	29·624	58 9	56·6	·92	10	67·4	54·5	S. NW. N.	252	1·440

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·048	30·123	30·011	30·015	29·851	29·718	29·662
Temperature of Air	70·9°	64·2°	63·1°	62·1°	63·5°	68·8°	66·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	63·9°	57·9°	55·1°	57·1°	58·5°	63·2°	62·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	NNW.	ENE.	E.	SE.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 0	2 20	2 37	2 55	3 13	3 32	3 50	4 7	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 15	5 35	5 53

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. This and Every Evening, at 8.30, will be presented the Legendary Drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Louis and Fabien de' Franchi, Mr. Irving. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New and Original Comedy, entitled BYGONES. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked either by letter or telegram.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Seventh Week.—Electric Success Every Evening. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three. Extraordinary and unprecedented Ovation. Each feature a sensation. The audience fairly boiling over with enthusiasm. HAVERLY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous Performers. All the great features, new and novel. First Time. HAVERLY'S WONDERFUL CIRCUS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnet. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £4 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1880.—Conductor, Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. DETAILED PROGRAMMES may now be had, personally or by letter, on application to Festival Offices, Great George-street, Leeds. FRED. R. SPARK, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising "as it has done for more than fifteen years past."
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. Two Courses are given, one on Saturday Mornings from 10.30 to 11.30, and the other on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin SATURDAY, OCT. 9, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Professor Tennant at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back	First Class.	Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month	£2 15 0 ..	£1 19 0

Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 33s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, September, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

Are we to annex Candahar, to occupy it for an indefinite period, or to withdraw from it as soon as practicable the forces by which it is now held? Such are the political questions which now appeal to the British mind. The decisive and splendid victories of General Roberts and the flight of Ayoub Khan, with a small remnant of his followers, towards Herat, have suggested for early solution this old problem, now presented under a new aspect. Is it wiser, having regard to the interests and wants of our Indian Empire, to extend its Frontier so as to include within them a considerable portion of Southern Afghanistan, or to shake ourselves clear of all entanglements in the country alluded to, and retire within the territory that used to be regarded as safe from all probable invasion? Of course, there are two sides to the question offering itself for consideration, and it would be puerile to deny that high authorities and powerful influences are brought to bear on each of them, with a view to the ultimate disposal of the matter. The facts, as they stand, leave us at liberty to do what, on the whole, we may regard as best fitted to promote the stability and prosperity of our Indian Empire. Our reputation in the East is as safe as it is ever likely to be. For aught that appears, we have made no engagements which would prevent our adopting whatever policy may best commend itself to our judgment. Our hands are free, or may easily be made so; and there is no imperative necessity to coerce us to a decision, either on this side or on that. But there cannot be a doubt that any decision must be a critical one, drawing after it very important consequences, and entailing responsibilities both upon the Government at home and upon that of India, the entire breadth of which it would, perhaps, be impossible to measure.

Let us try and estimate the force of the arguments presented on each side of the case. By those who demur to the annexation of Candahar to the Indian Empire, such considerations as the following have been strongly urged:—What right have we at Candahar? What justification, except that of superior might, can the Indian Government plead before the world to possess itself of the territory which it is asked to annex? Have the people of that district signified their wish that we should govern them? Is there any special aptitude in the benevolent despotism of India to conciliate the goodwill of Afghan Tribes? Has any considerable party made overtures in this direction? or is the convenience (assuming it to be such) of the Government of India to be deliberately set down as identical with the demands of justice or the existence of international right? That is the first query to be answered. The next is, supposing it to be right, is it expedient in the interests of either Afghanistan or India? In some respects, no doubt, the first might profit by an affirmative decision. Life and property might, after a while, become more secure. Trade might flow more abundantly, to and fro, in well-established channels, and natural resources might be more freely developed than heretofore. But the Afghan nature is not likely to be essentially changed for generations to come, and, if history be consulted, overpowering physical might has never conspicuously succeeded in transforming national and moral defects into virtues. As to India, the possession of Candahar, and such portion of South Afghanistan as would necessarily be held with it, would be an enormous drain upon the means of that Dependency—and what for? Candahar is said to be the gate of India. Through it Russia would have to make her way should she ever venture upon a hostile invasion. Well, upon the military elements of the question we cannot presume to speak. Judgment has been given on the one side as well as on the other, whether it is better to meet a foe in advance or to wait for him on your own ground is not to be determined upon abstract reasons, but upon the circumstances which generate, and attach themselves to, each individual case. It is the contention of those who condemn the annexation of Candahar that nothing material can be gained by pushing the Indian frontier into the heart of Afghan territory, and that, even if it could, "the game is not worth the candle."

The truth is, that the juxtaposition of civilisation and barbarism, or even semi-barbarism, is almost invariably followed, in whatever quarter of the globe it may take place, by similar results. We have seen it exemplified in India, in South Africa, in Central Asia, and in the United States of America. There is no one to lay a sufficiently restraining hand upon a civilised Power in such circumstances, and to say to it with a prevailing voice "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." If British authority take possession of Candahar, it will not stay its advance at that point. No one may intend to move further forward, but events will necessitate such a movement. Now, neither India nor the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland could long afford a perpetual extension of its frontier. Each has upon its hands enough, we might almost say more than enough, to fill them; each may be described as pressing upon the outer limit of danger; each is throwing more strength than it can well spare towards the extremities of its Dominion; and increase of territory, so far from adding strength to it, rather disperses it. Our work will soon overtax our energies. This, at all events, is the peril against which we have to guard at present. The Nemesis of physical conquest is that it must repeat almost incessantly its expenditure of labour, wealth, and life, until it succumbs to mere exhaustion. The disposition of this country at present appears to be to live within the boundaries it has acquired, and not to enlarge them unless compelled to do so by a visible and almost irresistible necessity. Slowly, it may be, but surely, we cannot but think, the nation is beginning to feel the want, not of wider physical limits, but of fuller moral development. Whether it will prove itself competent to regulate its own destinies in this respect remains to be seen. If it be, it will have to attest the truth in this generation. Our hope is that it will not show itself inferior to the exigence which events have imposed upon it. Justice is assumed to be the chief aim of its policy; may justice rule its determinations in all its relations to other political communities, not excepting Afghanistan!

MR. GLADSTONE'S THANKS.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received by Mr. Cowan, Beeslack, Chairman of the Midlothian Liberal Association:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Sept. 9, 1880.

My dear Mr. Cowen,—A short time ago you forwarded to me a resolution of the executive committee of the Liberal Association for Midlothian, which congratulated me on my recovery from a severe illness, and expressed a desire that I should henceforward spare myself as much as possible in the discharge of my official duties.

I made at once a brief acknowledgment of this resolution, but I am desirous, now that I have been able to resume the active and regular transaction of business, to put upon paper in a more full and regular manner my warm thankfulness for the cordial and considerate feeling thus exhibited towards me by and on behalf of those who conferred upon me the distinction of returning me to Parliament.

I have a further object in view, which this letter enables me to gain. It is that of publicly expressing my hearty gratitude to all those who—in this and other nations, in every position of life, and lastly, but not least, I am thankful to say from every section of political feeling and opinion among my countrymen—have been pleased to express a kindly sympathy in my illness and a sincere pleasure at my recovery.

If I do not dwell in greater detail upon the warmth, number, and variety of these manifestations—which, in truth, took me by surprise—it is only because I fear that my yielding to such an impulse might wear the appearance of egotism; but the recollection of such generous feeling can never be effaced, and will, I hope, both cheer and guide me in the future.

Believe me, sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Premier left London yesterday week on a visit to the Earl of Rosebery at Mentmore. On Monday evening about half-past seven he arrived at Chester, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. Although, in compliance with the right hon. gentleman's wish, there was no organised reception, a number of persons were assembled at the station and cheered Mr. Gladstone on his alighting from the train, and subsequently attended him as he walked through the city to call on the Bishop. After leaving the Bishop's palace, Mr. Gladstone walked to Hawarden Castle, a distance of eight miles, whither Mrs. Gladstone proceeded by train.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has given a second donation of £100 to the Open-Air Mission.

Her Majesty approves, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, of a pension of £500 a year being granted from the Civil List to Lady Stratford de Redcliffe and her unmarried daughters, with the benefit of survivorship, in consideration of the long and highly distinguished public service of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

In connection with the Irish agrarian agitation another landlord has been shot at. Mr. C. W. Stoughton, an extensive landowner in North Kerry, was sitting, with his daughter, in the drawing-room of his house, near Ballynoe, on Friday night, the 10th inst., when a pistol was fired at him through the window. The bullet smashed a wine-glass on the table.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Following closely on the erection at Blois of the statue of old Dr. Denis Papin, who did invent the Digester and the safety-valve, and did not invent the steam-engine, has come the installation (it would be as well, perhaps, to allow that terribly overworked word "inauguration" to take an autumnal holiday), at Clermont-Ferrand, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, of a statue of the renowned mathematician and theologian Blaise Pascal, who died in 1662 in his thirty-ninth year. But for the cruel shears of the Fates, Newton, Wren, Harvey, Boyle—all the *egregissimi ed illustrissimi* of the Royal Society in its early and palmy Caroline days—might have known the wondrous geometric genius whom Bayle (in his "Critical Dictionary") calls "one of the brightest spirits this world ever produced."

Do you know Clermont-Ferrand (the *Clarus Mons* of the Romans)? It has been called "the City in Perpetual Half-Mourning," for the materials of which most of the houses are built is the grey and black stone of the Volvic; and the town itself is surrounded by an amphitheatre of dark grey mountains. *Clarus Mons*, indeed! The ancient capital of Auvergne would be more appropriately styled Montenegro.

The streets of Clermont-Ferrand, as you ascend them, are like ladders with the rungs very wide apart. Those thoroughfares which you descend are like cataracts. This topographical "up-and-downism" is picturesque, but somewhat fatiguing; and if the roofs of the houses of Clermont-Ferrand were only of tin the place would remind you strongly of that most precipitous of American cities, Quebec, where, as non-natural historians are well aware, there are two distinct breeds of cab-horses—one with their fore legs shorter than their hind legs (like kangaroos), for going up-hill; and another with hind legs shorter than their fore legs (like giraffes) for coming down hill.

Still, Clermont-Ferrand must not be spoken of with disrespect. It is, like Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, a "Monumental City," and boasts sculptured or graphic memorials of General Desaix, the hero of Marengo, of the illustrious Fléchier, Bishop of Nimes and author of "Les Grands Jours d'Auvergne" (a kind of Special Commission of Assize dispatched from Paris in Louis XIV.'s time in order to teach the Auvergnat *grands seigneurs* that they could no longer be permitted to murder, plunder, and torture their vassals with impunity); of Jacques Delille, the translator of Virgil (who persisted in retaining in his version of the Æneid the four apocryphal (?) "*Ille ego qui quondam, &c.*," which Spenser has paraphased in his prologue to the "Faerie Queene") and of the great French painter Girodet-Trioson, whose outline illustrations of Anacreon almost rival the renowned Homeric drawings of John Flaxman in beauty of composition and intensity of classic feeling.

Mem.: Among mathematicians the fame of Pascal is doubtless as bright as ever it was; and those who are not versed in exact science must continue to marvel at the precocious genius who, at twelve, was solving problems in Euclid without ever having seen "Euclid's Elements," who wrote a treatise on Conic Sections when he was sixteen, to the almost incredulous astonishment of Descartes; and who, before he was twenty-five, had carried out to demonstration the conjectures of Torricelli as to the equilibrium of liquids, and the weight of the atmosphere. Pascal's sublimely noble "Pensées" must also continue to find attentive and reverent readers both in England and on the Continent. But as to the "Provincial Letters"? Have you read those satirical exercitations lately? And if you have done so, is it high treason to hint that the poignant diatribes of "Louis de Montalte" (the satirist's pseudonym) have grown rather wearisome reading. There must come a period, "Junius" warns us, when "the force and direction of personal satire shall be no longer understood." That which he said of particulars may often apply to generals. Do you care much now, about analyses of Popinion de Captan, and bantering disquisitions upon Don Escobar's casuistry as to whether it be lawful to kill a man who has given you a box on the ear?

I have seen the second *livraison* of the sumptuous "Art de la Mode," which, from the point of view of being a "fashion book" from which milliners and dressmakers can work, pleases me no better than did the first number of this handsome but somewhat pretentious publication, the leading pictorial attraction of which for September is an immense aquatint or autotype sepia drawing by M. Détaille of a mounted standard-bearer of cuirassiers. *C'est beau; mais ce n'est pas la Mode.*

Among the really modish diagrams, however, I am glad to recognise the now fashionable ladies' long glove, polychromatically crossed-barred in curious fashion. The Americans call these fantastic things "barber-pole stocking gloves." On the other hand, I learn from the *San Francisco News Letter* that hose are being worn "in which the nerves and veins are meanderingly traced, after the manner of an anatomical drawing." Civilisation is progressing; and the inventiveness of the Caucasian is *not* played out, "*Qu'avez vous inventé, Gualches!*" Voltaire indignantly asked of his countrymen. Well; they have invented the "barber-pole stocking glove;" and the Americans have improved on it in the "anatomical drawing stocking." But we men-folk have no right to protest. Thirty years ago, did not the "gents" of the period (there are no "gents" now) delight in shirt fronts and cuffs embellished with the effigies of death's heads, ballet-girls, and racehorses?

What is the matter with Mr. W. Cave Thomas? Is it the recent undue prolongation of the Session, or the deplorable condition of Covent Garden Market, or the (apparently) interminable proceedings of the Portsmouth Court-Martial on the Wimbledon marking scandal, that have embittered Mr. Thomas's views of things, and incited a most distinguished painter, a profound judge, and an experienced teacher of art to write an acid letter to the *Times* in which he denies that the existence of public museums of art is of vital importance to the development of national taste and rational art, and in which he asserts that "the establishment of museums of art is quite a modern fashion and craze." "It is a mistake," goes on Mr. Thomas in another part of his letter, which is too long to quote in its entirety, "to do much for people in the way of teaching. We do not want art museums at everybody's door. Let the public, as of old, learn in a great measure to seek their knowledge under some degree of difficulty, and there will be the more likelihood of their obtaining it and making the best use of it." By a parity of reasoning, dear Sir, the best way to educate the people would be to make Board Schools fewer in number and much more difficult of access.

I think that I had once the honour to meet Mr. W. Cave Thomas, and with much sympathetic deference (I was a raw lad at the time) listen to his wise and pregnant remarks on the lamentable want of public patronage for Art in England. It was a great many years ago; but it should have been only twenty; and I ought to have met Mr. Thomas on the Catskill Mountains, where he was playing ten pins with Hendrik Hudson and his demon crew and quaffing whisky from a magic keg: the liquor being largely diluted with Batley's solution of opium. And now, seemingly, Mr. Thomas has just woke up, and as a Sleeper Awakened scatters broadcast denunciations on the Art Museums, which I hope to see increase and multiply by tenfold ere I go.

Nevertheless, I thoroughly agree with the writer of the acid letter in the *Times* when he says that municipalities would do well to call in living painters and sculptors to decorate monumental public buildings. Mr. J. C. Horsley said something to the same effect some time ago; and his appeal was especially addressed to the great City Companies. Our Railway Companies might well take a hint in the same direction. You happy ones (or have-been happy ones) who are returning from your autumnal outings in Italy and Switzerland, tell me, have you not gazed with admiration, mingled perhaps with a little shame, at the magnificent fresco paintings with which the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company have decorated the waiting-rooms of their station at Milan? What has been done at the new railway terminus at Rome is unknown to me. I have not visited the Eternal City since I entered it through the Porta Pia in the wake of the Italian army in 1870. Our English railway termini are, architecturally, the handsomest in the world; but the decorations of their interiors are, as a rule, miserably mean and tasteless.

I usually notice that when any of my correspondents have anything spiteful or anything arrogant to say (the number of such correspondents is, I am grateful to remember, exceedingly small) they write on postcards, and anonymously. Referring to a haphazard assemblage of books for "general" reading which I lately suggested, an anonymous and postcardial person writes:—

> Have you clean forgotten "Plutarch's Lives," "Butler's Analogy," and that glorious English classic, "The Poetry of the Antijacobin"? I should be sorely sorry to part with "Hallam's Literature of Europe," or Izaac Taylor's "Words and Places" from my shelves; would you not miss them likewise? I hope you will give addenda to your I.L.N. list. F. P.

I beg respectfully to state that I do not consider "Butler's Analogy" a work for "general" reading. I have also to state that I have not "clean forgotten" either "Plutarch's Lives;" or, for the matter of that, the writings (on Politeness) of Lord Chesterfield. The gentleman has evidently "clean" misunderstood the meaning of the paragraph in last week's "Echoes." I had no idea of importing the catalogue of a whole library into my columns; and I specifically mentioned only "a few books" which I kept on my shelves "close at hand." I happen to work in a room walled in on three sides and two thirds by some three thousand books, irrespective of the volumes and papers which litter the table, the chairs, and the floor; and, had I proceeded to give an inventory of all the books that I love, the general body of my readers would have risen in revolt against me; denunciations would have poured in from the Great Salt Lake Valley and indignant protests from the Straits of Malacca.

Nor (very respectfully again) do I consider the "Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin" to be "a glorious English classic." The droll, sparkling, ill-natured versicles penned by "Mr. Pitt's clever young men" are excellent fooling; but as literary productions they are not superior to the "Rejected Addresses" (those diverting satires on the Jingoism of the period), and they are certainly inferior to the Thackeray "Policeman X" ballads in *Punch*. The Anti-Jacobin lyrics are all underlaid by a sneering contempt for the working classes and a fierce denial of popular rights. The best of the series is the "Needy Knife-Grinder," the diction of which is in parts as coarse as Peter Pindar's; and the most significant commentaries on the spirit and moral of the Needy Knife-Grinder are the existing French Republic and English Parliamentary Reform.

The dramatic critic of the *World*, speaking of the approaching revival (vide "Play Houses") of the "Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum, asks Mr. Irving why the playbill should describe the play as a "legendary drama." "So far as I know," continues the critic, "it has no other foundation than the fiction of Alexandre Dumas the Elder." Oh! Mr. Critic. Oh! Mr. "D. C." Surely you must have heard that while the vendetta episode in Alexander the Great's romance of "*Les Frères Corses*" is Alexander's own, so far as an aspect of manners which have formed part and parcel of Corsican life from time immemorial can be called original, the real plot, the real foundation, the real pivot on which the highly "legendary" interest of this gruesome drama turns in the identity of thought, feeling, sympathy, and sensation between the twins, is based on an incident in the career of a person still living. Two years ago I had the honour to dine, at the Café Anglais, Paris, in the company of one of the *Real Corsican Brothers*, and I heard him relate, with enthralling dramatic effect, the strange chain of events in his own life, which suggested the "*Frères Corses*" to Dumas *Père*. The Real Corsican Brother is a renowned member of the French Legislature, and his name is Louis Blanc.

A courteous and kindly correspondent, "A. L. E.," writing from Somerton, Somerset, tells me that he has always understood that the whimsical term "parson-cooler" was first applied to the chalice-shaped stone pulpit in the pretty little church of Charlton Mackrell (West Charlton), and that the author of the *bon mot* was no less a jester than the Rev. Sydney Smith, who ended his days in the Somersetshire incumbency of Combe Florey (pretty name!). The pulpit in question, continues my correspondent, much resembles an old-fashioned wine-cooler; but its outline is much more graceful.

Mem.: Unless I am mistaken, I first heard the expression "parson-cooler" applied to a pulpit by that distinguished archæologist Lord Talbot de Malahide at a meeting in the Jerusalem Chamber of the Westminster Chapter-House Committee, close upon twenty years ago. Possibly, his Lordship had heard the *mot* from Sydney Smith himself.

My correspondent from Somerton incidentally glances at a few distinguished wits and humourists who were clergymen; citing, among others, Rabelais, Swift, Sterne, Sydney Smith, and Barham ("Tom Ingoldsby"). The catalogue could be widely extended. The names of Hugh Latimer, Dr. Donne, Bishop Still, Bishop Hall, South, Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon Paley (more of a rough humourist than a wit) the Abbé Prévost (and a whole host of Abbés), Talleyrand (he was once Bishop of Autun), Rowland Hill, Dupanloup (he said innumerable good things), Father Paul Sarpi ("*Stilo di Roma:*" he murmured when he was stabbed by a Jesuit emissary), and "Father Prout" (the Rev. Francis Mahony) will at once suggest themselves without our turning to a biographical dictionary. Crabbe was a humourist, I take it, but scarcely a wit. Walcot (Peter Pindar) was a gross *farceur*—a kind of poetical Paul de Kock. Churchill was a savage wit. The wittiest clergyman in the United States is, to my mind, a certain Professor Swarg, of Chicago: and let me not forget that kind, gentle humourist, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York.

From the "Junior Liberal Club, Birmingham," H. K. A. writes me that Mr. A. C. Selous's drama of "Æsop; or the Golden Calf" was produced in the go-ahead Midland metropolis, under the management of the lamented Mr. Charles Calvert. "It is a well-written drama," continues H. K. A., "and well worthy to be rescued from its present ignored condition." Another correspondent, from Boston, in Lincolnshire, observes that when Mr. Selous's drama was brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, two years ago, it was called "Æsop; or the Golden Bubble."

From the Petersburg Club in the old State of Virginia, U.S.A., a valued friend, "J. D. Y.," sends me a copy of verses said to have been written by the late Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian, on the wall of Old Blandford Church, Petersburg, which was built so long ago as 1735, but is now (War, not Time, the cause) a shapeless ruin. The lines were found on the wall the day after Power's visit to the church. There are four stanzas, but I am only able to quote the first one:—

> Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile,
> Thou art hastening to thy fall;
> And round thee in thy loneliness
> Clings the ivy to the wall.
> Thy worshippers are scatter'd now,
> Who knelt before thy shrine,
> And silence reigns where anthems rose
> In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

My correspondent wishes to know if these lines are original I should say that they are so, seeing that Tyrone Power wa possessed of considerable literary ability. I gave his book o American travels away to a friend, else I would refer to it, and see if he has anything to say about Old Blandford Church, Petersburg.

Mem.: There is an odd suggestion of the footlights on the last line of the last stanza, of which I may just quote the conclusion:—

> How would our very souls be stirred
> To meet the earnest gaze
> Of the lovely and the beautiful,
> *The Light of Other Days.*

The "Light of Other Days" was, as everybody knows, the exquisitely melodious ballad sung by the late Henry Phillips in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Artois," produced at Drury Lane about '35 or '36. Malibran was the heroine—and what a heroine! A few years afterwards her part was charmingly sustained at the selfsame Old Drury by the still living Madam Anna Bishop. I wonder whether Tyrone Power was thinking of Henry Phillips and his "Light of Other Days" when he wrote those verses (if he did write them) on the wall of Old Blandford Church.

Mem.: The words of Balfe's ballad, which was ground on every organ in London during many months, were excruciatingly parodied in a burlesque by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, produced at the St. James's. I can only remember (and that faultily) a scrap of the first verse—

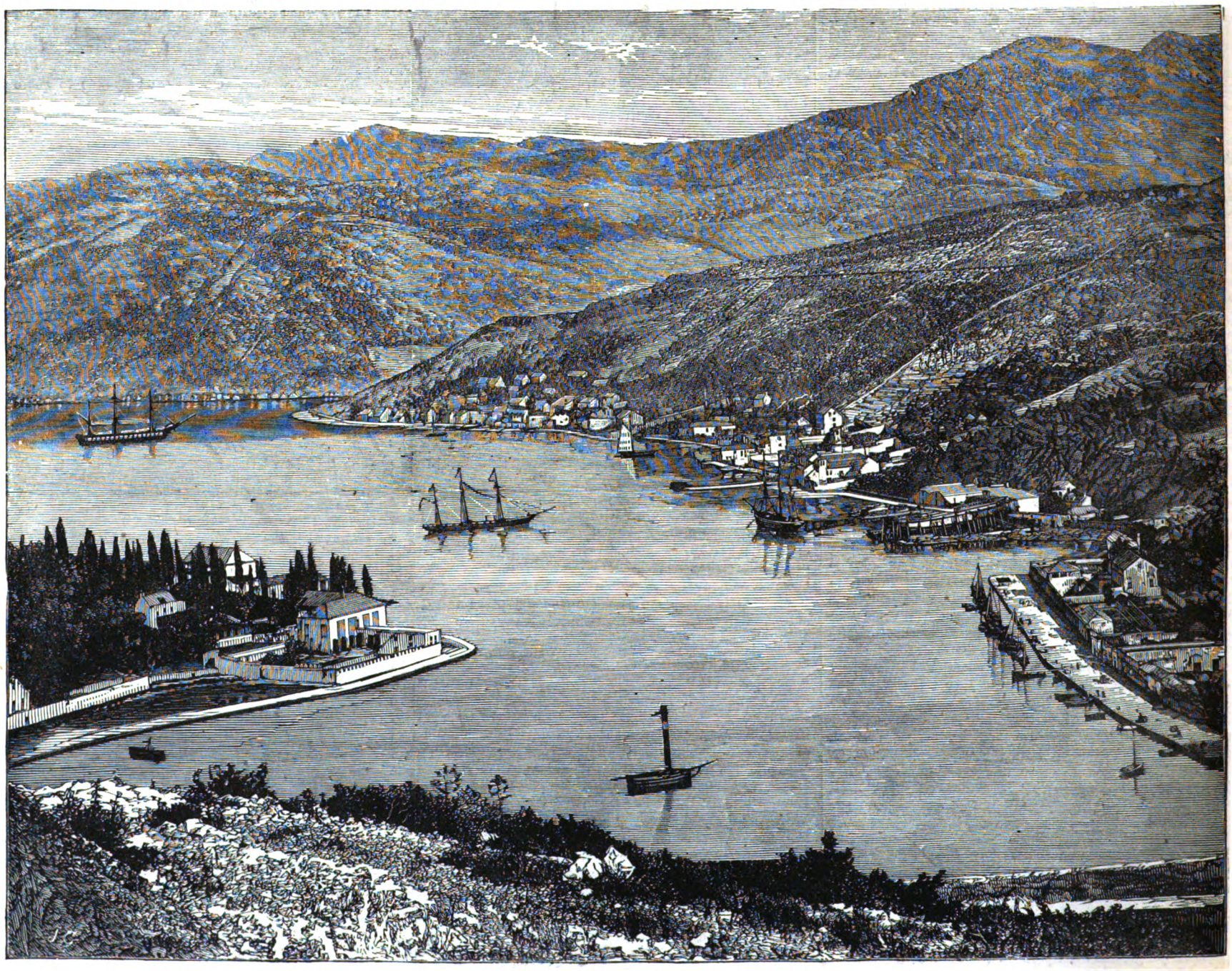
> The Coat of Other Days has faded,
> And all its glory 's past,
> Since dust with little specks hath shaded
> The gloss too bright to last.

In mine old age I have found favour in the sight of the ladies. Both "Myra" and "Sylvia" have written me most gratifying letters thanking me for having drawn attention to their "fashion" journals in a recent paragraph about the Paris "Art de la Mode." But my dear Mesdames or Mesdemoiselles there was nothing whatever to thank me for. I am as constant to "Myra" as I am to "Sylvia;" but I also adore "Le Follet," I dote on Madame Marie Schild's "Journal des Modes," and I revel in the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion," "La Mode Parisienne," and a dozen more periodicals of the same class, which I regularly take in. I have no heart: I am only a collector. At the same time, I renew my thanks to my fair correspondents, not wholly forgetting the possible contingency of "Myra" being a barrister of seven years standing, and "Sylvia" an ex-captain of heavy dragoons. G. A. S.

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CATTARO, ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.—SEE PAGE 278.



GRAVOSA, ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, WHERE THE COMBINED NAVAL SQUADRON OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS IS ASSEMBLED.—SEE PAGE 278.

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TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES FOR MONTENEGRIN TROOPS AT PODGORITZA.

Our special Correspondent, Mr. Athol Mayhew, writes upon the subject of some of our Montenegrin Illustrations as follows:—"None but those who have travelled over the barren peaks and bluffs and spurs of that rocky region can possibly conceive the difficulties of transport in a country like Montenegro; where there are no carts, by reason of there being no roads; where the mountain tracks ascend by mere serpentine fissures in the cliff's side, or descend in perpendicular 'shoots' like dry cataract-courses. But the reader may form a very fair idea both of a Montenegrin highway and of the characteristic manner in which the men employ their womankind as pack-animals, for the conveyance of merchandise in peace, or of military baggage in war, by glancing at Mr. Woodville's drawing of transporting supplies for the troops at Podgoritza.

"If I cannot say that the 'beer and skittles' of life are reserved only for the men in Montenegro, it is only because malt beverages and nine-pins have not, as yet, been included among the national pastimes. But if I may be allowed to substitute 'raki and tobacco' for our insular symbols for infinite enjoyment, then the alacrity with which a Montenegrin will take any *given* quantity of the former and consume endless *funti* of the latter, shows that he is keenly alive to recreative existence. Truth to tell, although he has a prodigious appetite for fighting, his stomach for any other form of hard work is, so far as I have observed, delicate in the extreme. As a soldier he is an overwhelming mass of vitality; and, while in quest of Turkish heads, the tough, sinewy fibre of the man is unconquered by hardship—his stalwart frame being apparently impervious to the vicissitudes of war and insensible to hunger, thirst, exposure, or fatigue. Regarded as a civilian, however, he is a conspicuous failure. Save the profession of arms, he has neither trade nor calling. As the last trump of war fades from his ears, so his occupation vanishes into thin air. Henceforth he becomes as the lily of the field—though hardly as white. He toils not, neither does he spin. For himself, he takes no interest in agricultural pursuits. His thoughts are bent more upon storing up an abundance of cartridges than raising a heavy crop of potatoes. The utmost manual exercise he will permit himself is the tillage of such scraps of land as he can find in the hollows and basins of his barren rocks; but he handles his Wenzel rifle far more dexterously than he does the plough, and his eye is truer at sighting the long barrel of a "Gasser" revolver than making a straight furrow. For the rest, the noble warrior, under his pastoral aspect, will sit upon an elevated stone smoking for hours together, complacently superintending nature, whilst his children tend his sheep, and

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his wife works herself into premature old age in the potato-patch, or hastens the partition of body and soul hoeing around the Indian corn. He rises with the sun and applies himself strictly to idleness for the day. At night, he rolls himself in his long woollen *struche*—indifferent as to whether he reposes under his own rafters, or upon the hillside where night has overtaken him—and during the relaxation of sleep fortifies himself afresh to resume the inertia of the morrow.

"But peace in Montenegro is generally as brief as an autumn holiday, and it is no exaggeration to say that for the last 500 years wars have been as frequently recurring there as quarter-day with us. In this fact must be found the excuse for a country which at present is destitute of all trade, commerce, and industry, and at the solitary factory in the Principality at Cettinje, manufacturing only cartridges!

"Flint and steel seldom clash without flashing fire; and it argues well for the tact and toleration of Prince Nikita's Government that the only spot upon the borders of Montenegro and Albania where the white-coated Tzernagorians and the kilted Arnauts meet and rub shoulders without making the sparks fly is in Podgoritza. In a former article I have said that the town has been only recently annexed to Montenegro, and that it is, both from its position and its size, by far the most important centre in the Principality. At present, it is true, the place is rather perilously exposed to assault and battery from Turkish artillery; but should the Montenegrins receive the broad plain, which stretches from the town away southwards, by way of Tusi, as far as Helm, on the lake of Scutari, in compensation for the territary at Gusinje and Plava, the safety of the place will be assured. In this event—I have it on the authority of M. Popovics, the Prince's secretary—the capital will be removed from its present airy perch among the barren rocks at Cettinje and become permanently located upon the fertile land at Podgoritza. For the nonce, however, and until the frontier question has been settled, the latter place is neither a safe nor a desirable locale for any executive save the Ministry of War."

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Although we are only in the middle of the Parliamentary recess the tide of political discussion is running very high. As long as the Chambers were sitting events were as dull as a London Sunday; but hardly had the deputies arrived in their respective departments than the storm broke out—first of all on the question of the execution of the religious decrees of March 29, and secondly on the question of the naval demonstration. The affair of the decrees concerning the unauthorised religious congregations is still enveloped in mystery; and, as far as one can judge from enigmatical and semi-official utterances of various newspapers, a Ministerial crisis is imminent. In France Ministerial crises are, by-the-way, in a chronic state of imminency. Since my last letter M. de Freycinet has been disowned by Gambetta, indirectly, and by means of a third person, M. Guichard, his intimate friend, who has written a letter to M. Devès, president of the Republican union, demanding the immediate meeting of the bureau of that group. M. Devès has replied likewise by a letter, which has been published in the newspapers. All this may seem very obscure to the outside observer. It is obscure in reality, unless you see that behind M. Guichard is M. Gambetta and behind M. Devès is M. de Freycinet. The upshot of it all is that M. Gambetta wishes that there should be talk of the meeting of the Chambers, but that they shall not meet, and that he should seem to wish for the execution of the decrees without ever having them executed. It is one of the manœuvres of opportunism to conciliate public opinion. At the bottom of his heart, M. Gambetta doubtless wishes that M. Jules Ferry had never persuaded him to support the religious decrees. Meanwhile, he throws over M. de Freycinet to gain time until the Chambers meet and pass a new and comprehensive law regulating all kinds of associations, both civil and religious.

The naval demonstration against Turkey is considered by the Radicals not merely as ridiculous but as a violation of the Constitution, the Chambers having exclusive right of deciding questions of peace and war. It is announced that if Turkey refuses to obey, like the *lapin qui rebiffe*, the French will not take part in any hostile measures. Then what is the good of the demonstration. The French Commander will say to Turkey, "Now, you must obey our injunctions, or else *par la morbleu! la tudieu! la palsambleu!* I will show you a move that you never can have expected." "What?" asks Turkey. "I shall just go home quietly, for I do not care two straws."

Naturally, in presence of all this hubbub, there is much conjecture as to who will replace M. de Freycinet at the head of the Foreign Affairs. M. Challemel-Lacour is spoken of, with M. Ferry as Prime Minister and M. Paul Bert as Minister of Public Instruction. M. Floquet has been speechifying at Havre, with a view, doubtless, to a portfolio.

All this is, of course, mere talk and conjecture; but as everybody is discussing such matters, and as nobody knows the secret of the riddle, it is my duty to record simply what I hear. M. Grévy is expected at Paris this week, and a grand Ministerial Council will meet and, doubtless, pour oil upon the troubled waters of public opinion.

Paris is gradually waking up from its summer lethargy. The leaves are turning yellow, and the late loiterers in the Bois de Boulogne begin to feel the evenings growing cooler. Soon the open-air concerts in the Champs Elysées will be deserted, and Paris will settle down to its gay and cosy winter life. The theatres, as usual, defer night after night the production of their new pieces; but by the end of the week all of them will be open. Last night MM. Briet and Delcroix invited the press to visit the restored and redecorated Palais-Royal Theatre, which is now certainly one of the prettiest in Paris. The idea of offering a soirée to the press is an innovation, and an ingenious one. How can a critic speak ill of a theatre whose managers offer him ices and champagne and a fine instrumental concert by the Tsiganes? When I saw Christine Nilsson in a *baignoire*, I thought that we were to have a vocal concert also, the more so when I discovered Thérésa in an *avant-scène* opposite. The theatre has been very beautifully redecorated, and in the foyer M. Bayard has painted a frieze in which he has represented all the famous actors of the Palais Royal from the days of its founder, Mdlle. Montansier, up to the days of the joyous and rubicund D'Aubray. To-night the theatre opens its doors to the public with a revival of "Les Diables Roses" and "Les Deux Chambres," a new piece by Maurice Ordonneau.

The affair of Colonel Jung, about which I sent you some particulars last week, is pursuing its regular course before the tribunal. The charge of betraying War Office papers to Germany brought against the Colonel will be thoroughly investigated. M. de Woestyne has summoned as witnesses General Farre, the Minister of War, Marshal MacMahon, General de Cissey, and the Baronne Kaulla, the wife of General Jung. Colonel Jung is separated from his wife, who is a German lady, known as Baronne Kaulla. When Colonel Jung was taken prisoner at Sedan and sent to a fortress in Germany, it happened that his gaoler was his own brother-in-law. While the matter is *sub judice* it would be presumptuous to hazard any conjecture as to the real state of the case.

An international postal Congress, under the presidency of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Cochery, will open in Paris on Oct. 9. The object of the Congress, which will last three weeks, will be to arrange a tariff for an international parcels post.

On Thursday last the *Journal Officiel* published two decrees touching upon the great question of bringing Central Africa into communication with the civilised world. I have already spoken in a previous letter of the activity of the French in African exploration, and of their desire to take advantage of the position of their colony at Senegal. In Central Africa there are two vast and fertile regions which are placed in a state of complete isolation by their distance from the sea and the difficulty of communications. One of these regions in the southern hemisphere will, perhaps, be some day connected with the Mediterranean by the Nile, with the Indian Ocean by a railway, and with the Atlantic by the Congo. The other region, in our hemisphere, may be connected with the Mediterranean by the proposed Sahara Railway, and with the Atlantic by several proposed lines of railway, one of which would pass through the French colony of Senegal, and put it into communication with the upper basin of the Niger, which is inhabited by independent tribes. This railway from the Atlantic to the upper basin of the Niger was proved to be possible by the explorations of Lieutenant Mage. The decrees which I have mentioned above are to organise expeditions for studying the details of the line, first of all between the upper basin of the Senegal river and the upper basin of the Niger.

The annexation of the Society Islands, which was announced in the *Journal Officiel* last week, is not viewed here with unmixed satisfaction. The Radicals consider the event as a perpetuation of the arbitrary and proconsular traditions of the Empire, which the principles as well as the interests of the Republic condemn. The annexation practically took place forty years ago, and there is no reason to suppose that the subjects of Pomaré have become subjects of France of their own free will. Henri Rochefort, who knows something about that part of the world, wrote a terrible article on the subject last week. When Cook visited the Tahiti he reckoned the population at 80,000. In 1870 (says Rochefort) the French protectorate, the French missionaries, and the régime imposed by the monks of the Marist order, had reduced the population to 8000; it is now 7000. The Marists have forced the indolent Oceanians to fish for pearls and to make cocoa-nut oil; and it is a significant fact that the fortune of the Marists, who are spread all over Oceania, is estimated at more than thirty-five millions of francs. Under Napoleon III. the French Government Commissioner at Tahiti introduced the guillotine in order to give a fresh impulse to the depopulation of the country.

Amongst the minor events of the week are the opening of the autumn race-meetings at the Bois de Boulogne; the proclamations of the banns of marriage between the *sémillante* and *pétillante* Jeanne Samary, of the Comédie-Française, and M. Paul Lagarde; the appearance of a new comic journal, *La Silhouette;* and of a new two-sous cigar, which differs from the old *deux-soutados* in being square instead of round.

T. C.

TAHITI.

Tahiti, or Otaheite, which beautiful island, with its adjacent islands, has just been annexed to France, is the principal of the Society Islands, is situated in the South Pacific, in lat. 17 deg. 29 min. 2 sec. S., and long. 149 deg. 29 min. W., and has been for some time a kind of head-quarters for the French Navy in those seas. It is about 108 miles in circumference and thirty-two miles long, and is described as an elongated range of highland, which, being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus (submerged at low water) about three miles broad, which connects the two peninsulas. The larger of these is Tahiti proper, while the smaller is named Tairaboo, and both are surrounded by coral reefs. The highest summit in the island is a mountain in the northern part, 8500 feet above sea level; another attaining 6979 feet. From these two peaks ridges diverge to all parts of the coast, throwing off spurs as they descend. The fertile portion of the island lies in the valleys, which are of small extent, and in the plain, which stretches from the seashore to the spurs of the mountains. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance. The climate is agreeable, being warm, but not enervating. The natives are a good-humoured, gay, happy, and cheerful people, and are further described as honest, well-behaved, and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labours of missionaries, and there are few of them who cannot both read and write. The island is divided into seven districts, and is the seat of a Supreme Court, consisting of seven Judges, two of whom reside in Eimeo. Several vessels of about 130 tons burden have been built there, which have been employed in the trade to New South Wales, whither they carry sugar, cocoa-nut oil, and arrowroot, the principal productions of the island, and whence they bring back in return hardware, cloths, calicoes, &c. Most of the vessels that visit Tahiti are whalers, though until lately they only averaged less than one hundred annually. Its principal town and port is Papiete, and its estimated population is somewhat over 9000. In 1842 a protectorate was established over Tahiti by France, in virtue of a convention between the then Queen (Pomare) and Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, the Queen and her successors retaining their sovereign rights and also the administration of the country, but the foreign relations of the islands being under the control of the French Government. Up to 1846 a small portion of the natives struggled against this protectorate, but since the population have caused no embarrassment to France, and virtually it has been a French possession since that year.

The returns of emigration from the Mersey, prepared at the Board of Trade offices in Liverpool, show that, large as was the exodus in the month of July, it was nearly equalled by the departures in the past month. The total number of vessels that sailed from Liverpool during August with emigrants was 83, and the total number of persons they carried 15,941. In July last the total departures were 16,248. The increase this year in emigration as compared with last is indicated by the fact that in August, 1879, only 13,588 emigrants sailed, there being thus a balance in favour of the past month of 2353. The detailed returns for August show that 13,454 persons sailed to the United States; 2194 to British North America; 29 to Australia; 102 to South America; 20 to Honolulu; 56 to the East Indies; 14 to the West Indies; 4 to China; and 68 to the West Coast of Africa. The nationalities of the emigrants, so far as could be ascertained, were—English, 8504; Scotch, 187; Irish, 1788; foreign, 4974.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE ADRIATIC.

Our illustrations of Gravosa and Cattaro, Austrian seaports of the Adriatic Coast, have a special interest connected with the presence this week, at the first-named port, of the combined naval squadrons of the six Great Powers, to enforce upon the Ottoman Government and the Albanians a recent decision of the Conference at Berlin, for the cession of Dulcigno by the Turkish Empire to the Principality of Montenegro.

On Tuesday morning, as we learn by telegraph, the assemblage of the combined squadrons was completed by the arrival of the French ironclads Suffren and Friedland. The whole fleet now in the harbour of Gravosa, which is the larger and deeper harbour of the Austrian port of Ragusa, consists of twenty war-ships, carrying 136 great guns, and manned by crews amounting together to 7300 men. They are British, French, Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian, under the chief command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Seymour. He takes this position as senior naval officer, not as claiming any superiority for Great Britain; and we learn that his authority over the commanders of the foreign squadrons is limited to the technical and maritime operations. In anything of a political or warlike character, he would have to confer with the other Admirals, who would be guided entirely by the instructions of their own respective Governments. It is understood that in no case will any forces be landed from the ships for military operations ashore. Such is the arrangement of this "naval demonstration." A correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa, describing the position of the combined fleet, says:—The port of Gravosa resembles a Norwegian fiord in its general aspects. At the northern end it is partly sheltered by the island of Dexa from south-westerly gales. Her Majesty's ships Alexandra and Téméraire, with the gun-vessel Condor and the despatch-boat Helicon, have been moored with hawsers to rocks on shore. South of them are the Russian ships Svetlana and Jemschoug. Beyond are moored in the stream the Austrian ironclad Custozza, next the Italian ironclad Palestro, with the German corvette Victoria. Inshore in Ombla Creek is the Italian ironclad Roma, and in the real port of Gravosa are the Austrian ships Loudon, Prinz Eugen, and Srenyie. Not more than three weeks of weather now remain during which it would be advisable for ironclads to navigate the Adriatic, as the weather breaks up generally in October. The Turks appear to be counting on this, and think that, with a little procrastination, the bad weather will effect the dispersion which international jealousies apparently will not. Another despatch seems to indicate that the bad weather has already begun. It says:—"A tremendous thunderstorm, with violent squalls, burst over the fleet on Saturday night, and the Italian ironclad parted the hawser mooring her to shore and shifted her berth further out on Sunday morning. The British ships are in by far the safest anchorage, in twenty fathoms, with good holding ground." The French ships—namely, the Suffren, the Friedland, and the despatch-boat Hirondelle, have taken up a position next to that of the British squadron.

The bay or inlet of Gravosa, as shown in our Illustration, is landlocked and surrounded by hills, so that it affords a secure harbour, except against a northerly wind, the "Bora," which in the autumn and winter is frequent and extremely violent. This harbour is formed by a hilly and rocky peninsula, which projects two miles from the mainland in a north-westerly direction. The village of Gravosa, at the head of its harbour, is only a mile and a half distant from the town of Ragusa, which is situated on the more open shore to the south-east of Gravosa. The height of Mount Vierna and Mount Petka, in the aforesaid peninsula, with Fort Imperial overlooking both waters, and several other forts and batteries at the entrance to the inlet, afford great facilities for the defence of Gravosa.

As for Ragusa, though anciently of great commercial and political importance, its natural strength is far less considerable. Its roadstead is sheltered by the island of Lacroma, which has some historic and romantic interest as the place where Richard Cœur de Lion, in his return voyage from the Crusades, went ashore and fell into the hands of the Duke of Austria. Ragusa was an independent mercantile Republic, of the Venetian type, during many ages of mediæval history. We gave some Illustrations of the fine old city, which is now sadly decayed, in our publication of Sept. 16, 1876. Its own harbour, not including the adjacent harbour of Gravosa, has only accommodation for small vessels of 200 tons, which quite accounts for the dwindling trade and diminished population, now reduced to six or eight thousand. It is still, however, along with Cattaro, thirty-six miles farther down the seacoast, the chief outlet of products from the Herzegovina, which has lately been annexed, with Bosnia, to the Austrian Empire.

Cattaro, which may possibly be visited by the combined naval squadrons, as it is the port nearest to Montenegro, possesses the best harbour of the Adriatic. This is formed by a winding gulf or inlet, thirty miles long, which presents three basins, with connecting straits, inclosed by protecting hills or mountains. The town is even smaller than Ragusa, but was once a petty commonwealth, which became part of the Republic of Venice in 1420. It was, like Ragusa, taken by the French under Napoleon I., from whom it was taken by England, and was given to Austria at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815.

Dulcigno, which is ninety miles south-east of Ragusa, on the strip of Albanian coast separating the Adriatic Sea from the Lake of Skutari, was captured by the Montenegrins in the late war with Turkey. At the Congress of Berlin, in July, 1878, it was settled by formal treaty that the Sultan should cede to Montenegro the inland districts of Tusi and adjacent valleys, giving access to the navigable lake from the Montenegrin highlands. The execution of this plan has been resisted by the Mussulman Albanians of Skutari, and not less by the Roman Catholic tribes, the Miriditæs and others, inhabiting those border lands. It has consequently been agreed by the Berlin Conference this year, with the assent of the Turkish Government, that, as an alternative, instead of Tusi, the seaport of Dulcigno, which the Montenegrins had relinquished at the peace, shall be ceded to their Principality. The Albanians, however, still threaten resistance, and have taken possession of Dulcigno, with or without the connivance of the Turkish provincial authorities. This is the present difficulty, for which the united naval forces of all Europe have been collected to make a "demonstration." Some further Illustrations of the subject will appear in our next.

The foundation-stone of a new building in course of erection in New Bridge-street, Newcastle, for the new public library, was laid on Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. W. Newton. The lending department of the library, containing 19,783 volumes, was also formally opened by Mr. Alderman Cowen, M.P., the chair being occupied by Mr. H. Newton. After the ceremony the company adjourned to luncheon in the Westgate Assembly Rooms. A crowded public meeting was held in the Townhall in the evening, when Mr. Cowen, M.P., occupied the chair.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The dramatic world (it is a much larger world than I, who for many years had ceased to be a playgoer, imagined, for the "Playhouses" column bring me nearly as many letters as the "Echoes" do) is in a fever of expectation touching an important dramatic event which is to "come off" on Saturday, the Eighteenth instant: the day of publication of this Journal—when the "legendary" drama of "The Corsican Brothers" is to be revived at the Lyceum, with, of course, Mr. Henry Irving in the characters of Fabien and Louis de' Franchi. It is not precisely accurate to say that "The Corsican Brothers," as altered for the English stage by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is founded upon Dumas' novel of "Les Frères Corses." There was a middle man between the French novelist and the English adapter. Mr. Boucicault's version is a free translation of a melodrama called "Les Frères Corses," which had a long run in Paris, and which was directly founded on the novel. I think that I can speak "by the card" in this matter, since it so chanced that (early in '52, I think) I translated Alexandre Dumas' romance (there is a strange episode in it of a feudal Corsican Baron who keeps a captive lady in a cage by the wayside) for Mr. Pierce, the publisher, of the Strand, and that (in conjunction with my brother) I translated the French melodrama and produced it as "The Corsicans" at the Surrey Theatre, then under the management of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick. Mr. Creswick played the leading character; but we altered the names as much as we could from those in the Princess's version. The deed of translation from the French was done in the course of a single summer's night (I think we worked from nine p.m. till seven p.m. on the morrow); and within ten days the Surrey piece (the Princess's one had taken many weeks of elaborate preparation) was "out." The scenery was painted by Mr. W. J. Callcott.

Mem.: The famous Masquerade scene in "The Corsican Brothers" was, I believe, entirely Mr. Boucicault's own, and affords only another illustration of his exceptionally keen insight into the requirements of the English stage. The French have been satiated these many years past with theatrical simulations of *bals masqués* and with real *bals masqués* to boot; and, unless my memory wofully deceives me, only the box-lobby of the Opera was shown: but it is the gift of Mr. Boucicault, as it was that of Oliver Goldsmith, to touch nothing that he does not adorn. To be sure, he has touched a good many things in his time.

I undertook a few evenings ago a somewhat lengthy pilgrimage to the National Standard Theatre, High-street, Bishopsgate. When I was young we used to speak of the Standard, Shoreditch. It was there, many years since, that I saw certainly the next best to Mrs. Keeley's wonderful impersonation of Jack Sheppard. The Standard Jack (or was it the City of London?) was Mrs. R. Honner. Be it as it may, it was quite another Standard Theatre, of a stall in the auditorium of which I found myself an occupant a week ago. A vast house—so vast as to remind you of one of those immensely roomy theatres on the Rambla at Barcelona—handsomely decorated, with plenty of approaches, wide stone staircases, a spacious vestibule, mirrors, hangings; neat-handed Phyllises in "pinafore" dresses and "Goody Twoshoes," otherwise "Kate Greenaway," caps to conduct you to your seat; and, with smiles as sweet as those of Fielding's Amelia when Captain Booth came home to tea (he always came home to tea), these dainty damsels handed you programmes with embossed edges, redolent of Rimmel. And all this in Shoreditch—I mean in High-street, Bishopsgate.

The performance at the house so excellently conducted by Messrs. J. and E. Douglass was extremely good. First came a drama of the Domestic Affections, called "The Noble Soldier; or, Love in Humble Life;" and after that was given the great legendary drama by Dionysius Briareus Boucicault (who has herein "touched" and adorned Washington Irving), of "Rip van Winkle; or, the Sleep of Twenty Years." Rip was played, and very well played, too, by the American comedian, Mr. J. A. Arnold; and it is extremely embarrassing to remember that he, and, indeed, many other highly efficient Rip van Winkles, can never obtain a full meed of justice from critics who have seen Mr. Joseph Jefferson in the part of the tipsy but tender-hearted slumberer of the Catskills. Fortunately for me, some years have elapsed since I saw Mr. Jefferson in Rip. That accomplished artist and comedian happened to be making one of his professionally triumphant progresses through the States when I was there last year. In fact, for some weeks I may say that I travelled "en sandwich," so to speak, between Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Mr. John MacCulloch. The comedian was generally a city before me and the tragedian a city behind me. Now and again we "collided" and "telescoped" (happily without damage), notably at Richmond in Virginia, and at Augusta; and there I believe my belongings went to the local playhouses to see Mr. Jefferson. I did not go. I was watching the more novel performances at a much bigger theatre. I was thus enabled to come comparatively fresh to Mr. Arnold's performance of Rip Van Winkle at the Standard, and I am glad to note it as a very studious, earnest, and artistic impersonation. His scenes of dalliance with the children were exceedingly good. The Derrick Von Beeman of Mr. W. M'Intyre was also very intelligent; although, in "make-up," &c., Mr. M'Intyre was slightly too suggestive of a historic conspirator, hight Guido Vaux.

But Mrs. Billington in her original character of Gretchen van Winkle, Rip's incomparably shrewish wife! I will trouble you for Mrs. Billington as Gretchen, if you please. I should like to place her on a pedestal and keep her in a glass case, and walk round her, and admire her, and analyse her—always keeping at a respectful distance; for Gretchen's arm is long, and her flexor and extensor muscles are wondrously tough and supple; and when she hits, she hits hard. And her tongue; I will *not* trouble you for her tongue, thank you. I hear it now, thrilling through the vast house in Bishopsgate; and it makes my ears tingle; and I tremble. Seriously, I look upon Mrs. Billington's Gretchen as one of the most original, the most powerful, and the most artistic dramatic conceptions the modern stage has seen. Were it not wicked to take liberties with Shakspeare, I should like to see a new version of "Katherine and Petruchio," with Mrs. Billington as the heroine of a play, to be called "The Shrew whom Petruchio could Never have Tamed."

Mem.: How curiously true to American life, and how curiously different from English manners, are the domestic scenes in "Rip Van Winkle." Gretchen has the privileges of a *feme sole*, and owns house property in her own right. She beats her tipsy husband with a broomstick and turns him out of doors on a stormy night. In England things are managed in precisely a contrary manner: 'tis the drunken husband who beats his sober wife and turns her out of doors. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this event was necessarily incomplete, as the Festival did not close until the Friday night. But little additional need be said in reference to the performances of Mozart's "Requiem" and Spohr's "Last Judgment." The solos in the former were well sung by Miss de Fonblanque, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley; those in the last-named work by Misses Anna Williams and Damian, Mr. Maas and Mr. F. King. The "Requiem" was preceded by the two completed movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor. In the evening a fine performance of "St. Paul" was given in the cathedral, the solo music having been efficiently rendered by Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, and Signor Ghilberti.

Thursday morning's performance was of a very mixed character. First came the fine "Dixit Dominus" in C major (for double choir), by Leonardo Leo, who flourished contemporaneously with Handel, and was the chief representative of the great Neapolitan school of church music in his period. The work contains some masterly choral writing, and some for solo voices that is in the suave and florid styles of the Italian opera of that time. The principal solo soprano music was finely sung by Madame Albani, who was well supported by Misses A. Williams and Wakefield, Mr. Maas, and Mr. F. King. Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," which followed, offered a fine example of the earlier and severer style of the sixteenth century. This work—also for two choirs—had an impressive effect amid the solemn surroundings of the cathedral. Some passages were assigned to solo singers, these being Misses A. Williams, De Fonblanque, H. Wilson, and Damian; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. F. King, and Signor Ghilberti. The next piece was Mr. H. Holmes's new cantata "Christmas Day" (the words by Keble), composed expressly for the Festival. The vocal portions of the work are by far the best written and most effective. The solo music lies well for the voices, and is smooth and melodious in character; but nowhere presents any marked individuality or originality. The movements of this class are the tenor solo "Yet stay," and that for soprano, "Wrapped in His swaddling bands," and the duet "The past'ral spirits," which were well sung, the first by Mr. E. Lloyd the second by Miss A. Williams, the duet by both these singers. Of the several choruses, the most important are the motet for triple choir, "Thee on the bosom laid," and the final movement, "O faint not." Mr. Holmes conducted the performance of his cantata.

The concluding portion of Thursday morning's performance was the specialty not only of the day but of the whole festival. It was a bold undertaking to produce a work so exceptionally elaborate and difficult as Beethoven's mass in D (the "Missa Solemnis") at a provincial festival, the rehearsals for which are necessarily in sections until the assemblage of all the executants on the spot affords the only opportunity for a full rehearsal by all concerned. It is, therefore, most honourable to Mr. C. H. Lloyd to have carried out his arduous undertaking with such success as that which attended it. Of the unparalleled sublimity of the work, which belongs to Beethoven's latest period, and was esteemed by him as his greatest composition, we have several times spoken in detail, and it will be sufficient now to say that its elevated religious sentiment, purity and beauty of expression, and grandeur of conception and construction produced the most profound impression, finely rendered as it was, and heard in a temple of worship, whose associations aid in effects that can scarcely be realised by sacred music when performed in secular buildings. The very difficult soprano solo part was splendidly sung by Madame Albani, the tones of whose superb voice, at once brilliant and sympathetic, and her certain execution of passages that severely test the highest vocal powers, will long be remembered by those who were present. The other solo portions—also of exceptional difficulty—were satisfactorily rendered by Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The exquisite violin solo which runs throughout the "Benedictus" was delicately played by M. Sainton. The choral writing in this mass requires for its execution not only choristers of special excellence, but, even with this requisite, long preparation and frequent rehearsal. These conditions would seem to have been observed at Gloucester, judging from the generally satisfactory result obtained.

Of the concluding Oratorio performance, on the Friday morning, it will be sufficient to say that "The Messiah" was worthily given, the solos by Madame Albani, Misses A. Williams and Damian, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King.

At the two miscellaneous evening concerts in the Shirehall, on the Tuesday and the Thursday, the vocal performances of Madame Albani were the chief features—on the first occasion, in Spohr's fine scena, "Tu m' abbandoni," and an Irish ballad; in the second instance, in the scena, "Sovvenir dei prim' anni" (with violin obbligato by M. Sainton), from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," and the duet, "Una remota, vaga rimembranza," from "Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" (as Italianised). The brilliant delivery of Hérold's scena elicited an enthusiastic demonstration that was acknowledged by repeating the latter portion. In the duet, Madame Albani was associated with Mr. Santley, who was the representative of the Dutch Captain in the Italian performances of the work at Drury Lane Theatre in 1870. Another specialty at Thursday's concert was the very clever violin playing of Mr. Sutton, who executed Vieuxtemps' difficult "Ballade et Polonoise" with great success. M. Sainton (whose pupil Mr. Sutton is) conducted in this instance. The programme also included vocal pieces by most of the principal singers, two choruses—"Thou Comest," from Mendelssohn's "Œdipus" music, and Mr. Prout's "Hail to the Chief,"—and Sterndale Bennett's overture "Die Waldnymphe," and Schumann's first symphony (in B flat), effectively played by the orchestra.

The Festival was supplemented yesterday (Friday) week by a special evening service in the nave of the cathedral, the musical portion having included the co-operation of the orchestra and chorus. A new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," composed for the occasion by Mr. C. H. Lloyd—skilfully-written pieces—and Sir F. A. G. Ouseley's Anthem, "The Lord is the true God," were well rendered.

Mr. C. H. Lloyd has fulfilled the onerous duties of conductor of the Festival with much success: Mr. Colborne (of Hereford) having co-operated as organist, and Mr. Done (of Worcester) occasionally as pianoforte accompanist.

The collections at the cathedral were less than at the last Gloucester Festival (in 1877), the amount this year having been about £600; this, however, will be largely increased by the stewards' contributions and donations, to be hereafter received; and it is expected that nearly £1600 will ultimately be realised for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the dioceses of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, this being the object of these three-choir meetings, held in yearly alternation at each place—that just recorded having been the 157th annual occasion.

Messrs. Gatti's season of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will close with the end of next week. Last Monday was a Mendelssohn night, and Wednesday was a classical night. Thursday's programme was chiefly devoted to music of a humorous character, the principal pieces having been Mozart's "Musicalischer Spass" (Musical Joke), the finale of Haydn's "Farewell" symphony, Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," and Romberg's "Toy Symphony." Under the conductorship of Mr. F. H. Cowen, these concerts have maintained unflagging interest since their commencement, on July 31.

A season of Italian opera, at cheap prices, is to begin at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday, Oct. 18.

The Brixton Choral Society—directed by Mr. W. Lemare—is about to begin the rehearsals for a new season, to consist of four concerts, at which will be given Haydn's "Creation," Hiller's "Song of Victory," Weber's "Preciosa," Mendelssohn's "Lorelcy" music, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mr Arthur Sullivan's "The Prodigal Son," and Handel's "Samson."

The programme of the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival—to be held in the Townhall, in aid of the local medical charities on Oct. 13 and three following days—has been issued. The principal vocalists are Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Henschel, Mr. H. Cross, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Arthur Sullivan is the conductor, and Dr. Spark the organist. The Duke of Edinburgh will preside.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

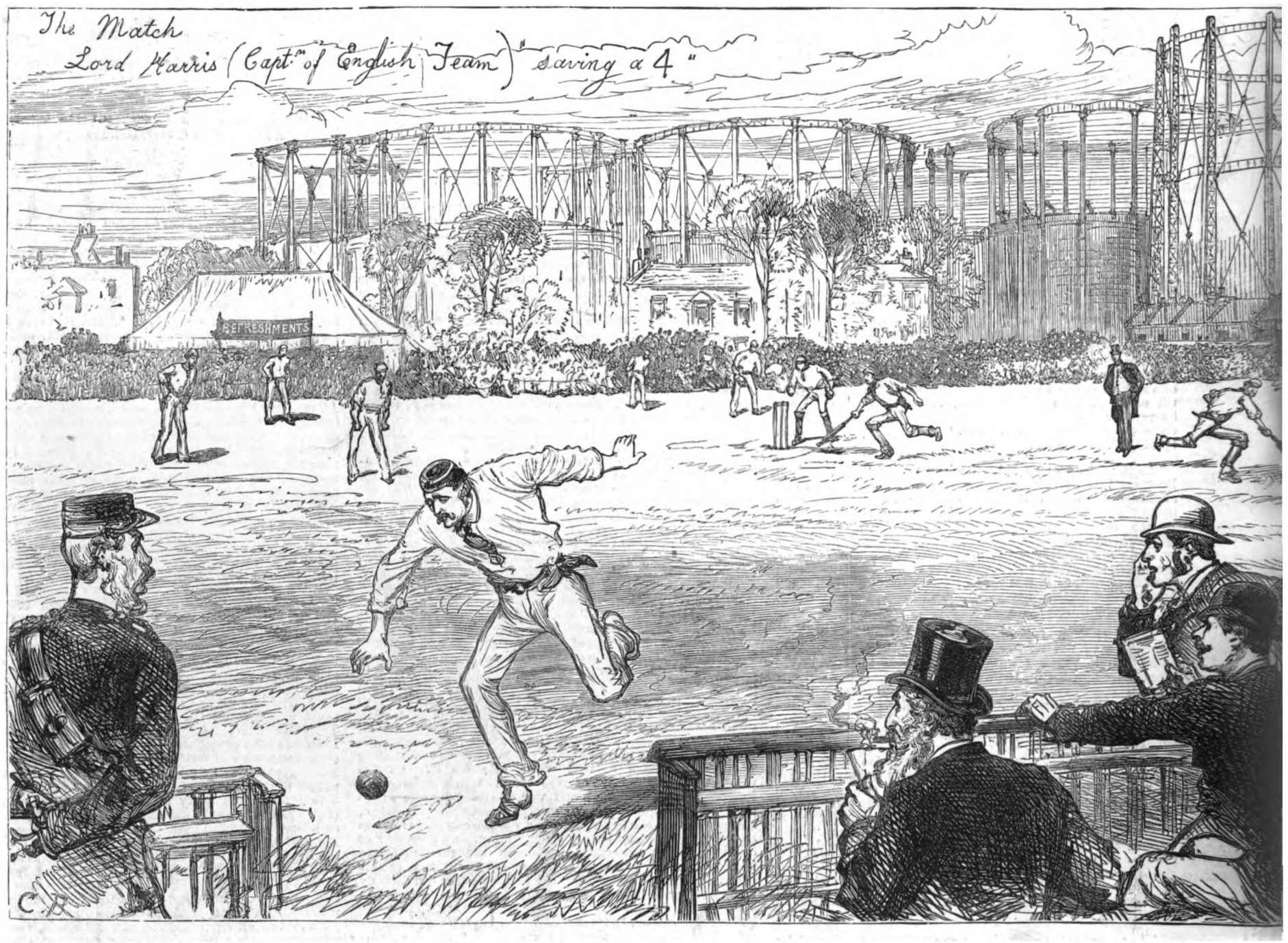
After a very long spell of beautiful weather, we seem to have suddenly stepped from summer into mid-autumn, and the first day of the Doncaster meeting was very wet and uncomfortable. The miserable morning may partially account for the very poor attendance round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum on Tuesday morning, but we fear that there is little money in the market for the purchase of blood stock; and, though some sixty lots were offered, only eleven changed hands. Mr. Wright may, therefore, be accounted fortunate in getting rid of four of his eight yearlings, especially as Royal Blue, a beautiful colt by Blue Gown—Lucy Bertram, made 800 gs. A bid of 950 gs. was made for Alfred, another young Blue Gown, but, his reserve price being 1000 gs., he was sent back unsold. The remaining lots changed hands at very low figures. The rain ceased just before racing began, but soon came down again, and there were several violent storms during the afternoon. As usual, the Fitzwilliam Stakes was first on the programme, and the very useful Tower and Sword proved good enough to dispose of eight moderate opponents. Amy Melville, who created such a surprise by beating Sleeping Beauty and Œnone at Kempton Park, won the Chamber Plate very cleverly, and, after two other minor races, ten numbers were hoisted for the Great Yorkshire Handicap. Mr. Perkins did not start either Dresden China or Rochampton, and though weight of money, consequent on her having won a great trial, made Bonnie Marden (6 st. 3 lb.) first favourite during the morning, the public never deserted Reveller (7 st. 12 lb.), so that at last 3 to 1 was taken freely about each of them. Bay Archer (8 st. 9 lb.) was next in demand, but both Elizabeth (7 st. 8 lb.) and Favo (7 st. 7 lb.) receded considerably in the quotations. Bonnie Marden ran prominently for a mile and a quarter, when she was beaten, and Reveller, taking the lead as soon as they were fairly in the straight, won just as he chose from Roulette (6 st.) and Schoolboy (6 st. 5 lb.), neither of whom had a price in the market. Both first and second belong to Mr. Jardine, who has been very lucky in handicaps this season. The heavy ground was all against Favo and Elizabeth, the former of whom is a roarer, while the latter does not care to gallop more than a mile; and the poor performance of Bonnie Marden was one more proof of the wretched quality of the Oaks field. The opposition to Bal Gal for the Champagne Stakes was stronger than had been generally anticipated, but doubtless the knowledge that her wind is affected induced owners of youngsters that could gallop at all to have a cut at Lord Falmouth's flyer. Iroquois, who ran such a rattling race with her in the July Stakes at Newmarket, never saw where she went on Tuesday, and everything was pulling up as she passed the post.

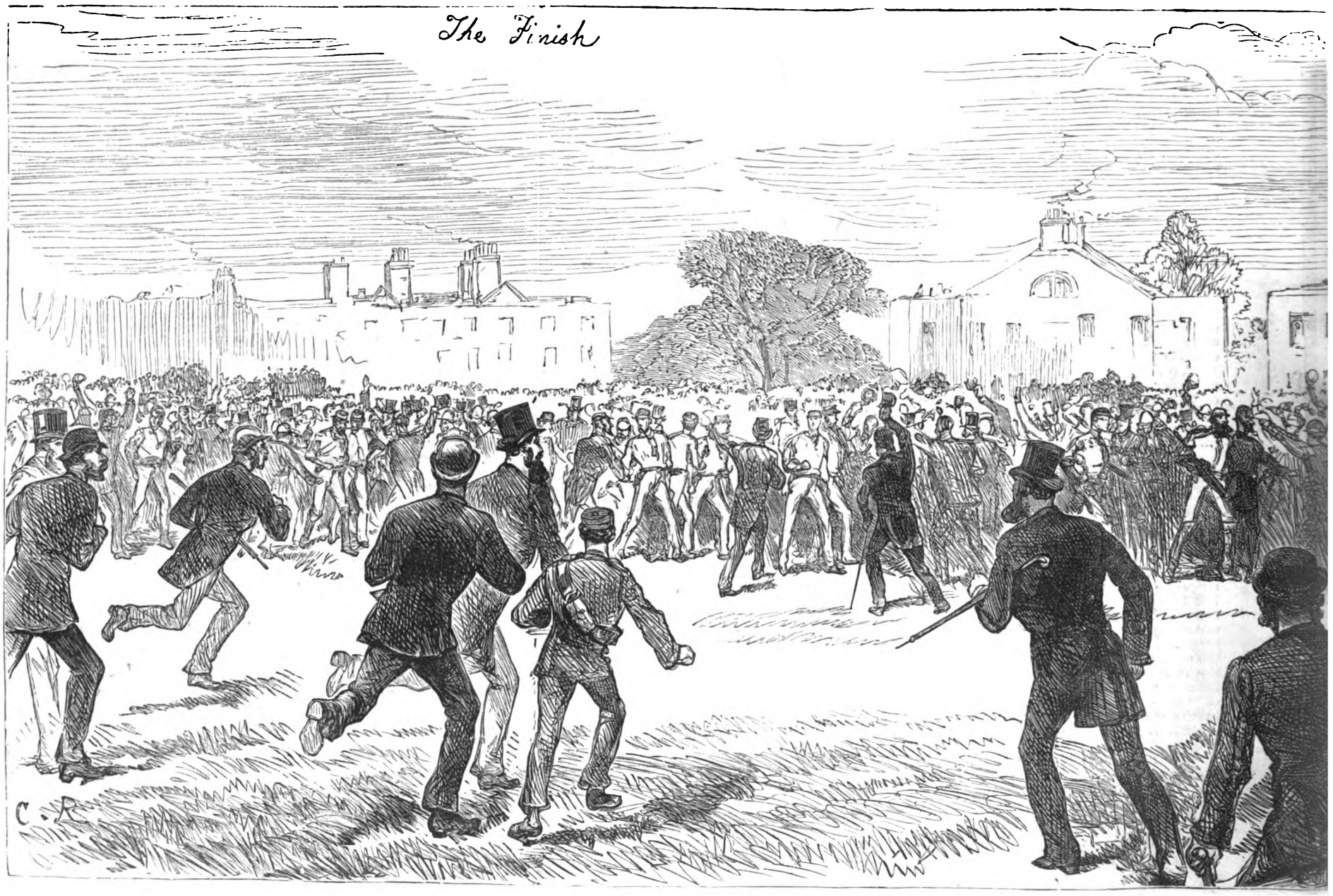
The victory of Exeter over Roehampton and Pearlina in the opening race on Wednesday was very encouraging to the followers of his stable companion Robert the Devil; nevertheless, the public backed Bend Or so persistently that at last 4 to 1 could be obtained against the second in the Derby. Jenny Howlet was the first to appear on the course, and after Novice had shown the way in the preliminary canter, attended by Robert the Devil, Mr. M'George took the twelve runners under his charge, and at the first attempt the flag fell to a capital start exactly at four o'clock, the race being run in a blinding storm. Bend Or, who held a position on the inside, was first away, and he was followed by Robert the Devil, Zealot, Cipolata, the Abbot, Beauminet, and Jenny Howlet, with the Maryland colt acting as whipper-in. When they had settled down into their places Novice drew clear of Incendiary, who was now going on second, clear of Abbot, Apollo, and Jenny Howlet, while the others were headed by Bend Or, Robert the Devil, Zealot, and Cipolata, with Beauminet and Maryland colt in the rear. Little alteration took place in this order until going down the hill to the Rifle Butts, when Novice drew away with a three lengths lead of Incendiary, The Abbot, Apollo, and Jenny Howlet, then followed Bend Or and Robert the Devil, with Cipolata, Apollo, Abbot, and Zealot coming on next. Approaching the Red House Incendiary closed with Novice, while at the same time The Abbot, Bend Or, and Robert the Devil took closer orders with the leaders, of whom Cipolata, Apollo, and Jenny Howlet were in a line just behind the two favourites. Half a mile from home Novice and Incendiary were beaten, and Napsbury fell back into the company of Maryland, while Bend Or took up the running, and the favourite came on with a slight lead of The Abbot, at whose quarters lay Robert the Devil, Cipolata, Apollo, and Zealot, and to this lot the race was now confined. Before the bend was reached, about a quarter of a mile from home, Bend Or was in trouble, and on his retirement Robert the Devil shot out with a clear lead, followed by Abbot and Cipolata, and, striding along to the end, won easily by three lengths from Cipolata, who beat Abbot by a neck for second place; Zealot was fourth, Beauminet fifth, Bend Or sixth, Incendiary seventh, Apollo eighth, Novice ninth, and Jenny Howlet tenth; Napsbury walked in, and the Maryland colt was beaten off. Time, 3 min. 32 sec.

A six days' "go-as-you-please" race, twelve hours per day, which took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, last week, was won by Littlewood, of Sheffield, with a score of 406 miles 6 laps. There was also a twelve hours' race for amateurs, which fell to W. C. Davies, Westminster (Chester) R.C., who covered eighty-one miles. This is the best performance on record for either professionals or amateurs. The attendance throughout the week was poor in the extreme; so we hope that the days of these wearisome contests are numbered.

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THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETE

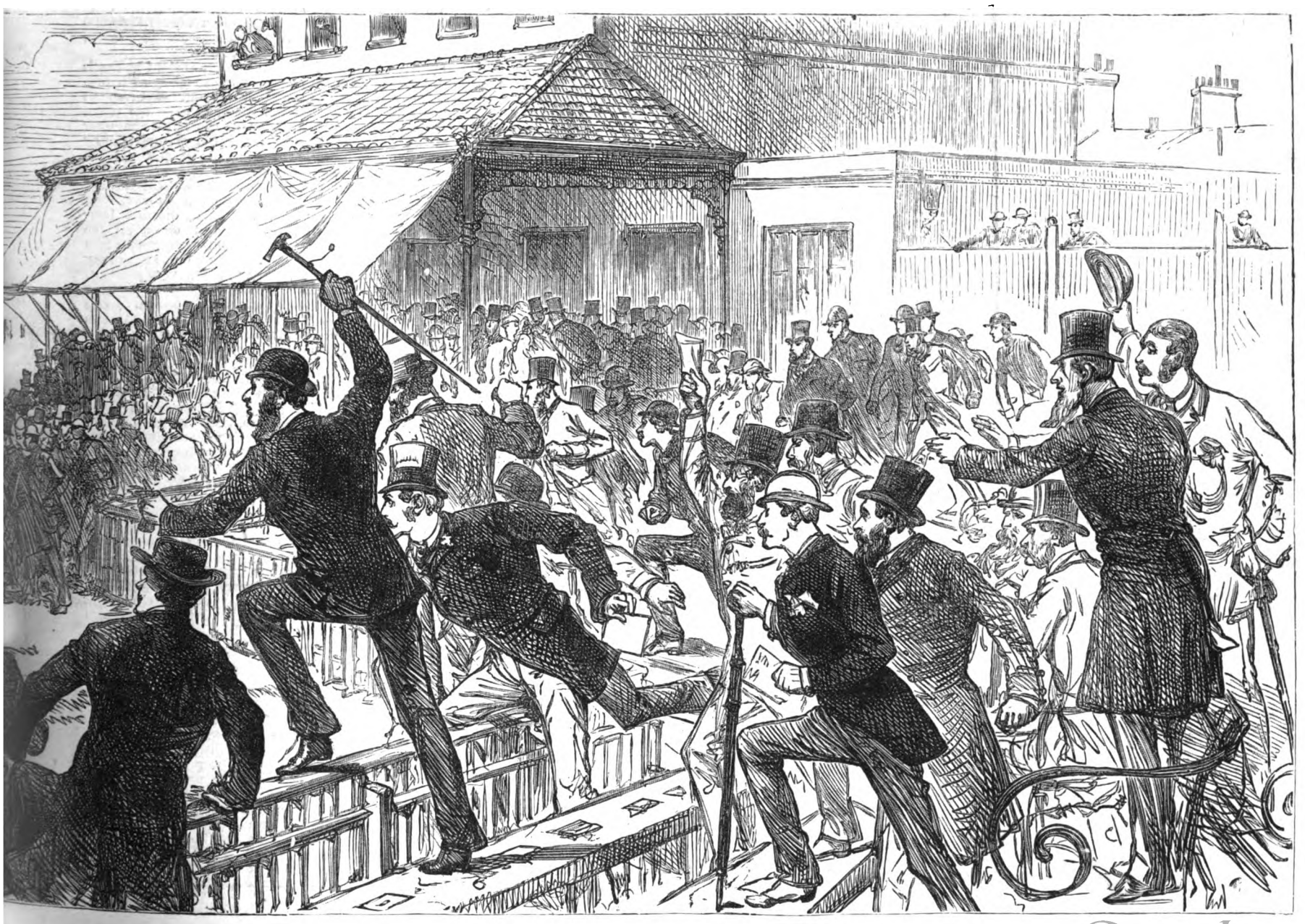




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S AT KENNINGTON OVAL.





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POETRY.

Sophocles, according to tradition, was ninety years of age, or not much less, when he composed his beautiful "Œdipus at Colonos;" and *Ultima Thule:* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (George Routledge and Sons), will probably convince some of its readers that modern poets, like the ancient, though full of years, may still be full of song. If the Americans's latest productions seem poor in comparison with the lays of his prime, the reason may be rather that the themes are for the most part less inspiring than that the writer is less susceptible of inspiration.

Irresistible as was the song of the Sirens, it is impossible to read the preface of *The Odyssey of Homer*, Books I.—XII., translated into English verse, with notes and parallel passages, by Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. (William Blackwood and Sons), without coming to the conclusion that the song of "blind Mæonides" himself has, for those who once permit themselves to listen, as potent a spell as that which was exercised by the sweet-voiced traitresses whom he has celebrated. Here is a gentleman, evidently of mature years and considerable experience, who, for lack of such trusty comrades as Perimedes and Eurylochus to bind him, as they bound Odysseus, hand and foot, and so prevent him from committing himself, has to make the following confession of amiable weakness and even infatuation. "I began this translation," he says, "more than five years ago, soon after my return from the Antipodes by a voyage round Cape Horn, the monotony of which I sought to beguile by reading once more that poem of which it has been well said that it is, above all others, 'The Epic of the Sea.'" First of all, he intended to confine himself to the four books from the ninth to the twelfth, both included; then, of course, he could not resist the charm and "was induced to add the four preceding ones," and ultimately he was compelled by the fascination of his task, as well as by a sense of symmetrical fitness, to "complete the first half of the poem with the four first books." Some day, no doubt, he will yield still further to the magic influence against which it is apparently vain for him to struggle, and will convert into English the other half of the poem. It may be said at once that he has produced a work which, though the lines occasionally halt, is creditable as a version, and more than usually valuable and interesting by reason of the added notes and parallel passages. The metre he has chosen is that which, to use his own words, is "familiarly known as 'ballad' metre," notwithstanding that he is "much exercised with the doubt whether it is possible for the whole, either of the Iliad or the Odyssey, to be adequately interpreted into English through the medium of only one metre." It may be remarked, however, that a translation accomplished in a variety of metres would obviously fail to reproduce one characteristic feature of the original, and would almost certainly produce a false impression as regards the Greek poet's or poets' style, upon the mind and senses of the purely English reader. There is no room here to discuss such matters at any length; but an opinion may be ventured to the effect that whatever there may be in the Homeric poems capable of adequate representation at all in English verse may be reproduced as faithfully, as vigorously, and as harmoniously in the "ballad metre" as in any other. The great obstacles in the way of a translator are, no doubt, the proper names, the titular epithets, as they may be termed, the mythological absurdities, as they seem to us moderns, the strange modes of address, the peculiar customs and habits of life, devoid of all that is poetical in the views of later ages; and these obstacles no metre or variety of metres would enable a translator to surmount. As regards the proper names, it is pertinent to observe that Sir Charles Du Cane belongs to the old school, and not only disregards the new-fangled fashion of spelling, but patronises the good or bad old practice of considering the Greek and Roman mythological nomenclature interchangeable at will, whether for convenience or from mere preference. A pretty careful comparison between the version given by Sir Charles of the book in which the meeting of Odysseus and Nausicaa is described and another, an unpublished version of the same book, also in "ballad metre," has led to the conviction, as might have been expected, that he has rendered some of the passages with noticeable spirit and grace, and that, on the other hand, there are many passages so rendered by him as to be far from satisfactory, suggesting the reflection that, if a poetical treatment of the Greek were more than flesh and blood could manage, an excellent translation in sheer prose was effected some little time ago by Messrs. Butcher and Lang. But when was it ever otherwise? Even Worsley's "Odyssey" is sometimes prosaic: and Sir Charles Du Cane can scarcely have hoped to throw Worsley into the shade. Sir Charles, translating the famous description of Olympus, writes—

> She spake and of Olympus sought forthwith the lofty crest,
> Whereon they say th' eternal seat of the great gods doth rest,—
> That seat secure, whereon the blasts of rude winds never blow,
> Nor ever is it wet with rain, nor carpeted with snow;
> But round it spreads without a cloud the firmament serene,
> And o'er it floats for evermore a light of silvery sheen.
> There endless days the blest gods pass in joyance and delight;
> And thither, having warned the maid, did Pallas wing her flight.

Eight lines are thus given for seven; which seven, in the unpublished version already spoken of, are rendered as follows:

> Thus having said, Olympusward grey-eyed Athena clomb,
> To where, men say, the gods have made their everlasting home;
> Nor rocketh it with any wind, nor drippeth it with rain,
> Nor lighteth any snow thereon; all cloudless doth remain
> The floating air; and overhead the glory shimmers white:
> There the blest gods for evermore have joyance and delight.
> And thither, having schooled the maid, the Grey-eyed went her way.

Anybody who will take the trouble to compare the two versions with the original (Book VI., lines 41-47) will see in a moment that Sir Charles has introduced what is not to be found in the Greek, without much, if any, gain of perspicuity, smoothness, or poetical expression.

A very tender, pretty, picturesque piece of composition, with a prevailing tone of deep but gentle and winning melancholy, is *Riquet of the Tuft* (Macmillan and Co.), which is called "a love drama," and in which an anonymous writer has exhibited considerable powers of poetical conception and treatment. It may be worth while to recall to mind the story of fabulous Prince Riquet whose physical deformity was made up to him by the fairy's gift of mental and moral beauty. His portion in life, in fact, was, at the outset, something like that of the blind bard of whom Homer says, "Him the Muse loved exceedingly, and she gave him good and ill; she took his eyes away from him, but she gave to him sweet song." So with Prince Riquet: he was born with a hump; but the fairy Gentilla said to the Queen, his mother, "Fear not; I will care for your son. He shall be happy and beautiful when he comes to love and be loved, and he shall be wise and witty even in sorrow, and gay and kind to all, and he shall be able to make the woman who loves him as wise, and witty, and pleasant as himself." Of course, it is the business of this "love drama" to show how the fairy's promise is fulfilled. The drama is, almost from the very nature of the case, of the romantic, dreamy, sentimental, pensive, sententious sort, with very little stir and excitement. It is divided into three acts; the first exhibits Prince Riquet under the influence of a love for some fair vision that haunts him; the second brings him into personal communication with the reality, in flesh and blood, of his vision; and the third concludes with the incidents of "the deformed transformed" and the marriage of Prince Riquet, converted into a handsome young gallant, with the peerless Callista, the lady of his vision. The drama is, of course, allegorical, containing a moral; and the moral is that love will rectify any defects, whether outward or inward, of the beloved object, will make the witless wise and the crooked straight. This seems to be only another way of putting the old doctrine that love is blind, so blind that it cannot see how silly is the lovely woman or how misshapen the otherwise eligible man. Only in the case of Prince Riquet and Princess Callista the spectators, contrary to general experience, are affected by the same visual peculiarity as the high contracting parties. That such a composition should be of a somewhat airy and unsubstantial character was to be expected, and that it should suggest here and there the manner of the extravaganza is neither to be wondered at nor condemned. It is, on the whole, a very agreeable, poetically written piece, though, perhaps, the language employed by the gardener and his son in the opening scene, and by others occasionally elsewhere, is less simple and unaffected than their condition and the fitness of things would seem to require.

Subjective poetry, such as the greater part of that which an anonymous writer has collected into a little volume entitled *A Love's Gamut and Other Poems* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), requires, unfortunately, for its proper appreciation, that the reader should be able to perceive instinctively, as it were, what is the mental and moral condition of the writer, and what, if any, is likely to be the lesson taught, or the theory propounded, or the mystery meant to be revealed in any particular outpouring of the muse. Else the poet seems to be an utterer of dark sayings, of which it is impossible to divine the purport; one gropes about for a clue, one feels like a person who, having a knotted string to untie, cannot get hold of either of the ends. So, in the present case, the anonymous writer no doubt requires what is called a sympathetic reader; otherwise the compositions are liable to be set down, for the most part, as so many enigmas. Everybody can see that the writer is strong in passion and in colouring, and has no slight command of versification; but what is the drift of each, or any, effusion it is not everybody who could say or would venture to opine. Sometimes, however, it appears easier to declare what is the meaning than where is the poetry, as in the lines—

> And, O love, it is hard that thy love,
> The high heaven to me—
> Should come to be common enough
> To whoe'er it may be!

This seems to be intelligible, certainly, but suggestive of far from a pleasant idea.

THE AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND CRICKET-MATCH.

The great event of last week, for all who take an interest in the game of cricket, was the match played at Kennington Oval, the Surrey Ground, on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between the representative eleven of Australia, headed by Mr. Murdoch, and the eleven amateur champions of England, whose captain was Lord Harris. Some account of it was given in our last, in the record of National Sports. The performance day after day attracted a vast assemblage of spectators: 20,000 one day, 25,000 the next, paying for admission. The match ended, about four o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon, with a victory for England, having five wickets to spare in the second innings, and having exceeded the total score of the Australians for both innings, which attained the large number of 476 runs. The complete score appeared in our last. The eleven players of England were Lord Harris, Dr. W. G. Grace, Dr. E. M. Grace, Mr. G. F. Grace, Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. F. Penn, Mr. A. G. Steel, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, and three Nottinghamshire men, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Morley. The Australian players, who have been frequently mentioned as winning many local matches in this country, were Mr. W. L. Murdoch, captain, Mr. A. Bannerman, Mr. T. U. Groube, Mr. P. M'Donnell, Mr. J. Slight, Mr. J. M. Blackham, Mr. G. J. Bonnor, Mr. H. F. Boyle, Mr. G. E. Palmer, Mr. G. Alexander, and Mr. W. H. Moule. The Australian cricketers visited England two years ago, and were then victorious over a team which undertook to play for England, but which was not equal in force to the one engaged in the match of last week. The contest was renewed last year; and a party of English amateurs, led by Lord Harris, visited Australia in their turn; but the result was not altogether satisfactory, and it is scarcely agreeable to dwell upon it here. There was some very fine playing upon this last occasion; Dr. W. G. Grace's batting, to the amount of 152 in his first innings, and that of Mr. Murdoch, on the other side, in the Australian second innings, were remarkably good. The bowling was less worthy of note in the absence of Mr. Spofforth, the great Australian bowler, who was accidentally disabled; but much of the fielding, especially that of Lord Harris, excited a high degree of admiration. One of our Illustrations shows his Lordship, at the long-off post, in the act of saving four runs which would have been made against his side by the batsman, if not stumped out, in the Australian second innings. At the wickets, also, Lord Harris performed in a masterly style, scoring 52 in a very short time, while Mr. Lucas made 55, and Mr. Steel, of Lancashire, 42, in the Monday's play. The batting, however, of Dr. W. G. Grace was such as can seldom have been equalled by any player. He remained in precisely four hours, making twelve "fours," ten "threes," fourteen "twos," and forty-six single runs. The first innings of the English eleven produced a score of 410 altogether. It was considered that the Australians were put at some disadvantage by the light not being so good, on these English September days, as they are accustomed to enjoy in their own climate. In bidding them farewell, at the conclusion of the match they had lost, Lord Harris spoke of them in handsome terms of friendly compliment. They will return to Australia, we trust, well pleased with the fair reception they have met with in this country, though finally defeated in the principal contest they have waged against the best cricketers of England.

The Sheriffs-elect for London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, whose term of office will begin on the 28th inst., have appointed as their under-sheriffs Mr. Archibald Hanbury, of the firm of Messrs. Hanbury, Hutton, and Whitting, solicitors, of 62, New Broad-street, and Mr. Edward John Layton, of the firm of Messrs. Layton, Son, and Lendon, of 29, Budge-row; and as their chaplains the Rev. William Hunt, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and the Rev. Richard Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. The first duty of the new Sheriffs will be to preside at the election of Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day (Sept. 29), and for that office there is no opposition to the return of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur M.P

THE PENNY BUN.

The penny bun is generally believed to be peculiar to England; and one is apt, rightly or wrongly, to look upon it in its present form as a product of our own century. It certainly seems a quite unhistorical kind of food: one cannot imagine Oliver Cromwell eating a penny bun. It had, very likely, its Anglo-Saxon prototype; but its regularity, its stickiness of surface and paucity of plums, and its curious quality of never seeming quite fresh baked, must all have been acquired in or near the Victorian era. George IV., perhaps, vulgarised it: under his successors it acquired the *qualités* which belong to the *défauts* just enumerated.

For even monotony has its good points. If you go into a shop and ask for a penny bun, you know within a little what you will get. There are certain small Italian confectioners where stickiness is carried to the verge of the offensive and nastiness almost creeps in; but take it for all in all, the bun is about the safest of all articles of refreshment. Think of promiscuous coffee—look at the Mugby Junction sandwich—remember ordinary beer, restaurant wine, village cider—consider the meat you have met; the drinkables in France, the eatables in Germany, the everything of Spain—and confess that, greatly to its credit, our hero, wherever encountered, *is* an English bun.

It has its varieties, of course; but the points of difference are small. In many country towns you are supplied with an excellent bun—large, substantial, and not at all sticky, which contains no currants: a happy innovation, which, after all, is very likely but a survival, or a return to an earlier form—Greek, philologists tell us; though on such a question I would sooner trust bakers. Then, at one town at least—the quaint and delightful seaport of Yarmouth—the penny bun attains a sort of apotheosis, being resolved into four farthing ones: exquisite little things, the delight of the connoisseur, with a freshness as of youth, and daintily be-plummed, tempting the jaded palate that the luxuries of Robb or Buszard could not move.

And we will not be unjust to the metropolis. There is in London one shop where a distinct variety of bun is to be obtained, though it is sold under no pretentious name and does not in price exceed the modest penny. This bun is somewhat over-sticky when quite new, but loses this property—so serious in its effects upon the glove of young ladyhood—before many hours; it is slightly flavoured with saffron, but must not therefore be confounded with the actual saffron bun. The shop where this delicacy is to be purchased I must not name; such mention would have too much the air of an advertisement. But I may say that it is Italian by proprietor, modest in appearance, and, indeed, not very clean; that it is not a hundred miles from the Haymarket; and that behind its counter are usually to be seen a young matron and her sister who ook exactly as if they had this moment stepped out of a Holy Family of Leonardo da Vinci.

And this divergence from the bun to the bun-seller reminds us what a story-teller—a Scheherazade, or perhaps a Sphinx—is this little cake. How strangely its purchase in some shop that very likely you have never noticed before brings you for a moment alongside another life, another personality, quite new to you, and curiously like or unlike those you already know. Sellers of buns, except in very thronged and busy shops, usually feel obliged to say something to their eating customers, if it is only—as often it is—a stereotyped criticism of the weather. Sometimes there is something very sad in the purely formal way in which the listless words "It's a very fine day" are dropped out; the speaker is—one knows almost without looking up—a tired, worn-faced woman of thirty, evidently with a large small family in the background. Not hers is the pleasure of the born seller of small goods, with whom conversation is an essential part of the stock-in-trade—whom, indeed, one suspects of carefully getting up the newspaper before encountering his early customers, whose information, mixed (often most illogically) with the aforesaid newspaper, is passed on—ever increasing, snowball-fashion—to those who drop in later.

Quite unlike this shrewd successor of the ancient pedlar is the gabbler pure and simple, who sells buns merely as a pretext for talk—inartistically reversing cause and effect; she (it is not unfair to indicate her sex distinctly) *she* too often, plunged in an absorbing discussion of the latest trial—her elbows settled well on the counter, her lips mysteriously approached to the collocutor's ear—is apt to keep waiting, to disgust, finally to lose, some impatient and business-like applicant for a bun. It is like dram-drinking, this love of gabble: let us hope that all gabblers can afford its cost.

But there are comfortable, maternal, discreet bun-sellers as well—who advise, console, and cheer all the young women of the neighbourhood—and more young men too than you would be apt to think. I have one such in my eye now: wrinkled, spectacled, old, but with a very pleasant, powdery face: who sits at the receipt of not very overwhelming custom all through the quiet, lazy summer afternoon. Large flies tramp about over her muslin-covered tarts, children enter occasionally for "halfpenny stale" buns—she is always cheery and encouraging to the little ones, and is wont to christen them offhand Tommy or Polly, as the case may be—but nothing really distracts her attention from the woes of the rather shapeless girl of sixteen, who has a cold (of all things in this weather) and a consequent unbecoming red nose, or of her elder sister, who has fallen in love, not absolutely for the first time, and wants Miss MacWhirter's real, candid, and unbiassed opinion of her conduct—and the young man. Miss MacWhirter's store of unforced sentiment is astonishing and inexhaustible; I sometimes fancy that she writes for the *Family Herald*—perhaps those wonderful "answers to correspondents"—and, sometimes, that she in her silliness is quite right and the wise people who laugh at her all wrong.

And this mention of old maids (for Miss MacWhirter represents the type, pure and simple—*how* pure, and how simple!) this digression naturally makes me digress yet further, by bringing me face to face with the largest class of consumers of penny buns. The connection between this edible and feminine celibacy is difficult to trace; but it is an undoubted fact that buns enough to reach from here to Labrador—tuns of buns, hogsheads and van-loads of them—are annually devoured by the old maids of Great Britain. The qualities on which we have insisted as especially appropriate to the penny bun—monotony, cheapness, want of strongly-marked flavour, and perfect harmlessness—are all such as might well recommend themselves to the old maid; as might be said, indeed, to bear affinity enough to her own existence, *triste et fade*. England is the country of specialities, *par excellence:* and here, with our strong beef and beer for robust and violent men, with ample and admirable provision for our countless babies, with sweets for schoolboys and vast factories of biscuits for mothers trying to tranquillise their noisy families—side by side with these, we have provided tea, weak or strong, animating or soothing, as required, to refresh our cohorts of visiting, chattering, shopping old maids; and, to sustain them during their constant, unvarying little afternoon excursions, the simple, homely inexpensive Bun.

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HOME NEWS.

There were severe thunderstorms in the midland counties on Tuesday.

The Axminster Board of Guardians have banished beer from the dietary table of their workhouse altogether; cocoa, coffee, and tea being substituted.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain—the president of which is the Duke of Northumberland—will this year hold its autumn congress at Exeter, Earl Fortescue presiding.

Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., on the 8th inst. laid the foundation-stone of the new mercantile, marine, and post-office buildings at Cardiff, which, it is stated, will cost £20,000.

Meetings of the Floral and Fruit Committees of the Royal Horticultural Society were held on Tuesday at South Kensington, and several first-class certificates were awarded for new plants.

By invitation of Colonel Haverly, the children of the Duke of York schools, accompanied by their own band, attended the matinée performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday.

Sir P. Egerton, M.P., speaking at the Wirrall Agricultural Show, congratulated his hearers upon the difference between last year's crops and this, which, he said, represented a gain of from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000 sterling.

Committees have been formed in North and South Wales to formulate a scheme for secondary and higher education in the Principality to be presented before the departmental committee recently nominated by the House of Commons.

On Monday night, at Sheffield, an Irishman, named Stephens, who is stated to have had a dispute with the "Irish Brotherhood," was called out of his house and shot in the mouth. Three men were afterwards seen running away.

At the parish church of Foleshill, Warwickshire, on the 8th inst., a deaf and dumb couple named Arthur Davis and Hannah Ellis were married. They made the responses on their hands, following the service from a book placed before them. The wedding excited great interest.

Mr. Johnson has been appointed Coroner for Canterbury, in the room of Mr. de Lasaux, solicitor, who recently resigned the office, after having held it for half a century. Mr. de Lasaux retains the office in respect to the county, which position he has occupied about sixty years.

On Monday morning Miss Beckwith began an attempt to swim for one hundred hours, during six days, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. The Princess of Wales was present during Monday afternoon, and seemed greatly interested in Miss Beckwith's exhibition of ornamental swimming.

The arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week showed a large increase in comparison with the preceding week; there being a total of 2206 cattle, 2304 sheep, 686 pigs, 3993 quarters of beef, 302 carcases of mutton, and 116 dead pigs.

The Raikes centenary was celebrated at Bangor on Tuesday by a procession of the Nonconformist Sunday schools, including some 3000 scholars. The procession marched through the town to Upper Bangor, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., and others.

Dr. Frankland reports that all the samples of Thames water supplied to the Metropolis during August were of very bad quality, and quite unfit for dietetic purposes, owing to their pollution with organic impurity. The river waters, he adds, were delivered at a high temperature, which rendered them vapid and unpalatable.

Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather last Saturday, the programme of the Brighton Regatta, postponed from Wednesday, was successfully carried out, in presence of a great gathering of spectators. In the evening the prizes, amounting to £152, were distributed by the Mayor at the Aquarium.

The annual Congress of British Homœopathic Practitioners was held on the 9th inst. at Leeds, under the presidency of Dr. Yeldham, of London, who read an address on the pursuit of certainty in medicine. Papers on points of professional interest were read by Dr. Burnett (London), Dr. Drysdale (Liverpool), Dr. Dayes (London), and discussed.

The autumn show of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society was held at the Pavilion on the 8th and 9th inst., being, for quality and quantity of exhibits, one of the best that has been held of late years; and on the same day the second annual show of the Whitchurch Floral and Horticultural Society was held, and was most successful.

Experiments were made on Monday at Woolwich with one of the 100-ton guns purchased of Sir William Armstrong, and with the emplacement in which it is mounted at the proof butts. One shot only was fired, the charge consisting of 425 lb. of pebble powder and a bolt weighing nearly one ton. The gun experimented upon is one of four which are intended for the defence of Malta and Gibraltar.

Earl Spencer, in company with the Lord Advocate, visited on Monday one of the elementary schools under the Edinburgh School Board and two of the same class of schools belonging to George Heriot's trust. His Lordship listened to the pupils going through their ordinary course of instruction, and asked many questions of the teachers regarding the pupils and the methods of tuition followed.

The season for salmon net-fishing in the Tweed closed on Tuesday. It has been the worst ever known, and lessees of fisheries are said to be heavy losers. Trout, although numerous, were below the average. The rental of the river has this year fallen from £14,000 to £13,000. In the month of August the Berwick Salmon Fisheries Company were 9000 fish short of the catch for the same month of last year.

The Aboyne Highland gathering, held near the entrance to Aboyne Castle, Deeside, came off on the 8th inst. with great success. Among those on the ground where Prince Leopold, the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and a party from Aboyne Castle, Sir William Forbes, of Craigievan, Sir W. Stafford, Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, of Glentanner, M.P., and representatives of the leading families of the district.

A gold watch was presented on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate in Cardiff to Captain Mortensor, of the Norwegian barque Grid, for bravery at sea. The vessel was laden with corn and bound from Richmond to Falmouth, when she ran into an iceberg. The captain remained by the ship, and at length succeeded in bringing her to England, notwithstanding great difficulty.

The winter session of the Charterhouse Science and Art School and Literary Institute, the largest science school in the United Kingdom, will, under the continued presidency of the Rev. J. Rodgers (vice-chairman of the London School Board), commence on Saturday, Sept. 25. During the late session about 800 students availed themselves of the privileges afforded by this institution, and of this number nearly 600 presented themselves for examination, and were successful in obtaining 140 Queen's prizes, awarded by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington.

A Leather Trades Exhibition, which is to last a week, was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday morning, the object being to give the public as practical an idea as possible of an article which is used in close upon 300 industries, and in the preparation and manufacture of which considerably over 300,000 of our workpeople are employed.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in September was 82,140, of whom 45,916 were in workhouses and 36,224 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1879, these figures show an increase of 571. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 550, of whom 419 were men, 115 women, and 16 children under sixteen.

The statute, which received the Royal Assent on the day of the prorogation, to amend the laws relating to the protection of wild birds, contains the names of as many as 85 wild birds, including the cuckoo, nightingale, and snipe. The object of this Act, which takes effect from Jan. 1, is to protect wild birds in the United Kingdom during the breeding season, and provides penalties for shooting and taking wild birds between March 1 and Aug. 1 in any year.

The present free library at Cardiff having become inadequate for the growing requirements of the rapidly extending borough, the Corporation has resolved to build a handsome block, comprising a free library and the museum and art schools in Trinity-street. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. James Seward and Thomas, and on Monday the Town Council resolved to apply to the Treasury for a loan of £10,000 for the new buildings, the first stone of which is to be laid next month.

The report of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund to the Queen for the year 1880 was issued yesterday week. The income received up to Dec. 31, 1879, was £2,968,000. The sums appropriated were as follows:—£668,000 in the purchase of annuities, £1,518,500 to widows and orphans, £46,000 in the purchase of nominations to schools and colleges, £218,100 to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for girls, and £61,200 for boys. The cost of management is set down at £96,100.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that a distinguished service reward of £100 per annum has been granted by the Government of India to Major-General Sir F. R. Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., in recognition of his services in Afghanistan. The same paper says that the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery in India, vacated by the transfer of Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., to the Horse Guards, as Deputy-Adjutant-General, has been given to Colonel G. Leslie, R.A.

The Architectural Association have arranged for a number of their members and friends to make a tour in Lombardy during the autumn. Visits will be paid to Turin, Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Mantua, Pavia, and other places notable for objects of architectural interest. Accompanying the party will be three or four distinguished art-students who, being in training at the National Art Schools, South Kensington, have been selected by the Lords of the Committee of Council to undertake this journey as a part of their course of instruction.

There are eleven sections in the Ground Game Act which recites that it is expedient in the interest of good husbandry, and for the better security for the capital and labour invested by the occupiers of land in the cultivation of the soil, that further provision should be made to enable such occupiers to protect their crops from injury and loss by "ground game," which is explained as meaning "hares and rabbits." The occupier is to have the right, inseparable from his occupation, to kill ground game concurrently with any other person entitled to kill such on land in his occupation.

The Institut de Droit International concluded its session at Oxford yesterday week. Some very complete reports on the question of material rights with regard to maritime seizures, and that of the application to Eastern nations of European laws, were presented by Sir Travers Twiss and M. Bulmerincq. Sir Travers Twiss also gave an account of the labours of the Association for the codification and reform of the rights of nations. It was resolved that the next meeting of the Institute, to be held in 1881, shall take place in Italy, probably at Turin.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market, as unfit for human food, 183 tons of fish, of which 100 tons had arrived by land and 83 by water. The single fish numbered 220,000, and included 5 brill, 57 coalfish, 150 cod, 10 crabs, 500 dabs, 176 dorees, 700 flounders, 33,510 haddocks, 34 hake, 79,151 herrings, 4479 lobsters, 586 mackerel, 800 mullets, 19,646 plaice, 3500 rouch, 1 salmon, 1289 skate, 4800 smelts, 10 trout, 76 turbot, and 70,600 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized 4 bushels of cockles, 1677 lb. of eels, 1024 bags of mussels, and 14 of oysters, 666 bushels of periwinkles, one kit of pickled salmon, 2675 gallons of shrimps, 200 bushels of whelks, and 77 quarts of whitebait.

The thirteenth annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain began its sittings in Dublin on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Slatter, secretary of the Typographical Association of England. On Tuesday Mr. Murphy, president, gave the opening address. He observed that one of the results of the meeting would be the formation of a Trades Council in Dublin, which was not intended to be an aggressive institution. He then invited attention to a reform of the Jury Laws and the direct representation of labour in Parliament, recommending that energy should be concentrated on returning labour representatives for Irish cities. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was adopted. A resolution in favour of developing the Employers' Liability Act so as to give a workman compensation like any member of the general public was carried, and, after some other business, the congress adjourned.

Shortly after ten o'clock last Saturday night a train from Waterloo to Hampton Court came in collision with an empty engine which was standing at some little distance westward of the Vauxhall station of the London and South-Western Railway. Five persons were killed and upwards of forty injured. The killed are—Mr. George Dale, of High-street, Kingston; Mr. John Lee, of Savile Lodge, Surbiton; Mr. John Ramsay, of 7, Champion-terrace, St. Anne's, Wandsworth; Mr. Walter P. Roberts, of 1, Copse Villa, St. John's-hill, Wandsworth; and Henry Arnott, fireman of the train. Major Marindin, R.E., Inspector of Railways, has been appointed to inquire into the fatal accident, and an inquest is being held on those who were killed.—The Coroner's inquiry into the accident to the Flying Scotchman, near Marshall Meadows, on Aug. 10 last, by which three persons lost their lives, was on Monday brought to a conclusion, the jury finding that the circumstance was accidental.—It is reported that an attempt was on Monday morning made, near Bushey Station, to blow up the early express down train, which leaves Euston at 5.15 a.m. A quantity of dynamite was, it is stated, placed on the line, the fact remaining undiscovered for two hours after the train had passed over the metals. The train appears to have owed its safety to the "jar" of the train having shaken the exploding apparatus off the line.

ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

The recent cruise of H.M.S. Comus in search of the crews who might have been landed from some missing vessels—the Knowsley Hall and others, which are supposed to have been shipwrecked among the groups of uninhabited islands in the South Indian Ocean—was noticed some weeks ago. We have since been favoured by Captain J. W. East, R.N., with a set of interesting Sketches of those islands, which are now presented to our readers.

The principal groups of islands situated in that region of the globe, all between the 35th and 55th degrees of South latitude, and between the 35th and 80th degrees of East longitude, are Prince Edward's Islands, the Crozets or Marion Islands, St. Paul's and Amsterdam Island, and Kerguelen Land.

The Crozets, which are notable from the shipwreck there of the New Zealand emigrant-ship Strathmore in 1875, will be found in about latitude 46 deg. 27 min. S., longitude 52 deg., and consist mainly of four islands, namely—Possession Island, the largest, East Island, Hog or Swine Island, and Penguin Island. They are of volcanic origin, and are quite mountainous; Possession Island has eminences rising to 5000 ft., covered with perpetual snow, the melting of which keeps the lowlands and valleys always wet. This produces deep bog, from the decomposition of the volcanic soil, but overgrown with moss and fern of the most beautiful verdure. In American Bay, in a cove named after H.M.S. Comus, when she lay there, and placed there a dépôt of provisions for the use of future shipwrecked people, the singular form of the basaltic rocks was peculiarly striking. East Island, which is distant seven miles from Possession Island, presents jagged snowy peaks 4000 ft. high, and its cliffs are precipitous, with many waterfalls, some of considerable magnitude, continually pouring over them into the sea. There are several little bays on the north and east sides of this island, where a landing is not difficult. Hog Island is only precipitous on its western side, but on the other sides descends with a more gentle slope to the sea. Its position is very incorrectly shown in the Admiralty chart, thirteen miles too far to the south and east. It is recommended that, in case of any vessels coming to grief near the Crozets, the boats should make for the east shore of Hog Island, or the north side of East Island. The former "abounds in game, so that no one need fear to be starved; the skins of the animals would afford plenty of clothing; and fuel, in the shape of oil, is in abundance, one penguin alone giving a gallon." The Kerguelen cabbage is abundant on Possession Island, and a plant called red root, on which human beings "could not only exist, but get fat." There is a small white bird called the "snowdrop," about the size of a pigeon, which is very good eating. The chase of the sea-elephant on the Crozet Islands has been abandoned as unprofitable, but large numbers of these huge animals were seen by the officers of the Comus. Their tongues, fins, and kidneys were found excellent to eat. Penguin Island, one of the same group, is a mass of volcanic matter, with peaks of 1200 ft., thrown up into a variety of strange forms and shapes: there is not the slightest appearance of a beach, but deep water all round it. The rocks upon which the Strathmore was wrecked five years ago, called the Twelve Apostles, are seven miles north-east of Possession Island; they consist of two large rocks, each a mile or mile and a half long, about 900 ft. high, and several detached pinnacled rocks, from 50 ft. to 400 ft. high, with deep channels between them, besides a few outlying rocks to the south-west. It is not difficult to land upon them in times of smooth water.

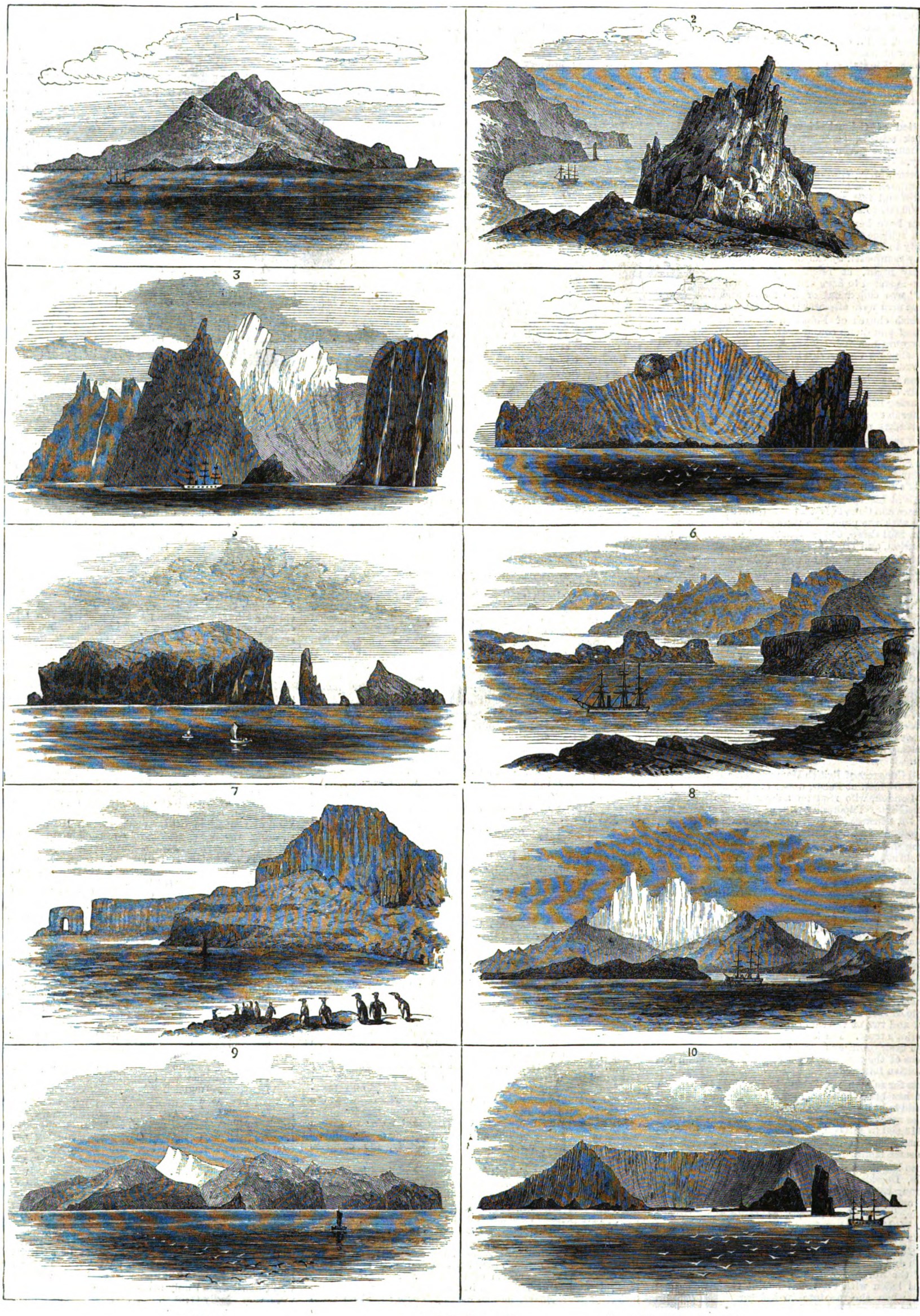
Kerguelen Land, which was one of the places chosen for an astronomical expedition to observe the Transit of Venus, with a view to determine the sun's distance from our earth, in the year 1874, is a large island, one hundred miles long and fifty miles broad, in latitude 49 deg. 54 min. south of the Equator, longitude 70 deg. 12 min. east of Greenwich. It has an area of 1318 square miles, and is not of volcanic formation, but of primary rock, with carboniferous strata. A high range of mountains runs through the length of the island from north-west to south-east. Its loftiest summit, Mount Ross, has an an altitude of 6700 ft., with a second top, as shown in our Illustration, somewhat lower. We invite attention to the view of Christmas Harbour—one taken from the west end, showing the very remarkable natural arch formed by a detached fragment of rock, at the east end of Mount Havergal, which is a curious feature in the southern coast of that harbour. The remaining Kerguelen sketch is one of Gazelle Basin, in Stromwetter Harbour.

The last place visited by H.M.S. Comus in quest of any people who might need relief was St. Paul's Island, which lies considerably more to the north, in latitude 38 deg. 43 min. below the Equator, and east longitude 77 deg. 38 min., nearly half-way between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Leeuwin, the south-westerly point of Australia. Amsterdam Island is at no great distance from St. Paul's to the southward. It will be remembered that the unlucky Admiralty transport-ship Megæra, which broke down at sea a few years ago, left her remains on St. Paul's Island. This place is much frequented by various parties of fishermen. A French schooner from the Isle of Bourbon, with twenty-nine men so employed, was met here by the Comus, which supplied them with bread, sugar, and tobacco. The British corvette, having then completed her task of examining the southern islands and looking for shipwrecked crews, no traces of any such being anywhere found, made the best of her way to Singapore.

With regard to Amsterdam Island, we last week published a small map or plan of it, with a sketch of one of the huts occasionally inhabited by the French fishermen, which were drawn by the officers of H.M.S. Raleigh, accompanied by their report of a visit to that island. An interesting narrative of the wreck of the barque Meridian, in August, 1853, on her voyage with passengers from London to Sydney, was written by the late Mr. A. J. P. Lutwyche, afterwards Attorney-General of New South Wales, and one of the Judges in Queensland. It was published at the Mauritius in the French language, and at Sydney in the following year; and one of his friends has kindly lent us a copy for perusal. The shipwrecked party, consisting of eighty-four passengers, men, women, and children, and a crew of about twenty, were twelve days on the island, with scanty means of shelter and subsistence. They were rescued, on Sept. 5, by an American barque, the Monmouth, under command of Captain Ludlow, who carried them safely to the island of Mauritius, where they were very kindly treated. Mr. Lutwyche was formerly well known at the Bar and on the Press in London, and gained a good social position in the Australian colonies.

Yesterday week the Balloon Society held a meeting at which it was resolved to award a silver medal to each of the five aeronauts engaged in the late balloon contest, as the distances traversed were so nearly alike that it was impossible fairly to bestow the medal on one aeronaut alone. It was also resolved to arrange for another contest, with the view of determining the strength and direction of air currents at different altitudes.

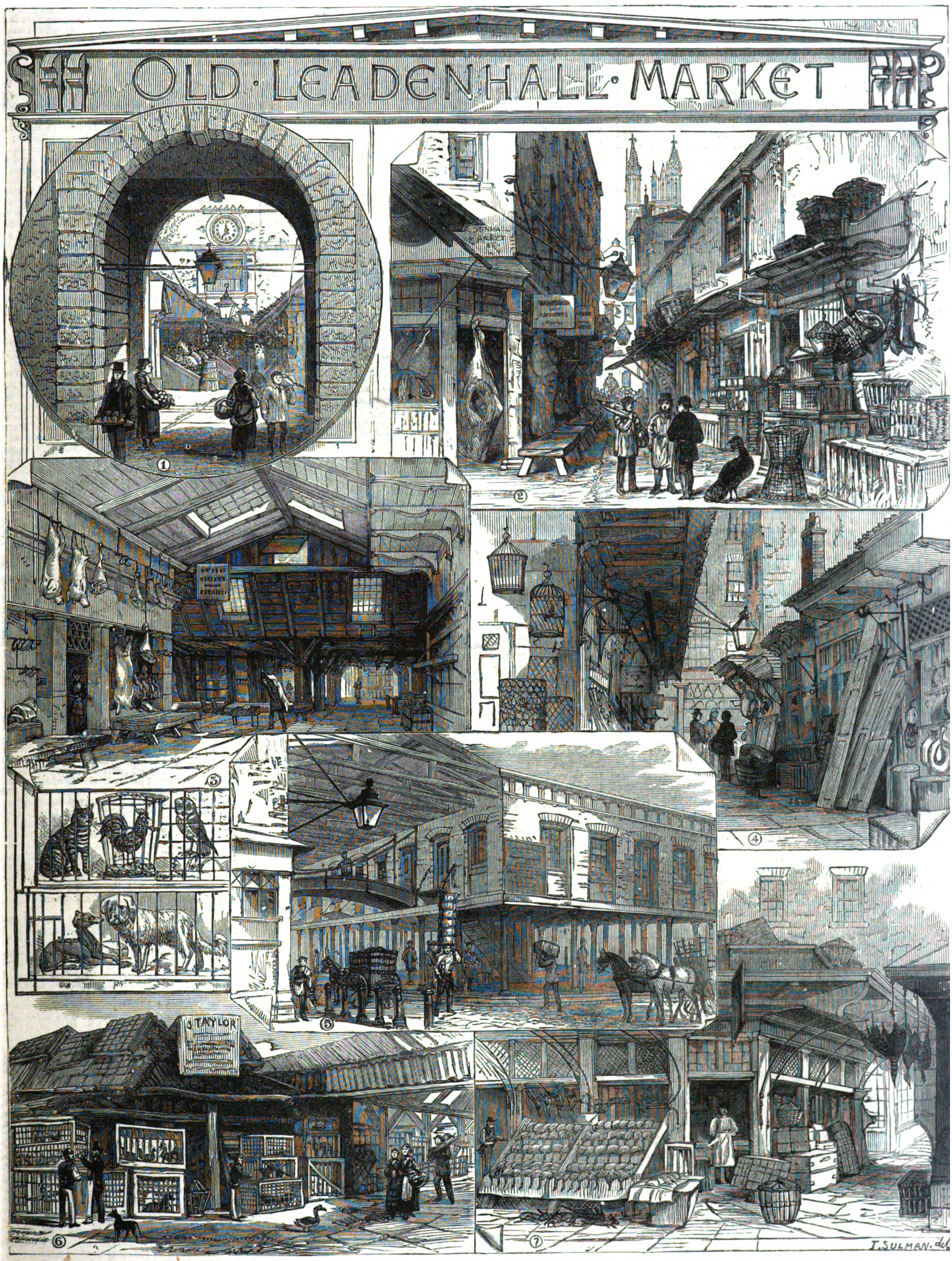
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1. Hog Island.
2. Comus Cove, American Bay, Possession Island.
3. East Island.
4. Penguin Island
5. Twelve Apostles.
6. Gazelle Basin, Kerguelen Island.
7. Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen.
8. Mount Ross, Kerguelen.
9. Possession Island.
10. St. Paul's Island.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN VISITED BY H.M.S. COMUS IN SEARCH OF SHIPWRECKED CREWS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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1. Entrance from Gracechurch-street. 2. Half Moon-passage. 3. The Shambles. 4. Half Moon-corner. 5. The Old Leather Market. 6. Live Stock-alley. 7. Old Poulterer's Shop.

OLD LEADENHALL MARKET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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NEW BOOKS.

Insanity in some form, more or less virulent, is commonly believed to lurk in the system of every human being; and a perusal, however slight, of *Literary Frivolities, Fancies, Follies, and Frolics:* by William T. Dobson (Chatto and Windus), a volume of "The Mayfair Library," will tend to encourage the belief that "It is a mad world, my masters." A gentleman has, at much cost of time and trouble, collected and published numerous, not to say innumerable, specimens of the various ways in which harmless lunatics have from a very early date exercised their ingenuity in the production of utterly useless, though not always uninteresting or unamusing, literary monstrosities or curiosities, or whatever is the proper name for them. Alliterative verses, bouts-rimés, lipograms, macaronics, chronograms, echo-verses, Jesuitical verses, monosyllabic verses, nonsense verses, centos, anagrams, and palindromes have, each in turn, some words of comment and explanation devoted to them, accompanied by a liberal supply of examples. There are also some observations concerning "figurate or shaped poems," that is, poems in which the lines are so arranged that the form of a decanter, or wine-glass, or some other object is presented to the eye, and concerning "prose poems," that is, prose so put together, accidentally to all appearance, as to run of itself into metrical lines, if anybody should take the trouble of splitting it up; and illustrative instances are provided. Of course alliteration is a perfectly legitimate and occasionally very powerful device, much to be commended sometimes as an aid in the construction of prose or verse; but to string together a quantity of either prose or verse with the sole or chief object of showing how far the alliterative hobby can be ridden is an exercise worthy of Bedlam. Something may be said, no doubt, in favour of bouts-rimés as a pastime when an evening has to be got through; and no doubt some very clever verses, worthy of being preserved in a book, are now and then thrown off under such circumstances. It is a question, however, whether in the book under consideration the author has been very happy in his selection, and whether his selection might not with advantage have been considerably curtailed. As for anagrams, and all the rest of it, the "Prisoner of Chillon" or another in like case, with time hanging heavy on the manacled hands, might be excused for attempting to beguile the leaden hours in torturing or dislocating an innocent word; but it is almost incomprehensible that reasonable beings, under no sort of restraint or constraint, should perform, or commemorate, or derive any gratification from such puerile feats of wasted ingenuity. Yet it is quite certain that there have been thousands of not only intelligent, but grave and learned, persons who have taken pride as well as pleasure in the accomplishment of such exploits, and that there are tens of thousands who will be greatly entertained, if not roused to emulation, by the pretty little volume consecrated to the commemoration and to illustrative samples of those exploits. How ready a weapon the lover of alliteration offers to the scorner may be gathered from the wound inflicted upon Rogers, who, having written

So up the tide of time I turn my sail,

was ruthlessly parodied with

So up the tide of time I turn my tail.

The lipogram proper is a form of verse in which a certain letter is designedly omitted all through, and is, perhaps, the most idiotic of all "literary frivolities," unless anybody not an idiot can see anything either clever or funny in producing a set of verses remarkable for nothing but the complete exclusion of some particular vowel or consonant. Everybody knows the game of "bouts-rimés;" but when Horace Walpole himself, having the rhymes "brook," "crook," "why," and "I" given, could produce nothing better than—

I sit with my toes in a brook,
If anyone asks me for why,
I hits them a rap with my crook,
'Tis sentiment kills me, says I.

The game scarcely seems to be worth the candle. A very amusing story is told about the anagram, a device whereby a word or sentence is transformed, by transposition of the letters, into something totally different, so that a certain Dame Eleanor Davies, who, finding that her name and title could be anagrammatised into "Never soe (so) mad a ladie," was struck with despondency, and renounced the prophetic powers she had been induced to claim by her own imperfect anagrammatisation of "Eleanor Davies" into "Reveal, O Daniel!" taking a little liberty with an *l* and an *s*. The cento, a patchwork made up of fragments pieced together, so as to form a new composition, not necessarily nonsensical, from the works of an author or of several authors, has sometimes been turned to infamous account, as, for instance, by that reputed Christian, Ausonius, who has the discredit of having employed it for the purpose of perverting Virgil's "pure muse" into a tissue of obscenities; a fact which speaks volumes in condemnation of such "literary frolics." Quite enough has been said to let the reader understand what kind of little book is that which may now be dismissed with the final acknowledgment that it is provided with an index, a very useful addition, and that it is undoubtedly a bright, amusing, and not altogether uninstructive publication.

More brilliancy of style and a more enthusiastic tone might have been expected in the treatment of so inspiring a subject as that of *Byron*, by John Nichol (Macmillan and Co.), a volume belonging to the series of "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley. Professor Nichol has performed his task as if it were a task; admirably so far as the conveyance of much information within a small compass is concerned, and sagaciously as far as regards appreciation of personal character and poetical merit, but almost as dispassionately as if he were lecturing upon a fossilised beetle, and almost as negligently, as regards diction and the arrangement of sentences, as if he were writing a business-like letter to a familiar friend. There is no intention of insinuating that the English, such as it is, is not perfectly good, or that the constructions are grammatically faulty; but surely the mere remembrance of Byron's genius ought to put his biographers and commentators upon their mettle, kindle a little fire in their brain, and cause them to rise, as they write, a little above their level best. However, the Professor has evidently taken pains to give an accurate and comprehensive account of the noble poet's descent, career, merits and demerits, both as a man and a "maker;" and that, after all, was the main purpose of his undertaking. No poet, perhaps, since the world began, has been so differently estimated by different judges and at different periods as Byron; for a while he was exalted to the very top of Parnassus, and anon he was sent down to the bottom of his class, as a schoolboy would say. It seems to have been reserved for our age to assign him his proper place, a very high one, among the genuine bards. Who can think lightly of him in whom Shelley acknowledged a master? Not Professor Nichol, certainly; and yet, with all his evident appreciation, the Professor can scarcely be considered happy when he says that Byron was "more nearly a dwarf Shakspeare than a giant Pope." What have we to do with either Shakspeare or Pope in our consideration of Byron? He was no dwarf-likeness of anybody; he was *sui generis;* and the best proof of this is that, though he would fain have moulded himself upon the model of his idol, Pope, he simply could not do it. He could only speak as he was moved; sometimes ungrammatically, often uncouthly, but nearly always, unless he deliberately hampered himself, in unmistakable poetry, bearing his own peculiar brand.

Exuberant spirits, which sometimes do duty very well indeed for wit and humour, and which, at any rate, invest with liveliness the commonest details of the most uneventful narrative, are the main characteristics of *Five Weeks in Iceland:* by C. A. De Fonblanque (Richard Bentley and Son), a volume describing how a young lady, in company with some friends, of both sexes, paid a visit to Iceland and came away again. They were sometimes cold and sometimes hot; they roughed it a good deal, sleeping, as well as eating and drinking, not only in queer houses and sheds, but in uncomfortable churches amid disagreeable smells; they had guides who were either "stuck up" or idiotic, and ponies that sometimes would go and sometimes wouldn't go, and occasionally kicked and bucked and jolted and went on just as other ponies in other places besides Iceland have been known to do; they travelled many scores, perhaps hundreds, of miles, and made pleasant and unpleasant aquaintances, including a lady, "the wife of a highly respectable Icelander," which lady appears to have "made a good thing of them" by selling them certain articles at more than the market-price on pretence of saving the travellers "the trouble of going to the shop;" they bathed in cold rivers and hot springs; they saw geysers, of which the world in general has heard before now; and once they lost their way and had to pass the night in a sort of out-house. This was the most notable adventure they met with, though everything else, or at any rate, a great deal else, that they did, or said, or saw, or felt, is related with much circumstance. There are some amusing passages, and some pretty pieces of writing; but the writer, on the whole, seems to have a low opinion of Iceland, and to have found very little to admire or enjoy there. The narrative bristles with the names of persons, Icelanders and others; and it does not appear to have occurred to the writer that, if the real names have been given, a deed of questionable taste may have been committed. Some people object to being "put into a book" at all; and they object still more, no doubt, when themselves or their countrymen or their country, or all these, are made fun of or unfavourably criticised. And English is not an altogether unread or unknown language in Iceland. The impression left upon the mind by the book is that Iceland may be a dreary place for English travellers to go to; but that an irruption of English travellers must be an awful nuisance to the poor Icelanders.

OLD LEADENHALL MARKET.

The partial demolition of the buildings, sheds, and stalls in this ancient place of business, with a view to the erection of a new and more commodious market-house, was commenced some weeks ago. A large space is already cleared of that portion, towards the north side, which was known as the Old Leather and Hide Market, and the Old Meat Market, but which has been occupied by a mixture of different provision trades. The Poultry Market, or so much of it as is comprised within one large covered space, to the south of the central alley entered from Gracechurch-street, will not be disturbed till after the first-mentioned part is rebuilt. One of the principal salesmen there has, nevertheless, already put up a board near his stalls bearing the inscription, "Last Year of Old Leadenhall Market, Established 1345, by Edward III." We find it recorded, however, that it was in 1479 that Simon Eyre erected a "granary," which he gave to the Corporation of the City of London, on the site of the ancient manor-house of Leadenhall; and he also built a chapel, adjacent to this granary or corn-market. The hall there was some time afterwards used as a place for keeping the weapons of military service belonging to the City Companies and other public stores. We are told that the scales and beams for weighing meal, wool, and various commodities brought for sale, were long to be seen there; and in the upper lofts of the building were painted the patterns of certain artistic devices for City pageants. This was the state of the edifice called Leadenhall, in the sixteenth century, as described by the Elizabethan Antiquary, John Stow; and it is mentioned in 1726, by Chamberlayne, as "a noble ancient building." But, a very few years later, the original structure was removed, and gave place to the low-roofed sheds and small houses, with a labyrinth, of intersecting passages, that extended over a large space between Gracechurch-street, Leadenhall-street, and Lime-street, having entrances from all three sides. The Green Yard, one part of this ground, had once been the garden of a stately mansion, belonging to Sir Hugh Neville in 1309, when this was the most aristocratic part of town. In the time of Charles II. we find the Spanish Ambassador visiting Leadenhall Market, and expressing to the King his wonder at the vast quantity of meat sold there. Newgate Market was then its only rival; but Clare Market, Hungerford Market, and Newport Market were soon afterwards established for the accommodation of the western parts of London. The slaughtering of cattle in this neighbourhood, as well as at Smithfield, was complained of as a great nuisance little more than thirty years ago. Our Illustrations of old Leadenhall Market will be recognised by everybody who has strolled through it, either as an intending customer for household use, or simply as a curious spectator. The scene in some of those narrow passages, with open shops at each end, under projecting eaves and pent-houses constructed of massive woodwork, might remind one of the descriptions of an Eastern Bazaar. Its picturesque aspect is enhanced by the working costume of the people attending these shops, the blouses, aprons, and caps, worn for convenience and cleanliness, as well as by the profuse display of animals and vegetables: of the former, both living and dead. All kinds of poultry, feathered game, hares and rabbits, carcases of deer, and some fish, with bacon and sausages; live cocks and hens, pheasants, peacocks, ducks and geese; lap-dogs and fancy terriers; canaries, larks, and other singing-birds are here offered for sale. There are many greengrocers' and fruiterers' stalls, besides those of numerous other trades, such as the cheesemonger's and butterman's, oddly mingled in the older part of the market, which is rapidly disappearing. In the remaining Poultry Market properly so called, this mixture of diverse merchandise will not be observed.

The *Boy's Newspaper*, an excellently arranged penny weekly paper, edited by Mr. Thomas Archer, made its first appearance on Wednesday. News and information—social, political, and sporting—and of all kinds in which boys take an interest, are attractively set forth; and the first number is highly creditable to the enterprising firm of Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, under whose auspices the periodical has been issued.

The Christmas Number of *The Quiver* for 1880 will be entitled "The Golden Mark."

"SALLET-HERBES."

That "a sallet, in hot weather, is not amiss to cool a man's stomach," we have the authority of the renowned Jack Cade, and the term, as we know, is an old one. Thus, we find, in "All's Well That Ends Well," that Lafen says, addressing the Countess, "'twas a good lady: we may pick a thousand sallets, ere we light on such another herb;" to which the Clown, replies, "Indeed, Sir, she was the sweet marjoram of the sallet, or rather the herb of grace; and we have the term elsewhere, in this allusion—"my sallet days, when I was green in judgment." Dryden, too, alludes to salads—"some coarse cold salad;" "happy old Coricyman's fruits and salads;" as does Ben Jonson, also, in his "Alchemist," where Sir Epicure Mawworm proposes, with his prospect of wealth, to give up salads—"I myself will have the beards of barbels served, instead of sallads." Like allusions by others might be readily cited. With country people—who believe in salads most "at spring and fall"—namely, April and September—the old term "sallet" is still in use, and an inclusive term it is, embracing weeds and herbs; as it does, indeed, elsewhere. Mrs. Scott Stevenson—in "Our Home in Cyprus"—says that Cyprus weeds make good salads, wild geranium serves for spinach, and that thistles, when cooked, are very like sea kale—that "cale" which, as asparagus, too, as is mentioned by Pliny, was salted down by the Romans for the long voyages they made. Their asparagus, though, was no doubt the wild sort, which, at Bath and Bristol, is still sold freely in the months of May and June.

With us, however, the general use of salads is a more modern custom, as Ray, in his "Tour of Europe"—the date of which was 1663—notes that the Italians used several herbs for salads which were not then thus used in England; and, speaking of vegetables, he instances "selleri"—though he was quite wrong there, as it was grown largely at Sandwich, in the reign of Elizabeth—and goes on to say that their endive excelled even the lettuce itself, which, amongst things most cooling, has so long held sway, as it did in the days of Horace. "*Nam lactuca innatat acri, post vinum stomacho,*" a property also belonging to parsley, as lovers of good wine know, and which Pliny recognised; as also, that it gave a good odour to the body. "*Apium; hoc arceri ebrietatem, bonumque corpori odorem conferri aiunt.*" Parsley was used for garlands, too, as we read in Virgil, "*Apium igitur inter coronarias herbas memorandum est;*" and in Horace, too, "*Est in horto, Phylli nectendis apium coronis.*" That salad-eating and the use of vegetables was in vogue with our Saxon ancestors, we may infer from the names given by them to two of the months—"sprout-cale" to February, and "diet and weed" month to June. Vegetables were, in fact, in those days a staple form of diet, as Izaac Walton knew, as we find by Piscator, who, after alluding to "those wiser countries that feed on herbs, salads, and fish," proposes to make a "brave breakfast, with a piece of powdered beef and a radish or two;" and in that form of diet beans had a place, nearly 2000 years ago, for we find Horace writing thus—"*O quando faba Pythagoræ cognata, simulque uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo?*" Bean-feasts are hence an ancient institution. The greatest bean-eaters were the Italians, as they still continue; but the Egyptians did not like them, for "they are sown in no part of Egypt," says Herodotus. "Neither will the inhabitants eat them, boiled or raw."

To return, however, to our special subject, some of the best salads grow wild, as the gipsies know. Thus, dock and dandelion, sorrel and land-cress, which are excellent when eaten between sliced buttered bread. But not only are the former—dock and dandelion—eaten by gipsies and by country people, but they are grown freely in Paris, in a succession of crops, for the Continental markets. We grew them, too, for Covent Garden in 1851, when, as was the case more recently during the siege of Paris, so many of the French were here. They are also grown, for the same purpose, at that "hothouse of France," that "Town of Palms," Hyères, As a salad the spring wood-sorrel, called "alleluya" in Spain and Italy, and which makes a fish-sauce in France, is, as is the summer field dock-sorrel, and the sheep's-sorrel, too, in common use in Lapland, where Linnæus says the natives make that and angelica their chief green food. Good salads are made of green leaves and shoots, and of common weeds as well. Thus in the young tops and leaves of the blackberry we have that salad which was so common at the tables of the Greeks, who mixed with their lettuce, as did the Romans, too, the leaves of the mallow and marigold, as the people do still, in Egypt, China, Syria, and Hindostan; and those leaves were commended by Horace, for their healthful properties, but with this proviso, that they were best "when boiled," like the leaves and shoots of the patience dock, which thus are used by the Manchester poor, and the leaves of the nettle, which are eaten by the Swedes, and the Irish, and by the English, too, as they were in the days of Pope—"His court with nettles and with cresses stor'd, with soups unbought, and sallads, blessed his board."

In France, nasturtium leaves and shoots are used in salads, as also whitloof and sweet basil, and the leaves of some kinds of the prince's feather, which in the East Indies they use as spinach; while on the Malabar coast, hibiscus leaves, called there "red sorrel," furnish a welcome salad. In our own hop counties, hop shoots are eaten, as the young shoots of the willow herbs are in Kamschatka, which, when boiled, are like asparagus, a flavour possessed by the tall sea holly, of which the Swedes, who eat the lesser celandine leaves, are fond; and by the stems of that kind of goosefoot we know as "the good King Harry," which, together with the leaves, are eaten in Lincolnshire, where it is grown as a salad. In the wild treacle mustard, the rough-leaved comfrey, and the golden saxifrage, we have three others; and the latter, under the name of "cresson de roche," furnishes a salad to the people in the Vosges. The leaves of Venus's comb formed at one time a salad for the Greeks; and the young green shoots of the bladder campion, blanched to correct their bitterness, are eaten in Zante; and in many of the islands in the Mediterranean they are still in common use. The leaves of the syringa, as also the burnet—to which Shakspeare alludes, "the freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover"—are used in salads, when cucumbers are scarce, and their flavour is wanted. Sea-beet leaves, chervil, and purslane, too, as also the succulent leaves of the common scurvy-grass, and wood-sage—which is eaten with bread and butter—and the leaves of the cardamine and swine's-cress leaves are all good salads, and in use with many people. Then there is the leaf of the lamb's-lettuce, monk's-salad, as the French call it, or corn-salad, as we term it—"corn-sallad is an herb," says Mortimer, in his "Husbandry," "whose top leaves are a sallet of themselves"—which was the old "white pot-herb" of our ancestors, that was in use in Elizabeth's time, as we know by Gerarde. On the Continent, where borage is a salad, the large, showy leaves of the Judas-tree are eaten, as are those of the Canadian species, by the settlers in the woods; and by the rustics in this country the young leaves of the sow-thistle are much enjoyed.

Such are a few of the things which serve our turn for salads; but the one that is most in use is the well-known watercress.

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Fees for lectures, &c., at the college, must be paid to the Registrar, and fees for hospital practice to the Senior House Surgeon, at the time of entry.
Further particulars with regard to examinations may be obtained from Dr. LUKE ARMSTRONG, 2B, Clayton-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or on all other matters connected with the College, from Mr. Henry E. Armstrong, 6, Wentworth-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MATRICULATION of the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, JANUARY, 1880.—A CLASS in all the subjects of this Examination will be held at GUY'S HOSPITAL, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 11. The Class is not confined to Students of the Hospital.—For particulars apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

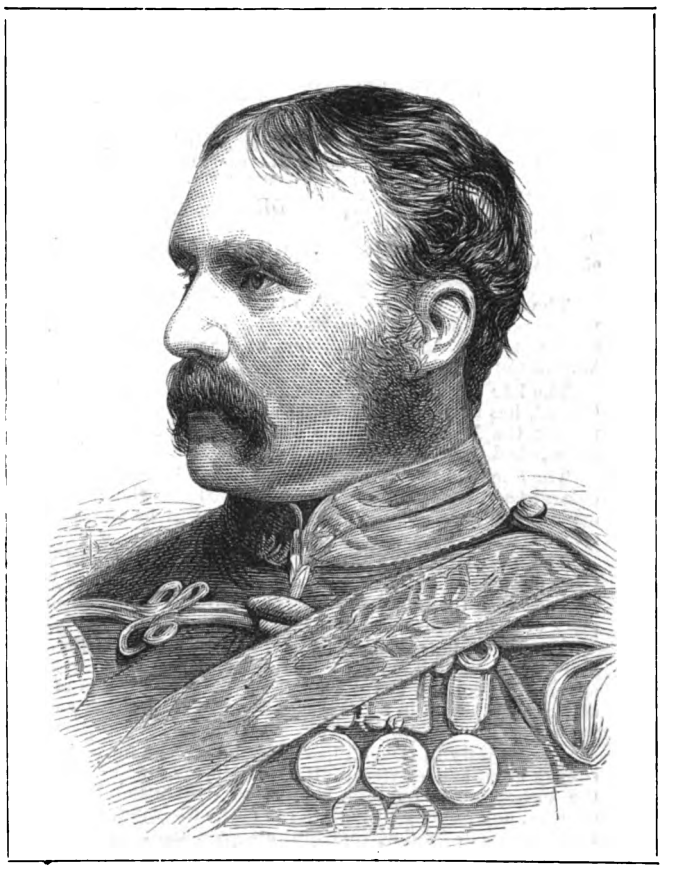
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THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. BROOKE.

The death of this distinguished officer, who was killed in the sortie of the garrison from Candahar on the 16th inst., has been mentioned in our news of the Afghan War. He obtained his first commission in June, 1854. He landed with the 48th Regiment in the Crimea on April 21, 1855. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal with clasp and Turkish medal. He also served throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, as aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Napier, and was present at the actions of Sinho and Tan-Khu, the assault of the Taku Forts (severely wounded), and the final advance on and surrender of Pekin. For this service he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, and received a medal with two clasps. He was Brigade Major in Bengal from April, 1863, to January, 1865; Assistant Adjutant-General to April, 1866; and again from 1872 to 1876; Deputy Adjutant-General in 1876 and 1877; and Adjutant-General at Bombay from November in that year. He obtained the brevet rank of Colonel in February, 1877. He was in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Candahar, having, at the second outbreak of the Afghan War, proceeded from Bombay, where he was Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Henry F. Brooke was forty-four years of age. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Brooke and Lady Arabella Brooke, of Ashbrooke, Brookeborough, in the county of Fermanagh. He is the first General Officer for twenty-two years past who has been killed in action. This was while he was endeavouring to carry off a wounded brother officer, under a heavy fire of the enemy. On July 22, when General Brooke was returning from the Argandab Valley up the Murcha Kotal, accompanied by Major Adam, with eight troopers of the Poona Horse he was fired upon by some men from behind the rocks. The General, Major Adam, and half the men dismounted, and, each taking a carbine, slowly ascended the pass, returning the fire of their assailants. They thus forced their way through the Kotal, driving the enemy up the hillside. A company of the 4th Rifles, in the meantime, arrived and relieved the General. Search was made, but the ruffians escaped. General Brooke was twice fired on by assassins in Candahar, but on each occasion escaped unhurt. It was by him, as we now learn from a letter which has reached England this week, that the fugitive remnant of General Burrows's brigade, when it approached Candahar after its defeat at Khushk-i-Nakhud, on July 27, was met at Kokoran, with a small force hastily collected from the garrison, and was protected and assisted to get into the citadel in safety. "Lucky it was he did so," says the letter referred to. "Half a mile from Candahar we had to begin our fighting, and without supports or communications fought our way to Kokoran, some nine miles. Awful were the sights we met on the way." The details of this memorable action, which may perhaps have saved Candahar as well as the lives of the defeated British troops, will probably be supplied by General Primrose's despatches, hereafter to be published. In the meantime, the value of General Brooke's services at Candahar, to the day of his death, must already be made apparent.

The portrait is from a photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

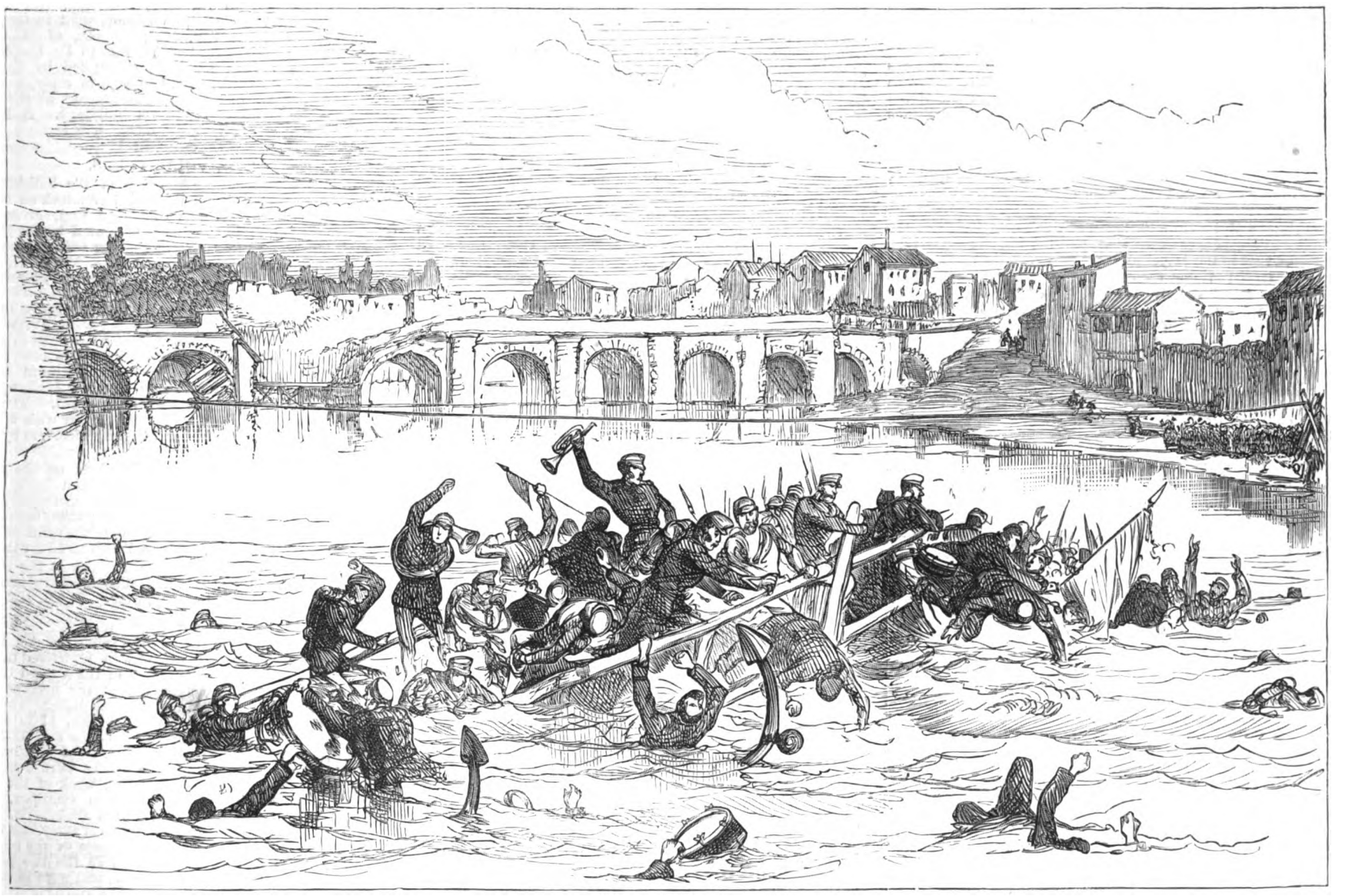


THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. BROOKE, KILLED IN A SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR, AUG. 16.

MILITARY PONTOON DISASTER IN SPAIN.

Our Illustration, in last week's paper, of the exercises of the Royal Engineers, at Runnymede, in the operation of constructing a pontoon bridge across the Thames, has made the non-military reader somewhat better acquainted with the use of such an apparatus. The melancholy subject of an Illustration now presented is the disaster that was also mentioned in our last as having taken place on the river Ebro, near Logrono, in Spain, where the upsetting of a pontoon raft cost more than a hundred soldiers' lives. The particulars at first reported were not quite exact. An official statement informs us that a battalion of infantry, numbering 275 officers and soldiers, had been ordered, in the programme of military manœuvres, to cross the river on a raft made of pontoons. The raft was being moved slowly towards the Navarre bank. The band continued playing, and the soldiers, mostly young lads of the last conscription, began to keep time with their feet, despite the warnings of their officers. The result was that very soon the raft began to roll ominously. The men became afraid, and when they saw the water splash over the sides and the bottom of the raft, they were not easy to control. The raft gave a lurch forwards and another aft; the soldiers rushed forwards and capsized it. The people on both banks witnessed this accident with intense anxiety. When the first moment of panic was over, they hastened to assist the men who were struggling for life in the deep and rapid stream. Barges were manned, and everything that the soldiers could hold on to was thrown into the river. Planks, rafters, casks served to save more than one life, and some civilians stripped and swam boldly to rescue the soldiers. Such among them as knew how to swim assisted their comrades, and the Colonel, badly hurt, was saved by a sapper and bandsman. Here and there, eight or ten men were just seen for a moment clinging to one another, and then they disappeared. Eleven officers and ninety-seven men were drowned, while the Colonel, twelve officers, and a hundred soldiers were saved. The bodies recovered were buried in separate tombs. The garrison of Logrono paid their late comrades military honours at the interment; and all the inhabitants and the local clergy attended the funeral. The Spanish Government has authorised a subscription for the victims. The King has given £400, and the Queen and Princess £700.

Yesterday week the New Savings Bank Act was promulgated. After Nov. 20 the rate of interest to trustees of savings banks is to be reduced to £3 per cent, and to depositors not to exceed £2 15s. From Nov. 1 next, when the new law comes into operation, any deposit with a trustee or Post-Office savings bank, or any part of a deposit, not being less than £10, may, on the request of the depositor, be invested by the savings bank authority into any Government stock.—On the same day was issued the new Act to empower the Postmaster-General to issue money orders, in the form prescribed in the schedule, for the purpose of the transmission of small sums, and the law is extended to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The new law has immediate operation, and the smallest sum to be received is one shilling, on which the poundage is "one halfpenny," and other amounts to 20s., when the poundage is to be twopence.



THE DISASTER IN SPAIN: UPSETTING OF A MILITARY PONTOON-RAFT ON THE EBRO, NEAR LOGRONO.

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THE COURT.

The last week has been one of complete repose for the Queen. Her Majesty, since the close of the Session being temporarily relieved from the more onerous state duties, has enjoyed the quiet pleasure of visiting during her daily drives many of the tenantry and dependents upon the Royal estates. The Queen has also paid visits to the Misses Farquharson at Invercauld and to Mrs. Campbell at the Manse; and Colonel J. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Miss Farquharson have dined with her Majesty. Mr. Walter Campbell has also dined with the Queen.

Earl Spencer left the castle last Saturday, having had an audience of her Majesty before leaving.

The Rev. Archibald Campbell performed Divine service at Balmoral on Sunday, which was attended by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold.

The Queen, with the Princess, has made frequent excursions, having driven to the Linn of Dee, the Derry Shiel, Loch Bulig, and various other picturesque places on Dee Side.

The Royal family circle has been augmented by the arrival of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the younger members of his family from Germany, who will make a long stay with her Majesty in the Highlands.

Prince Leopold was present at the Aboyne Highland gathering last week.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Bedford.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Earl of Aberdeen to the Lord Lieutenancy of Aberdeenshire.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Sandhurst, and Lord Thurlow have been appointed Lords in Waiting.

Lord Braye has been permitted by her Majesty to hang up the sword of his elder brother, the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, who was killed at Ulundi, in the Braye Chapel at St. George's, Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed their yachting season at the Isle of Wight yesterday week, when they crossed from Cowes to Portsmouth, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, in the Osborne, on board which, at the jetty, their Royal Highnesses entertained at luncheon Rear-Admiral Foley, Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard, Admiral Clanwilliam, Captain Lord Charles Scott, of the Bacchante, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Prince and Princess, with their family, left shortly after for town, travelling by the South Coast Railway to Victoria, Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager, being in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace directly after they arrived at Marlborough House; and the Prince called upon the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia at Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Prince and Princess took their sons to Drury Lane Theatre.

The Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Saturday, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons, went to the Gaiety Theatre.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and their family attended Divine service. Prince John of Glücksburg (uncle of the Princess) arrived in the afternoon. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, met his Royal Highness at the Charing-cross Station.

The Princess drove out with her sons on Monday morning, and in the afternoon accompanied them to the Westminster Aquarium, with Prince John of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons and daughters, went to the performance of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales took leave of the Princess and their sisters on Tuesday, and left Marlborough House, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, to join H.M.S. Bacchante (Captain Lord Charles Scott), which proceeds to Vigo, to await there the arrival of the detached squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. The Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went with his sons to Spithead, and proceeded in the Bacchante as far as Cowes, where, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Bacchante anchored for the night. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg returned to London in the evening.

The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, have gone to Abergeldie for a short stay previous to the departure of the Princess on a visit to her parents in Denmark.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge are on a visit to the Imperial Court at Berlin.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia returned to Claridge's Hotel shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday morning from Glasgow, where he had been especially to inspect the Czar's yacht Livadia in Elder's yard. The Grand Duke visited the Royal Exchange during his short stay. Saturday being the Emperor of Russia's fête day there was the customary Te Deum at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, which the Grand Duke attended; and afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cambridge, and dined with Prince Lobanoff at the Russian Embassy. On Sunday, Prince Louis of Battenberg visited his Imperial Highness at his hotel, and the Grand Duke dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Imperial Highness left town on Monday morning by the Continental mail from Victoria en route for Paris.

Musurus Pasha, who has represented Turkey for so many years at the Court of St. James's, has just received from the Sultan the Grand Order of the Osmanie in diamonds.

It is announced that a gentleman, advanced in years, who desires that seaside accommodation for convalescent poor patients should be greatly extended during his lifetime, has placed at the disposal of the Committee of Management of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution £6500, on condition that they at once establish a branch seaside home. The institution at present comprises a home at Walton-on-Thames for 300 adults of both sexes, and one on Kingston Hill for 150 children. Upwards of 3500 convalescent patients, many of whom have been under treatment at the different hospitals, are admitted every year free of payment. A suitable freehold site has been secured at Bexhill-on-Sea, near St. Leonards, and plans for a building capable of accommodating one hundred inmates have been prepared and approved by the board. The cost of the land, building, and furnishing complete is estimated at about £12,000. The committee of management have already entered into a contract for the erection of so much of the building as will receive fifty inmates, and they ask for funds to enable them to fit up and furnish that portion, and also to complete the rest of the building at once, thus carrying out the condition imposed by the generous donor.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arthy, William Robert Bridge, to be Chaplain of Henshaw's Blind Asylum and the Manchester Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Old Trafford.
Atherton, Robert Heys; Vicar of St. Matthew, Stepney.
Baker, Dr.; Prebendary of Ealdstreet in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Blackburne, S.; Rector of Beesby, Lincolnshire.
Brodrick, Francis Edward; Vicar of Farnley, Leeds.
Buckley, Joseph; Rector of Tormarton.
Egerton, Brooke de M., Vicar of Brackley; Surrogate.
Eyre, J. R.; Vicar of St. Michael-le-Hamlet, Liverpool.
Horne, Joseph White; Vicar of St. James-the-Apostle, Islington.
Johnstone, W. M.; Rector of St. Stephen's, Twickenham.
Kyte, J. W.; Vicar of Wood Ditton with Saxon Street.
Mason, F. W. R., Rector of Beesby; Vicar of Steep, Hampshire.
Moore, Daniel; Prebendary of Oxgate in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Northmore, Thomas Welby; Vicar of Weston, Otley.
Perkins, C. M.; Rector of Sopworth and Badminton.
Rees, E. J.; Senior Chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford.
Sotheby, W. E. H.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoxton.—*Guardian*:

[The notice of appointment of the Rev. C. B. Ratcliffe to the incumbency of Christ Church, Weymouth, is incorrect.]

The ancient parish church of Hordley, Ellesmere, Salop, was reopened on the 2nd inst., after restorations so extensive as almost to amount to rebuilding, under the direction of Mr. W. MacCarthy.

The late Miss Mary Windle, of Stanley Villa, St. Giles's, Oxford, has bequeathed £500 to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

The Sheffield parish church, which has been considerably enlarged and beautified at a cost of £20,000 (the whole of which amount has been obtained except £1500) will be reopened on Oct. 26, when the Archbishop of York will preach.

The Rev. H. C. White, who has been Curate of St. Paul's Cray church, Chiselhurst, for the last four years, has been presented by the congregation with a purse of sovereigns as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his ministrations.

The *Citizen* tells us that the monument of John Milton, in Cripplegate church, which since its erection in 1832, stood in an obscure corner, has during the recent restoration of the edifice been placed in a conspicuous position near the south-west door.

Her Majesty in Council has ratified a scheme for assigning sundry lands and estates in Herefordshire as endowment of the bishopric of Hereford, subject to certain liabilities and charges, and reserving the rights to coal, clay, sand, and other minerals. The total acreage thus assigned amounts to 3059.

Mr. Baring, of the London banking firm of that name, has undertaken to defray the entire cost of erecting a new parish church at Revelstoke, a village near the mouth of the river Yealm. His country seat is situate at Revelstoke. Mrs. Baring yesterday week laid the foundation-stone of the new church. Mr. J. Pier St. Aubyn, of London, is the architect.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the works for the extension of St. Andrew's Church, Buckland, Dover, was laid by Earl Granville, who referred to the great increase of church accommodation everywhere to meet the growing requirements of the population as showing that there was now more action, more energy, and more vitality in the Established Church than ever.

St. Andrew's Church, Maghull, was consecrated on the 8th inst. by the Bishop of Liverpool, and to it is attached the honour of being the first church consecrated in the new diocese.—Yesterday week the Bishop consecrated the church of St. John the Evangelist, Walton-on-the-Hill, which has been open by license for two years, the service being choral throughout.

The first interment under the new Act took place on Thursday week in the parish churchyard of Beckenham. The officiant was Mr. Samuel, Baptist minister at Penge. The service consisted of an extempore prayer, the reading of passages of Scripture, a brief address, and the singing of a hymn. Several clergymen and strangers were present. The service lasted half an hour, but no reference was made to the change in the law.

The opening of the Flower Sermon Window in the Church of St. Katherine Cree and St. James, Leadenhall-street, took place on Wednesday afternoon, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of Katherine Cree and St. James's, Aldgate. The first flower sermon was preached by the Rector in St. James's Church in 1858, and is now, since the union of the parishes, preached in this church every Whitsun Tuesday. The new stained-glass window at the east end of the church is placed there in commemoration of this flower service. The cost has been met by voluntary contributions.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Brooke Lambert, who succeeds the late Canon Miller as Vicar of Greenwich, read himself in at the parish church of St. Alphege, in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony consisted of the reading from the pulpit, in lieu of a sermon, of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion (the omission of which, he explained, would forfeit the benefice), delaring his assent to the same, and his intention to celebrate the sacrament according to the book of Common Prayer. In the afternoon at the same church he gave an address to a large body of children, and in the evening preached to a crowded congregation at St. Mary's, Greenwich.

Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury resumed his third quadrennial visitation of his diocese. His Grace urged that it was the duty of the clergy to endeavour to imbue the minds of the laity with a love of Apostolical Christianity. He thought the tendency of the age was towards a lax view of Christian doctrine, and the substitution of a new in place of the genuine Gospel. The Primate then referred to the Biblical view of the Resurrection, contrasting it with modern views, remarking that the Gospel with the supernatural elements eliminated ceased to be the Gospel. The existing prejudice against miracles, his Grace maintained, was unreasonable, and he contended that the whole of Christianity is built on the supernatural.

The gable cross has at last been placed upon the south transept of York Minster, and thus has completed the last work of the late Dean of York. The present Dean, Canon Fleming, Dr. Monk (the organist), and the clerk of the works ascended the scaffolding on Tuesday, and the Dean said a special office as the cross was lowered into its place. The south transept of the cathedral was eight years ago in a sadly dilapidated condition; but, thanks to the late Dean Duncombe's munificence, under the able treatment of Mr. Street, it has been completely restored, the walls underpinned, the Purbeck shafting repolished or replaced, the wooden groining of the roof repaired and cleaned from paint and whitewash, so as to show the ribs and boarding, and the bosses richly gilt.

The local arrangements for the forthcoming Church Congress at Leicester are complete. A hall has been erected close to the railway station spacious enough to contain the largest audience ever yet assembled on such an occasion, and specially adapted for the purposes of the meetings. The town of Leicester is preparing to give the congress a most hearty welcome. The Mayor, Mr. John Bennett, though a Nonconformist, is inviting the members to a conversazione to be held at the close of the proceedings. Offers of hospitality have come in from Churchmen and Nonconformists alike to an extent sufficient to provide for a considerable proportion of the expected visitors, and an abundant supply of lodgings has been secured by the committee in addition to the accommodation supplied in the ordinary way by the hotels of the neighbourhood.

At a recent meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops at Maynooth College an address to the Irish people on the education question was adopted. It reminded the people that nothing had been done to change the objectionable character of the Queen's Colleges. As to the Royal University, it was complained that in it there is no recognition of the rights of Catholics to aid in teaching of Catholic youth. The right to equality must be insisted on.

The fourteenth annual report of Cardinal Manning's Westminster Diocesan Education Fund shows that there has been during the past twelvemonth an increase of 1086 in the number of the children on the books of the poor schools of that faith in the metropolis and the adjoining districts. The increase in the average daily attendance of the children is given at about 1000, and the number of those examined on the day of inspection was 480 in excess over those examined in 1879. The number of schools examined during this year was 271, out of which 176 were parochial, five Poor-Law, and four industrial schools; one was a reformatory school, nine were orphanages, and forty-six were middle and upper-class schools. The parochial schools have improved both in numbers and in the average attendance, and the pupils of several of the middle-class schools gained good places in the examinations held lately at South Kensington. It is added, as a matter of congratulation by the Roman Catholic body, that their schools in England and Wales earned during last year grants from the public purse to the extent of £112,276, being an increase of £2780 over those of the preceding year. A table of the percentage of "passes" in reading, writing, and arithmetic, annexed to the report, shows that the Roman Catholic schools stood above the Church of England, Wesleyan, British, and Board schools, both in reading and in writing, though lowest but one in arithmetic. There are five religious orders of men and twenty-four of women engaged in the teaching of the poor within the limits of Cardinal Manning's "diocese."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The unusual occurrence of the holding of a Convocation in the vacation took place on the 8th inst. in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon two members of the International Law Society. The Vice-Chancellor presided, and the recipients of the degree, G. Rolin Jacquemlyns, the Belgian Minister of the Interior, and Professor G. Bluntschi, of Heidelberg, were presented by Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., Regius Professor of Civil Law.

The Ven. Canon Watkins, Archdeacon of Northumberland and Canon of Durham, has been appointed to the newly-established Professorship of Hebrew in the University of Durham, and Mr. W. E. Gabbett, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to a senior tutorship in the same University.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Butler, newly appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in St. Andrew's University, was formally installed in the chair last Saturday afternoon. The ceremony took place in the large hall of the University College. Principal Shairp presided, and administered the oath to the new Professor and invested him with the insignia of office.

A large gathering of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity took place at Woolhampton, Berks, last Monday, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Crookall, Vicar-General and Provost of Southwark, in recognition of his devoted services during the past twenty-five years, as president to St. Mary's College, Woolhampton. After service in the chapel, an adjournment to the College took place, when the Rev. Joseph Reeks, of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, read an address to Dr. Crookall, and handed him a cheque for £700, subscribed by old Woolhamptonians and friends. Dr. Crookall, in reply, announced his intention of devoting £500 of that amount as the nucleus of a fund for erecting new school buildings. A luncheon followed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-shooting meeting of the Salisbury Rifle Volunteers took place at the range at Laverstock on Thursday and Friday last week. The Challenge Cup, given by Sir Alexander Malet, and five guineas presented by the Mayor of Salisbury, were won by Sergeant Butcher with a score of 145, Captain Hodding taking the second prize. Mr. M. H. Marsh's piece of plate was taken by Private Millard. A £5 prize given by Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P., was won by Corporal Crick with 38 marks; and one of a similar amount, presented by Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, M.P., fell to Sergeant Wells for 70, Quartermaster-Sergeant Harris taking the second prize with a score of 64. The seven prizes given by the officers of the corps were won by the following—viz., Corporal Rumbold, Corporal Blake, Sergeant Newbery, Corporal Masters, Private Soper, Corporal Vick, and Private Hibberd. The special camp prize was carried off by Private Horder with a score of thirty-two, and the prizes for honorary members by Messrs. Purton and Tryhorn.

A rifle-match came off at Tottenham on the 8th inst. between teams advocating the prone and back positions respectively. Some of the best shots in the metropolis entered, firing seven rounds with the Martini-Henry at the usual Queen's first stage distances. The "back" were the winners, with an average per man of 82·93, compared with 80·58 for the prone.

A rifle tournament was held on Tuesday at the ranges of the South London Rifle Club, at Nunhead, among some of the best shots of Middlesex, the City, Surrey, Essex, and Kent.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that last week 5602 births and 4140 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 21 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 17 in Glasgow, and 35 in Dublin. In London 2463 births and 1391 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 35, while the deaths were 4 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 223 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 124 and 152 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 124 last week, and were 18 below the average; 68 were attributed to bronchitis, and 38 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Queen gave birth to a daughter on Saturday evening, and the latest bulletins report that mother and child are doing well. The event has caused great rejoicings in Madrid, and all the customary formalities were observed on the occasion. About 250 Spanish and foreign persons of rank were assembled in the ante-room adjoining the Royal bedchamber, and a few moments after the birth King Alfonso entered the room and carried the infant Princess about to let all see her.

The infant Princess was baptised on Tuesday, and received the names of Maria Mercedes Isabella. Queen Isabella acted as sponsor. All the Ministers, the principal Court and State functionaries, and the foreign Ambassadors were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Toledo.

The King and Queen have received telegrams of congratulation from all the European Governments, including a very kind message of hearty felicitation from Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

A Madrid telegram in the *Standard* says that the provincial elections have given a large majority to the Ministerial candidates all over Spain, but the Dynastic Liberals abstained from voting except at about fifty polls. The Democrats and Moderate Republicans were returned in towns like Valencia, Seville, Toledo, Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vittoria. In Madrid only 7200 electors out of 42,000 went to the poll, and and in the provinces abstentions were even more numerous.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday week at Valladolid to assassinate the Prefect of that town.

ITALY.

The military manœuvres in Tuscany ended on Sunday with a review on Campo di Marte, outside Florence, where two Army Corps defiled before the King, who was surrounded by a brilliant staff, comprising his brother, the Duke of Aosta; Lieutenant-General Bonelli, Minister of War; General Milon, Secretary-General to the War Department; and twenty-five foreign military attachés. The King's reception in Florence was most enthusiastic.

The foreign officers who officially assisted at these manœuvres intend to present King Humbert with a handsome album containing all their portraits, which have been taken specially for the occasion

HOLLAND.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue recently erected at the Hague in memory of Spinoza was performed on Tuesday in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. The Minister of the Interior represented the Prince of Orange, and amongst the foreign personages present was Herr Berthold Auerbach. M. van Vloten delivered an address eulogising the character and writings of the philosopher, whom he described as the promoter of civilisation and of the progress of humanity. The Cosmophile Club of Leipsic sent a wreath to place on the statue, which is the work of the sculptor Hexamer, and was much admired.

GERMANY.

The German military manœuvres began yesterday week by a parade of the 3rd Army Corps on the Tempelhoferfeld. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the other Princes of the Imperial family, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz attended the parade on horseback. The troops subsequently marched past the Emperor, the Duke of Connaught riding by the side of the Ziethen Hussars. Sir Garnet Wolseley and several English officers were in the Emperor's suite. All the foreign officers, diplomatists, and other guests, to the number of 360, were invited to dine with the Emperor at the Royal castle after the parade; and the day finished with a gala fête at the Opera.

The military manœuvres were continued on Saturday on the plain that lies south of Berlin, and at a distance of about ten miles from the capital. The manœuvres consisted of an attack on a skeleton enemy, consisting of some battalions to represent sixteen battalions of foot, twenty-four squadrons of horse, and twelve batteries. The weather was magnificent, and a large crowd of spectators on foot, in carriages, and in carts, had assembled to watch the operations.

A parade of the Corps of the Guard took place at Berlin on Monday in presence of the Emperor, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Rudolph of Austria, and the King and Queen of the Hellenes. The appearance of the troops, about 26,000 in number, as they marched past the Emperor, was the subject of general admiration, and the whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. A large number of foreign officers of high rank witnessed the review. As the Duke of Cambridge was driving to the parade one of his horses fell, and nearly turned the carriage over. However, the Duke sprang out in time, and no particular damage was done. In the afternoon the Emperor gave a banquet in the White Hall of the Royal castle, to which all the field officers of the Guard and all the foreign officers in Berlin were invited. Lord Odo Russell, Lord Dufferin (who had just arrived at Berlin), and Sir Garnet Wolseley were among the guests.

On Tuesday morning the manœuvres of the Corps of the Guard, south of Berlin, were witnessed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Austrian Crown Prince, the Prussian Princes, and all the princely guests present in Berlin, in company with the Emperor William.

Many distinguished persons have arrived at Berlin to witness the military manœuvres. The Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Hesse arrived at Berlin on Thursday week, and were received at the station by Lord Odo Russell and Colonel Methuen, military attaché, with several representatives of the Court and army. The Emperor William paid a visit to the Duke at half-past twelve, and his Royal Highness returned the visit at one o'clock, when he was received by the Emperor and the Empress at the palace. A banquet was given at the palace in the evening, to which the Crown Prince, the various princely personages who had arrived in Berlin, Lord Odo Russell, Count Moltke, and many superior officers received invitations. Sir Garnet Wolseley is lodged in the Kaiserhof with numerous other foreign officers.

Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived on Sunday, and was received at the station with great respect and attention by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince William, Prince Frederick Charles, and other illustrious persons. The Emperor gave a dinner in the evening in honour of the Prince. The King and Queen of Greece also arrived on Sunday, and went to the Hôtel du Nord, where apartments had previously been bespoken for them. Scarcely, however, had their Majesties taken possession when the hospitality of the Emperor was courteously but firmly pressed upon them, and they had no alternative but to remove to the Old Schloss. The Duke of Cambridge on Sunday attended Divine service in the English Church, and subsequently paid a long visit to Prince William at the palace of the Crown Prince.

The Berlin telegrams concur in stating that the reception of the Crown Prince Rudolph by the German Emperor was of a very cordial and demonstrative character, and the Prince's reception is said to have given great satisfaction at Vienna. On Sunday the Emperor created the Prince a Major-General of the German army, fastening on his epaulettes himself.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes have received visits from all the members of the German Imperial family, the Crown Prince of Austria, and other Royal and distinguished personages now staying in Berlin. In the afternoon their Majesties returned the visits, and also called upon the Prussian Ministers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Count Moltke.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the King of Denmark has arrived there, and that his Majesty is travelling in the strictest incognito.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The manœuvres of the Austrian army in Galicia ended on Friday, the 10th inst., when the Emperor, who had been present throughout, complimented all the branches of the service on their marching and their tactics. On his arrival in Lemberg on Saturday last the Emperor of Austria was presented by the Marshal of the province with the keys of the city and an address of homage. Subsequently the Emperor entered the town amid the pealing of bells, the firing of cannon, and other tokens of popular rejoicing.

On Monday the Emperor visited numerous institutions, among others the new Landtag building, the Ossolinsky Institution, and the Museum. His Majesty received a Jewish deputation, and visited the Protestant church and school, where a little girl addressed him in German. He next visited the forest school. In the Polish boys' school his Majesty visited the gymnastic room, and expressed the opinion that gymnastics should become obligatory in all schools. He visited the theatre, in which an historical Polish custom of a remarkable character was shown. It consisted of a representation by hussars in armour, to whose shoulders two silver eagle-wings were attached, the object of which was to frighten the enemy's horses.

The verbal understanding between Austria-Hungary and Germany which was arrived at last year is said to have been reduced to writing in the form of an offensive and defensive alliance. One clause is believed to promise support to the Austrian advance to Salonica, which would involve the absorption by the Empire of Servia. Great efforts have been made to secure the adhesion of Italy. This combination is directed against Russia and France.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has conferred upon Count Melikoff the Order of St. Andrew, the highest decoration bestowed.

Count Loris Melikoff left Livadia on Sunday last for St. Petersburg.

Last Saturday's Russian *Official Messenger* published a telegram from the Minister of the Interior, dated from Livadia, announcing that the Emperor had directed the Committee of Ministers to consider the best means of commencing without delay the construction of a portion of the projected Siberian railway.

The first iron bridge over the Volga, uniting the Orenburg line with the cis-Volga railway system, was opened for traffic last Saturday.

Next year, according to statements of the St. Petersburg press, strong fortifications are to be constructed round Wyborg, Finland.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has dismissed Kadri Pasha from the Premiership, and appointed Said Pasha as his successor. In the Imperial Hatt announcing these decisions his Majesty states that, in view of the gravity of the present state of affairs and the urgency of the measures to be taken, he has considered a change of Ministry to be necessary. From Said Pasha he expects a satisfactory solution of pending questions. Assim Pasha is appointed Minister for Foreign affairs, but several of the Ministers retain their present posts.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Ambassadors, recognising the goodwill of the Porte and the difficulties which it has to encounter in the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, have ordered the Naval Demonstration to be postponed for a few days. Riza Pasha has explained to the notables of Dulcigno the necessity for the surrender, and stated that the Sultan would reimburse them from his own personal revenue the cost of the fortifications which they had erected.

We learn from Ragusa that 6000 Montenegrins, with eight cannons, are on their way to Dulcigno, resolved to fight if they meet with any resistance; and from independent sources the grave intelligence comes to hand that the Albanian League has determined to resist the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro by force of arms.

GREECE.

From Athens it is reported that on the 8th inst. there were already 42,000 men of the active army under arms. Orders have been given for winter uniforms for 24,000 troops.

AMERICA.

President Hayes arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, the 9th inst. Governor Perkins met him at Colfax, welcoming him to California. He had receptions at Sacramento, Benicia, and Oakland, and arrived at San Francisco in the afternoon. Enormous crowds received him, and a long procession escorted him to the Palace Hotel along a route gaily decorated with evergreens and flags. In the evening he was serenaded. He will remain for one month on the Pacific coast, returning east by a southern route through Arizona.

The full returns of the Vermont election (the *Times* correspondent says) show that the Republican majority was 27,354. This majority inspirits the Republicans, who now anticipate a decisive victory in Maine next week.

At the Maine election on Monday Harris Plaisted, a Fusionist, supported by combined Democrats and Greenbackers, was elected Governor by a majority of about 2000 over Davis, Republican, the present Governor of Maine.

CANADA.

Advices from New York state that the total revenue of the Canadian Government for the year ending June 30 was 24,768,585 dols. The expenditure of the year exceeded this sum by 393,127 dols.

Destructive fires, causing the loss of several lives, have occurred in the fir plantations near Upton. One hundred families are stated to have been rendered destitute by these fires.

At all the Roman Catholic churches in Quebec on Sunday a pastoral letter from the Catholic Archbishop was read, deploring the continued emigration from the province of Quebec to the United States, and appealing to the patriotism of the people to check the movement.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Mounted Rifles have entered Basutoland, and encamped at Maseru.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The Premier and Mr. Orpen, travelling without an escort, have interviewed the chiefs, and there is fair hope of a peaceful settlement, except in the case of Masupha. Several who were concerned in the rebellion have expressed their penitence, and have been informed that they must pay a fine for their offence. The colonial force has moved forward. Colonel Bayly's wing of the Cape Mounted Riflemen are at Maseru; Carrington's have gone to Mafeting. The Premier, after meeting Sir George Colley, returned to Maseru on the 12th inst.

Several farewell addresses have been presented to Sir Bartle Frere. A telegram through Reuter's agency, sent from Cape Town on Monday, states that the departure of the Union Company's steamer Pretoria, in which his Excellency and family return to England, had been postponed to Wednesday, in consequence of the indisposition of Lady Frere.

AUSTRALIA.

Great excitement has been caused in Australia by the discovery of the Temora gold-field, near Sydney. The rush of people into the township, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says, increases daily, men arriving even from Victoria. The great drawback to the development of the field is want of water for puddling purposes. Gold is being struck very freely. Pegging out and sinking are rapidly going on, and bark huts and tents are springing up everywhere along the road. The *Herald* adds—"Unless plenty of water can be stored, a good many miners will be starved out before a month is over, for at present it is principally the money they brought with them that supports them. No one should come here who cannot wait a while, for unless he gets a claim rich enough to allow him to pay for the carting of water from a long distance he cannot get his wash-dirt puddled."

The Melbourne International Exhibition is to be opened on Oct. 1. At a meeting of the commissioners, sixty-seven being present, on July 21, the executive presented a report, which was adopted. It stated:—"The ceremonial committee have reported that out of twenty-seven musical compositions received for the inaugural cantata, that of M. Léon Caron, of Melbourne, was found to be the most meritorious, and well deserving the premium of 100 guineas offered by the commissioners. The recommendation of the ceremonial committee has been adopted by the executive, and M. Caron has been intrusted with the necessary arrangements for the performance of the cantata. Instead of conferring the exclusive privilege of taking photographs within the exhibition on one artist, the executive have adopted a recommendation of the Fine Arts Committee that licenses of £25 each should be issued to approved photographers desirous of taking views."

Among the items of Australian news, weather of unusual severity is reported, and especially in New South Wales. Heavy snow had fallen on July 20 in the Braidwood district, lying at least two feet deep on the roads, and causing great destruction to flocks. In the Cooma district one squatter lost 500 sheep. In South Australia the cold is reported to be intense, and the fall of snow on the Flinder range the heaviest experienced for the last twenty years.

The King of the Belgians went from Ostend last week to visit the Fine Arts Exhibition at Bruges.

Prince Alexander Lubomirski, a Galician nobleman who resides in Paris, has given two million francs to be expended in works of public advantage to the people of Galicia.

The longest bridge in the world has been completed. It has been constructed upon the Volga, near Syrzane, in Russia, and will form part in the Orenburg Railroad. In length it is more than 4176 feet, or nearly three times as long as the bridge across the Menai Straits. It is 126 feet above the level of the water. There are in the bridge thirteen spans, which are of such enormous size that an edifice like the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg could be placed between any two of them.

At Bradford, Pennsylvania, on the 28th ult., a tank containing 25,000 barrels of oil, was struck by lightning, and ignited, causing an alarming conflagration. Fears were entertained as to twenty other tanks in close promixity, and trenches were being dug around the burning liquid. The flames lighted up the whole valley, which contained about 1,800,000 barrels of oil. Latest advices report that the efforts to keep the fire from the adjacent tanks had been successful, but that 26,000 barrels of oil, as well as other property, had been destroyed.

LOUIS KOSSUTH AND CHARLES GILPIN.

In a notice of M. Kossuth's "Memories of My Exile," which recently appeared in our columns, strong doubts were expressed as to the truth of the author's statement that the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of State, at the request of Mr. Charles Gilpin, furnished M. Kossuth with letters, written by themselves, which he was to show, with their consent, to the Emperor Napoleon, pledging her Majesty's Government to a friendly neutrality in case the war should extend to Hungary. Our critic's scepticism on this point is strongly corroborated by Mr. Capper, a nephew of Mr. Gilpin, in a letter to us, which, from the importance of the matter at issue, we give in full:—

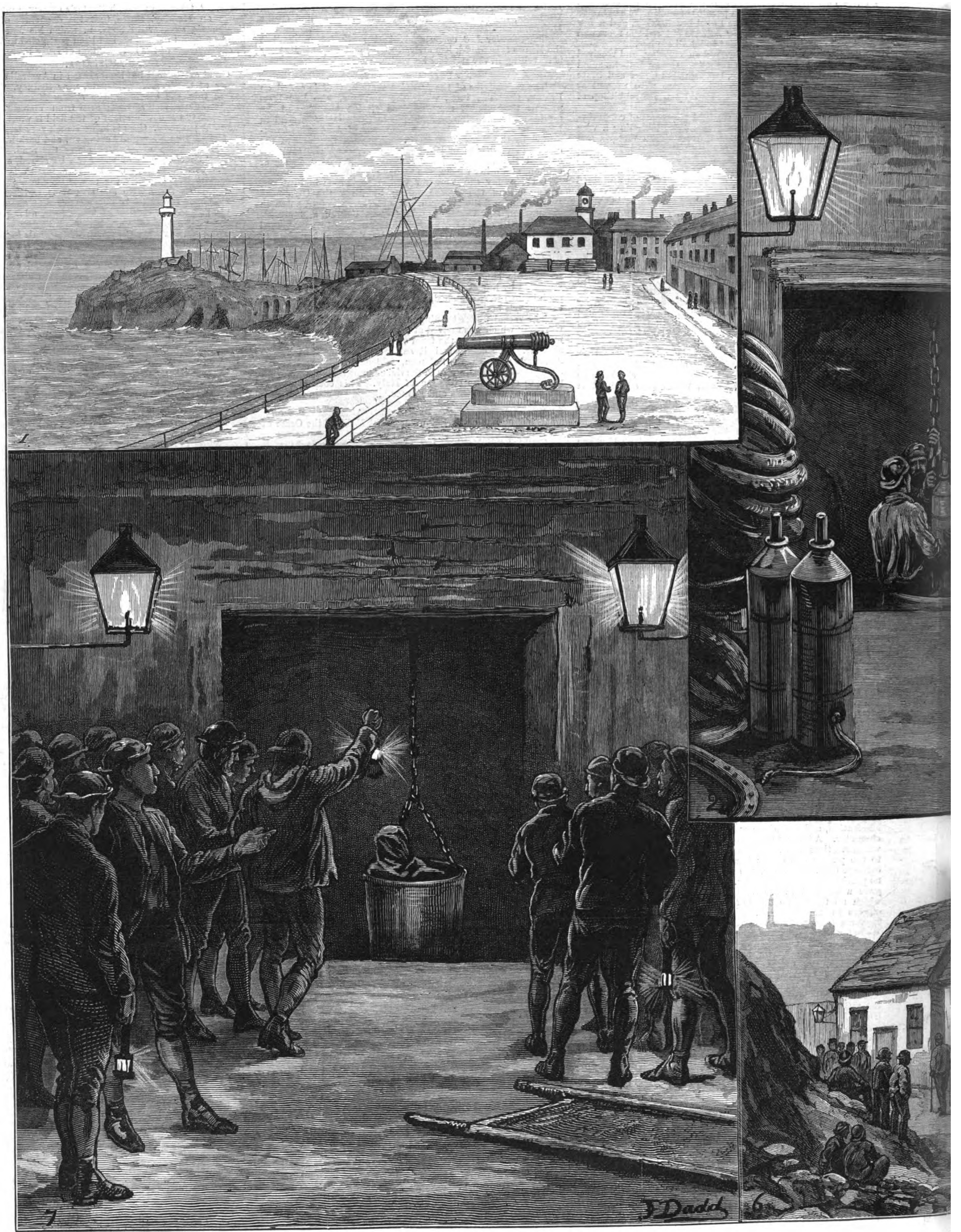
Kinhaus, Seewis, Prattigau, Switzerland, Sept. 6, 1880.

Sir,—I have just seen the remarks in your impression of Aug. 21 anent the relations between Kossuth and my late uncle, Charles Gilpin. I have no access to Mr. Gilpin's papers, and I would at once premise that the untarnished character of the great Hungarian, and his well-known scrupulous truthfulness, an estimate of his character which, to my mind at any rate, is strengthened by the love and affection which my uncle bore to him for a quarter of a century, absolutely forbid the notion of any wilful untruthfulness in the passage of his memoirs relating to the alleged communication between the heads of the Liberal party and the Emperor Napoleon at the time of the Italian war.

While, however, absolutely exonerating Kossuth from the possibility of anything approaching wilful deception, there are two circumstances which were deeply impressed upon my mind at the time, which appear to me to militate against the notion that my uncle, great as was his admiration for Kossuth, would have allowed himself to act the part of intermediary, in what would practically have been an intrigue for committing England to a hostile position towards Austria, in favour of Hungarian independence. I remember well Mr. Gilpin telling me at the time that, being accidentally at the South-Eastern terminus, London Bridge, one morning, in the summer of 1859, he saw a familiar form in the corner of a first-class carriage, but as the hat was drawn down over the gentleman's eyes he could not at first recognise him. "Hallo, Kossuth, is that you!" "Hush!" replied Kossuth, "don't mention my name;" and then he told my uncle that he was off on a confidential mission to the Emperor Napoleon to arrange for a rising in Hungary. This is wholly inconsistent with the idea that he was a party to the negotiations. About May of the same year died my great uncle and Mr. Gilpin's uncle, Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham. The Liberal party in the city of London were alarmed at the pronounced Austrian proclivities of the late Lord Derby's Government, and called a meeting to protest against our being involved in hostilities in favour of Austria. This meeting chanced to be summoned for the evening of the day of Mr. Sturge's funeral, and Mr. Gilpin left Birmingham early in the afternoon on purpose to attend it. Before his arrival, the meeting was disposed to accept a resolution, which, if acted upon, would have committed the country to an active alliance with France and Italy. Mr. Gilpin succeeded in carrying an amendment in favour of absolute neutrality, and those present averred that seldom was an immense public meeting so completely brought round by a single speech. In the course of it, Mr. Gilpin used, with thrilling effect, the circumstance that he came straight from the grave-side of that great apostle of peace, Joseph Sturge. If Kossuth can produce the letters, he will prove his position; if not, I think these fugitive recollections of mine sufficient to make most readers think that some confusion in the mind of the aged exile has caused him to make a serious mistake in the record of what took place twenty-two years ago. SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER.

The last stage of the long inquiry into the charge against a Wimbledon marker was reached on Thursday, when the Court found the prisoner "Not Guilty." His sword and sash were handed to him, and he was directed to return to his duties at once.

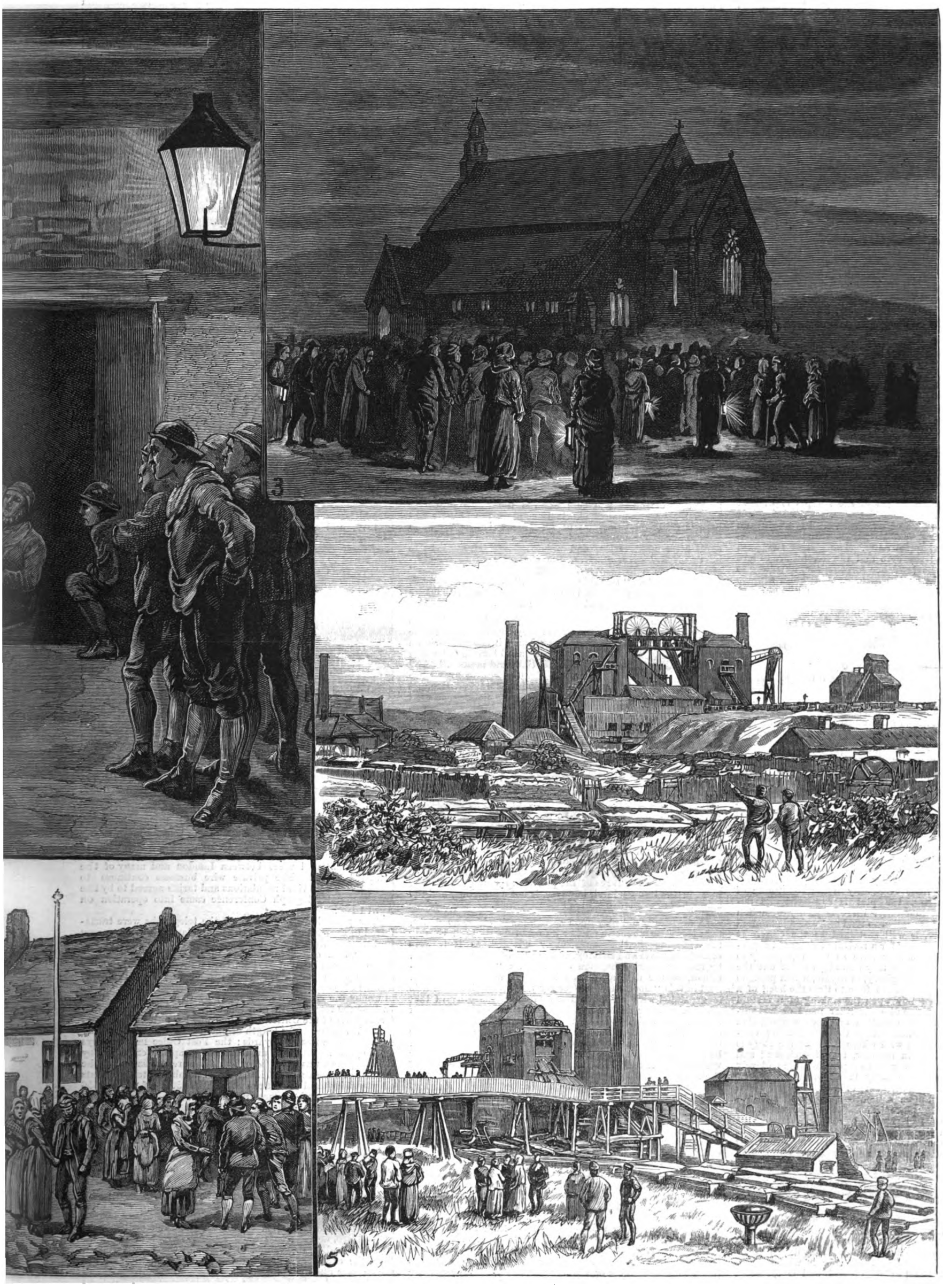
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1. General View of Seaham and the Harbour. 2. Putting out the fire in No. 3 Pit. 3. Women and old men going to the special service in the miners' chapel at night. 4. No. 1 and

THE COLLIERY DISASTER AT SEAHA

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Shafts, Seaham Colliery. 5. No. 3 Shaft, Seaham Colliery. 6. Miners and their wives waiting outside the dead-house to identify bodies. 7. Bringing up the first body.

NEAR SUNDERLAND.—SEE PAGE 295.

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NOVELS.

Sensations similar to those of a sea-sick voyager are not unlikely to be experienced by many a reader of *White Wings*, by William Black (Macmillan and Co.); so far, at any rate, as bewilderment, dizziness, and complete self-abandonment are concerned. Throughout the three volumes there are a rush and a whirl, a staggering to and fro of persons and things, a confusion of scenes and sounds, a tumultuous, irresistible flow of narrative, description, dialogue, philological discussion, love-making, humorous anecdote, poetical quotation, and more or less comic or sentimental song, accompanied or unaccompanied by the printed score. The effect produced gives an excellent idea of the state of mind and body to which a passenger might be reduced at sea, when the waves were rolling mountains high, when it was impossible to distinguish water from land, or to separate sky from ocean, when all around was hurly-burly, and when the voices of men and women were heard as noises in a swound. And as the novel is termed "a yachting romance," and as the yacht on which the romance is supposed to have been worked out made some bold cruises and saw a good deal of weather, the remarkable billowiness of the style, combined with a considerable amount of tacking and veering, and occasional windiness, discursiveness, and haziness, may be regarded as eminently appropriate. The author presents us with a sea-piece, healthy, vigorous, and refreshing, Turneresquely handled, though, perhaps, a little more than was desirable in the master's latest and least perspicuous manner; and, whilst showing us his picture and explaining the various portions of it, he tells us a pleasant little love-tale, in which figure the personages whose portraits he has introduced into his picture. It is a very little tale, a very slight romance, but agreeable withal; even if it be objected that the representatives of the gentler sex are of a very common, milliner-like sort, and that the heroine throws her handkerchief to the hero in the outrageously plain fashion of "kiss-in-the-ring," whilst the "queen" and her friends show scarcely so much of delicacy, refinement, and reticence as is generally believed to be usual in dealing with affairs of the heart and matrimonial matters. The hero is a young doctor, of extraordinary mental, moral, and physical gifts, though he has no claim to be considered handsome: he excels in most things, and he is especially great upon the subjects of bandaging ankles and steering yachts. It may be observed, by-the-way, that the heroine had sprained her ankle and was fond of steering. The whole of the romance, then, lies between these two; and the only incident of importance is the heroine's loss, during the cruise, of her small fortune, a loss which a Scottish laird, who is on board the yacht and has taken a great fancy to her, makes up to her out of his own pocket. It is upwards of three thousand pounds that he presents to her; and she accepts it without much ado. If any reader should consider such behaviour incredible either on the part of a Scottish laird or an English lady, the author would probably reply, and with reason, that more incredible things happen daily. The gist of the story, at any rate, lies herein: the hero and the heroine are in love from the first; when she loses her fortune, she, unwilling to hamper his prospects, as he is a poor man, assumes a noble pretence of indifference towards him and drives him away at the risk of breaking her heart; and, when the Scottish laird, having tried in vain to recommend his own nephew to her favour, comes to the rescue, her flown bird has to be wheedled back to the yacht and to her side. This is accomplished by the agency of sympathetic and sharp-sighted but somewhat meddlesome friends; and the romance is over. Some readers, if not most, will think little of the romance, in which, however, the laird and his nephew are made to provide good sport, and something more touching than sport; but all readers will admire the many passages in which the sights to be seen on land and sea, in calm and storm, during a cruise in the waters of the Western Highlands, are described by one who has eyes to see, ears to hear, a poet's sensibility, and language wherewith to interpret his impressions.

Command of literary graces, the subtle charm of style, the art of attractive composition, though they may amply atone for the deficiencies of a novelist, are by no means necessary to render an otherwise good story readable, as the three volumes entitled *Pious Frauds*, by Albany de Fonblanque (Richard Bentley and Son), may be cited to testify. In none of the three volumes, perhaps, could a single passage be selected as a specimen of masterly, or even noticeably elegant, writing; but the language and the arrangement are quite good enough for the purpose, which is evidently neither more nor less than to tell an interesting and ingenious, rather than an instructive or any other story. This purpose is fairly attained; there is no little originality in the conception of more than one character, the plot is contrived and developed with sufficient ingenuity, there is plenty of action and incident, and the inclination to read on, which is aroused in the very first chapter, is well sustained to the close. It may be a little late in the day for a revival of those old superstitions which once upon a time gave so much piquancy to works of fiction; novel-readers may nowadays shoot out the lip of scorn at sight of the prophecy, in rhyme, which predicts that the death of him who is from time to time the head of a certain noble house will follow upon the sinking of a certain stone or upon the occurrence of some other more or less singular event; but such a superstition and such a prediction are turned to pretty good account in the novel under consideration. The personages with whose fortunes the story is chiefly concerned are four in number, two of each sex; and they are introduced in the very first chapter, where two lovely girls, who appear to be not exactly ladies, meet two young fellows, who are certainly gentlemen in the world's acceptation of the term, for a sail upon a nameless river and a tea at a highly "respectable place" on the riverside. It is natural, at once, to feel alarmed lest something very wrong should be in the wind; but there is nothing of the kind. There is a wholesome atmosphere throughout the tale. It is true that a sweet, noble young gentlewoman accidentally falls into a marriage-trap and comes out very much hurt, having discovered that her supposed marriage was no marriage; but, if she may be open to a charge of haste in the matter of the supposed marriage, nothing can possibly have exceeded the propriety of her conduct either generally or on her discovery of her dreadful mistake. Indeed, this young gentlewoman and her fair cousin, the two lovely girls encountered in the first chapter, are creatures whose characters it does one good to study as they are gradually developed by the novelist. The only question that arises is whether that one of the twain who at first exhibits herself and is exhibited by the novelist as an artful, scheming, heartless hussy, could, with a due regard for psychological laws, ever have emerged from her moral chrysalis in the splendid, angelic form she subsequently displays. Certainly she had felt the magic touch of true love, and love can-work wonders. Besides, she had always proved by her behaviour towards her fair cousin that there was a heart concealed somewhere about her, a spark of goodness which required only the blast of favourable circumstances to kindle it into flame. Let us grant, than, that she is true to the life, and a worthy pendant to the picture of her apparently more discreet, but really rasher, cousin. As for Norman Drummond, the clever barrister, the calculating scoundrel, let him be anathema: it could only have been from a desire to be sternly regardful of reality that the author became reconciled to the idea of recording that such a villain "prospered," actually "visited Duchesses," and ultimately married an Earl's daughter, who was or had been in everything but law his wife, leaving her to read the news of his marriage and shudder. One cannot help thinking that the novel would have ended more satisfactorily if it had pleased the author to remove the sweet woman who unfortunately contracted a Scotch marriage on the English side of the border to a better world.

Excellent sentiments, sound morality, Christian principles, liberal doctrines, careful study of womankind, a wide acquaintance with various branches of literature, an eye for the picturesque, and a hand for the description of it, are among the most prominent characteristics of *Oliver Constable*, by Sarah Tytler (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a novel, in three volumes, from which unhealthy excitement is most carefully excluded. Indeed, it might be truthfully asserted that the story is free from every kind of excitement. Deeds of derring-do are unusually conspicuous by absence; there is scarcely an instance of heroic action in its physical form beyond a single kick on the shins administered to a muscular Christian by a drunken journeyman-baker. And that word recalls the main purpose of the story, which is to show what befell a young man, Oliver Constable by name, who, having received his education and taken high honours at the University of Oxford, determined to throw away his chances of becoming as much of a gentleman as he could have become by embracing some one of the vocations for which his scholastic training had qualified him, and to carry on his father's and grandfather's business as a "miller and baker." And certainly the description given of the old mill and mill-house, fronting the water, will justify him in the eyes of many a reader. His sister, however, the only other child of his lately deceased father, is disgusted at his choice, and unsuccessfully attempts to shake his resolution; for she has lady-like instincts, and aspires to gentility. In this girl and her fate the main interest of the novel undoubtedly centres; and when she, whose personal appearance has been so minutely delineated, whose nature and thoughts have been so elaborately and sympathetically analysed, whose arguments have been so amusingly set forth, whose drifting into love has been so delicately indicated, whose trials after marriage have been so graphically sketched, and whose premature death has been so touchingly described, is removed from the pages, there is small temptation to read any further. Henceforth it is hardly to be expected that the majority of readers will care what is the result of Oliver Constable's magnanimous efforts to conduct the miller's and baker's trade on principles of scrupulous honesty, and to impose pure flour and fair weight upon a public which rather seeks after adulteration, and which, proverbially, "likes to be deceived." Nevertheless, the character of Oliver Constable, a man a little after the fashion of the "prodigious" old Scotchman, "Dominie Sampson," is well conceived, though the development of it is not accomplished without an excess of uninteresting and wearisome detail.

Dentists may find encouragement without dipping far into *Winged Words*, by Henry Spicer (Tinsley Brothers), for at the second page of the first out of two volumes it is written that a dentist had so "splendid a practice" as to leave behind him at his death "a hundred and twenty thousand pounds." And it cannot have been the celebrated Mr. Cartwright, for we are distinctly informed that the dentist's name was Morfew. He must have been no ordinary man, for he proposed to and was accepted by a lady who had just bitten his hand frightfully as he was drawing one of her teeth, and who had apparently never given him any other encouragement. This lady is the heroine of the first among a collection of short stories with which the two volumes are filled; and the way in which she is represented to have fastened her teeth in her dentist's hand is all of a piece with her general character. A more detestable old woman was never conceived by story-teller; she is too unreasonably spiteful for a step-mother even, and yet she was a mother and a grandmother. The historiette relating to her and her grandchildren and her man of business is told with considerable humour; and, indeed, a vein of fun and humour, degenerating occasionally into the mere comic man's affected drollery, runs through many of the stories. Some of them, on the contrary, are coloured tragic; others, supernatural, with ghostly apparitions, vouched for by credible witnesses. Two or three of the pieces are very good reading indeed; the literary level, however, is not a high one, and the amount of constructive skill is inconsiderable.

A dreadfully old play upon words, much older, no doubt, than the song about the joker who had "only been ringing the convent-belle," is audaciously adopted, as if it were something novel and striking, in the title of *Belles and Ringers*, by Hawley Smart (Chapman and Hall), a "novelette" contained, as the diminutive would suggest, in a single volume. And in this "novelette" the merry jest involved in the title is expanded with an ingenuous complacency worthy of that great discoverer little Jack Horner. "Miss Blanche is, of course, the belle, you the ringer, and Mr. Beauchamp the clapper," says one of the characters, with the air of a facetious Columbus. "You" is Lady Mary, mother of Miss Blanche, be it understood. After this explanation an intelligent reader will, no doubt, conclude, not without reason, that the drift of the story is to show with what success or failure Lady Mary schemed to marry Miss Blanche to Mr. Beauchamp. And to justify the use of the plural number in the title there is another lady who is engaged in similar business to that which occupies what a flatterer might be pleased to call the mind of Lady Mary, so that the two match-makers carry on a sort of rivalry. The author is not one of your profound students and analysers of human nature, revealing unsuspected but, when they have once been revealed, instantaneously acknowledged attributes and impulses, with all their consequences; but he tells a lively, agreeable story in a sprightly, dashing manner; and he introduces his readers into the best and most aristocratic society, so far as titles and position, which a novelist can bestow at will, are concerned. The personages hold such views and employ such language, and conduct themselves in such wise as would be expected of a certain class of military gentlemen and philomilitary ladies and their connections: they make not a single remark for which a single reader is likely to be the better or the wiser or very much the merrier or happier; but they talk in a strain of rather common, perhaps, though somewhat piquant worldliness. The chief incidents, besides love and marriage, are a foot-race, a horse-race, a gallop across country, with a harmless fall, charade acting, a game of polo, and a water party—incidents full of life, gaiety, movement, and colour such as made up the round of idle people's existence, and such as working people, though they may have but little personal participation in them, can enjoy, as it were, by proxy through the mere exercise of their reading faculties.

POST-OFFICE WORK.

The twenty-sixth annual report on the Post-Office, being that for the financial year ended March 13, was presented to Parliament last week.

The number of post-offices open in the United Kingdom on March 31, 1880, was 912 head and 13,000 sub-offices, being an increase of 331 offices since last year; 661 new letter-boxes in streets, roads, &c., have been established during the year, and the total number of receptacles of letters of all kinds is 26,753, of which number 1-13th are in London. The new building for the Savings Bank Department has been completed and occupied. New and large branch offices have been opened in Queen Victoria-street and Fleet-street, and arrangements are in progress for enlarging and improving several of the branch offices in London.

Arrangements have been made with the Isle of Man Steam-Packet Company for a daily mail (Sundays excepted) to the Isle of Man throughout the year, instead of during the summer only, as formerly was the case, and one or two of the smaller Orkney and Shetland Islands have now had granted to them the novel privilege of a post. A service, unique of its kind, has been established at the Clyde, on a steamer plying between Greenock and Ardrishaig, in which all the ordinary work of a post-office, even to the transmission of telegrams, is performed. At Liverpool the foreign plan of affixing to pillar and wall letter-boxes indicators, showing the public when the box was last cleared, has been introduced, and will shortly also be tried in Edinburgh. On March 1 last the late fee charged for posting inland and ordinary letters after the time of closing the boxes for the dispatch of a mail was reduced to a uniform rate of a halfpenny.

The number of inland letters dealt with in the year was 1,137,997,500, showing an increase of 2·8 per cent on the previous year; the number of post cards was 114,458,400, showing an increase of 2·7 per cent; the number of book packets and circulars was 213,903,000, or an increase of 8·6 per cent, and of newspapers 130,518,400, or an increase of 0·3 per cent. Taking the correspondence of all kinds, the number was 1,586,937,000, showing an average of 46 per head of the population, and an increase of 3·3 per cent over the previous year. The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom during the year was 8,739,191, being an increase of 21·3 per cent, and more than double the number dealt with in 1877, before the reduction of the registration fee. No fewer than 5,762,853 registered letters passed through the chief office, and 47,000 parcels of Christmas presents were dealt with in that office as compared with 30,000 in 1878.

No less than 1417 letters containing coin and articles of value were observed which had been posted without registration, a practice which, as Mr. Fawcett points out, throws great temptation in the way of Post-Office servants. One of such letters, which contained £200 in bank-notes, was stolen in 1877, and eventually the theft was brought home to a letter-carrier, who was convicted, and £175 of the money recovered. Exclusive of postage-stamps found loose to the number of 72,000, no less than 27,224 articles of various kinds escaped from their covers, and were sent to the Returned Letter Office, this number being about half as large again as in the previous year.

The total number of returned letters was 5,345,678; of book packets, 3,541,103; of post-cards, 496,446; and of newspapers, 374,741. Of these 4,570,743 were returned to the writers, and 78,291 reissued to corrected addresses. In 526,469 cases the writers had given no address to admit of the letters being returned to them; 21,621 letters were posted without any address, among which were 1141 containing cash and bank-notes to the amount of £433, and cheques, bills, &c., for £4251; 4500 letters and packets were stopped on account of the objectionable nature of their contents, such as frogs, lizards, insects, &c., and in one instance a marlinspike.

In the telegraphic department, the number of messages received during the first six months of the year was less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but a marked increase then showed itself, and, being more than maintained, brought up the number of messages at the close of the year to 26,547,137, as against 24,459,775 in the previous year, being an increase of 2,087,362. About 313,500,000 words of news were delivered to newspapers, clubs, &c.; seventy-one new offices were opened for telegraph business, the total number of postal telegraph offices in the United Kingdom being 3924, in addition to 1407 railway stations. Various improvements have been effected, notably in the Wheatstone receiving apparatus, and it is proposed to provide additional wires between London and many of the principal towns. The private wire business continues to increase. The revised regulations and tariffs agreed to by the International Telegraph Conference came into operation on April 1 last.

Ten years have elapsed since the telegraphs were transferred to the State, and from the particulars given it appears that whereas the telegraph companies had at the time of the transfer 1992 offices in addition to 496 railway offices, the Post Office can boast of 3924 offices of its own and 1407 railway stations open for telegraph work, or in all 5331 offices, against 2488 under the companies. The number of instruments in use by the companies was 2200; by the Post Office, 8151. In 1869 the total length of submarine cables connecting different parts of the United Kingdom was 139 miles. Last year it was 707 miles. The length of pneumatic tube employed by the companies was 4844 yards; the Post Office now employs 48,260 yards. The total number of telegraphists employed by the companies was 2514 (of whom 479 were women), and the number of messengers 1471. The total number of telegraphists employed by the Post Office last year was 5611 (of whom 1556 were women), and of messengers 4648; but, besides these, many persons are employed in telegraph work who hold no appointment on the establishment, but are paid by the postmasters out of allowances for assistance. Last year the Post Office forwarded 26,547,137 messages, or four times as many as in 1869.

The inland money-order business shows a falling off, but that with foreign countries and the colonies exhibits a satisfactory increase, and a reduction in the rates of commission, which came into operation on Jan. 1, will tend to its further development. Taking the whole business together, the total number of orders issued was 17,307,573, or a decrease on the previous year of 433,049; the amount of such orders being £26,371,020, or a decrease on the previous year of £932,073. Notwithstanding the dulness of trade and the bad harvest in 1879, the excess of deposits over withdrawals continues, and the balance due to depositors shows an increase of upwards of a million and a half sterling. Of this increase no less than £91,853 falls to the share of Ireland, and of this amount the counties chiefly affected by the distress—viz., Clare, Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo—contributed £25,418.

Mr. Fawcett alludes to the death of Sir Rowland Hill, and also pays a graceful and well-deserved tribute to the value of the labours of Sir John Tilley, who retired during the year from the position of secretary, after a service of fifty years, and to those of Mr. Page, the late assistant-secretary.

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OBITUARY.

LORD ASHTOWN.

The Right Honourable Frederick Mason, second Baron Ashtown, of Moate, in the county of Galway, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 12th inst. He was born Dec. 25, 1804, the eldest son of Francis Trench, of Sopwell Hall, in the county of Tipperary, by Mary, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Henry Mason, of Shrewsbury; and succeeded to the title May 1, 1840, at the decease of his uncle, Frederic, first Lord Ashtown, who was so created Dec. 27, 1800, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his late father, Frederic Trench, of Woodlawn, in the county of Galway. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Cambridge. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Galway, and served as High Sheriff previously to his accession to the Peerage. He married, first, Aug. 29, 1831, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County; and secondly, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Mr. Richard Oliver-Gascoigne, of Parlington, in the county of York. By the former (who died Feb. 25, 1845) he had two sons and two daughters. Of the sons, the elder, the Hon. Frederic Sidney Charles Trench, died March 2, 1879, leaving, by Lady Anne Le Poer Trench, his wife, daughter of William Thomas, Earl of Clancarty, an eldest son, Frederic-Oliver, born Feb. 2, 1868, who is now third Lord Ashtown. The Hon. Mrs. Trench, wife of the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, is eldest sister of the late Lord Ashtown.



SIR J. S. WOOD.

Colonel Sir John Stewart Wood, K.C.B., lately Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who died on the 9th inst. at Ryde, was last surviving son of Major J. T. Wood, by Hannah his wife, daughter of Major-General Stewart; and entered the Army at an early age in 1831. His military career was highly distinguished. He took an active part in the old campaigns in Afghanistan, and wore medals for Ghuznee, Jellalabad, and Cabul. From 1854 to 1855 he served in the Crimea, at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, for which he received the medal with three clasps, together with the Turkish medal; was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie. In 1865 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and retired in 1876. He became C.B. Military in 1855, and K.C.B. Civil in 1870. Sir John married, in 1844, Isabelle Frances, daughter of George Baker, Esq., of Beverley, near Canterbury, and leaves issue.

LIEUTENANT E. W. WILLIAMS-WYNN.

Lieutenant Edward Watkin Williams-Wynn, Scots Guards, was accidentally drowned in the Thames, near Windsor, on the 8th inst. He was nephew and heir presumptive of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, in the county of Denbigh, who stands, by popular consideration, foremost amongst the great landed proprietors of the Principality of Wales. Mr. Williams-Wynn was born in 1857, the eldest son of the late Mr. Herbert Watkin Williams-Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, by Anna, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Cefn, in the county of Denbigh. He was educated at Eton, entered the Army in 1876, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1877.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. Harry Cavendish Grey, youngest surviving son of Charles, second Earl Grey, on the 5th inst., at Howick, Northumberland, in his sixty-sixth year.

Major Raymond Inglis, late Royal Fusiliers, and formerly in the 18th and 2nd Queen's Regiment, on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Druimuan, near Pitlochry, N.B.

The Rev. Thomas Watson, for thirty years Vicar of East Fairleigh, near Maidstone, on Sunday last, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

William John Bolton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, and Brevet-Colonel Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, 2nd Sub-District, N.B., on the 9th inst., at Aberdeen, aged fifty-two years.

Arthur Honywood, Lieutenant of 66th Regiment, killed at the battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud, on July 27, aged nineteen, fourth son of the late Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent.

William Ernle Money-Kyrle, late 21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fusiliers), on the 4th inst., at Littlehampton, aged thirty-five years, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Money-Kyrle, of Homme House, Herefordshire.

The Rev. James Henry Bower, of The Larches, East Sheen, Surrey, formerly Vicar of Newnham, in the county of Kent, on the 9th inst., at Teignmouth, son of the late Mr. James Bower, of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Mr. Mansel Longworth Dames, J.P., formerly of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, on the 5th inst., at 15, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, aged eighty-eight. He was of the family of Longworth-Dames, of Greenhill, King's County.

Lieutenant Clement George Whitby, of H.M. 17th Regiment of Foot, Acting Wing Officer of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, killed in action at the battle of Khuskh-i-Nakhud on July 27, eldest son of Dr. Whitby, Leamington, late of Ottery St. Mary, aged twenty-five.

Mr. Thomas Birch-Wolfe, of Wood Hall, Arkesden, Essex, on the 5th inst., at his residence, 40, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, aged seventy-eight. He was youngest and last surviving son of the Rev. Richard Birch, Rector of Widdington and Bradwell-juxta-Mare, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. He succeeded to the estate of his cousin, Mr. John Wolfe, in 1864, and assumed the additional surname of Wolfe.

Lieutenant-Colonel George John Davies Heath, Madras Staff Corps, on the 3rd inst., aged forty-eight. He was formerly Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, served with the Sangur Field Division in Central India, was present at the relief of Kirwee, and took part in the subsequent assault on the heights of Punwarree and the defeat of the rebels, Dec. 29, 1858. He had a medal with clasp.

Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers, killed at the battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud, Afghanistan, on July 27 last, aged thirty, third son of Mr. Thomas Rice Henn, D.L., of Paradise Hill, in the county of Clare, one of her Majesty's Counsel and Recorder of Galway, by Jane Isabella, his wife, second daughter of the late Lord Chancellor Blackburne. Lieutenant Henn was Acting Brigade Major and on the staff of General Burrows in the action in which he fell. This promising and much-lamented young officer, who won his commission by a brilliant course at Woolwich, was specially mentioned in despatches four times within the last fifteen months.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S H (Nottingham).—We are much obliged to you for the games played at Trouville, and wish your leisure were greater that we might hear from you more frequently. Please address the paper specially to this department.

B G L (Islington).—Is there not a solution to the three-move problem by 1. Kt takes R? The other shall appear soon.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—The problems are very acceptable, and we are very glad to hear from you again.

Pedro (Finsbury Park).—Your letter, we regret to say, has been overlooked. We will consider the matter referred to and reply next week. It is not a question to be answered off hand.

W B (Sheffield).—The problems shall be examined.

K G (Bombay).—You will find a note referring to problem No. 1849 in our issue of Aug. 30, 1879. In the solution of No. 1855, the answer to 1. B to Q Kt 5th is 2. Q takes B (ch), to which Black has but one rejoinder, 2. P to Q B 4th. White then captures the Q B P, *en passant*, with the Pawn on Q 5th, discovering checkmate to the Queen. The answer to 1. B takes B, is 2. Q to Kt 4th (ch), &c.

Buffalo Chess Club.—We have a letter for Mr. Richmond, which shall be forwarded if he will favour us with his precise address.

W S (Oswaldkirk).—The move 1. Kt to Q R 4th is a feeble one, and, consequently, has not been analysed. Black, in reply, can play B takes P, and if Kt takes B, then Q to Q R 4th (ch) recovers the piece.

Va (U.S.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1901, 1902, and 1903. Your opinion of 1903 is in accord with ours.

Rev. John Wills (U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1903.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1905 received from Hesley Hall and H Hampton.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 1906 received from Ozokerine, D A (Dublin), Alfyn, J Glossop, and H Hampton.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1907 received from H B, E Louden, A C, R Jessop, S Farrant, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, N Warner, R Ingersoll, D Templeton, H Barrett, Ernest Sharswood, B L Dyke, N Cator, H Langford, Elsie, Kitten, C S Coxe, An Old Hand, H Brewster, R Grey, E Elsbury, Nerina, H Blacklock, G Fosbrooke, D W Keil, M O'Halloran, Ben Nevis, G L Mayne, A Kentish Man, C Oswald, Flos, W J Eggleston, D A (Dublin), A C Edwards, Norman Rumbelow, C T B (Manchester), J Glossop, J W W, E L G, Smutch, Alfyn, Franklin Institute, Hereward, Alphon and Flep, Hoftede de Groot, A W Hale, W M Curtis, Alpha, H Hampton, James Dobson, F C W, Shadforth, East Marden, Carlova, J Simpson, Lulu, A R (Burnaley), E H Brooks, Otto Wolter, L Sharswood, and E F (Winchester).

Note.—All the above named correspondents have solved this problem in three moves.

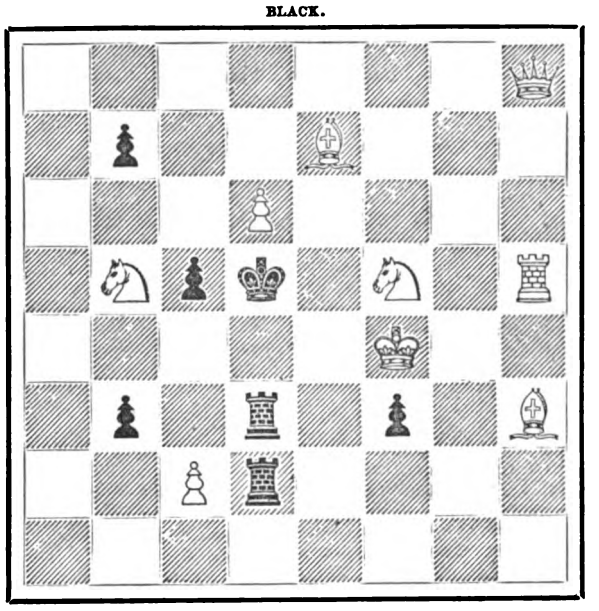
Solution of Problem No. 1906.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 5th	K takes P*
2. K takes P	Kt takes Kt (ch)
3. K to B 3rd. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. K to B 5th, then 2. K to K 4th; if 1. Kt takes Kt or Kt to Q 7th, then 2. R to Q sq (ch); if 1. Kt to K 3rd, then 2. Q to B 3rd (ch), &c., mating on the third move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1909.
By F. O'Neill Hopkins.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following Games, between Mr. Hamel, President of the Nottingham Chess Club, and M. A. de Riviere, were played recently at Trouville.
(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	14. K to B 2nd	B to B 4th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	15. K to Kt 3rd	P to K B 3rd
4. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	16. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th
5. Q to K 2nd			

Mr. Hamel has conducted the opening in, for him, a rather careless manner, and now the timely advance of these Pawns gives Black a winning advantage.

		17. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
We should have preferred 5. Kt to K 5th, followed by 6. B to B 4th, to thus shutting in the King's Bishop.		18. B to K B 4th	B P takes P
		19. Q to Q 2nd	P takes P (ch)
5.	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B takes P	Kt takes B
6. P to Q B 4th	Castles	21. K takes Kt	Q R to B sq (ch)
7. Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	22. K to Kt 3rd	R to B 6th (ch)
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt	23. K to R 4th	Q to Kt 3rd.
9. P takes Kt	P takes P	White resigned.	
10. Q takes P	Kt to Kt 5th		
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to B 7th (ch)		
12. K to Q sq	Kt takes P		

Between the same Players.
(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. H.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to B 6th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	26. P takes P, followed by 27. Q to K B 2nd, should Black take the Pawn at K 6th, is a stronger line of play.	
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	26.	R to K B sq
6. B to Kt 3rd	B to B 4th	27. Q to K 2nd	R to B 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	R to Q Kt sq	28. R to B 5th	

This move is recommended by the "books" as a reply to the advance of the Q R P, but in this position it seems to us to be unnecessary.

A highly ingenious stroke.

		28.	Q takes P (ch)
8. Castles	Castles	The best course undoubtedly. It is, perhaps, needless to say that if he had taken the Rook he would have been mated in three moves.	
9. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd		
10. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	29. Q takes Q	R takes Q
11. B takes Kt	B takes B	30. R to K 5th	R takes Q B P
12. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th	31. R takes K P	P to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	32. R to R 3rd	P to B 5th
14. P to K B 4th	B to K 3rd	33. R to K 8th (ch)	R to B sq
15. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt	34. R to K 7th	R to B 2nd
16. P to K B 5th	B takes B	35. R takes R (ch)	
17. R P takes B	R to Q Kt 3rd		
18. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 5th	Played without due consideration, apparently. Had he continued to play the Rook to K 7th and K 8th alternately, Black must have been contented with a drawn game.	
19. Q to Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th		
20. P to K 5th	R to K R 3rd		
21. R to B 3rd	P to B 4th		
22. P to Kt 5th	R to R 4th	35.	K takes R
23. R to Kt 3rd	R to R sq	36. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
24. R to K B sq	R to K sq	37. R to K Kt 7th	P takes Q P.
25. P to K 6th	P takes P	White resigned.	

The problem which was the subject of the solution tourney at the Brunswick Congress, and which was quoted in our Issue of Sept. 4, has been solved from the diagram by the following correspondents:—By East Marden, in two sittings of one hour each; by W. M. Curtis in five hours; by T. Greenbank in five hours and a half; by C. Oswald, four sittings, together seven hours; and by "An Old Hand" in seven hours. With the pieces on the board, Alpha solved the problem in ten minutes.

We learn from the *Australasian* that there were ten entries for the handicap challenge cup of the Melbourne Chess Club, and that they have been classified by Mr. L. S. Phillips, the handicapper, as follows:—First class—Mr. Burns; second class—Messrs. Ealing, Fleming, Simpson, and Stephen; third class—Messrs. àBeckett, Agg, Harlin, Lulman, and Lush.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 8, 1879) of Mr. Edward Heneage, D.L., late of Stag's-end, Great Gaddesden, Herts, who died on June 21 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Windsor Richard Heneage, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator appoints his cousin, Mary Prince, guardian of his only daughter, and he gives her £250 if she accepts such guardianship; a sum of £20,000 is left upon trust for his said daughter, but upon her marriage one fourth thereof is to revert to his residuary estate. He bequeaths to Miss Martha Hannah Woods, for her attention to his daughter, £500; to his then present head coachman, head gardener, and cook, if in his service at his decease, £40 each; the household furniture and effects at his residence, Stag's-end, to his son Windsor Richard, and his plate he divides between several of his sons; he also exercises in their favour the powers of appointment given to him by his marriage settlements. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, he leaves to his five sons. The deceased represented Great Grimsby in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1835 down to 1852.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1867) with six codicils (the last being dated March 8, 1873) of Mr. James Campbell, formerly of Cardigan House, Richmond, but late of Cawley Priory, Chichester, who died on July 19 last, has just been proved by Mrs. Caroline Campbell, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife his residence, Cawley Priory, with the furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages, and £500; and there are various provisions in favour of his children. The residue of his real and personal property he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his children, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Sept. 6, 1875) of Mrs. Sally Hall Bradshaw, late of Portland-place, Reading, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Richard Fisher and William Wallace Cowslade, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix bequeaths £3000 Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities to the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Euston-road; £1000 like annuities each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Royal Berkshire Hospital, the Winchester County Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £500 like annuities to the Reading Dispensary; £1500 like annuities to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution towards the establishment and maintenance of three life-boats, to be named "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity;" £1000 like annuities each to the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, to found lectureships on some subject in physic and surgery, to be delivered on Aug. 18 in each year, to be respectively called "The Bradshaw Lecture," in memory of her late husband, Dr. William Wood Bradshaw; £1000 like annuities upon trust, to distribute the annual income on Ascension Day in each year among the poor parishioners of Upper Clatford, Andover, especial consideration being paid to the aged and infirm poor; and there is a precisely similar bequest for the benefit of the poor parishioners of Moulsford, near Wallingford. Her executors are directed to place a marble tablet in the churches of Upper Clatford and Moulsford with a record of these bequests. There are numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and others; and the residue of her property she leaves to her sister, Mary Ann Pouncey, and her niece, Kate Sarah King.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1879) with two codicils (dated Nov. 11, 1879, and June 24, 1880) of Mrs. Georgiana Wrightson, late of Cusworth Park, Yorkshire, and of No. 22, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on July 2 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Richard Heber Wrightson and John Robert Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. There are numerous legacies to her sisters, cousins, and other relatives, godchildren, and late and present maids, and the residue the testatrix gives to her brother, the Rev. Charles Edward Thomas.

The will dated (Feb. 16, 1878) with a codicil (dated April 22, 1879) of Mr. Frederick John Evans, late of Clayponds, Brentford, Middlesex, who died on July 8 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Cecilia Anne Evans, the widow, and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and an annuity of £1000, and certain of his furniture, plate, and effects for life; to his niece and adopted daughter, Minna Fanny Cecilia Evans, an annuity of £100 during his wife's lifetime, and at her death such a sum is to be set apart upon trust for his said niece as will produce £800 per annum; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Amelia Miller, an annuity of £200; annuities to nieces and other legacies. As to the residue of his property, the income is to go to his wife for life, and at her death the capital between some of his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated June 30, 1880) of Mrs. Elizabeth Izant, late of the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by Richard Herbert, the brother, and Henry Wilcox, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix distributes her property among her children and other relatives.

THE SEAHAM COLLIERY DISASTER.

The terrible disaster of Wednesday week at the Seaham Colliery, near Sunderland, by an explosion of the inflammable gas called by the miners "fire-damp," was reported in our last. Two pages of this Supplement and the front page of the Number are filled with a series of Illustrations, which are furnished by our Artist's Sketches, with some aid from photographs by Messrs. Stabler and Fries, of Sunderland, and Mr. J. Lomax, of Seaham Harbour.

Seaham is a small seaport, nineteen miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is in the county of Durham, and in the richest portion of that coal-field. The late Marchioness of Londonderry showed great enterprise in the improvement of the harbour, with the view of getting ready shipment of the produce of her mines. The present Marquis has fully supported the views which her Ladyship entertained, and Seaham is principally devoted to the Marquis of Londonderry's export of coal. Durham and Northumberland, by reason of the great care taken, have enjoyed a singular immunity from accident since the dreadful disaster which occurred at the Hartley Colliery, in Northumberland.

The Seaham Colliery pit was sunk about forty years ago. It was worked during about half that time with a single shaft for sending down the men and ventilating the pit. That old system of working was abolished by the Mines Regulation Act of 1862, which made it compulsory to have two separate and distinct shafts some distance apart for ventilation and taking the men up and down the pit. This colliery still preserves the old arrangement of a shaft with a brattice separating it; but this is now entirely worked as a downcast shaft, where the men go down and come up, and it is called No. 1 and No. 2 shafts, but is really one shaft with a brattice up the centre. The upcast shaft is about 150 yards distant, and is the outlet by which all the foul air comes from the pit. There are five seams of coal worked—the Main seam, 460

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yards from the surface; the Maudlin seam, 490 yards deep; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Hutton seams, which are broken up by a "fault;" these are worked in three sections about twenty yards below the Main and Maudlin seams. There are two seams further down, the Harvey and Baskey, at a depth from the top of the shaft of 560 yards to 600 yards. There are about 1600 men employed at the colliery altogether, and they work three "shifts" per day, or seven hours each, so that the full complement of men in the pit at one time would not be less than five hundred. But, fortunately, the hour at which the explosion occurred, being half-past two, was previous to the hewers coming on, which would be at four o'clock in the morning. The number below was actually 246, and it is stated that there were very few hewers in the pit, the men there being principally engaged in clearing the travelling-ways and putting in timber to support the roofs and make it safe for the men to get the coal. The force of the explosion, supposed to have originated in the lowest seams, was such as to block up both the upcast and downcast shafts, and this led to the belief that every soul in the pit had perished. Ventilation was, however, soon restored, and the work of removing the débris in the shaft was commenced. This operation did not go on long before the efforts of the exploring party were rewarded by sounds from below, and within four hours of the explosion the nineteen men in the upper or main coal seam were found alive and well. They were got at by relays of men going down through the broken and shattered shaft by means of loops slung on chains, the regular cages and runners having been destroyed.

The manager of the colliery, Mr. Stratton, whose portrait we have engraved, was the first person, accompanied by the resident viewer and two of the workmen, to descend into the pit after the explosion, and to open communication with the men confined in the main coal seam. This was about half-past twelve at mid-day on Wednesday, and by seven o'clock in the evening there were fifty-seven men and boys brought up alive, but some of them in a very exhausted condition.



MR. STRATTON, THE MANAGER OF SEAHAM COLLIERY, WHO FIRST DESCENDED AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The following is a narrative of one of the men, Ralph Marley, who was entombed with eighteen others in the main coal seam. He said there was a set of four of them working together 1200 yards from the shaft driving a heading, a work preparatory to the hewers getting the coal. They always took the precaution to go eighty yards in different directions to see if gas could be found, but so free is the colliery from gas that during the twelve months he had been working in the seam he had never seen gas. Lamps of the most approved pattern are used all over the pit, although no gas is ever seen, and the current in the main drivings is so strong that the men have to keep their eyes partly closed to keep out the dust caused by the rush of air. About twenty minutes past two o'clock they felt a rush of wind, and he said to one of his mates, "There 's something up," and his mate thought there was a fall somewhere near the place, but on looking he found nothing. Having been in three colliery explosions before, Marley told his mates that the pit had fired, and on going towards the shaft about a quarter of a mile from it they found a deputy overman named Wardle lying insensible, with his face covered with blood, and here they met the after-damp. Up to this time they had fresh air, but on proceeding along towards the shaft they saw the effects of the explosion—doors blown down and debris about the main ways. When they reached the shaft there were nineteen of them, with eight or nine lamps among them, the rest having had theirs blown out at the time of the explosion. On looking up the shaft they saw the cage above them damaged and off the runners, and looking down the shaft there was a lot of timber lying higgledy-piggledy. They were getting air into their seam, but the return air was so foul that it was like being in a very smoky room. They had water and tea with them, and they partook of this refreshment, but they had misgivings as to whether they were out of danger. They dreaded a second explosion, and travelled about in different directions in couples to see whether there were any signs of fire, but, not finding any, they sat down, now and again shouting up the shaft, however, without getting any response. About five o'clock in the morning they thought they heard voices from above, and this cheered them, but it was not till one o'clock in the afternoon that they were assured of being rescued. Marley, who is an elderly man, was then slung into a loop, and, with two others, was brought to the surface, and walked home, where he has been visited by many relatives.

Soon after the deliverance of these nineteen men from the Main Seam, about forty more were brought safely up from the Harvey Seam, where they had suffered only from dust and smoke. The upcast or High Pit shaft had been cleared of the broken wire-ropes, eight in number, which were fixed in it from top to bottom for "guides" to the descending or ascending "cage," and of the remains of the shattered "cage" itself, which had stuck in the shaft not far from the bottom. A "kibble" or iron tub was then let down, first to the level of one seam, next to that of the other seams below, and the men above shouted after it, for an hour or two, hoping that those who might be near the lower entrances to the shaft would hear them and get into this vehicle for their ascent. These men, however, from the Harvey Seam had collected in the engine-house, and did not hear the summons from above. It was between six and seven in the evening when Mr. Stratton, with a party of eight or ten miners, carrying two patent fire-annihilators, again descended through the smoke in the High Pit shaft to rescue the men in the Harvey Seams The scene as they went down, followed by several other parties equipped in the same manner, i. represented in our front-page Engraving. The fire-annihilators, which are iron cylinders with conical tops, about four feet high, containing a chemical apparatus for generating a gas that will extinguish fire, will be recognised in several of our Illustrations. Among those who were raised alive from the Harvey Seam was one, William Laverick, terribly burnt in the head and face, and another severely bruised; the rest were not much hurt.

There are sixty-seven persons who have escaped the disaster; and thirty-three dead bodies were got up from the lower seams or levels; but the number of dead is estimated at 161. There is a record of 246 having gone down to work. Some of these had taken the "night shift" of work out of their proper turn, in order to make a holiday of the next day, that they might attend a public flower show to be held at Seaham, where Lord Londonderry was to distribute the prizes. The cultivation of gardens and flowers is a favourite pastime with the colliers of that neighbourhood, and is wisely and kindly encouraged by their social superiors. Some men of this class also formed part of the Seaham Harbour Volunteer Artillery Corps, which greatly distinguished itself in the recent competition of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness. Ten members of that corps were among the colliers who were below at the time of this disaster; and one of them, Corporal Hindson, had won the Queen's Prize this year at Shoeburyness, and the gold cup was to have been presented to him by Lord Londonderry at the Seaham Flower Show that very same day. His corpse was found in burnt fragments, the head and both legs torn off the body and thrown several yards apart. He has left a wife, a son, and four daughters, one of whom was to have been married this week to a young man who has also lost his life in the pit.

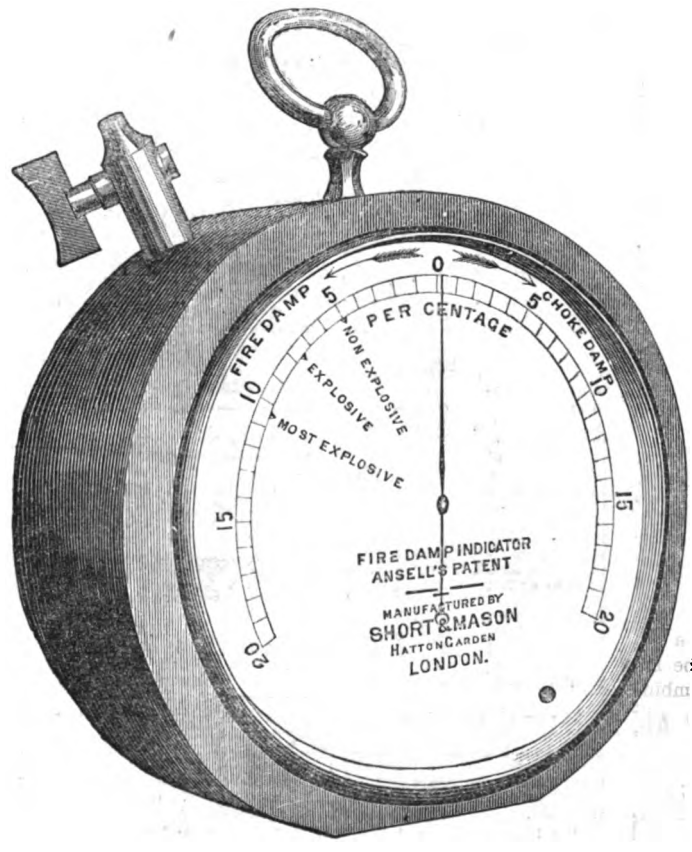
The utmost sympathy and kindness, with prompt and energetic labours to assist the manager and other officers of the colliery in the work of exploration and rescue, were freely manifested by nearly all persons in the district who are connected with colliery operations. The Marquis of Londonderry, who was deeply affected, and to whom the Queen has telegraphed a message of her compassion for the sufferers, came again and again to the pit's mouth, in consultation with the managers, and with Mr. Bell, the Government Inspector of Collieries. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who was staying at Studley Royal, near Ripon, came to Seaham on purpose to ascertain for himself the circumstances of this great disaster. It will probably be many days yet before all the dead bodies can be recovered from the Hutton and Maudlin Seams, where none can possibly have survived the explosion. No fault has been found with the ordinary arrangements and condition of the Seaham Colliery. It is satisfactory to learn that nearly all the men killed were insured in the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Association, which grants five shillings a week to each widow and two shillings a week for each child.

Our Illustrations comprise a general view of Seaham, with the harbour; views of the three shafts at Seaham Colliery; the scene at bringing up the first dead body; the operation of putting out the fire in No. 3 Pit; groups of miners and wives standing outside the dead-house, waiting to identify the bodies; and some of the women and old men going to the neighbouring chapel at night to attend a special religious service held upon this occasion. The Rev. W. A. Scott, Vicar of the parish, performed the funeral ceremony in the churchyard for the dead who were interred on Sunday.

ANSELL'S FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR.

The deplorable loss of life in the Seaham Colliery will naturally lead the public to inquire if science can do nothing to prevent the periodical recurrence of so terrible a destruction of human life. The answer to an inquiry of the kind is ready to hand and perfectly conclusive, for science has already placed at the disposal of miners the most efficient means of detecting accumulations of fire-damp in coal-mines. It is upon the Legislature the responsibility now devolves to make it compulsory upon mine-owners and officials in charge of mines to employ the means science has placed at their disposal—otherwise "overlookers or mine-viewers" will, as heretofore, go on trusting to blind chance in all they do. Those who have to do with mines are by nature "fatalists." They have at all events not to bear the brunt of a neglect of proper precautions to make the life of the miner safer, and will therefore continue to trust to chance and believe they have faithfully performed their duty when they have hoisted the "danger signal."

That this must be so is apparent, for a dogged indifference to the use of scientific instruments is notorious, and fully explains why one of so much value as that of Ansell's Fire-damp Indicator is not in use. The construction of the instrument is based on a well-known scientific principle—that of the diffusion of gases. All mere mechanical contrivances for shutting off the fire-damp from the miners' Davy Lamp have, in practice, proved an utter failure. So with regard to the accumulation of gas in confined spaces, this cannot be prevented; and when from neglect of some precaution the miner suddenly comes across "a blower" the flame of the lamp immediately increases in size, the sharp current draws it through the wire-gauze and renders it red-hot. In an instant, and before the man has time to think, an explosion takes place. Science has thus been driven to look in another direction for the means of lessening the danger of fire-damp accumulations, and it occurred to Mr. George F. Ansell that he might utilise the law of diffusion, and, by some simple means, measure the quantity of gas present in any and every part of the workings. The idea was of great value, and soon took a practical form. The instrument, as will be seen on reference to our Engraving, closely resembles the aneroid barometer. The rigid metal back of the aneroid being removed, is replaced by a porous tile, and, with other important changes made in its mechanism, becomes a *diffusiometer*. When the instrument is brought into an atmosphere charged with fire-damp, the gaseous atoms diffuse into the closed chamber with greater rapidity than the atmospheric air passes out. The increased volume of gas causes pressure to be made upon a spring in communication with the index-hand, and it immediately moves over the graduated dial-face. The face is arbitrarily divided into degrees—1 per cent of carburetted hydrogen marks 1 degree, 7½ an explosive mixture, and 10½ a most explosive mixture. The degrees are bold, and purposely kept wide apart, to enable the viewer to read them off by the aid of a feeble light. In the event of the instrument being brought into an atmosphere of heavy gas, choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, the action of the index-hand is reversed, and it travels in the opposite direction. To restore the equilibrium of the instrument, it is only necessary to turn the small stop-cock at the upper part of the instrument, which lets in atmospheric air, and the index-hand returns to zero. The Indicator is so little liable to be deranged and is so simple of application that it can be intrusted to anyone quite unacquainted with the use of a scientific instrument. It is well adapted for use in other subterranean works, as the sinking of wells and the laying of gas-pipes in the streets. In ships, where the accumulation of gases in the hold is a frequent source of danger, and the detection of gas leakages in the house. It is of this instrument Dr. Jabez Hogg writes, "it is impossible to conceive a more refined application of science than Ansell's fire-damp indicator, or one that will be found of greater practical utility in the saving of human life."



ANSELL'S FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR
(REPRESENTING THE FULL SIZE OF THE INSTRUMENT).

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MOTHERLESS—EASEDAL

FROM THE PICTU RE

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TARN, WESTMORLAND.

BY BASIL BRADLEY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2156.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL OF COOKERY.—SEE PAGE 302.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Elstead, Godalming, the wife of Charles L. N. Ingram, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Cockglode, Notts, Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, the Lady Mabel Howard, of a son.

On the 17th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Barnett, of a son.

On the 20th inst., the wife of Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 24, Roland-gardens, S.W., Lady Monteagle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Monkstown Church, in the county of Dublin, by the Rev. H. J. Gillespie, Rector of Dunkerrin (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. F. F. Carmichael, LL.D., John Trevor Fox, M.A., eldest son of William Beer Fox, Esq., of Lake Park, Roundwood, in the county of Wicklow, to Josephine Ellinor Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Richard Gillespie, Esq.

On the 16th inst., by the Lord Primate of Ireland, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Clogher, Cecil Lister Kaye, Esq., second son of Lister Lister Kaye, Esq., and Lady Caroline Lister Kaye, to Lady Beatrice Adelaide Pelham Clinton, eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Newcastle.

On the 20th inst., in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, William Wilson, Esq., 41, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Lady Ida Hope, second daughter of the late Earl of Fife.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Georgetown, Demerara, Margaret Catherine, the beloved wife of John B. Craig.

On the 17th inst., at Leversdown, Bridgwater, Anne, widow of Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart., of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, and daughter of the late Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, M.P., of Halswell, Somerset.

(In Memoriam.) On Sept. 22, 1879, at Bordeaux, en route for Biarritz, James Carter Sharp, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. Interred at Norwood Cemetery.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, The Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Lord Francis Conyngham.

On the 14th inst., the Hon. Alfred Hood, aged 34.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 2.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's last quarter, 11.9 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Jer. xxxvi.; Gal. iv., 21—v. 13. Evening Lessons: Ezek. ii. or xiii. 1—17; Luke ii. 21.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Reginald W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Thomas, Vicar of Hillingdon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Duncan, Secretary of the National Society.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

The Australian Cricketers against the Players of England, Crystal Palace (three days).
Weymouth Athletic Sports.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Opening of the Church Congress, Leicester (four days), address by the Bishop of Peterborough.
Newmarket Races.
Sermons at St. Martin's, by the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff.
Thirsk Dog Trials (two days).

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day.
Cornwall County Horse Fair.
Hemel Hempstead Poultry Show (two days).
Election of Lord Mayor of London.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Abergavenny Horse and Agricultural Association Show.
Royal Toxophilite Society, Extra Target, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
National Gallery closed.
Pheasant Shooting begins.
British Museum closed for a week.
Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, Birmingham, opened. Introductory lecture by Professor Huxley.
North-Western Counties Sheep Dogs Trials, Ulverstone.
Hospital Medical Schools opened: St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, London, Charing Cross, St. Thomas's (address by Dr. Ord, 3 p.m.), St. George's (Dr. Caraty, 4 p.m.), King's College (Dr. G. Johnson, 4 p.m.), Westminster (Dr. Donkin), St. Mary's (Mr. Walter Pye, 3 p.m.), Veterinary College (Professor Tuson, 1 p.m.).

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Photographic Society, conversazione, 8 p.m.
London Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 12	29·638	59·2	52·7	·80	9	68·1	52·4	WSW. SSW.	295	0·490
13	29·702	58·1	47·1	·73	6	64·7	51·4	S. SW. W.	180	0·135
14	29·410	54·2	53·2	·96	9	64·3	47·5	SW. SSE. S.	295	1·140
15	29·294	54·4	49·2	·84	9	63·6	53·5	S. W.	207	0·500
16	29·587	57·6	49·6	·76	7	64·8	51·9	W. NNE. E.	220	0·005
17	29·852	57·0	49·5	·77	8	64·6	51·7	N. NNW. W.	152	0·225
18	29·680	54·2	48·4	·82	8	63·6	49·5	SW. SSW. WSW.	360	0·110

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·664	29·641	29·561	29·381	29·492	29·832	29·679
Temperature of Air	61·2°	60·4°	57·2°	55·0°	48·7°	51·1°	57·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·0°	55·0°	56·0°	53·0°	55·5°	50·4°	54·9°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	S.	W.	NNE.	NNW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 40	7 7	7 40	8 20	9 3	9 52	10 30	11 5	11 37	—	0 3	0 25	0 47

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.55 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back. First Class. Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month .. .. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third-class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, September, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.
FORTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of ORNAMENTAL ART, with special reference to Æsthetics, and the General Courses given during the last two Sessions, will be delivered by Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., in the LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, during the two Sessions, 1880 and 1881, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'Clock, commencing TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1880.
The public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each sessional course of twenty lectures, or 1s. for the complete annual course of forty lectures, or 1s. each lecture.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. Two Courses are given, one on Saturday Mornings from 10.30 to 11.30, and the other on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin SATURDAY, OCT. 9, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Professor Tennant at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. This and Every Evening, at 8.30, will be presented the Legendary Drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New and Original Comedy, entitled BYGONES. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked either by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Eighth Week.—Electric Success Every Evening. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three. Extraordinary and unprecedented Ovation. Each feature a sensation. The audience fairly boiling over with enthusiasm. HAVERLY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous Performers. All the great features, new and novel. First Time. HAVERLY'S WONDERFUL CIRCUS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY, OCT 4. A new First Part, and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, will be produced soon after the opening. St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

A Ministerial Crisis in France has been, unhappily, of too frequent occurrence, since the permanent establishment of the Republic, to occasion much public surprise or disquietude. At the present moment there would seem to be, at least in the judgment of foreign onlookers, no sufficient ground in the internal affairs of France to warrant, far less to justify, the change that has been effected. The dislocating force which has riven in twain the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet appears, after a searching examination, to be personal rather than political—personal, at least, as regards its immediate direction, political remotely, if it be political at all, chiefly in reference to a somewhat far-off hereafter. A recent speech of the Prime Minister at Montauban supplied the pretext—we hesitate to say furnished the reason—of the conflict which has issued in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. A part of that speech related to the execution of what are called the March Decrees, and intimated an intention to hold it in suspense until the meeting, in due course, of the National Assembly. We are not aware that this purpose was seriously objected to in the first instance—at least, by M. de Freycinet's colleagues. It may have been regarded by some of them as an inopportune concession to the clerical representatives of the Church. For, although it gave up no State rights, it indicated a desire to wield them with caution and with some degree of indulgence. The Vatican is supposed to have approved of this purpose, and to have counselled the religious congregations—not, it is true, to seek the authorisation of the State for their continued existence and work, but to show, as far in principle as they could do, a complete practical submission to State authority, and a resolution to carry on their functions of prayer, teaching, and charity, quite apart from political designs. There needs not—nor, indeed, would it be decorous—to discuss in these columns the radical principle which should regulate the relations of State and Church. Suffice it to say, that no such principle was involved in the discussions, or the acts, terminating in M. de Freycinet's downfall. It is hardly expected, indeed, that the change of Ministry will lead to any important administrative change in regard to the immediate application of the March Decrees, or that, under the sanction of the new Cabinet, matters will go on, for some two or three months to come, or, at any rate, until the meeting of the Legislature, very differently from what they would have done if M. de Freycinet had continued at his post.

Internal policy, then, can hardly be held sufficient to account for what has taken place in Paris during the past week. The affairs of France were not troubled. The public mind was not disquieted. Trade, commerce, and agriculture were marching on their several ways, rejoicing in fair prospects of success. No external adversary threatened, even from afar, the peace of the country, upon which just now Frenchmen have wisely for their own interests, and for those of Europe, set their hearts. How, then, is the Crisis to be accounted for? Prevalent opinion, both in and out of France, attributes it to the influence of M. Gambetta. Prevalent opinion may, of course, be mistaken; but there can be no doubt of M. Gambetta's paramount political power. His *fiat* is decisive. No Ministry has been able to act independently of him and continue to maintain its ground. M. de Freycinet ventured at Montauban to give expression to his independence as Premier of any controlling influence, and he has paid for it the same penalty as two of his predecessors had done. M. Gambetta has power, but he hesitates to associate it with responsibility. Such a position may be patriotically used, but it is highly dangerous. If France places almost unlimited confidence in him as a Statesman, he must, sooner or later, place confidence in France by accepting the constitutional headship of her Administration. We presume not to judge of his motives; we know not what they are. But we cannot be surprised, after his speech at Cherbourg, that many people, both at home and abroad, should identify them with a purpose that may hereafter fill the heart of Europe with disquietude, and inflict upon his own countrymen unmeasurable suffering.

If it be true, as his enemies impute to him, and as some of his professed friends ardently desire of him, that he is meditating for France "a policy of revenge;" if he is looking forward to the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine; if every step that he takes is taken with a determination of ultimately measuring strength once again with the German Empire; it is to be feared, however far off may be the struggle, that the interval between now and then will be employed in the furtherance of any policy but such as the interests of humanity would require. Military ideas will, of necessity, continue to pervade the European Continent, and peace, such as it is, will be but a silent preparation for war. In that case we may bid farewell to the brighter prospects we have been wont to contemplate as a result of the final settlement of the Eastern Question—a settlement which, it is hoped, may yet be effected without a physical conflict between the European Powers. The Franco-German question will still remain to excite the apprehensions of the Continental public. Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and France will continuously pursue a policy believed to be enforced upon them by the quarrel on either side of the Rhine, will endure any sacrifice calculated to nurse their strength and augment and organise their military resources. It is a vision of the future which we shudder to look upon. At present it is but a vision, thank Heaven! and, as such, it may pass away. Changes which none can foresee may render the realisation of it practically impossible. The world may grow wiser. People may better understand their national interests. Higher orders of thought and feeling may permeate the great communities of civilised mankind. At any rate, every year which witnesses the continuance and the triumphs of international peace will render more difficult a policy of revenge. We have our doubts whether this is really M. Gambetta's aim. He is a great statesman—but he is also a subtle politician. His appearances have not always prefigured his ends. He would deny—we may almost affirm he has denied—the motive imputed. But he will be narrowly watched; and the sooner he becomes a responsible servant of the French Republic the more likely will he be to achieve enduring fame.

With the view of promoting agricultural improvement in Bengal and encouraging the study of scientific agriculture, the Bengal Government has created two annual special scholarships of £200 each, to be held by science graduates of the Calcutta University at Cirencester College. The first two will be tenable for two years and a half from the commencement of 1881. An allowance of 1000 rupees will be made to defray the expenses of scholarship-holders proceeding to England, and a similar allowance for the return journey on completion of the course.

The Act passed towards the close of the late Session, 43 and 44, c. 25, empowers the Metropolitan Board of Works to expend money, which they are empowered to borrow, to a large amount for metropolitan purposes. By the new money powers conferred by the Act the Board may, up to Dec. 31 next, expend £10,000 on the Fire Brigade, and £30,000 on parks, commons, and open spaces. From Jan. 31 to Dec. 31 next year the Board may expend £3,766,579. In some of the amounts are included the borrowing powers previously granted. Among the amounts which may be expended next year are £42,028 under the Street Improvements Act, 1872; £25,000 for parks, commons, and open spaces; £25,000 for the Thames Embankments and other places, including the Northumberland-avenue; £7000 on the obelisk on the Victoria Embankment; £112,551 on the toll-bridges; and £1,500,000 under the Improvement Act of 1877, and £500,000 for artisans' and labourers' dwellings, besides other sums set forth in the schedule annexed to the Act, in addition to advances to public bodies. The new borrowing powers for the Board amount to £485,372, and for loans to other bodies £868,100.

In accordance with an ancient civic custom observed annually on St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs went on Tuesday in state to Christ's Hospital to Divine service. On their arrival there they were met by the governors and escorted to Christ Church, which adjoins the hospital, and where the bluecoat boys had also assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry C. Bowker, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Hull, formerly a master in the mathematical school of Christ's Hospital. The preacher alluded to the impending changes at Christ's Hospital, and expressed a fear that an institution which had stood the test of an existence of three centuries might be imperilled in its usefulness by the sweeping alterations in contemplation. At the conclusion of the service the Lord Mayor was escorted to the Court-room, where, under the Act 22 George III., chapter 77, the lists of the governors of the Royal hospitals were formally presented to him and thence into the custody of the town clerk (Sir John Monckton). Formerly the scholars delivered the usual orations, but they are now recited earlier in the year.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

That "Silly Season" which, from a journalistic point of view, is supposed to set in when Parliament is prorogued and partridge-shooting begins, seems fated, this year, to assume the aspect of a solemnly silly recess. The hero of the day just now is the Juvenile Offender. He is giving more trouble than ever Ginx's Baby gave his parents and the constituted authorities. The Home Secretary and the county magistrates are gravely exercised as to what should be done with small boys who have been convicted of stealing apples; and the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe might be gratified were she to learn that the birch rod with which she so liberally corrected her multitudinous offspring prior to their retiring to rest is being seriously recommended by the Home Office as a penalty for juvenile misdeeds.

That all this turmoil respecting the treatment of juvenile criminals should be possible becomes all the more disheartening when it is remembered that reformatories and industrial schools have been in existence for more than twenty years, and that the school for criminal boys of the Philanthropic Society at Redhill, and the School of Discipline at Chelsea for refractory girls, are yet older institutions than the reformatories. So much bureaucratic and magisterial verbiage is being expended on a question which the Dutch (by the establishment of Houses of Correction for troublesome boys and girls) satisfactorily settled more than two hundred years ago, that one feels inclined to doubt whether such philanthropic experts in the treatment of juvenile offenders as the Rev. Sydney Turner and Miss Mary Carpenter ever lived. Boy burglars, boy pickpockets, boy robbers of tills and filchers of tradesmen's goods, and boy and girl "hoodlums" (to use a Californian term) swarm in our midst. Boy roughs pelt each other, and the public at large, with stones; the Board School boys as soon as school is over gather in gangs in the streets to indulge in free fights with the children of other schools; and the railway companies are fain to employ detectives to watch for the fiendishly mischievous urchins who are in the habit of placing stones or pieces of wood on the rails with the view of upsetting trains. And with all this, it does not seem that we have yet mastered the A B C of how to deal with Juvenile Offenders. Is Parliament really "the Collective Wisdom of the Nation"? I confess that I am growing somewhat sceptical as to the truth of that pseudo-sapient common-place.

That new Fielding Club, of the proposed establishment of which I spoke some time since, is soon to assume a definite form and embodiment. The *habitat* of the new Fielding is to be in King-street, Covent-garden, within a couple of doors from the site once occupied by the Garrick. I understand that the Fielding will not be open to members until one o'clock in the afternoon; and, of course, in these playgoing and supping after the play days, it will be a late or "small hour" club, as its distinguished predecessor in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden (over against Rule's oyster-rooms) was. I look upon the one o'clock in the day rule as a very excellent one. The most unclubbable of all people are, perhaps, those who habitually breakfast at their clubs (what terrible disturbances they make about the dry toast and the kippered herring!), and who spend the rest of the morning writing letters on the club paper. It is only about lunch-time that the club-man's heart begins to expand, and that the sylphs of gossip, tittle-tattle, and scan-mag begin to hover about the coffee-room. Sir Benjamin Backbite is never quite himself until he has had his chop and his half-pint of Léoville.

Mem.: I learn that the preliminary list of the Committee of the new Fielding comprises the names of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., Sir Bruce Seton, Bart.; Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Algernon Borthwick, the Hon. David Plunkett, Q.C., M.P.; Captain the Hon. Fulke Greville, Captain H. Wombwell, Captain Shaw, C.B.; Mr. F. Lubbock, Mr. Edward Dicey, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. John Hare, and Mr. Henry J. Byron. A very brilliantly promising list, I think, adequately representative of literature, art, law, journalism, the drama, and society. I should like to see the names of an eminent musician and a distinguished sculptor added to the number.

The writer of an illnatured article in the *World*, falling foul of a harmless suggestion made in these columns about the possibility of mitigating the organ-grinding nuisance, takes occasion to remark that I am "not always cogent, perhaps, but seldom dull." I beg to state that I can be very dull indeed—as dull as the scraps of fashionable intelligence which fill column upon column of "What the World says." I can be as dull as the paragraph in which it is stated that "the Duke of Jericho hired a small house in the town of Doncaster, where he entertained a select circle of men friends. He went in for one or two good purchases, but was outbid by a rich commercial gentleman!" Who edits these wonderful paragraphs? Touching my being "not always cogent," if the writer of the article on "Licensed Organ-isation" will look at his dictionary he will find that cogent (from *cogere*, to force) means urgent, irresistible, resistless. Did I ever claim to be irresistible?

When Mr. Parnell was campaigning in the United States I frequently noticed some remarkably vigorous and well-attuned verses in the American papers (on the distressing Land question of course) by Miss Fanny Parnell. A contemporary has just published a poem (on the same mournful topic) by the same lady, which strikes me as being peculiarly eloquent, nervous, and, after a manner, "cogent." I quote two stanzas—

> Oh, by the Heaven who made us all—the seignior and the serf—
> Rise up! and swear this day to hold your own green Irish turf;
> Rise up! and plant your feet as men where now you crawl as slaves,
> And make your harvest fields your camps, or make of them your graves.
> The birds of prey are hovering round, the vultures wheel and swoop—
> They come, the coronetted ghouls! with drum-beat and with troop—
> They come, to fatten on your flesh, your children's and your wives;
> Ye die but once—ho'd fast your lands, and, if ye can, your lives.

The politics of Mr. Parnell and of Miss Fanny Parnell are not mine, by many thousands of leagues distance; but the lady certainly knows how to write ringing verse. Her latest poem is almost as stirring as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's famous paraphrase of "John Brown's Body lies Mouldering in the Grave," published during the great American Civil War. I have heard Mrs. Howe's magnificent anti-slavery hymn sung in chorus by a Massachusetts regiment, two thousand strong, with electrical effect. The phrasecology of the poem is too Scriptural to be quoted in a column of gossip; but the poems of Mrs. Howe (the gifted sister of the celebrated Mr. Sam Ward, ex-King of the Lobby, Monarch of Wall-street, Despot of Delmonico's, and Prince of Good Fellows) should be procurable at Messrs. Trübner's, or some other London dealer in American books.

Is it not time that the stupid and unjust practice of sneering at Cook's Tourists came to an end? Here is bright, clever Mr. Du Maurier indulging, in the pages of *Punch*, in a gratuitous and very cruel fling at the "personally conducted" patrons of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. The scene of Mr. Du Maurier's drawing is laid in the garden of an hotel somewhere in Italy; and a very snobbish-looking English youth, who has left his crutch and toothpick at home, but has brought his wide-awake hat with him, observes to the waiter, "You have rather a large party this afternoon, Sandro;" to which the attendant replies with a grin, "Yes, Sare, it is von of Mistare Cook's parties. Dere are twenty-tree patients in all." The "patients" are represented by a crowd of deplorable men, women, and children, some of whom look like incurable valetudinarians, and others like congenital idiots. In the first place, Mr. Du Maurier, who, inferentially, belongs to the Latin race, ought to be aware that the word "patient" in France and Italy is not usually applied to a sick person. He is in French "*le malade*," and in Italian "*un ammalato*," or "*un sofferente*." Only Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory (who has lived so long abroad) would talk about "ung Doctor ay say pashiongs"—or patients.

In the next place, I may say that I have met with many hundreds of Cook's Tourists in the course of my travels; and I never could discern any difference between them and other English travellers on the Continent, save that they were, as a rule, better behaved and more anxious to acquire information than are the general run of "T. G.'s" (travelling gents.: the abbreviation dates from the days of the Crimean War) of the "stuck up" order. I have been told that one of the most illustrious of English statesmen has been heard to say that he regards Mr. Thomas Cook and Mr. John Hullah as two of the most important social benefactors that this age has seen.

Mem.: The late Charles Lever, who was certainly a most kind hearted man, never made a greater mistake than when, in one of the "Cornelius O'Dowd" papers in *Blackwood*, he likened Cook's Tourists to escaped convicts. The truth is, that in some peculiarly constituted British minds there is a prevalent impression that what are called the "Superior Orders" or the "Upper Classes" are entitled to a monopoly of travelling on the Continent of Europe. You meet these people on the Rialto, or at Pontresina, or at Munich, or in the Catacombs at Rome, and they stare at you, and turn up their noses, and gather up their skirts, as though you had no right to be there, and they only were privileged to make what our great-grandfathers used to call the "Grand Tour." But get you gone a very long way from home. Wander about the Kitaigorod at Moscow, or the Richelieu boulevard at Odessa; stroll through the peerless courts of the Alhambra; cogitate in the Mesquita at Cordova; dine at the delightful *bouillabaisse* restaurant, on the road to Lake Pontchartrain, at New Orleans; listen to the Spanish military bands playing in the Plaza de Armas, at Havana; join in the moonlight promenade known as "*Las Cadenas*," in front of the cathedral of Mexico; buy a pair of gloves at "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," at Great Salt Lake City; gaze on the Seal Rock from the Clifton House, hard by the Golden Gates of the Bay of San Francisco; eat oranges at Jacksonville, Florida; and buy cigars at Key West, and you will meet with no "stuck up" people. You will meet kindly, friendly, well-informed English ladies and gentlemen. To Cairo, Constantinople, and Algiers the "stuck up" community have, I am sorry to say, penetrated. I can fancy them in Charon's boat, being ferried over the Styx, and objecting to sit next to ghosts "of inferior rank" to themselves.

Look at that wretched little controversy about the female clerks in the Post Office Savings Bank. It is contended that the ladies who have hitherto enjoyed a virtual monopoly of appointments in a particular department of the General Post Office would be "degraded" by contact with female clerks admitted under a system of open competition, and who are not in the conventional slang of the day "gentlewomen." What sorry stuff is this! My dear mother was a teacher of Italian singing, and in her time instructed a vast number of future Duchesses, Marchionesses, and Countesses. But I remember that one of her prettiest, most graceful, and most lady-like pupils at Brighton was the daughter of a butcher out of Black Lion-street. To my mind, all women are "gentle" if they be gentle in their manners, and do not talk scandal about their sisters. What a storm of public indignation would have arisen in the United States had the female clerks' controversy been mooted there! I can just imagine the white-hot wrath of the lady employées in the Treasury Department at Washington if anybody had presumed tos ay that they were not all "gentlewomen." On the other hand, the term "gentleman" is used somewhat indiscriminately in the Great Republic. Everybody remembers the story of the English tourist in the States who was accosted by a rough-looking individual with the inquiry, "Air you the man that 's hired a buggy?" "I am," replied the traveller. "Then," continued the rough-looking individual, "I 'm the gentleman that 's goin' to drive you." And I remember once noting the following in the advertising columns of the *New York Herald*:—"Board for Gentlemen.—N.B. *Blacksmiths preferred*." I do not say that a blacksmith may not be a gentleman (remember Mr. Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," some time United States Consul at Birmingham); but why this partiality on the part of the New York boarding-house keeper for the knights of the hammer, anvil, and bellows?

I have before me the new volume of "The Boys' Own Paper" and the first volume of "The Girls' Own Paper," both published at the office of that excellent periodical "The Leisure Hour." The circulation of these journals is, I understand, immense; but if all the boys and girls in England subscribed to the papers published directly for their amusement and instruction we might have in time far less trouble than we are at present experiencing with the juvenile offenders (the majority of whom are primarily only "naughty" boys and girls who need a little wholesome correction, and "a good talking to"). It is the good juveniles who are "talked to" in the Boys' and Girls' Own Papers, but not, let me hasten to add, in a mawkish "goody-goody" fashion.

Mem.: In the "Girls' Own Paper," which is my favourite, chiefly for the sake of the capital stories and the beautiful engravings which it contains, we are promised a series of essays on "The Difficulties of a Young Housekeeper, and How to Overcome Them," by Dora Hope; together with papers on "The Weddings of the World," "The School Girl Abroad," "New Songs for Girls," by Sir Julius Benedict, and "a Doll's Letters to her Mistress: showing how a Doll corrected the Faults and Errors of a Little Girl."

Mem.: Touching dolls, I wish that some enterprising bookseller would republish a charming little book called "The New Doll," published by old Rudolf Ackerman, of the Strand (his famous "picture shop" was at the north-east corner of Beaufort-buildings) about sixty years ago. It was an unusually pretty and entertaining story, and was full besides of some of the most delightful engravings (in the "stipple" manner) that I ever have seen. These plates could easily be reproduced by one of the new processes. "The New Doll" ought to be in the library of the British Museum.

It would be obviously impertinent on my part to attempt to review so important a contribution to contemporary literature as the "History of Our Own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880," by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., of which the third and fourth volumes, completing the work, have just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. I read the first volume last March at San Francisco; but as yet I have not had time even to "smell the paper-knife" with which I am cutting the leaves of the remaining tomes. *En revanche*, I have read the index, even as the discreet gastronome reads and re-reads the bill of fare at Bignon's or the Café Anglais before he orders his dinner. To my mind, historians ought to make their own indices. *They* only know the tid-bits scattered through their pages, of which the professional index-maker will probably make insufficient mention, if he makes any mention of them at all.

I am not satisfied with the index to Mr. Justin M'Carthy's four doubtless admirable volumes. I am not satisfied with any index to any book that I have yet seen, save (pardon my modesty) the index to one of my own common-place books, in which I have at least three cross references to every entry. But, alas! there are six thousand entries in that book (I have been keeping it for twenty years; and I have just indexed entry number eight hundred and ten. A mournful outlook. In the index to "The History of Our Own Times" I miss specific reference to the Slave Trade (the Slave Circular is mentioned), to the Great Eastern (the Great Western steam-ship is cited), to the Great Britain and her disaster in Dundrum Bay, to *Qui tam* actions, to Crinoline (although a *question de jupons* is touched upon), to Photography or to Chloroform, to the Abolition of Intramural Interments, to Macready, the actor (although mention is made of Macklin and Captain Macheath), to Gold-Digging in California, to Revolvers or to Ironclads, to Marshal Haynau's reception at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, to the Cholera of 1849 and 1857 (the apprehensions of Cholera in 1866 are noted), to the trials of Madeleine Smith and Dr. Smethurst, to the Crystal Palace and the Pre-Rafaellite movement. Surely all these persons and things belong to the "History of Our Own Times." Stay, there *is* a reference to crinoline under the head of the Empress Eugénie, who is stated to be the "inventress" of the aid to beauty in question. My dear Mr. Justin M'Carthy, crinoline "dress improvers" were common in Paris in the year 1847, when the Empress Eugénie was plain Mdlle. de Montijo.

An extremely obliging correspondent sends me from Stockport a number of extracts from Mr. Tyrone Power's "Impressions on America," among which is a notice of the ruined church at Petersburg, recently mentioned in the "Echoes." The passages, unfortunately, are far too long for quotation. Another correspondent, signing himself "Stadacona," begs me "never even to think for the future of Quebec as an American town." It is divided, my correspondent adds, by an impassable gulf from all things American. I humbly beg the gentleman's pardon. I preserve so many pleasant recollections of Quebec, and of dinners at the Stadacona Club, and Mrs. Steele's boarding-house, and the mess-room of one of her Majesty's regiments of infantry, in which a present dashing and popular novelist, hight Hawley Smart, was then (1863) a bold Captain, that I would not, on any account, disparage Quebec. It is not in British North America. Beshrew "Mercator's Projection" and all the atlases of Mr. Stanford and Mr. Wyld. Quebec is in Champagne, or in Berry, or in Franche Comté. But, my excellent "Stadacona," Quebec is a city, not a town. Aha! I have you there, I think.

As a proof of the minute attention with which the pictures in *Punch* are studied, I may mention that no less than ten correspondents have reminded me that I have done (I need scarcely say an unintentional) injustice to a very clever artist, Mr. T. R. Atkinson, by ascribing to Mr. Charles Keene some delightful little vignettes which appeared as illustrations to an article on Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, and which illustrations were really from the graceful and facile pencil of Mr. Atkinson. My mistake was due simply to the circumstance that I am more than half blind, and that at a distance there seemed to me to be a strong similarity between Mr. Atkinson's mode of grouping his initials and the well-known initial signature of Mr. Charles Keene. If the first-named clever artist will take my advice, he will alter the pattern of his monogram.

G. A. S.

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THE PLOT TO BLOW UP A LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TRAIN.

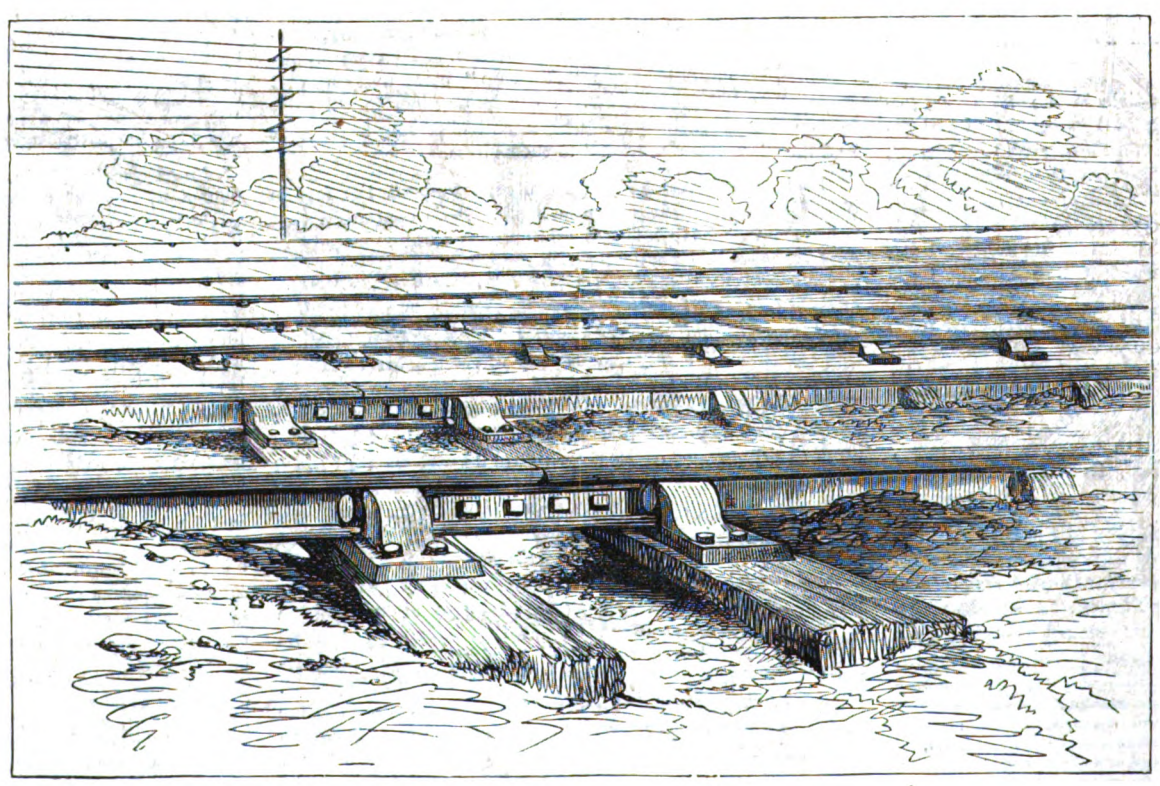


PLACE WHERE THE DYNAMITE WAS LAID, BETWEEN BUSHEY AND WATFORD.

The mysterious plot for the destruction of a train on the London and North-Western Railway some time between the Sunday night, the 12th inst., and the Monday morning has puzzled all the police and railway officials from the hour of its discovery to the present moment. One of our Illustrations is a View of the exact spot where the deposit of explosive matter was found by John Heath, a platelayer, ten minutes after seven o'clock in the morning on Monday week. It is about sixteen miles from London, opposite Messrs. Sedgwick's brewery, nearly a quarter of a mile beyond Bushey station towards Watford. At this place there is an embankment some twenty feet high, and a small thicket of trees stands within a few feet of the railway. The river Colne and the waterworks of the railway company are here close to the railway. The line at this point curves inwards, so that anyone might steal from the thicket, and, crouching among the bushes on the slope of the embankment, approach unobserved from the direction of either Watford or Bushey to the very spot where the dynamite was placed. There are four lines of rails over this portion of the road, the fast or express main-line trains having up and down lines of their own. On the down fast main-line the "fish-plates," or bars which hold down the rails upon the sleepers, had been removed from both rails. A little hole was dug alongside the sleeper of the outside rail, and in this hole was placed a brown paper parcel, 14 in. long and 8 in. wide, with a piece of india-rubber tubing, more than a yard long, having one end of it inserted in the parcel. On the top of the parcel were the two fish-plates, with the bolts and nuts sticking in them, which had been used for attaching them to the line of rail. The parcel was partly open, but had been loosely tied with a strong cord, which was lying beside the parcel. The paper was very wet, as there had been rain on the Sunday night. John Heath tore off some of the paper, and saw inside what he supposed to be red lead. A small "jemmy" or crowbar lay close at hand. Heath only thought, at first, all this might belong to some work of repairs of the telegraph, and that the telegraph workmen had left it there while they went to give information at Watford of having found the fish-plates off the rails. So he at once put the fish-plates up in their proper position, screwing on the nuts as far as he could with his fingers, not being furnished with the instrument called a "spanner" for that purpose, and carried back the signal-lamps to Bushey station, for which he had been sent. On his way thither he met Joseph Holwood, the "ganger," and told him what he had observed.

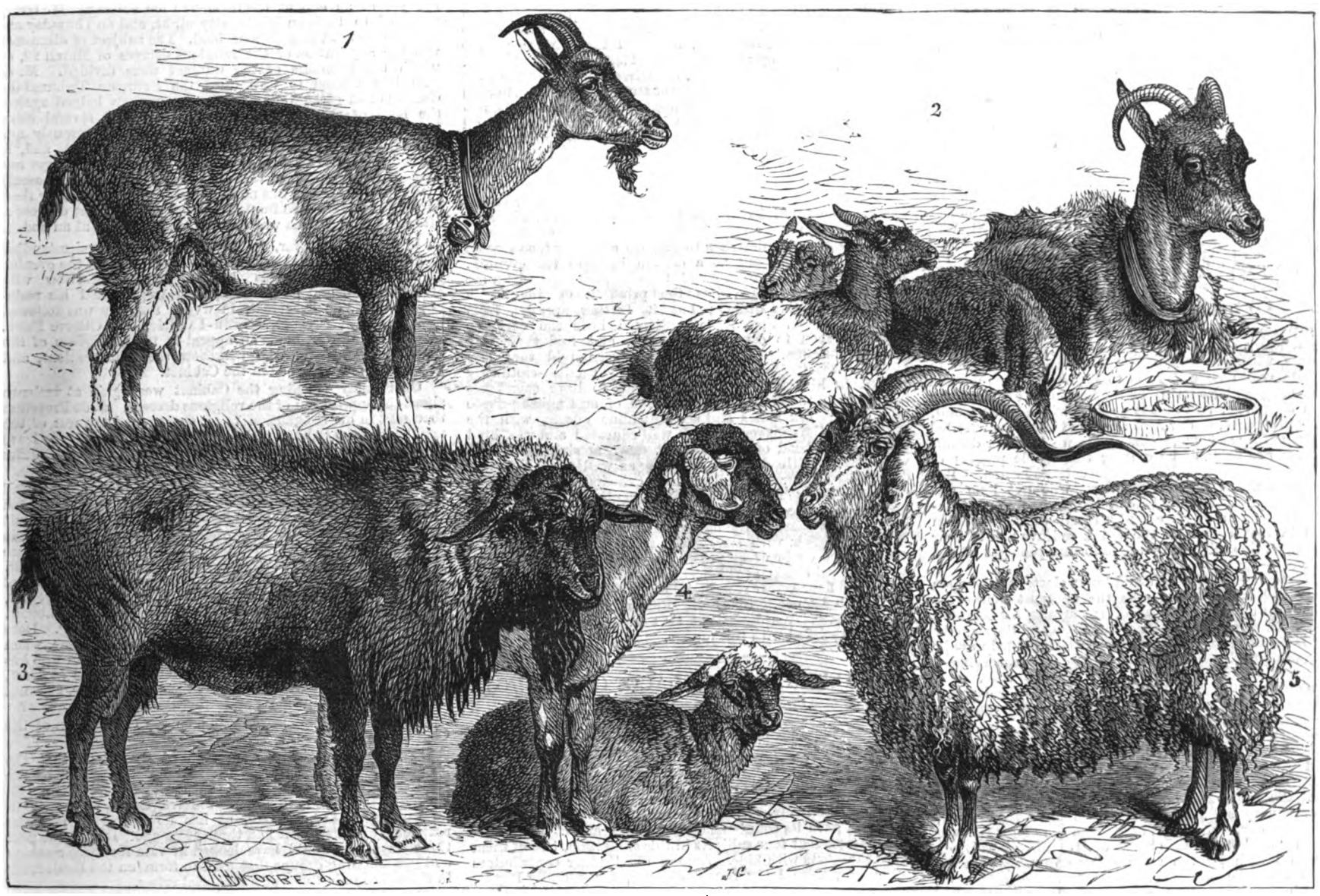
Holwood instantly went to the spot, fastened up the fish-plates securely with his spanner, and carried off the parcel, with the indiarubber tube and the crowbar, to be shown to the station-masters at Bushey and Watford. They telegraphed information to the Euston-square terminus, and soon afterwards Superintendent Copping, the head of the detective department at Euston, accompanied by two subordinates, proceeded to Bushey. These were joined by Inspector Isgate, of the Herts County Constabulary, stationed at Watford, and by Detective Warne, of the S Division of the Metropolitan Police. They went, accompanied by Inspector Keys, who has charge of that portion of the London and North-Western Company's line, to view the contents of the parcel.

It was considered that the substance must be dynamite, or similar explosive material. The indiarubber tubing proved on examination to consist of four pieces, each twelve inches long, of a quarter of an inch diameter, all filled with gunpowder, and at the end of each length of tube was a large percussion-cap. It is supposed that the ends of all the tubing, with the four percussion-caps, had been laid upon the rail, and that the two fish-plates had been set up at the side of the rail, to keep the tubing on the top of it, so that the train might run over the percussion-caps, and they set fire to the gunpowder in the tubing, from which the dynamite in the parcel would be exploded. Dynamite it really was, though some persons doubted this until it was proved by an official scientific examination. It was contained in twenty-seven cartridges, wrapped in many pieces of old newspaper, and all in one piece of oiled paper, and then tied together with twine; each cartridge being a roll about four inches long and one inch thick. The material is described as a chalk-like substance, of flesh-coloured tint. It would burn readily in a fire, but in its wet state would not explode, some of the nitro-glycerine having been washed out. Samples were examined by Dr. Aveling, of the Polytechnic Institution; by



FISH-PLATES OF THE RAILS WHERE THE DYNAMITE WAS PLACED.

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1. Mr. J. Clarke's Nancy, 4 years old.
2. Mr. C. Bartlett's Daisy, 4 years old, and kids.
3. Lady Burdett-Coutts's General, 5 years old (Hungarian).
4. Lady Burdett-Coutts's Polly, 4½ years old, with kids.
5. Mr. H. S. H. Pegler's Shah, 2 years old (Angora).

GOATS EXHIBITED AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE GOAT SHOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A MONTENEGRIN WEDDING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Major Duncan, R.E., at the Royal Arsenal; and Mr. R. Bannister, Government Analyst at Somerset House. There can be no doubt whatever of the destructive nature of the apparatus, or of the criminal intention of those who placed it on the railway. We forbear to discuss the various conjectures that have been entertained concerning their motives, as some authentic publication of the evidence is yet to be expected.

A MONTENEGRIN WEDDING.

That sequestered highland race, numbering 280,000 people, whose ancient territorial disputes, and border warfare with the Albanian subjects of Turkey, have brought on the present European naval demonstration in support of their claim to Dulcigno, have their own domestic manners and customs. Our Illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist lately in their country, shows the festive nuptial procession conducting a Montenegrin bride and bridegroom from church after the wedding ceremony, accompanied by their parents and friends, with whom is the bearded parish priest, distinguished by his peculiar head-dress. Among the bystanders at the church door are one or two rustic musicians, furnished with a rude kind of wind instrument made of a bladder and short pipe, which emits dismal strains, varied to the notes of the gamut by the pressure of the hands at the sides of the bladder, thereby playing a tune supposed to be of hilarious, if not melodious, effect on the listening ear. A more formidable part of the procession consists of a troop of warlike peasants, armed with rifles, long pistols, and terrific knives, shouting and discharging their firearms by way of a grand salute, which is considered to do the greatest honour to the newly-married couple. It is to be hoped that this wild fashion of congratulation may be the harbinger of household peace and happiness, and that the young wife may be found, a twelvemonth hence, as our Artist has separately represented her, quietly sitting at home, spinning the wool on her distaff, looking after her baby, and awaiting the simple process of cookery in the pot suspended over the cottage hearth. But our correspondent, Mr. Athol Mayhew, who not long ago visited the romantic mountain land of Tschernagora or Montenegro, does not give a very pleasant account of the condition of women in that country. We will here leave him to bear testimony upon this subject, by the following passages of one of his letters:—

"In Montenegro, the middle and lower classes of the male community look to matrimony as the cheapest market to supply them with stout, serviceable, substitutes for beasts of burden. Both on account of their costliness and the scarcity of fodder horses and mules are luxuries to be indulged in only by the upper classes. When a man resolves upon marrying—and there are but few bachelors, you may be sure, in a country where custom rules that he who weds fills, as it were, his chamber and his stall at one and the same time—he expresses his intention to his oldest and nearest relative, who repairs to the parents of the girl and asks their consent to the match. Should this be granted, the marriage ceremonies are celebrated with great signs of rejoicing—eating, drinking, and the constant discharge of firearms forming the stimulating features of the festivities, before the bride settles down to united domesticity and single harness. Should the maiden, however, prove coy, the suitor, aided by some of his friends, proceeds to 'lift' the fair object of his affections from her father's hearth by the same sudden *coup de main* as in bygone days he was accustomed to steal cattle on the Turkish border. This done, he first obtains the blessing of a priest and settles the matter with the parents at his leisure. The Montenegrin who is thus married is doubly blessed in taking to his bosom an humble, docile, and loyal consort, and a sturdy, sound, and tractable pack-animal, who will trudge uncomplainingly by the side of her lord and master over the rugged mountain tracks, her back bending under a load such as men in other countries seldom carry. With matrimony the domestic labours of the man are at an end; henceforth he will permit himself to shoulder nothing but his gun; for the woman becomes at once the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, the ox and the ass, the housewife and the husbandman, the hourly drudge and the daily bread-winner—the husband's market-pack in the days of peace, and his baggage-train in time of war.

"In Montenegro the male is, indeed, a very specially favoured and superior animal. Under his own roof he is literally 'lord of all he surveys,' for his 'will there is none to dispute.' He comes and goes as the humour suits him; and each time that he crosses his threshold he is met, not with questioning words or angry looks, but with meek, submissive, downcast eyes, and the deferential welcome of a wife who carries her husband's hand to her lips and places it on her forehead in token of mute submission to his slightest will or bidding. In Turkey, as in Montenegro, man is equally 'a despot and woman a slave,' but the difference in the two countries is, that in one she is an object of caprice, and part of the establishment, as a horse is a member of its master's stud; in the other she is the working beast of burden, and his substitute in all laborious tasks.' Thirty-six years have passed since Sir Gardner Wilkinson visited the Black Mountain and wrote these words, and still they remain accurately descriptive of the position of the women, whose social status appears to have remained the same in the midst of many salutary changes. Now, as then, the custom prevails with a Montenegrin Benedict of avoiding all mention of his wife before a stranger. But if he is forced to speak of her he still prefaces his words with the apologetic '*Da prostite, moja zena*,' meaning 'begging your pardon, my wife,' 'Excuse my rudeness, my spouse,' or words to that effect; and appears anxiously solicitous that he has given no offence by introducing such an objectionable topic, just as it was when Sir Gardner first described this singular matrimonial peculiarity more than a third of a century ago. To judge from our English standpoint, therefore, a Montenegrin woman's 'rights' are only wrongs. But custom, which is said to reconcile even the eels to skinning, appears to have deadened the feelings of the gentle sex to such a merciful degree that they seem no longer sensitive to the injury they suffer in being stripped of those honours and attentions which in less primitive countries are either freely accorded or peremptorily exacted."

The proposal of the water committee of the Liverpool Corporation to give £1500 to the town clerk for his services in connection with the Water Bill has, in consequence of the great opposition to it, been withdrawn.

A mutiny broke out on Monday night at the reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle, where forty-three boys are confined. Mr. Crowther, the governor, has two assistants, one of whom left for the night at seven o'clock. On going into the dormitory the governor found the gas turned out, and on asking the reason he was struck on the head with a stick. Other blows followed, and he fell insensible. All the boys rushed out and escaped, but some returned voluntarily to the reformatory. Others were arrested in Carlisle. The police are searching for the remainder—about half of the whole.

A YOUNG LADIES' COOKERY SCHOOL.

The social dignity and artistic elegance, as well as the intellectual and scientific character, of this feminine occupation, which has always been esteemed for its practical utility, will henceforth become more generally acknowledged. In some of the great cities of the United States, and most conspicuously at Boston, it is now quite the fashion among clever and enterprising young ladies to take lessons in the culinary art, which is there brought to a high degree of refinement. Some of the wealthiest families, it is said, have sent their girls to private classes instructed by a very competent lady in Tremont-street, who also teaches, for a less fee, the wives and daughters of the working classes. Her programme of study and practice, in each case, is adapted to the probable wants and means of the households to which her pupils are likely to belong. They all receive, as a matter of course, some elementary instruction; they learn how to cook meat and vegetables, to make tea and coffee, and even to make bread. Afterwards, those who desire to know and practice the more elaborate processes of cookery have ample facilities of gaining the requisite knowledge. The highest class, at the establishment of which an Illustration appears on our front page, assembles one morning in the week, and undertakes to prepare a dinner for twice its own number of persons at a certain hour in the evening. Each lady who is a member of the class, amongst whom are several married ladies, has the privilege of inviting a gentleman to this dinner; but it further appears, from our Illustration, that some gentlemen have the curiosity now and then to come rather early, and find their way into the kitchen. We have never been told that any of them was treated as an intruder, or got a dish-cloth slily pinned to his coat-tail, which is said to have sometimes happened in the lower domestic region of an English private household. Six ladies and six masculine guests, with the mistress of the cookery school, a well educated and well-bred person at the head of the table, sit down at six o'clock to a very perfect little dinner. We may as well quote the *menu* devised by the superintending Lady Principal at Boston, who seems to know her business to a nicety: "Six small oysters on a block of ice hollowed out at the top (they look better on ice than in the half-shell). A clear *consommé* soup. Baked whitefish, with *sauce Hollandaise*. Oysters, or chicken *pâtés*. Filet de bœuf *aux champignons*. Cheese *soufflets*, with salad. Roast chicken (which should have been covered with butter and flour before roasting). Sweetbreads. Game—Salad of French lettuce. Sherbet. Frozen pudding. Crackers and cheese." We doubt not that many intelligent people would be satisfied with this dinner.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE GOAT SHOW.

The exhibition of about one hundred fine specimens of British and foreign goats, opened last week at the Alexandra Palace, has attracted some notice. It was arranged by the general manager of that place of public entertainment, with the assistance of Mr. F. W. Wilson, who has had the direction of various shows of animals, at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. The British Goat Society, of which Lady Burdett-Coutts is patroness, and Mr. H. Stephen Holmes Pegler is hon. secretary, gave its countenance and co-operation. Our Illustrations represent four subjects in this exhibition, two of them being she-goats with kids. Among the leading contributors to the show were Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lady Emily Pigott, Miss Jacomb, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, Mr. W. Bertram, and Mr. Crookenden. The first prize, for a goat of the English hornless breed, close-haired, black-and-tan-coloured, was taken by Mr. Chapman. The first prize for kids was awarded to Mr. W. Freeman, of Wandsworth. The honorary secretary, Mr. Pegler, sent a few animals, not to compete for prizes, which were especially worthy of remark. One of these was an Angora or Mohair goat, which has been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, having been imported thither from Asia Minor. This animal, which carries a long, spiral wool-like coat of white hair, as thick as the fleece of a Lincoln sheep, was not in the best possible condition, but is, nevertheless, very interesting as a representative of those flocks which are now in high esteem among South African colonists, who give such prices as £400 and £450 a piece for males, and from £70 to £90 for females. Mr. Clarence Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, exhibited Dutch, Persian, and other varieties, which were highly interesting, and are likely to be useful if bred in this country. On Saturday evening there was a dinner of kids' flesh, under the auspices of the British Goat Society, in one of the dining-halls of the Alexandra Palace.

THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, have issued the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth scholarships, 1880:—Arthur L. Jones, aged twenty, engineer's apprentice, Carnarvon, value of scholarship awarded, £150; Benjamin Angwin, aged twenty-one, engine-fitter, St. Just, £150; Frederick R. G. Cockey, aged twenty, engineer student, Frome, £100; Christopher J. Whittaker, aged twenty, pattern maker, Accrington, £100; William J. Tilbrook, aged twenty-one, mechanical engineer, London, £100; J. W. M'Kenzie, aged twenty-one, engineering student, Dublin, £100; William H. Potter, aged nineteen, engineer's apprentice, Nottingham, £100; Albert Frankish, aged nineteen, engineer, Manchester, £100; Charles Simons, aged nineteen, engineer, Dublin, £100.

In the examination for Whitworth scholarships prizes, 1880, the following were the results as regards the scholars appointed in 1877:—William I. Last obtained the first prize, £100, with 3704 marks; Fred Ogden, the second, £60, with 3000 marks; David A. Low, third, £50, with 2472 marks; William S. M'Kenzie, fourth, £40, with 1986 marks; Alfred D. Ottewell, fifth, £30, with 1599 marks. As to scholars appointed in 1878 the results were:—William Groves, first prize, £100; Joseph E. Needham, second, £60; William H. Tozer, third, £50; Zachary H. Kingdom, fourth, £40; Thomas Mather, fifth, £30; Thomas Duckworth, sixth, £20. In the final competition of scholars appointed in 1877, the first prize of £200 was awarded to W. I. Last, and the second of £100 to Fred Ogden.

The fisheries exhibition to be held at Norwich under the auspices of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fish Acclimatization Society has been postponed until Easter, 1881. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Dukes of Norfolk, Richmond, Grafton, St. Albans, Roxburgh, Northumberland, and Sutherland, have given their patronage to the exhibtion.

George Brown, thirty-five, having neither home nor occupation, was on Monday charged at the Marylebone Police Court with being a person of unsound mind, not under proper control. The prisoner, in a high state of excitement, demanded a warrant against the Prince of Wales, who, he said, had shot his (the prisoner's) sister on Sunday in Tottenham-court-road. He was remanded to the workhouse.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Ministerial crisis, which was imminent at the time I last wrote, broke out in full force on Saturday morning, when three Ministers and two Under-Secretaries resigned. The crisis is not yet at an end at the moment I am writing. M. Grévy returned to Paris on Wednesday night, and on Thursday and Friday Cabinet Councils were held. The subject of discussion was the application of the religious decrees of March 29, on which the members of the Cabinet were divided. M. de Freycinet wished to wait until the Supreme Tribunal des Conflicts had given judgment in the appeals lodged against the laws of the Jesuits. M. Constans and several other Ministers wished the decrees to be applied vigorously and immediately. However, the Council agreed to wait, and, at the same time, to send a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops informing them that the declaration signed recently by the congregations was not sufficient, and summoning them once more to fulfil the formalities prescribed by the decrees of March 29. The crisis was then announced to be at an end.

It appears, however, that there was some misunderstanding about the date or the terms of the circular, for on the evening of Friday M. Constans had a private interview with M. Gambetta, and on Saturday morning handed his resignation to M. de Freycinet, in which step he was followed by MM. Cazot, Turquet, Martin-Feuillée, and Geneve Farre. M. Grévy, however, made an appeal to the patriotism of the resigning Ministers, who withdrew their resignations, and peace once more reigned in the Cabinet.

On Sunday morning the Cabinet was again at variance about the application of the religious decrees. M. de Freycinet then sent in his resignation to M. Grévy, and the rest of the members of the Cabinet resigned collectively, in order to leave the President entire liberty. M. Grévy then requested M. Jules Ferry to form a new Ministry.

What is the meaning of the fall of M. de Freycinet, a fall which all parties admit to be honourable? Sharp-sighted people here consider it to be another instance of the occult despotism of Gambetta. For some time past all the Cabinets of France have been mere patchwork. To replace the Dufaure Cabinet M. Waddington was taken out of the Dufaure Cabinet. To replace M. Waddington, M. de Freycinet was taken out of the Waddington Cabinet; and now, to replace M. de Freycinet, M. Jules Ferry has been chosen out of the Freycinet Cabinet. Nobody supposes that a Ferry Cabinet will live long. Does it not seem strange to talk of a Parliamentary régime, when the man who makes and unmakes Ministers, the man who has been the real President of the last three Cabinets at least, M. Gambetta, is allowed to enjoy his occult power, and not summoned to quit the mask and either accept or refuse office?

The crisis will probably end in a speedy convocation of the Chambers.

It is worth noticing, as a sign of the times, that the physiognomy of Paris has been in no way modified by the Ministerial crisis. Although the Parliamentary régime is hardly perfect, the nation seems to have perfect confidence in its working. At any rate, at has no longer to fear the reactionary parties, as it had three years ago. During the past three days you would have looked in vain for those anxious and gesticulating groups that used to form on the Boulevards in the old days in times of Ministerial crises.

Everybody who knows the Boulevards must have seen Aurélien Scholl, one of the most witty and brilliant Parisian journalists, on whom the mantleof Chamfort may not unjustly be said to have fallen. On Thursday last he was breakfasting with three friends at Bignon's, and, as he rose from the table, a man came up to him and, after asking him if he was really M. Scholl, began to punch his face, and finally flung a brandy-bottle at him. The bottle struck Scholl in the breast. His wounds are so serious that the doctors do not yet venture to pronounce any opinion. It is feared that he will lose the sight of his right eye. The author of this dastardly attack, which appears to have been premeditated, was the Comte de Dion. Judicial proceedings have been begun against him. The cause of the attack is unknown. Several rumours have been afloat, but all have been contradicted. Such a brutal attack is all the more curious, as Scholl has already fought fourteen duels, and if the Comte de Dion had wished for ordinary reparation he knew where to find his adversary.

It is reported that the Government has authorised Marcereu, the commander of the Prison des Chantiers during the Commune, to prosecute the journals which have been attacking him of late. It will be remembered that the campaign was begun in Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, which day after day during some two months accumulated testimony of the most odious violences and arbitrariness against Marcereu.

The memory of Monsieur Thiers was honoured in a curious manner at Saint-Germain last Sunday. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony of unveiling a statue to the "liberator of the territory," as he used admiringly to be called. There was, it is true, rather a dearth of speakers. The only remarkable discourse was that of the Jesuitical Jules Simon, who made an eloquent and ingenious panegyric of the Conservative Republic, and eulogised in the highest terms Monsieur Thiers's severe repression of the Commune. M. Jules Simon had hardly finished his peroration when M. Olivier Pain delivered a brief speech, which was not inscribed on the programme of the fête. M. Olivier Pain escaped with Rochefort from New Caledonia, and is now a writer in *L'Intransigeant*. M. Pain said, amidst the general stupefaction: "In the name of the thirty-five thousand patriots who were shot in May, 1871; in the name of the women and children who were massacred, I, a republican and a patriot, protest against the apology for the massacre and against the erection of a statue to the author of the massacres." M. Pain was arrested, but set at liberty again after having been kept an hour at the police station. The reader will find an explanation of the reasons of M. Pain's protestation in M. Camille Pelletan's book *La Semaine de Mai*, pp. 1 to 23.

The first number of Félix's Pyat's new journal *La Commune* appeared this morning. It is a four-page journal of the ordinary size. The first page is taken up with a declaration of principles. First of all is reproduced the declaration of the proscripts of December protesting against the amnesty which the Emperor offered them. They denied the Emperor's right to pardon them as they denied his right to punish, and the proscripts of December returned to France with the intention of bringing the Emperor to justice. The Communists of 1871 have returned in the same spirit. The proscripts of May have nothing more to say than what was said in the declaration of the proscripts of December, except that the Opportunist amnesty has been less frank, less prompt, and less dignified than the Imperial amnesty was. They owe gratitude to no one, and they return to take up the struggle where it was left off. *La Commune* is the organ of the Commune of 1792, of 1848, and of 1871. Its object is the establishment of the Commune, which is to spring out of the Republic by means of the vote.

T. C.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

This has been a very momentous week at the theatres; and the autumnal dramatic season (all honour to Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Toole for so bravely keeping the Gaiety and the Folly open during the most dismal period of the recess), and two remarkable dramatic events have occurred since I last touched on "The Playhouses." On Saturday evening last the third season of Mr. Henry Irving's management commenced with the eagerly-expected revival of the "legendary drama" of "The Corsican Brothers," founded on the French dramatic version of Alexandre Dumas the Elder's romance of "Les Frères Corses," and adapted to the English stage by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The revival achieved an immense success; and Mr. Irving has added another to his list of dramatic triumphs. I had not witnessed a performance of the "Corsican Brothers" for eight-and-twenty years. I seems to me to possess a wonderfully ingenious *scenario*, or scheme of action and incident; and it is a very telling spectacle. Otherwise, so far as the characters and the dialogue go, I cannot help thinking "The Corsican Brothers" to be a very poor play. Some of the dramatic critics (who possibly were not born or were in petticoats when Mr. Boucicault's drama was originally produced at the Princess's) seem to think the drama a very worthless one, all round.

No need for me to follow the plot. It is as well known as that of "The Green Bushes" or "Black-Eyed Susan," and much better known than that of "George Barnwell." I missed little or anything from the old Princess's text, except the woodcutter's song in the Forest of Fontainebleau scene of the Third Act. The words of the ditty were not very choice. They ran, if I remember aright, somewhat thus:—

Oh! oh! oh! oh!
My heart is low;
I've asked Jeannette, and she has said me no.
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!

And so on, *crescendo*.

The genius and artistic skill of Mr. Henry Irving enabled him to do more with the gloomy parts of Fabien and Louis dei Franchi than perhaps any living actor on our stage could do. The twin brothers of Corsica are, from a legendary point of view, intensely interesting, but as agreeable companions in polite society they would have been found, I fear, lamentably dull. At the masquerade at the Opera House Louis dei Franchi has to enact the part of a skeleton at a banquet; and in the glade of the Forest of Fontainebleau the attributes of Louis are simply those of Nemesis. Did he cheer up, I wonder, after he had slain Château Renaud; and did he marry Emilie de Lesparre? Stranger things have happened. The real flesh-and-blood heroine of Washington Irving's "Broken Heart," and of the exquisitely pathetic poem, "She is Far from the Land where her Young Hero Sleeps," got married in the end. The settled gloom which shrouds both the Corsican brothers, even before anything fatal has happened to them, was, in the case of Louis dei Franchi, dexterously dispelled by Mr. Irving, who threw all the geniality and the humorous *abandon* of his nature (and the great masters of pathos are rarely lacking in the quality of humour) into the supper scene, and that of the termination of the long-standing *vendetta* between the Orlandi and the Colonna in the first act. The episode in question is a very absurd one, and is as wholly extraneous to the action of the piece as is the "Dance of Itinerant Fools" in the spectacular rendering of "Henry the Fifth," or the pantomimic and choregraphic *entr'actes* to Molière's comedies; but it seems to lighten that which is practically the prologue to the drama, and which, without some life and bustle, would be intolerably wearisome. The attitude of Mr. Irving at the supper table was full of frank and easy gaiety. He can be a boy if he likes, and the humorous persuasion and coercion which he used on the reluctant Orlando and Colonna, cajoling one and absolutely forcing the other to shake hands and sign the contract of reconciliation, were those of a frank-hearted, high-spirited boy, who looked on the bringing together of these ancestral foes as a "good lark." Mr. Irving played throughout this scene in the spirit of the truest comedy. As Louis dei Franchi at the masquerade it was impossible for him to be anything but what the dramatist had made him—a trouble-feast and a spoil-sport, or what the French term *un mauvais coucheur*.

In the duel-scene in the forest he was superb. Do you remember in Flaxman's illustrations of the "Iliad" the terrific drawing of the giants Otus and Ephialtes holding Mars captive? They have got the god prostrate and in chains at their feet. They hold the shackles that bind him; but the expression of their countenances does not betoken any personal resentment towards their subjugated enemy. Otus and Ephialtes are gazing with impassibly implacable faces, awful to look upon, into the Immensities—into Space. They are but the ministers of Fate. So does Mr. Irving demean himself and look in the duel scene. He means to kill Château Renaud. He is going to have his heart's blood there and then. He tells him so in plain terms. But he seems to entertain no personal animosity to the man whom he is about to slay. He is looking far away—into Space. He is communing with the spirit of his dead brother, who is presently to appear to him. The cunning of fence exhibited by Mr. Irving in perhaps the most realistic duel that has ever been represented on the stage was marvellous. He had to be judged by many who had witnessed in this same drama Charles Kean, Fechter, Alfred Wigan, and Walter Lacy, all admirable swordsmen. It was quite in accordance with the foregone conclusion that he was to kill Château Renaud that, in the first stage of the encounter, he should act strictly on the defensive. He stood precisely as the Spanish *matador* stands in the arena—his rapier in his right hand, his *muleta* or lure in the left. The *matador* must not attack the bull. The wretched animal must advance on his opponent. Everyone knows that the bull is foredoomed to death, and that at the proper moment a turn of the wrist and one deadly lunge from the *espada* will transfix his vitals. That was the way which Mr. Irving took with Château Renaud at the Lyceum.

Mr. W. Terriss did everything that could possibly be done with the difficult and unlovely part of Château Renaud. Mr. Terriss's *physique* is not in keeping with the part assigned to him, which would have suited Mr. John Clayton, and especially Mr. Bancroft. But, although Mr. Terriss could not look like a *viveur* of Frascati's and the Jockey Club; like a *lion* of the Bois de Boulogne and the *foyer de la danse* at the Grand Opéra, he acted throughout most carefully and intelligently, and his presentment of the pangs of remorse in the forest just before the arrival of the Avenger of Blood was a really fine piece of acting. Mr. Terriss should change the fashion of his beard and moustache. The fashion which he has adopted is not that patronised by French gentlemen in the year 1840. Unfortunately, it *was* patronised by nearly every omnibus-conductor in Paris.

Mr. Pinero was very quiet and gentleman-like as M. Alfred Meynard, and Mr. Elwood earnestly sympathetic as Montgiron. Mr. Mead was a most melodramatically furious Orlando, and Mr. Johnson a duly farcical Colonna. Miss Pauncefort was amiably dignified as Madame Savilia dei Franchi; and Miss Fowler must be complimented on the abnegation of self which she displayed in sustaining the absolutely paltry part of Emilie de Lesparre, into which she infused, nevertheless, much grace and pathos.

The "mounting" of "The Corsican Brothers" was magnificent. Scenery, dresses, decorations, ballet, and accessories were all sumptuous; but I reserve what I have to say about the *mise-en-scène* for a second notice next week, when a very delicate little original comedy in one act, called "Bygones," which was acted for the first time, with marked success, will also call for notice. The author of "Bygones" is Mr. A. W. Pinero.

The second memorable event of the week was the assumption at Sadler's Wells on Monday night of the tremendously difficult part of Othello by Mr. Charles Warner, who only a few nights ago was playing in "It Is Never Too Late To Mend," and only a few weeks ago was playing Coupeau in "Drink." Sadler's Wells was crowded to witness Mr. Warner's interpretation of the Moor of Venice; and it augurs well for the success of Mrs. Bateman's spirited management in her adherence to the Shakspearean drama that the pit and gallery seemed to know "Othello" by heart, and never missed to "take up" the "points" in the play. Mr. Warner is heartily to be congratulated on his courage in selecting the part of Othello for impersonation. His *physique* is splendid. His voice is very sonorous, and at times very musical. He does not rant more than a man maddened by jealousy would rant. His passion and his pathos are equally artistic and effective; but he is not yet a Shakspearean actor. His elocution is not quite up to the high standard of excellence which we expect in an interpreter of Othello. To Mr. Charles Warner's great good fortune, he is a young man. I am sure that he is a very gifted man, and a very observant and industrious man to boot. With continued study—study of the most sedulous kind—he can scarcely fail to make, ere long, vast improvement as a tragedian; and if the Fates are propitious there may be a very bright future before him in the highest departments of his art. At present his rendering of the noble Moor is somewhat crude. The Iago of Mr. Hermann Vezin was a most finished and polished performance—superlatively self-possessed, self-contained, and sardonic. Never did a more affable fiend, a more well-bred "demi-demon" bring ruin and confusion into a respectable private family in Cyprus. Mr. E. H. Brooke's Cassio was very spirited; and Mr. Walter J. Brooks bore himself very efficiently as the unfortunate dupe Roderigo. Finally, Miss Isabel Bateman was a charmingly submissive and affectionate Desdemona. She looked very graceful and pretty, and her dress (for these days of sumptuary prodigality) was exemplarily quiet and refined.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

These concerts are to close this (Saturday) evening, when a specially attractive programme is offered for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors. Since our last notice, a "Humorous" night has been given, the principal features in which were Mozart's "Musikalischer Spass" (a "Musical Joke"), Romberg's "Toy Symphony," and the final "Presto" and supplemental "Adagio" from Haydn's "Farewell" symphony. The first-named work was composed (in 1787) in ridicule of much of the inane music of the period, and as a caricature of clumsy performers. The absurd effect of wrong notes, false entries of the instruments, and other errors, such as inefficient amateurs would make, was duly recognised by the audience; a special feature having been the burlesque cadenza for the first violin, played by Mr. A. Burnett with due appreciation of its humour. The Toy Symphony is more fitted for drawing-room than for public performance, the puerility of the childish instruments (imitation cuckoo, quail, nightingale, and woodpecker; rattles, triangles, bells, diminutive drums, and penny trumpets) becoming wearisome when heard throughout a series of symphonic movements. Far more effective were the concluding portions of Haydn's symphony, the closing "Adagio" of which includes the gradual departure of the players, each of whom, in turn, extinguishes his candle, takes up his instrument, and leaves the orchestra, until only two violins are heard; these following the example of the others. The purpose with which the symphony was written is said to have been the desire of Haydn to give a hint to his patron, Prince Esterhazy, of the wish of his musicians to obtain their holiday leave to revisit their homes. The practical carrying out of this piece of musical humour was thoroughly appreciated by the Covent Garden audience. Other less important orchestral features on the occasion referred to were Glinka's fantasia ("Kamarinskaja") on National Russian airs, Weber's Chinese overture entitled "Turandot," a "Meditation" (Scherz), in which the styles of past and present composers are parodied; and a so-called "Wedding March of Punch and Judy," a most offensive burlesque of the fine Wedding March which forms a part of Mendelssohn's noble music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The first part of the concert included Mr. Charles Hallé's admirable performance of Weber's pianoforte solo, the "Invitation to the Waltz"—and vocal solos of no special importance, rendered by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The second portion of the programme was of the usual miscellaneous character.

On Saturday, the eminent Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, made her first appearance this season, and played Mendelssohn's first concerto (in G minor) with brilliant execution, besides contributing two unaccompanied solos to the second part of the concert. Mr. Viotti Collins gained great applause by his skilful execution of a difficult violin solo of Paganini's, written for the fourth string only. The vocalists were Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. A. Oswald. The humorous programme was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday. Wednesday was the last classical night, and yesterday (Friday) the last English choral and ballad concert.

After the interval of a week, a new series of Promenade Concerts is to begin at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Hayes, with Mr. Weist Hill as conductor.

London music will soon regain its wonted activity. The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will begin a new series (the twenty-fifth) on Oct. 9; on Monday, Oct. 18, Her Majesty's Theatre will open for a season of operatic performances, in Italian, at cheap prices; on Nov. 8, the Monday Popular Concerts will open their twenty-third season; and during the winter the Sacred Harmonic Society will resume its concerts, removed to St. James's Hall.

Madame Marie Roze has sailed for New York to fulfil an operatic engagement with Mr. Strakosch in America. The term of contract is for six months, during which period the principal cities will be visited. Madame Roze is to be supported by a powerful company, and sing in English the following operas:—"Faust," "Mignon," "Aïda," "Huguenots," "Mefistofele," and "Lohengrin."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

No satisfactory explanation of Bend Or's melancholy exhibition in the St. Leger has yet been forthcoming. He was undoubtedly struck into by Zealot, and received two or three slight cuts, but, at the time that this occurred, he had been passed by Robert the Devil, and was in hopeless difficulties; while the fact that he is now in work again conclusively proves that the accident was not a very serious one. We fancy that want of condition was the main cause of his failing to gain a place. He has always been a difficult horse to train, and, in place of giving him a thorough preparation, Peck was compelled to let him potter about behind Blue Danube. Then the terribly heavy state of the course was all against a half-trained horse, and, above all, we are more than ever convinced that as we mentioned at the time—"Robert" is the better of the pair, and, with Cannon on his back, would have won the Derby by a good length. Still, Bend Or will yet prove that he ought to have been second at Doncaster, and will have his revenge on Cipolata and Abbot if he ever meets them again. Zealot performed more in his Goodwood than his Ascot form; but Beauminet cut a very respectable figure, and, on Sunday last, took a good race in France, over a distance of nearly two miles. It is understood that Messrs. Brewer and Blanton won about £25,000 in the race, and their success was thoroughly popular.

The weather improved a little on the Thursday, but still there were several heavy showers, and the programme was not attractive enough to compensate people for getting wet through. Of course the chief event of the afternoon was the Portland Plate, for which Peter (9 st. 7 lb.) was backed down to 3 to 1, in spite of his welter weight, and in the face of fourteen opponents. However, he began far more slowly than usual, which was not surprising, considering that the course was a perfect swamp, and, though he made up an immense deal of ground from the distance, he could never quite on terms with Discount (6 st. 12 lb.), who won by a neck. The Rous Plate proved a good thing for a daughter of Doncaster and Czarina, a filly in Lord Rosebery's stable, and the unlucky Mazurka was once more second. Another field of fifteen ran for the Alexandra Plate, in which little Witchery (7 st. 1 lb.) slipped her horses at the start, and came in alone. On the Friday, which was the only fine day of the four, the Tattersall Sale Stakes, for yearlings sold at Doncaster in 1879, proved a very happy idea, and produced a good class field of ten. Simnel was made favourite, and ran well, as he always does, but 9 st. 7 lb. proved a little too much for him, and Fortissimo won easily at last. Teviotdale, who had been withdrawn from the Leger and reserved specially for the Doncaster Stakes, was only opposed by Apollo; but, though the latter had cut such a poor figure in the big race, he was good enough to beat the north-country horse, who is very unsound. Jenny Howlet once more ran wretchedly in the Park Hill Stakes, but Evasion showed a glimpse of her best two-year-old form, and stuck so gamely to Experiment that Osborne had to do all he knew to win by a neck. The Doncaster Cup was virtually a match between Dresden China and Edelweiss. Schoolboy, who was making running for the latter, set a rattling pace from the moment the flag fell, and at one time was nearly two hundred yards in front of the other three. Bonnie Marden was well beaten fully half a mile from home, at which point the others were together, and eventually the Goodwood Cup heroine won with great ease by a length, and has since been backed pretty heavily for the Cesarewitch. The Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate fell to the highly-tried Vallon (6 st. 6 lb.); and Earl Godwin, a son of Macaroni and Lady Coventry, wound up the meeting by securing the Wentworth Stakes for Lord Falmouth.

Upon the first day the sales of blood stock were fairly successful, and really high-class yearlings seem still able to command very long prices. Mr. Dunlop gave 1150 gs.—his full value—for an own brother to Lizzie Long, by Albert Victor—Letty Long, who was reared at the Croft Stud. Eleven of Lord Scarborough's sold fairly well—Gold Stick (730 gs.), by Silvester—Lady Alice Hawthorn, making the top price. Mr. Eyke, however, had by far the best sale of the day, his four young Brown Breads averaging no less than 1133 gs. An own brother to Hilarious and Reveller fetched 2000 gs., and Mr. Jardine, who bought him, had to bid up to 800 gs. for a colt by Brown Bread—Voyageuse; while an own sister to Picnic (700 gs.), by the same sire from Alice Lee, also sold well. The Moorlands Stud did not do so well as usual with the young Speculums; but Tempest, a colt by Thunder—True Blue, made 600 gs., a large sum for the offspring of an untried sire. Mr. Crowther Harrison did well with his half dozen, thanks chiefly to Lucifer (1000 gs.), a beautiful colt by Rosicrucian—Bathilde, and Lady Greensleeves (500 gs.), by Doncaster—Evergreen. Mr. Cookson's dozen were perhaps not quite up to his usual standard, still an average of 370 gs. must be considered very remunerative; Foreteller (1300 gs.), by Hermit—Preface, and Pursebearer (1000 gs.), by Scottish Chief—Thrift, were the cracks of the team; and the former, who is half-brother to Forerunner, is especially promising. The Yardley Stud eleven averaged a shade under 300 gs., nearly all the Sterlings selling well; and we hope that Tom Cannon may have bought a second Isonomy in Transition, by Sterling—Traviata, for whom he gave 1150 gs. The feature of the Friday was the sale of Mr. I'Anson's eleven, which, in spite of the young Salvators failing to hit the public fancy, made the splendid average of 450 gs. An own brother to the luckless Beauclerc went to Mr. Perkins for 1700 gs., and two or three of the others also made capital prices. Some of the late Mr. Launde's brood mares were also disposed of, and Mr. Vyner gave 3200 gs. for Apology.

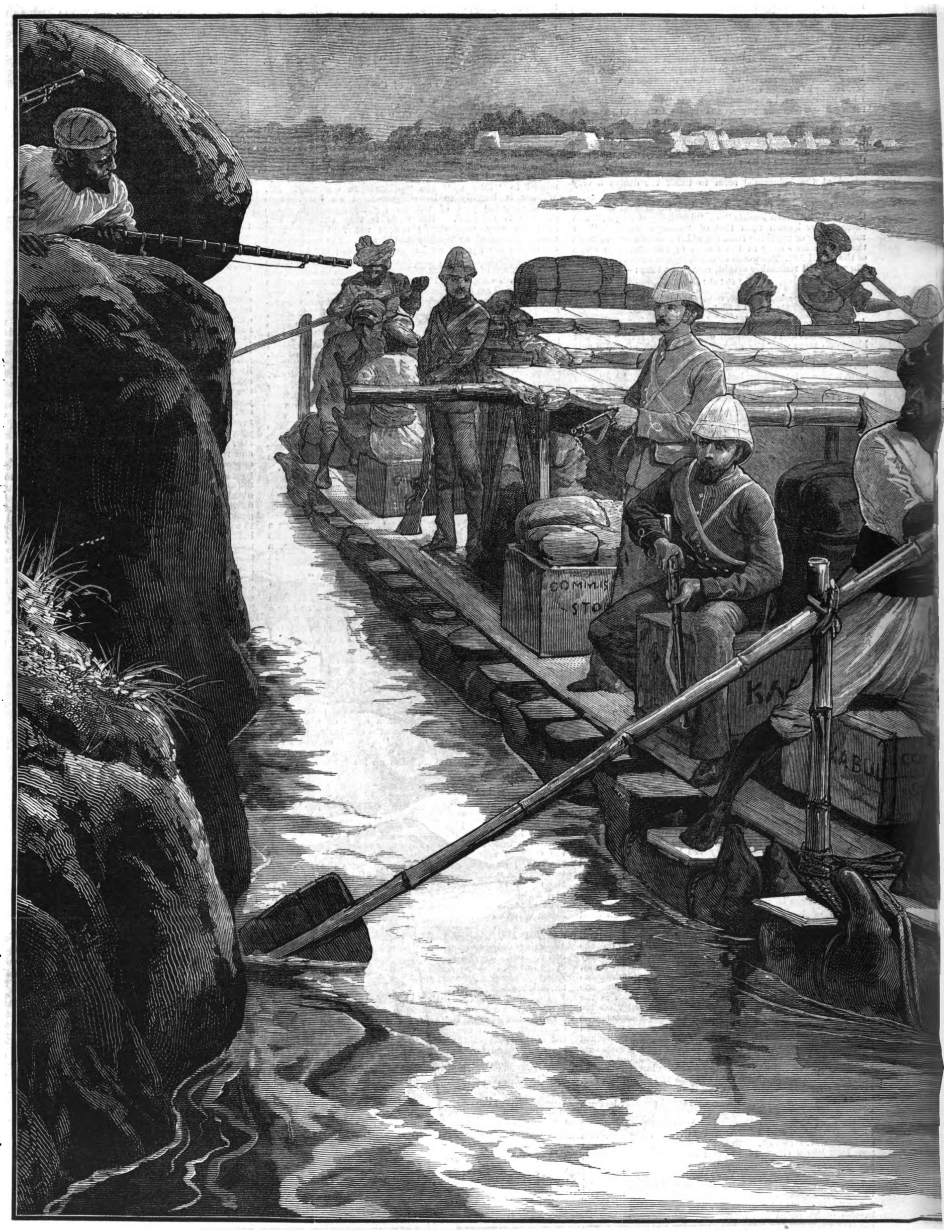
Thanks to the Australians, the cricket season of 1880 has been unusually protracted. Last week they played the Gentlemen of Scotland, whom they defeated by six wickets. Owing to the heavy state of the ground, low scores were the order of the day, Jarvis (31 and 41) and Alexander (17) doing most for the winners, while Palmer and Boyle proved most effective with the ball. On the other side, A. G. Steel (60), C. Davidson (11), A. L. Wood (35), J. A. Allan (35), and the Hon. Ivo Bligh (30) did nearly all the run-getting.

On Saturday evening Miss Beckwith successfully accomplished her marvellous swim of one hundred hours in six days, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. The attendance throughout the week was very large, and the exhibitions of fancy swimming given by Miss Beckwith, her father, and brother, proved very attractive.

J. Roberts, jun., and W. Mitchell will play their great billiard-match for £200 a side, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, beginning at six o'clock. The game is 2000 up, and Mitchell is to receive a start of 400 points. Roberts is said to have shown some extraordinary play in a game at Brighton on Saturday last; but as the accounts of the affair appear rather vague and mysterious, we do not give the breaks that he is alleged to have made.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., has presented a clock and bells for erection on the new pier at Bournemouth

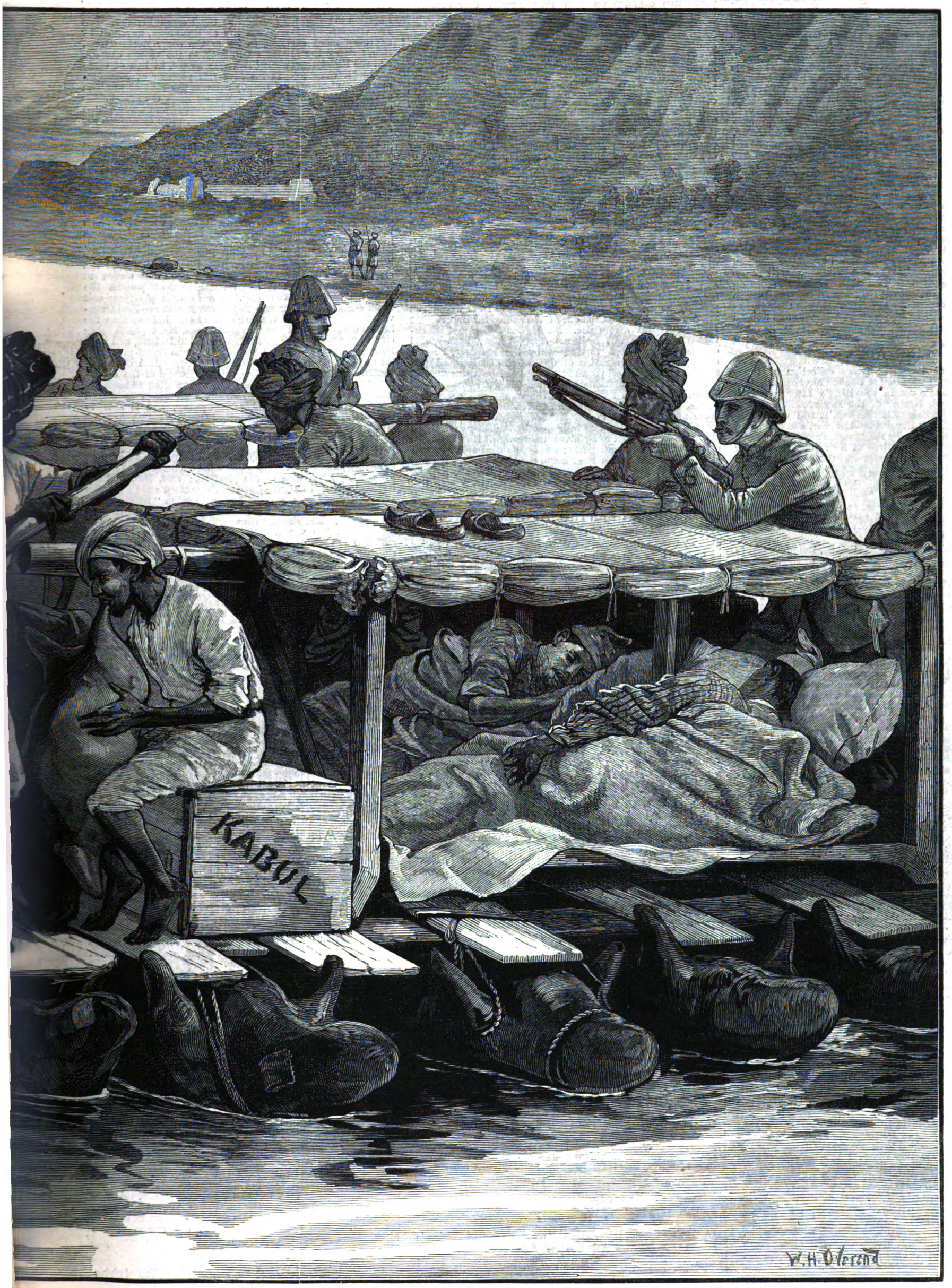
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OUR TROOPS LEAVING AFGHANISTAN: FLOATING SICK AND

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CHARL

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)UNDED DOWN THE CABUL RIVER FROM JELLALABAD.

OBERTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

BECALMED IN YACHTING.

It is an idle ship's company, steered perhaps by "the summer pilot of an empty heart unto the shore of Nothing," as Tennyson says, that we see here assembled on deck; but how can they sail without any wind? Inlandish readers of Mr. William Black's romances of the Hebridean sea, "White Wings," the latest and not the least inviting, may ponder this question as they look at Mr. Overend's drawing, which we have this week engraved and published. There is really not the slightest token of any nautical business going on; and these people afloat, who seem to be a happy family party, might just as well be ashore, playing lawn tennis, for instance, which is scarcely to be done on board the vessel. A pastime more convenient for the situation has been found in pistol-shooting, the mark being a wine-bottle suspended by a rope stretched athwart the stern of the yacht; and we see that one of the young ladies, instructed by a brother or cousin, is just now taking an uncertain aim with the pretty little revolver, which she feels it needful to hold with both hands. She is more likely to send a bullet into the reeving-block of the main boom tackle, or to cut one of its ropes, than to hit the bottle with her next shot. Another lady, of quieter disposition, and some twenty years older, sits in a very comfortable wicker chair, listening to some magazine article which a young man is reading aloud to her. The little boy is fishing with a line overboard; the little girls are foundling a big Newfoundland dog. The disengaged young lady is only looking on; and the parrot, which has perched itself on the boom, is just enjoying the sunny day, as we doubt not they will all enjoy it, though disappointed of an expected run that morning in their yachting cruise off the beautiful coast of a mountainous and wooded island.

FINE ARTS.

A large selection of the great Grace collection of topographical, and other illustrations of London has been arranged on screens for public view in the King's Library, British Museum, by Mr. Reid, Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings. The whole collection was, it will be remembered, exhibited at South Kensington last year, and purchased on very advantageous terms by the Museum authorities. We noticed the collection at the time of its exhibition, but for various reasons it did not attract one tithe of the public attention which its inexhaustible interest deserves.

The second annual free exhibition of pictures, drawings, sculptures, &c., in connection with the South London Working-Men's College, in Upper Kennington-lane, which has recently closed, was visited by over 3000 persons. The expenses of the exhibition have reached £50, but the receipts have not been more than £2.

General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., has presented to the Military Academy at Woolwich a bust, by Mr. Belt, of the late Prince Imperial. It has been placed in the library.

The *American Art-Review* for August is enriched with several artistic etchings and numerous well-executed and beautifully-printed wood engravings. The papers on the American etchers, and Mr. Linton's history of wood engraving in America, are continued, and are copiously illustrated. The "Review," as an exponent of Transatlantic art, is creditable to all concerned.

The second exhibition of the lately formed Yorkshire Society of Artists (the first exhibition having been held in the spring of this year) was opened last week in the new galleries at Leeds. The display, which comprises nearly 1000 items, consists entirely of contributions of the artists, and, excluding the loan pictures of the former gathering, the present collection fully equals—and, indeed, in some respects surpasses—its predecessor. The amount of the sales on the two opening days much exceeded that realised during the first month of the former exhibition. The oil-pictures were hung under the superintendance of Mr. T. J. Gullick, of London.

The local artists at Liverpool are complaining that their works are excluded from the exhibitions of the Corporation, to make room for those of strangers. In 1879 there were 210 works by local artists, but only eighty this year, as against 1000 by strangers. There can, however, be little doubt that this is merely an illustration in art of the law of the "survival of the fittest." If the local artists think they can make out a case, they should hold an exhibition of their own works.

M. Fantin's fine picture "Dans l'Atelier," which was much admired at the Paris *Salon*, and won a gold medal at Munich, is now in the Manchester Autumn Exhibition, having been bought by a Manchester collector for £400. The picture was, it is said, rejected from the last exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Several of Gustave Doré's colossal paintings are on view in the spacious Central Exchange Art-Gallery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In consequence of objections raised by the New York committee, the unveiling of the Burns statue at Dundee, which was to have taken place on the 25th inst., has been postponed.

The Government of New South Wales have granted £1000 a year for the purposes of an art-gallery in Adelaide.

A report that the Archæological Society of Rome had become practically extinct since Mr. J. H. Parker's return to Oxford has been contradicted by that gentleman.

The exhibition of the works of Couture, now open at the Palais d'Industrie, is reported to be a surprise even to the Parisians. Many of Couture's pictures were sold for large prices to Americans; but the artist reserved several of his most important paintings, together with many drawings and sketches, for the decoration of his château at Villiers-le-Bel. No galleries sufficiently large for these works could be found till some of those of the Palais in the Champs Elysées were obtained. Here are now shown "Les Romains de la Décadence;" the enormous picture from the Luxembourg, "L'Engagement des Volontaires de '92," which measures nine mètres in length; "Le Baptême du Prince Impérial," only a trifle smaller; "L'Amour d'Or," from the Museum of Toulouse; "Le Trouvère," "Damocles," and other works from private collections; several satirical and humorous pieces, and a vast number of sketches and drawings, many of them exhibited by the artist's widow. "L'Engagement des Volontaires" is regarded as Couture's chef-d'œuvre, and is remarkable for a union of allegory and realism characteristic of the painter. A crowd of Frenchmen of all classes are responding to Rouget de l'Isle's stirring appeal to arms to resist the invader, while above the multitude flying onwards are figures of Liberty, Patriotism, and Victory. This splendid cartoon was designed for the decoration of one of the walls of the Salle des Etats, but was countermanded by the late Emperor, with other works he had commissioned of M. Couture.

A portrait of Soufflet, the architect of the Panthéon, by Vanloo, has been placed in the Louvre.

Amongst the civic lumber at the Mansion House has long been kept a monster painting by Sir Robert Kerr Porter, a representation of the battle of Agincourt, which was presented by him to the Corporation about the year 1819. This leviathan production contains upwards 1000 figures, and measures one hundred feet wide by thirty feet deep—larger than the "Paradiso" of Tintoretto, much larger than the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo, about three times the width of "The Marriage at Cana" by Paul Veronese, and five times the whole superficial dimensions of Mr. Prinsep's big picture in the last Academy exhibition. This Brobdignagian canvas has occasionally been utilised as a screen at the Mansion House; but, owing to its size, it has been found necessary to cut it into three sections, the central representing the battle, and the other two the English advance and the French retreat. This extraordinary performance has been hung, by order of the Lord Mayor, in the Guildhall during the last week; and a committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of mounting it in reduced sections, and also the desirability of cleaning and restoring it. We need hardly say that the only remarkable feature about it is its size; and we would suggest that the best thing to do with this, "the biggest picture in the world," as we suppose, is to present it to our American cousins, who have room for it and like big things. But, stay; we are not sure that this is the biggest picture in the world. Sir Robert himself, when he was only twenty-two, painted a panoramic representation of "The Storming of Seringapatam," which, if in existence, should be twenty feet longer, though it *only* contained 700 lifesize figures. This panorama, the "Agincourt," and a "Siege of Acre," of about the same size as the Guildhall picture, were painted for the Lyceum when Sir Robert was scene-painter there. Could these three pictures possibly be exhibited together, M. Gustave Doré would run much risk of being beaten out of the field. Sir Robert Kerr Porter's life was a romance. During his active and adventurous career he was by turns artist, soldier, author, and diplomatist. Invited to Russia by the Emperor, he was employed in the decoration of the Admiralty Hall, painted several large historical pictures, and fell in love with a Russian princess, whom he ultimately married. He went with General Moore through the hardships of the campaign ending with Corunna. From 1817 to 1820 he travelled in the East, and made many sketches in Persia, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He was knighted by the King of Sweden and the Shah, as well as by his own Sovereign. He was Consul at Venezuela for several years; finally, he died at St. Petersburg, and was buried in the foreign cemetery there. He was the author of several books of travels; and the once-popular novelists, Jane and Maria Porter, were his sisters.

TROOPS LEAVING AFGHANISTAN.

It may be some months yet before the British forces can be entirely withdrawn from Southern Afghanistan. The policy of our Government, with the present Liberal Ministry, can hardly be the permanent retention of Candahar; but it is still uncertain whether Abdurrahman, the new Ameer of Cabul, will soon be able to take charge of it. There is another condition of uncertainty in the fate of Ayoub Khan, and the chance of his regaining power at Herat, though rumours prevail of an insurrection against him in that city. General Sir F. Roberts is now occupied in restoring British authority in Pishin and other districts between Candahar and Quetta. We trust there will be no further occasion for active military operations, and that the Afghan War is ended, though some political difficulties remain to be solved.

The peaceable retirement, from Cabul to the Khyber Pass, of Sir Donald Stewart's division of the army, has now become a matter of past history. Northern Afghanistan was freely and voluntarily evacuated by our forces, at the same time when General Roberts marched southward to defeat Ayoub Khan and to relieve the besieged garrison at Candahar. We are now indebted to an obliging military correspondent, Major Charles J. Cramer Roberts, for a Sketch that shows the manner in which the sick and wounded soldiers, together with some Government stores, were conveyed on native rafts down the Cabul river, from Jellalabad to Dacca. The merit of adopting this contrivance, and of making successful arrangements for its execution, is chiefly due to Surgeon-Major Tippetts, who made great exertions to procure the safe and comfortable removal of the sick from Cabul to India. By using the native rafts on the river they were spared, at the hottest season of the year, some very severe marches, which would have been almost killing. The construction of these ratts is somewhat rude, but they answer very well, and are very quickly prepared. Given the dimensions of the raft wanted, it needs only that a number of inflated skins, with rough planking laid upon them, be lashed together, which can be done in a couple of hours. The amount of burden such a raft is capable of bearing would astonish any person not before accustomed to see it; and, from its pliable nature, it is better than one made of casks, which would not only draw more water, but would be more difficult to manage in the rapids. These often require careful and clever steering, to avoid the dangerous rocks in the deep and strong stream of the Cabul river. Another cause of anxiety during the voyage was the chance of being fired at, anywhere along the river, by the untriendly maraunding tribes on the opposite bank. A single bullet through one of the "mussocks," as the inflated ox hides are called, would have instantly deprived it of floating power. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that the safe arrival of the raft at Dacca was hailed. Our Illustration gives a very correct notion of the raft drifting down the river, with a man at each of the four corners punting or paddling an oar to direct its course. Some others of the crew are engaged in blowing up skins which have become leaky and lost the air they contained. The officer and soldiers on guard are keeping a sharp look-out towards the shore, while the invalid passengers lie under cover of an awning. When such a raft arrives at Dacca, it is taken to pieces; the planks are sold to Government contractors; and the skins, after pressing out the air from them, are sent back to Jellalabad on mules or camels, to be used again for other rafts, till they become quite worn out.

A fox was chased through the main streets of Bishop's Stortford on Monday morning by Mr. Gosling's hounds. Reynard entered the town at the north end, and after an exciting chevy through a garden took to the streets, followed by the hounds in full cry, thence through the market square, and was shortly after captured in the Reindeer Inn yard.

Yesterday week the bells of the parish church of Boston were rung at intervals in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Boston, Massachusetts. The latter Boston received its name in honour of the Rev. John Cotton, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who was twenty years Vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

THE RECESS.

The idyllic season of English political life has succeeded to the turmoil and talk of the Parliamentary Session. Whilst differences of opinion have suddenly brought about a reshuffling of the Ministerial cards in France, politicians in this country have for the nonce almost turned their swords into ploughshares, so to speak. Monsieur de Freycinet may feel impelled to resign his position as the French Premier. But Mr. Gladstone leads a placid life at Hawarden, unruffled by anything more exciting, so far as the outer world knows, than reading the lessons on Sunday in the village church; and the Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, in lieu of emulating M. Gambetta in his favourite pastime of Minister-making-and-unmaking, quietly assumes the robe of Corydon at the Glynde Harvest Home. We all know the genial smile of the Speaker, and can imagine how easily and well he must have filled this gentle rôle on Saturday, when he assured the agriculturists of Glynde in placid tones:—

I have been a farmer something like thirty years, and throughout that long period I have watched with keen interest the harvests as they have occurred. The harvest of 1880, speaking of it with respect to the weather, was the best I can remember, and I may speak with confidence when I say that not at any period within the memory of living man was there a worse than in 1879.

Sir William Harcourt, glad to seek relaxation from the cares and anxieties incident to a sad succession of home disasters, has fled from Seaham to Scotland, whither Nemesis with a crop of "Justice's Justice" still pursues the Home Secretary, however. As for Mr. Bright, the right hon. gentleman has intimated, with somewhat of democratic bluntness, to the magnates of Aberdeen that he does not expect to be Minister in attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral, and therefore could not accept at present the proffered fredom of that city. Far as John o' Groats and Land's-End asunder are the rest of the Ministers—Earl Granville finding the air of Walmer Castle more bracing than the heated atmosphere of the House of Lords, Mr. Childers being on a tour of conciliation and observation in Ireland, and Lord Hartington flitting from Doncaster Moor to Ducal preserves. Sir Charles Dilke alone has since the Prorogation been prevented by illness from taking full advantage of the opportunities offered for recreation; but we are glad to learn the zealous colleague of Earl Granville, with whom he stayed when Parliament separated, is recovering, and is able to transact the business of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Fawcett, fresh from encouraging the hoarding of postage-stamps for the purposes of thrift, has elicited a remonstrance from Sir Henry Cole by a remark he let drop at Salisbury on Monday. The Postmaster-General accompanied his accomplished wife to the platform; and, Mrs. Fawcett having presented the prizes won at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, the right hon. gentleman "improved the occasion" by warning his listeners against over-cramming their minds. Mr. Fawcett casually intimated that the study of mathematics was a favourite recreation of his; but added he should no more advocate that everybody should cultivate the same pastime than that everyone should be taught "music or drawing." There Sir Henry Cole joined issue with him. The Apostle of South Kensington wrote post-haste to the *Times* in favour of teaching the young idea how to sing and draw.

There are not lacking signs that the truce between the rival political parties will soon be broken. It having been to the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that Lord Beaconfield addressed the letter which was the signal for the General Election, there was some fitness in the rising of the Duke of Marlborough thus early in the Recess to inaugurate the campaign against the Government which has taken the place of the noble Earl's Administration. On Tuesday his Grace adversely criticised the measures of the Ministry as being likely to disturb the friendly relations of landlords with tenants; and defended the House of Lords as the bulwark against the Democracy. The Duke spoke at the dinner of the Woodstock Agricultural Association, and was followed in the same vein by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill, the sarcastic young Leader of the "Fourth Party." Another member of this microscopic Party, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, on the morrow wrote a pungent letter to the *Times* protesting that he could no longer remain silent (was golden silence ever his forte?) whilst England was engaged in subjecting the Albanians to the Montenegrins.

The Duke of Buccleuch, presiding at an agricultural dinner at Thornhill on Tuesday, took advantage of the "The Army and Navy" toast to enter likewise a lively protest against the attempt by the joint naval demonstration "to bully and overawe the poor Turk."

Earl Fortescue, returning to his old love, on Tuesday gave the distinction of his name as President to the opening meeting of the Sanitary Institute's Congress at Exeter. Replying for "The House of Lords" at the Mayor's luncheon, the noble Earl, in his usual amiable style, deprecated Mr. Forster's recent attack on the Upper Chamber, and maintained that it had done good service to the State.

Two influences are at work in Ireland. Mr. Childers, on behalf of the Government, and doubtless in his most honeyed accents, has been assuring the people of Donegal, who have accorded him a hearty reception, that the Ministry intend to do all they can to improve the condition of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, to maintain his leadership, on Sunday began at Ennis a series of meetings in favour of land reform; but, while his speech was characteristically thankless to the Government for what they had endeavoured to do for the sister isle, there was a welcome absence of that mischievous and craven appeal to the passions which Mr. Forster felt called upon to denounce on the part of another Irish member.

A coming event probably cast its shadow before it when Mr. Leonard Courtney, speaking recently at the opening dinner of the Liverpool Junior Reform Club, returned thanks in a remarkable able speech for the toast of "Her Majesty's Government." A useful member of Mr. Gladstone's former Ministry, Mr. Baxter (who looked anything but cheerful on the back Ministerial benches last Session), the same day earnestly eulogised the Navy at a meeting on board the Mars training-ship at Dundee. The Liberals of Aylesbury festively foregathered on Tuesday, and vivaciously celebrated, under the chairmanship of Lord Carington, the return of two Liberal members for the borough.

Colonel Joicey, M.P., has signified his intention of giving £2000 to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Bishopric Fund.

The portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, in this Number of our Journal, is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of London; that of Captain St. John Frome, from one by Crowe and Rodgers, of Stirling; and that of Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brown, from one by Ritter, Molkenteller, and Co., of India. The portrait of Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, W., Vicar of Walsall, to be Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.
Bourdillon, Francis; Vicar of Old Warden.
Brandreth, William; Vicar of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury.
Burt, John Thomas; Rector of Southwick.
Colbeck, W. R.; Rural Dean of Hoxne.
Cook, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Helme.
Cooper, L. L.; Vicar of St. John's, Leicester.
Curteis, George Herbert; Rector of Waldron.
Eyre, John R.; Minister of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
Fuller, Henry; Vicar of Milton Ernest, Beds.
Gilbert, Edward Wiles; Rector of Wenden Lofts-with-Elmdon.
Gregson, Jesse; Vicar of Rusland, Lancashire.
Harris, J. O.; Rector of West Walton-with-Talbenny, Pembrokeshire.
Hawkins, William Webster; Vicar of Hensall-cum-Heck.
Heald, Charles William; Perpetual Curate of Bobbington.
Holden, H. B. M. M.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bowling, Bradford.
Kennedy, J. D., Rector of St. Sampson's, Guernsey; Rector of Grazeley.
Lake, Walter James, Vicar of Farnley; Incumbent of Clayton-le-Moors.
Le Feuvre, P. A.; Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Jersey.
Mallinder, Dacre; Perpetual Curate of Bolton-on-Swale.
McArthur, Charles Chapman; Rector of Burlingham St. Andrew and St. Peter, Norfolk.
Miller, John Lacy; Rector of Hackford, Norfolk.
Molony, Charles Walker; Rector of West Worlington.
Norman, Robert Manners; Vicar of Maltby.
Norris, Charles Edward; Vicar of Falinge.
Parish, William Samuel; Vicar of Freckenham.
Parker, Charles William; Vicar of Downton-on-the-Rock, Ludlow.
Pickford, John; Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk.
Seaver, J.; Vicar of Cullercoats, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Whitehead, George; Vicar of Ellington.
Williams, Hugh George; Vicar of Radyr, Glamorganshire.
Wood, Charles Robert; Vicar of Bredfield with Lowdham-cum-Pettistree, Suffolk.
Wren, Thomas Bishop Cawley; Rector of Corney, Cumberland.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Lichfield has presented the Rev. W. Allen, Vicar of Walsall, to a prebendal stall in the cathedral.

We are requested to state that the Dean of Westminster has left London for the Continent a few weeks.

Emmanuel Church, Leeds, which has been built at a cost of £9000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on the 15th.

Dr. Ryle held his first ordination as Bishop of Liverpool at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter on Saturday. Seven priests and nine deacons were dedicated to the ministry.

The Rev. L. Leader Cooper, on leaving for St. John's Vicarage, Leicester, has been presented with a study-table, teapot, and coffee-pot from the congregation and Sunday schools of Raunds.

The Dean of Salisbury has been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a valuable silver salver and a purse containing a hundred guineas, in recognition of his services while acting as Vicar of Kidderminster.

Speaking at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Church school at Bournemouth on the 16th inst., the Bishop of Winchester said that great responsibility rested upon the people of this country to see that young children had a proper Christian training.

Last week the Countess Beauchamp laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings at St. Matthias's Church, Malvern Link, which it is proposed to enlarge in order to accommodate the increasing population of the place. There was the usual service in the church in the forenoon, and a sermon was preached by the Dean of Worcester. Subsequently a luncheon was partaken of in the school-room adjoining.

Several grants in aid of local benefactions (which, joined together, will be doubled by Queen Anne's Bounty or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) have been made from the Poor Benefice Fund of the diocese of Salisbury. To the parish of Ansty, in Wilts, which is completely disendowed, £100 was voted, and it was agreed to double any sum not exceeding £150 which may be locally collected before the end of October. A similar grant was made to West Lulworth, in Dorset. To Cerne Abbas, in the same county, £75 was voted. To Studley, St. John's, Trowbridge, in Wilts, £200 was granted; and to Chittoe parish, in the same county, £200 was also voted. In the latter case the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have raised the living from £160 to £300 a year.

The first Church Conference of Durham summoned by the Bishop for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the Church was opened in Durham city on Tuesday. About 200 members were present, and the Bishop, as president, gave the opening address, in which he set forth that these periodical gatherings were not the least happy results of revived life and energy in the Church of England. Having reviewed the work and prospects of the Church in the diocese, his Lordship said the laity and clergy must learn to realise more fully than hitherto that they were not isolated combatants in a desultory struggle, but soldiers of a great army, officered, disciplined, and marshalled for a steady campaign against ignorance and sin. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., read a paper on Organised Lay Work in the Church of England, and Sir W. C. Jones, Bart., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., and the Dean of Durham read papers on the Cathedral in its Relations to the Diocese.

It is officially announced in the *London Gazette* that the following ecclesiastical changes shall be made in various parts of the kingdom, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Bishops of the respective dioceses, and the patrons and Incumbents of the several parishes affected:—1. A "district chapelry" is to be assigned to the Church of St. Peter, at Scorton, in the parish of St. Helen, Garstang, Lancashire (otherwise known as Churchtown). 2. A new district, to be called All Saints', Crowborough, is to be carved out of the parish of Rotherfield, Sussex, the patronage of which is to be vested in the Marquis of Abergavenny and his heirs. 3. A new parish is to be formed out of the district of Norwood (formerly part of the parish of Hayes), Middlesex, and to be called the parish of St. John, Southall-green; and, 4. A new district is to be carved out of the ancient parish of Willesden, Middlesex, and to be styled the district of St. Andrew, Willesden.

The Duke of Argyll laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Ballachulish last week. Dr. Story, in proposing the Duke's health at a lunch which followed, expressed his satisfaction at the Duke of Argyll's services to the Church of Scotland.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church was laid on Sunday at Ince, near Wigan, by the Bishop of Liverpool. A Roman Catholic priest last week performed burial service according to the rites of his Church in the parish churchyard of Egton, in Yorkshire. Cardinal Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham on Tuesday afternoon. The Church will stand on a site previously occupied by a public-house and some small tenements, the neighbourhood being a very poor one.

Mr. Agar-Robartes and Mr. Borlase, the members for East Cornwall, laid two of the memorial-stones of a new Wesleyan chapel at Polruan, on Thursday week. In the course of his speech Mr. Robartes said he had always held that members of every denomination might very well co-operate on occasions of this kind, and he knew of no reason why, as a member of the Church of England, he should not participate in the work.

HOME NEWS.

The Royal Commission on City Guilds have arranged to begin their inquiries early in October.

We learn from the *City Press* that last year £3483 was expended in charitable donations by the Corporation of London.

The annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society will be held this year in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, beginning on Oct. 6.

After an absence of five weeks upon the Continent, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress returned last Saturday to the Mansion House.

Mr. John Scott is the newly appointed Professor of Agriculture and Estate Management in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

Sergeant Marshman has been acquitted by the court-martial by which he has been tried for alleged fraudulent marking at the Wimbledon butts.

At a meeting on Monday of the representatives appointed by the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Miners' Conference, it was resolved to amalgamate the three existing societies.

We are informed that fifty-seven tons of Greek marble have been delivered in London, free of all charges, by the Greek Government, for the pedestal of the Byron monument.

The Grand Stand, which for many years past had occupied a prominent position on the racecourse, the South Denes, Great Yarmouth, was burnt to the ground last Saturday afternoon.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Roebuck in Bushey churchyard, near London, where he is interred, and to have his bust placed in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

Sir H. Bessemer F.R.S. will be presented with the freedom of the city of London at Guildhall on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and the Lord Mayor will entertain him at dinner at the Mansion House the same evening.

It is stated that Mr. Tindall Atkinson, of the Leeds Circuit, has been appointed to the judgeship of the Hants, Wilts, and Dorset county courts, a position until recently occupied by Mr. T. E. P. Lefroy, who has retired on an annuity of £1000.

A successful fête was given at Brighton on Monday, at the Swiss Gardens, in aid of the funds of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. The proceedings comprised a single-handed competition in engine drill, for which four prizes were given.

There was a Co-operative Congress at Leicester last Saturday, when a resolution was adopted in favour of a conference between the Co-operative Board and the representative trade unions for the furtherance of productive co-operation.

Sir John Michel, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, his term of office having expired, bade farewell on Tuesday to his fellow officers and the soldiers in garrison at Dublin. Sir Thomas Steele K.C.B., succeeds to the command.

The British Museum is about to be enriched by a collection of Natural History specimens made by the officers of her Majesty's surveying ship Alert, which has been for some months engaged in surveying the Straits of Magellan.

A large and beautiful fountain erected opposite the Town-hall at Leeds, was on Tuesday afternoon thrown open to the public by the Mayor, in presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, who were addressed by his Worship and members of the Corporation.

The Thames rose on Tuesday nearly three feet above Trinity high-water mark, and overflowed at several points of its southern bank. In the afternoon a fog settled over the river between Waterloo Bridge and Woolwich, and the river steamers had to carry mast-lights.

It is stated that, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee on the London water supply, the eight companies have agreed to oppose, as one body, any scheme which the Government may bring forward for the purchase of all, or any, of their undertakings.

The Board of Trade have awarded a silver-gilt claret jug and two beakers to Captain Antonio D. Oliveira, of a Portuguese brig, who picked up at sea on April 27 last part of the crew of the steamer American, which was lost on a voyage from Southampton to Cape Town.

The Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, Birmingham, is to be opened with an introductory lecture by Professor Huxley on Oct. 1, and Earl Northbrook, the new president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, will give the opening address in the Townhall on Oct. 29.

In the remains of a Roman villa on Morton Farm, near Brading, Isle of Wight, a new chamber has been discovered, inclosing a mosiac, the central design of which is a figure of Orpheus playing on the lyre, surrounded by animals. Coins have been found in brass of the reign of Victorinus, A.D. 268.

At Leicester on Monday the Mayor (Mr. John Bennett) opened the fourteenth Board school in that town. The new school is in Catherine-street, and will accommodate 1200 children, and has cost £12,000. The Board now provides accommodation for 10,000 children. Two other schools will shortly be erected.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, it was resolved that the sculptors who had consented to compete should be invited to furnish the Committee with models of the proposed statue and sketches of the proposed monument, the total cost of the statue, with pedestal, not to exceed £2000.

Robert Cumming was on Monday charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court, with having burglariously entered the residence of the Earl of Bective, and stolen therefrom a quantity of jewellery, including a ruby ring, value £3000. The prisoner, who is stated to have been at one time a butler in the service of the Earl of Bective, was remanded for a week.

Sir William Harcourt, writing to the Mayor of Manchester, expresses his thorough sympathy with the movement for legislation to prevent juvenile offenders being sent to common goals. No one, he says, can be satisfied with the present state of things, and, with the assistance of the magistrates, he hopes an effectual remedy may be found.

The annual Conference of School Board Clerks was opened at Manchester on the 16th inst. under the presidency of the clerk to the Hull Board. Papers were read by Mr. Davis, the clerk to the Birmingham School Board, and other gentlemen, on subjects connected with elementary education. In the afternoon the members of the Conference were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Salford.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday reference was made to the Hampstead Hospital, Sir E. Currie expressing the opinion that the ratepayers ought to be made thoroughly aware that, owing to the long-continued litigation in connection with the hospital, they were paying for the maintenance of an institution which could not be utilized.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain began its sittings at Exeter on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Earl Fortescue, President. After luncheon in the Guildhall, the members visited an Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances. The first general meeting was held in the evening at the Victoria Hall, when Earl Fortescue delivered the presidential address, dealing with the progress of sanitary science, the serious defects in local administration, especially with regard to the Metropolis, and the work of legislation with a view to the health of the people.

A meeting of cotton masters of Lancashire was held in Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon, when it was resolved to support the Accrington masters, and to run the mills three days a week until further notice. A conference with a representative deputation of operatives was appointed for Friday. A manifesto on the part of the employés was issued last evening.

The importance of the potato as an article of food fully justifies the series of International Exhibitions organised under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent citizens for the encouragement of potato-culture. The sixth of these exhibitions was opened on Wednesday morning at the Crystal Palace, when about 3000 dishes were displayed, embracing all the old favourite varieties and several new ones.

A shop and house in Oxford-street, occupied by Messrs. Cook and Birchett, jewellers totally collapsed on the morning of the 17th. It is supposed that the fall was in some degree caused by the alterations going on at the Princess's Theatre which is situated next door. The assistants who lived on the premises, suspecting that there was danger kept a watch all night, and thus escaped without injury. The stock of jewellry, valued at several thousand pounds is buried in the ruins.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £500 to any person or persons who, within six months from the present date, shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the men who attacked Mr. Thomas Boyd and his two sons, at Shambough, county Kilkenny, on Aug. 8, mortally wounding one of the latter; and a further reward of £200 to any person who shall give such private information as shall lead to the same result.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in September was 82,205, of whom 46,331 were in workhouses and 35,874 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877 these figures show an increase of 757, 5847, 5800 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 615, of whom 450 were men, 143 women, and 22 children under sixteen.

Among the Acts passed in the late Session was one to amend the law respecting the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal, and respecting officers connected therewith. On and after Nov. 1 next all warrants for the passing of letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, required to be prepared by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, are to be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. By the Judicature Act the Judges of the Appeal Court are to be appointed by her Majesty by letters patent; but no provision is made respecting the mode of passing such letters patent. In future such letters patent are to be passed in the same manner as letters patent appointing the Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE ADRIATIC.

The gravest anxiety is felt, at the time of this writing, on Wednesday evening, with respect to the possible issue of the course which has been taken, or which it is intended to take, by the action of the combined squadrons now assembled at Gravosa. It seems extremely doubtful whether the Turkish Government has still the power, even if its will can be subdued by the dictation of the European Governments in diplomatic concert, to make the Albanians, though nominal subjects of the Sultan, give up the town and district of Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. The town is now occupied by 8000 Albanians, the small Turkish garrison having withdrawn, and the Albanians have also intrenched themselves in commanding positions on the adjacent hills. A Montenegrin force, reckoned at 5000 men, is approaching Dulcigno from Antivari, a short distance north along the seacoast. The Turkish Pasha, with his force of regular Turkish troops, is at Skutari, the Albanian capital, an equal distance in the opposite direction, and protests that he cannot oblige the Albanians to surrender Dulcigno.

The combined European fleet of twenty ships of war, British, French, Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, is still lying at Gravosa, the larger harbour of the Austrian port of Ragusa, from which Dulcigno is distant less than one hundred miles. We are indebted to a highly esteemed correspondent on board the fleet, by whom, also, we were favoured with valuable Sketches during the Russo-Turkish War, for our Illustration of the ships as they lie in the harbour of Gravosa. A view of that place, with some description and notice of its history, appeared in our last publication.

The departure of the fleet from Gravosa is not yet officially announced, but its appearance in the roads off Dulcigno will, it is said, not be delayed beyond the 24th or 25th inst.

The *Standard's* correspondent with the fleet telegraphed as follows on Tuesday:—

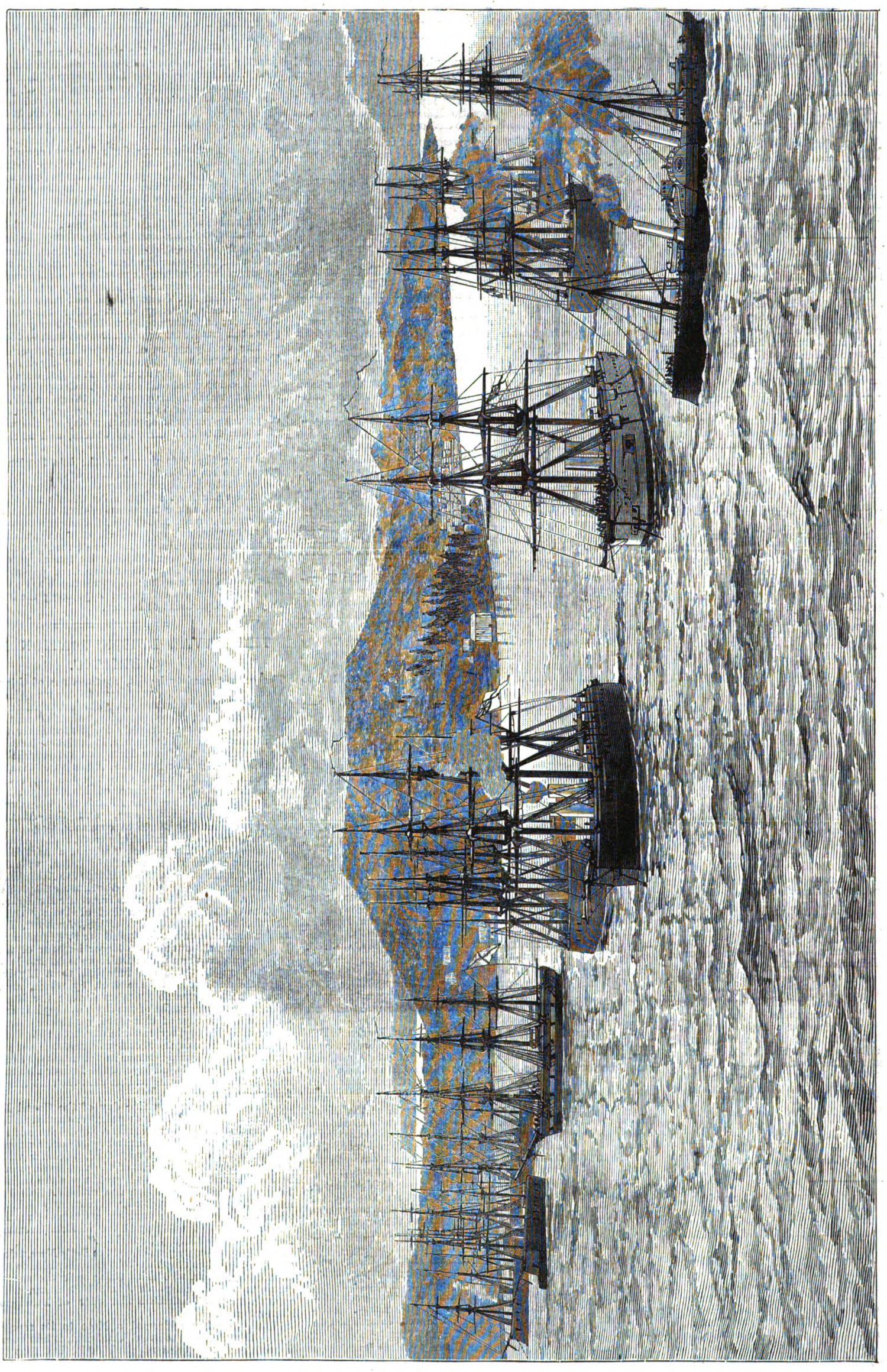
"To-day, being the fête day of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, all the ships are decorated with masthead flags, and at noon the fleet fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. Last night Sir Beauchamp Seymour entertained the Italian Admiral Fincatti and staff, together with all the Captains and Commandants of the various ships of the fleet. Mr. W. H. Smith was also his guest upon the occasion. The Russian Admiral entertained the French Admiral at dinner, and his flag-ship, the Svetland, was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light. The ward-room officers of the Alexandria gave a dinner to the officers of the Victoria (German) and the Prinz Eugen and Zrincy (Austrian)."

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing, says her Majesty's despatch-boat Iris has sailed to Albania for Lord Walter Kerr, who is to bring back the answer of Riza Pasha to the ultimatum of Admiral Seymour, which was a demand for the immediate surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins.

The Porte has addressed a Note to its representatives stating that, in order to avoid bloodshed, it had been desirous of ceding the territories required of it, but that the Naval Demonstration is an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the right of the Sultan and the Porte, and casting upon the Powers the responsibility for all the results.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will reopen for the autumn season on Monday, Oct. 4. A new first part and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain will be produced soon after the opening.

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Custozza, flagship (Austrian). Palestro, flagship (Italian). Svetlana (Russian). Victoria (German). Alexandra, flagship (English).

Téméraire (English). Roma (Italian). Helicon, Admiral Seymour's tender (English).

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TURKEY: THE INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON IN THE BAY OF GRAVOSA.

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OFFICERS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN.

Among the officers of General Sir F. Roberts's army, who were killed in the action of the 1st inst. near Candahar, were Colonel Brownlow and Captain Frome, of the 72nd Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, C.B., of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), was forty-four years of age, having been born July 19, 1836. He entered the Army by purchase as Ensign in the 72nd Foot on Sept. 5, 1854, and was promoted to a lieutenancy on June 22 following. From the 28th of the preceding month he served with his regiment



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. BROWNLOW, C.B., 72ND HIGHLANDERS.

in the Crimea, including the expedition to Kertch, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the attack of June 18, receiving for his services the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He was also engaged during the course of the Indian Mutiny, serving at the siege and capture of Kotah, and was present with the leading column of assault on March 30, 1858. He was subsequently actively employed throughout the operations in Central India and the pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib in 1858-9, for which he received the medal with clasp. From April, 1862, till Aug. 18 following he was Assistant Instructor of Musketry at the dépôt battalion, and, after purchasing his Captain's commission, and being gazetted thereto on Aug. 19, he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the dépôt battalion in the month of September, a post which he continued to fill till June, 1865. On May 28, 1870, he was advanced to the rank of Major by purchase, and on Aug. 15, 1877, was gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel. He had been engaged throughout the operations in Afghanistan, and on Nov. 19 last was gazetted Companion of the Bath for his services.

Captain St. John Thomas Frome, of the same regiment, was born on Jan. 24, 1841, and entered the army by purchase as Ensign in the 72nd Highlanders on Feb. 22, 1861. He obtained his Lieutenancy, also by purchase, on April 19, 1864, and was gazetted a Captain on June 8, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis George Brown, of the Bombay Staff Corps, intelligence of whose death from sunstroke at Sibi, on the road to Candahar, has been received in England, was in his forty-third year, the eldest son of the late Major Lewis Brown, the gallant defender of Kahun. He served with the 5th Bombay Native Infantry against the Taepings, near Shanghai, and was present at the attack and capture of the intrenched camp at Wang Kaza, and of the town of Tseerpo, at Nazeau, at the storming of the town Tsingpoo, and at the repulse of the rebel army near Nazeau (1862).



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. G. BROWN.

MR. C. B. BIRCH, A.R.A.

This accomplished sculptor, who is forty-eight years of age, is the son of the late Mr. Jonathan Birch, a distinguished scholar of German literature, and translator of "Faust" and the "Nibelungen Lied." Mr. Charles Bell Birch was born in London, but was partly educated at Berlin, where his father resided from 1845. Having already begun, at a very early age, to study in the Schools of Design at Somerset House, he became a student of the Berlin Royal Academy. He continued there until 1852, engaged in drawing and modelling from the antique, showing great skill and talent, and gaining not a few prizes. He attended also the life and anatomical classes (in both of which he took prizes), and the perspective and animal classes. He received more particular instruction, as a pupil, from Professors Rauch and Wichmann, whose studios he attended. His first work of importance was a bust of the late Earl of Westmoreland, English Ambassador at Berlin. It was executed in marble for the King of Prussia, and was exhibited in Berlin and London. On returning to England, Mr. Birch passed through the schools of the Royal Academy, and gained two medals for modelling from the life. After some years he entered Mr. J. H. Foley's studio, where, for a long period, he was principal assistant. In all the larger works which came from that studio Mr. Birch had a share. In 1864 the Art-Union of London offered a premium of £600 for the best original figure or group, a prize open to all nations. Mr. Birch was the successful competitor, his piece of sculpture, "A Wood Nymph," being considered the finest among many similar productions. The group represents a seated nymph fondling a fawn, her left arm encircling the neck of the mother. This work was executed in marble. It was selected by the Royal Commissioners as one of the representative works of British art for the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Exhibitions. In 1869 Mr. Birch gained in competition a commission for a statue of the late Dr. Chadwick, of Bolton. The execution of this obliged him to discontinue his work in Mr. Foley's studio. Mr. Foley, however, in his will named Mr. Birch as one of the three sculptors to whom he intrusted the completion of his unfinished works. In 1879 Mr. Birch exhibited "The Last Call," a group of heroic size, representing a trumpeter of hussars and his horse simultaneously shot while in the act of charging. During many years past, Mr. Birch has exhibited at the Suffolk-street, Dudley, and other galleries, as well as in the provinces and Ireland. In 1876 he was called upon to carry out an important monument to the late David Reid erected at Cranbourne, near Winkfield, Berks. It represents his widow and two eldest daughters grouped round a cross, while the heads of the four younger children are introduced as cherubs at the angles of the base. Mr. Birch has exhibited some drawings in water-colours. He lately executed a series of twenty original designs for the Art Union of London, in illustration of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara." As a draughtsman on wood and stone, he frequently contributed to the pages of the *Illustrated London News*, and other periodicals and books. Among his recent works of sculpture is a large group which represents the death, at Cabul, of Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C. He has several other works of importance in hand, including a colossal statue for India, and the griffin for the top of the Temple Bar Memorial.



MR. C. B. BIRCH, A.R.A.



THE LATE CAPTAIN ST. JOHN T. FROME, 72ND HIGHLANDERS.

DULCIGNO.

The immediate occasion for the naval demonstration made by the assembled squadrons of the European Powers in the Adriatic is to enforce the resolution of the Berlin Conference for the transfer of Dulcigno from the Turkish Empire to the Principality of Montenegro. The little seaport town of Dulcigno, on the Adriatic coast, hitherto belonging to the Turkish province of Albania, is a town of 5000 inhabitants, of whom 3500 are claimed as Mohammedans. The line of Albanian nationality, according to Consul Sax, the great authority on the subject, runs about half-way between Antivari and Dulcigno, and with every mile from this point southwards the Albanian element, of course, increases. Consul Sax says there are 8400 Mohammedan and 4000 Catholic Albanians in the Dulcigno district. The port of Dulcigno resembles its northern neighbour, Ragusa, in possessing two harbours. The one nearest the town is, however, small and shallow, and could not accommodate vessels larger than 200 tons. The other harbour—Val di Noce—is for Dulcigno what Gravosa is for Ragusa, and can shelter the largest vessels. But the entrance is troublesome on account of the narrow channel, and so for some time past the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd have been accustomed to stop at San Giovanni di Medua, a proceeding which has had a damaging effect on the prosperity of Dulcigno as the port of Scutari. In 1860 Dulcigno possessed 190 sea-going craft; at present it has not more than between eighty and ninety vessels engaged exclusively in a coasting trade. Formerly, before the existence of a distinct Austrian fleet, Dulcigno was a notorious pirates' nest, which sheltered fully 400 corsair vessels. But from 1815, when cruisers first hoisted the Austrian flag, the number of these vessels rapidly diminished, and those which remained were transformed into trading craft. These, again, all but disappeared during the Greek War of Independence, being destroyed by the Greek corsairs. The old and new town at Dulcigno are divided from each other by the small harbour. The former, which includes the fortress, has not now more than eighty houses, half of which are uninhabited. The fortress, surrounded by walls of great strength, is no longer of any importance; modern artillery would command it from the heights of Moschura and Klomsa. The new town has about 400 houses. There are about 2800 Mohammedan inhabitants, twelve Servian families, reckoning about eighty individuals, belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church, eight Roman Catholic families, reckoning forty persons, and about a dozen huts inhabited by eighty gipsies. It is only since 1858 that Christians have been allowed to live in Dulcigno. The town, which is called by the Albanians Ulkun, by the Turks Olgun, by the Servians Ulshin, bore in ancient times the name of Ulcinium, and previously Olchinium. Pliny tells us it was founded by fugitives from Colchis, who gave it the name of

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Colchinium. After the division of the empire, Dulcigno fell to the rulers of the East, and remained till the eleventh century subject to Constantinople. In 1180 the Servians obtained possession of Dulcigno, and held it till 1408; the Venetians then acquired it, and held it till 1571, when the Turks, under Achmet Pasha, took it. The Venetians made several attempts to regain Dulcigno, notably in 1718, under Schulenburg. From that date the Turks remained in undisputed occupation till 1878, when a Montenegrin force under Plamenac took it by storm. On that occasion 1000 men of the Turkish garrison were killed and 500 taken prisoners. Three colours, five guns, and 1500 muskets, became the spoil of the victors, who had 180 men killed and 300 wounded. During the assault the town was set on fire and the greater part of it burnt down. Subsequently, the Montenegrins endeavoured to conciliate the inhabitants of Dulcigno. The proposed substitution of Dulcigno for the Lim valley and the Tusi district gives some meaning at last to that clause of the Berlin Treaty which allowed Montenegro the free navigation of the Boyana. All the trade between Dulcigno and Skutari is done on the river. Navigation, however, at the mouth of the stream is not very safe.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The town of Newcastle, at a meeting held under the presidency of the Mayor in March, 1874, resolved on the adoption of the Public Libraries Act. A committee of the Town Council was appointed to carry this resolution into effect. In September, 1878, arrangements were made with the old Mechanics' Institute, which had been established since 1824, for the transfer of its building and library to the Corporation. The art and science classes and other teaching operations of the Mechanics' Institute were still to go on. The Public Libraries Committee of the Town Council has since purchased about 18,000 volumes, which are kept in the Lecture Hall of the old institution. Their use, or that of the greater part, in a Free Lending Library, from which all burgesses of Newcastle, or any person warranted by a burgess, may borrow a book to read at home, will henceforth be enjoyed by the townsfolk. The formal opening of this Lending Library took place on Monday of last week, together with laying the foundation-stone of a new building which is designed to contain both the Newcastle Public Library and a Gallery of Art. Dr. H. W. Newton, chairman of the Library Committee, presided over the meeting, held in the Mechanics' Institute building, for the purpose first-mentioned. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., was the principal speaker, and the Earl of Durham also took part in the meeting, with Mr. Burt, M.P., the Hon. Albert Grey, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, and other gentlemen. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was afterwards performed by Mrs. Newton, and was followed by a luncheon, with speeches, at the Assembly Rooms, and an evening meeting in the Townhall.

Our Illustration gives a view of the intended new building, which is designed by Mr. Alfred Fowler, the borough engineer. Its style is in the Corinthian and Doric orders of classic architecture. The façade will be 167 ft. in length, arranged in bold relief by bays 30 ft. wide at each end, with the principal entrance in the centre, approached by seven steps through a portico with Doric columns supporting an entablature which will be surrounded by a balustrade. This balustrade will be continued along the whole length of the building. Above this, in the recessed portions, panels will be formed in which subjects may be carved in relief. The whole of the centre portion will be surmounted by a pediment, below which will be formed a cornice of the Corinthian order, with blocking course parapet, terminating at the projecting bays. The bays at each end of the building will be furnished with a medallion cornice, surmounted by a balustrade. This arrangement gives relief to the sky-line. The roof is semicircular in shape, and the centre portion of the first-floor rooms will be lighted by skylights through a panelled ceiling, and by gas sunlights at night. The whole of the rooms will be heated by the low-pressure hot-water system. The building will be three stories in height, with apartments for caretaker, and provision for water apparatus at the top, to be used in case of fire. The front will be set back from the street, and protected by a dwarf wall surmounted by an ornamental iron railing, with lamps at intervals. The basement floor will be used for the ordinary working purposes of the Library, and will cover an area of 330 square yards. On the ground floor there will be a spacious lending library, 60 ft. by 42 ft. and 17 ft. 6 in. high; a library containing books for reference, 58 ft. by 36 ft., semicircular on plan, and 19 ft. 10 in. high. There will also be two reading-rooms, 43 ft. 4 in. by 28 ft., and 25 ft. by 19 ft. respectively, each 17 ft. 6 in. high. The whole of these rooms will be approached from the principal entrance-hall or vestibule, which will be 43 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. On the first floor the front rooms will be appropriated for pictures and sculpture, and will be 135 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, and from 23 ft. to 28 ft. high, divided by partition walls fitted with sliding doors, the whole arranged *en suite*. There will be four rooms set apart for science and art classes. The sizes of these are 29 ft. by 24 ft. and 15 ft. 4 in. high, 20 ft. by 15 ft. and 12 ft. 6 in. high, 24 ft. by 17 ft. and 12 ft. 6 in. high, and 58 ft. by 36 ft., semicircular in form, and 22 ft. 6 in. high. These will be approached from the front street by a separate entrance; and, although connected with the Sculpture and Art Gallery on the first floor, the working of these classes will be carried on distinct and separate from the working of the library. The staircase and part of the walls of vestibule or hall will be constructed so as to admit of extensions in case of further requirements. The light will be admitted through a large window at the staircase landing and from the roof. This portion will be 24 ft. wide, semicircular on plan, and 42 ft. high from floor to ceiling. The area of the site is 1431 square yards, and will nearly all be covered by the building. The land and structure are estimated to cost £20,000.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From inquiry at Merton College, Oxford, we learn that the Derby Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Walter Scott, B.A., Fellow of the society, and formerly Exhibitioner of Balliol College, who has conformed to the requirements of the scholarship. October, or Michaelmas, Term will commence with the conferment of degrees on Monday, Oct. 11, but the colleges will not meet until the end of that week.

The last of the examinations in connection with the Queen's University in Ireland were opened at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Monday. The largest number of candidates ever examined on these occasions have presented themselves this year.

The Warden of Durham University has appointed the Ven. Canon Watkins, Archdeacon of Northumberland, to the newly established Professorship of Hebrew; and Mr. W. E. Gabbet, M.A., to a Senior Tutorship in Durham University. Mr. Gabbett was in the First Class in Moderations in 1875, and in the Final Classical School in 1876.

University College, Bristol, has the credit of being the first in England in which the higher education of women has been conducted on a large scale in conjunction with that of men. Its calendar shows that in the last session, its fourth, the college was attended by more than 500 students, of whom nearly half were women. A wide range in science and literature is covered by the lectures, of which there are more than forty distinct courses in the day, and more than twenty in the evening. Its engineering department has derived great advantage from the plan under which the students spend the six winter months in the college and the six summer months as pupils in engineering works in the neighbourhood. The want of space, which has hitherto pressed severely, will be relieved by the opening in October of a part of the new buildings. On the council of the college, besides many eminent citizens of Bristol, are the Master of Balliol and the President of Trinity College, Oxford, Professor Henry Smith, and Professor Stuart.

About £88,000 has now been subscribed towards the cost of the projected new University College at Liverpool, and little more will be needed to make up the amount required. It was originally intended to raise £80,000 for the endowment of seven professorships and two lectureships; but part of the money subscribed (about £7000) has been contributed towards the foundation of a Roscoe chair of art—a professorship not originally contemplated. Lord Derby gives £10,000 to found a chair of natural history; Messrs. William, S. G., and P. H. Rathbone give a like sum to found a King Alfred chair of modern history and literature; Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P., and Messrs. Cresfield and Barrow also give £10,000 to found a chair of ancient history; Mrs. Grant subscribes a similar amount to found a chair in some branch of science; and £10,000 is given by the trustees of the late Mr. Roger Lyon Jones to the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, to found a chair of experimental physics, with which mathematics will be for the time associated. Between £7000 and £8000 has been subscribed towards founding a chair of philosophy, logic, and political economy. A peculiar feature of the remainder of the subscription list is that it classifies the contributors, a circumstance due to the fact that each class has made special efforts, by meetings and otherwise, to raise funds. Thus there are shipowners, corn and provision trades, manufacturers and traders, literary, scientific, and professional lists, and a general list. Though the endowment funds are nearly complete, there remains the cost of a building to be provided.

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MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.
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"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset, Dec. 22, 1879.

"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and after taking the contents of one bottle I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"A. J. White, Esq. RICHARD EBDON, Journalist."

"Mr. J. Longbotham, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—"I should like to have more of your almanacks, with my name printed on them. Please send them as early as possible. We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase; in my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

The attention of readers is directed to the following letter from a highly respectable Chemist at Landport, Hants:—

"323, Commercial-road, Landport, Feb. 9, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I should say that the sale is increasing very fast. This is the second supply we have had since Christmas, when we ordered half a gross—in fact, we sell more of 'Seigel's Syrup than any other patent medicine. The secret of the demand is, in my opinion, due to the beneficial effects produced by the medicine. A friend of ours who visits the sick has come across some remarkable cases of cure produced by taking the Syrup.—Yours, very faithfully, W. J. TUCK, Chemist.

"To A. J. White, Esq."

Would it be possible for this gentleman to make such a statement unless his customers really derived benefit?

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.

"Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly. CHAS. SLATE."

"36, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, London, N., March 24, 1880.

"My dear Sir,—I think if the following case was published in your next issue it might prove of advantage to the public generally. I have sold some hundred bottles of Mother Seigel's most excellent Syrup, but, though well acquainted with its wonderful efficacy in Stomach and Liver Complaints, did not know until a day or two back that in South America it is largely taken for Ague. My informant was Mr. Morris, of 42, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, N., who came for a bottle, and stated that he and his wife and friends always took 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' when in America for what they call there the Chills and Fever, but what we term Ague. He was very glad to find I sold it, and subsequently returned, in the course of the day, and said that it had the usual effect, and that his wife was already much better. He has been a great traveller, and never knew of so speedy and successful a remedy.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

"H. W. HORTON, Chemist."

Mr. J. B. Crosby, 22, Fowler-street, South Shields, writes, Nov. 25, 1879:—"I have sold several dozens of your 'Mother Seigel's Syrup.' When parties have come back the second or more times for a fresh supply, I am in the habit of asking them what they think of the medicine, and if it has done them good, and the invariable testimony is that it is a most excellent medicine, and they have derived great benefit from it. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, yours truly, J. B CROSBY."

NOTE.—No person would buy a second bottle of a worthless medicine, so that the fact of people coming back to Mr. Crosby again and again proves, as he says, that the medicine is excellently adapted to meet the end in view—viz., to relieve sufferers from Dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Bridge-street, Newark, writing under date of Nov. 27, 1879, says: "Mother Seigel's Syrup has certainly a wonderful effect on the human system. You have certainly not overrated its value. If I did not hear from my customers personally what an efficacious medicine it is, I could not, nor would not, believe it. Although I have sold a large quantity, I have never heard it spoken of other than in terms of praise. If any sufferer writes to me I will certainly give them a satisfactory reply. Make what use of this you like."

"May 3, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in recommending your 'Curative Syrup'; it always gives satisfaction. I can confidently state, without the least exaggeration, that there was never yet any proprietary medicine having such an enormous and increasing sale. A gross of the 2s. 6d. size only lasts a very short time. Such an extraordinary demand must warrant it a safe and effective medicine. Yours faithfully,

"JOSEPH WOODS, Chemist,

"Bridgehouses, Sheffield."

NOTE.—This gentleman has sold Seigel's Syrup for a long period, and, by experience, he well knows that the demand would not be so great but that the Medicine is effectually performing its work.

"Methley, near Leeds, June 10, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I suffered from bad Indigestion and Liver Complaint for years, during which time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose. I tried all the medical men, and got no relief. I afterwards went to the Infirmary, but left as 'incurable.' As a last resource, I was induced to try the 'Curative Syrup,' and to my great joy it has almost made a new man of me. I can now do what I had not been able to do for a long time past—viz., I can eat a good dinner without the pain that was formerly so great.

"I wish to highly recommend the medicine to suffering humanity, as the best and cheapest in the world.

"I remain, your humble servant, WILLIAM HEWETT."

"Methley, near Leeds."

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Once he had given her a flower!
And oh! how he smiled to see
Her thin white hands thro' the railings
Stretched out so eagerly.
She came again to the garden,
She saw the children play,
But the little white face had vanished,
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She crept away to her corner,
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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XII.—THE CHAPERON.

Lady Selina Mizzle had many strings to her bow, which was, indeed, sadly in want of them; and perhaps the best of all these strings was that hung on to a wire which pulled the Lord Chamberlain. It is very likely that his Lordship did not know by whom or through whom he was pulled; possibly, he had only the very vaguest idea that he was even pulled at all, but whenever Lady Selina gave a vigorous jerk to her own particular part of the mechanism by which he was set going, the Lord Chamberlain unconsciously went through the stateliest of his paces. The underlying reason of this edifying behaviour was always hidden beneath superfine manners and refreshing compliments. For, if the best strings are kept too dry and pulled too hard, they break. However, several people in good society knew that the secret of Lady Selina's influence lay in the fact that she had a cousin who was a permanent person of great authority in the Royal household, and that she held certain documents which placed that permanent person of great authority at her mercy.

She made a very good income out of her social position, though there was a brisk competition in the business to which she had devoted her high birth and vigorous energies; for it was that of the Professional Chaperon. Lady Selina, however, had many advantages over her rivals. In the first place, she was the daughter of a Peer of the highest rank, Fulke de Were Everard Nortiman, sixth Duke of Nomanswill, which always counts for something; then she had married into a family which had been behind the scenes of public life time out of mind, her defunct husband, Mr. Backstairs Mizzle, having been the useful friend of some of the most important personages of his generation. He would have died rich but for this, and Lady Selina, who had married him for his supposed wealth, might have turned out a very different sort of person; but when his assets were examined it turned out that he had lent his money to the important personages as fast as he made it, or even faster, and his widow, to her infinite mortification, inherited little but a bundle of bonds and annuity deeds, which were hardly worth the paper they were written on.

It was then that she was obliged to live by her wits. Fortune she had next to none; but of intelligence she had a very fair share indeed. A fine impressive woman, too, was Lady Selina, with no nonsense about her. Her voice was a clear, shrill, breezy voice, quite invigorating to weak nerves. Her stature was grand, her eyes bright and resolute, her nose had something of the bold arch which distinguished that of the late Duke of Wellington, and which is generally considered a mark of high breeding as well as of firmness in character. She had required that and more to keep her place in the world when she was left to do battle with all comers, a noble female pauper, aged forty-three.

Luckily, or as she thought luckily, she had no children of her own, and therefore was tolerably free to do as she liked. In the early part of her widowhood, therefore, she went to Florence, where living is cheap, and queened it over the Anglo-Italian colony there. She dined out every day, and gave letters of introduction in return. She also made a little by signing certificates of cure to some venders of patent



THE CHAPERON.



"She sits stock still, with those pale, lanky girls beside her all of a row."

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medicines, who advertised her as having been miraculously healed by their nostrum; and though this was but a limited field for her ambition, she liked the Italian people and their climate, and led a convenient life among the Florentines. She also found many wealthy travellers worth her attention constantly moving about in Italy; and she could open the gates of the Vatican as easily as those of St. James's Palace. But when the new regulation came out commanding the personal attendance of every one who made presentations at the Queen's Courts, Lady Selina was of course obliged to reside in London during the season. "I must get my Court dresses out of them now," she said curtly to a poor relation who lived with her; "and so shall you, my dear. You must see Madame Mauve about it, and say I shall expect a handsome commission on the foolish people I bring to her."

It was a trade which required a good deal of shrewdness, for not even the ducal flag of the great house of Nortiman would have passed people really objectionable into the throne-room of Majesty. Lady Selina had to pick and choose among her customers; and it is due to English loyalty to add that she had an extensive choice. There were no end of people who had acquired property, and who wanted to show it in company where they could never feel for a moment at ease. Even when they were too old, or too fat, or too consciously vulgar to venture themselves into the great world of fashion, they were anxious that their daughters should do so; and those young ladies were invariably all agog to set out on that risky enterprise. Then Lady Selina made her terms. The highest price she ever got in one lump was from the blooming wife of a great railway speculator, who paid her three thousand pounds in hard money, besides perquisites, for the honour of her escort to a Drawingroom. But in this case there was a good deal of negotiation necessary; and it was whispered that Lady Selina had an illustrious coadjutor who had also a large finger in the pie. In ordinary cases her terms were five hundred guineas. It must not be imagined that so great and brave a lady ever condescended to ask for cash. Her poor relation managed that part of their business. Did Mrs. Loanly, the stock-jobber's wife, who had made that awful pile of money in Egypt, desire to display her own charms or those of her daughters at Court, Lady Selina Mizzle, whose birth gave her access to every society she cared to make a hunting-ground, found means of becoming acquainted with Mrs. Loanly; and when the game was once flushed her Ladyship generally bagged it. Her dresses, her carriage, her footmen took all the breath out of a middle-class matron, till there was no more spirit left in her; and once under Lady Selina's tuition, their intercourse might have been found recorded step by step in Loanly's banker's books, though not a cheque bore her Ladyship's indorsement. She dealt entirely in cash payments, and it was always politely understood that the cash was a voluntary contribution for the benefit of my Lady's poor, which made things more agreeable on all sides. "It is nice to make a large income out of one's benevolence," she was wont to say on these occasions when she and her poor relation, to whom she was very kind and cordial, sat down, as they sometimes did, after a well spent day, to a private and confidential supper.

A kind-hearted woman was Lady Selina Mizzle when it was possible to get under the triple armour of worldliness, rapacity, and pride in which her affections were encased. Her poor relation's lines had fallen in pleasant places; and few dowerless widows of mature age had so many friends. Her clients did not consider their obligations at an end when they had handed over the cost of their entrance into the presence of their Sovereign, nor, to do her justice, did Lady Selina. She always took a supercilious but sincere interest in them ever afterwards. After a proper understanding, she would even send out invitations to their balls and parties, filling their fine new houses with company fit to figure in the *Morning Post*. She would supervise their garden parties and correct the florid exuberance of their taste in banquets and ornaments. She would even choose their carriages, horses, liveries, and jewellery. She could get them the first offer of her brother Lord John Nortiman's famous yacht, or of Lord Charles Nortiman's villa at Ascot during the race week. Nothing was beyond the reach of her highborn arm if she found good cause to stretch it out. What she could not do herself somebody else could; and whoever that somebody might be, Lady Selina could pull a wire that moved him.

There was another branch of her profession which required very discreet and nice handling, but under her dexterous management it was extremely lucrative. She was the confidential referee of some of the very largest money-lenders in this metropolis. His Grace the Duke of Nomanswill, chief and head of her noble family, who had at various times in his social and political career entered into relations with every one of them, had dropped a hint that his sister might be consulted with advantage in certain cases of delicacy, and thenceforth her advice was very frequently in request. No safer guide in pecuniary transactions with the aristocracy than Lady Selina. She knew not only the rent-roll of nearly every man who had a rent-roll; but she also knew what were the charges on it, and what the landed gentleman did with his time. She had news from every club at home or abroad, from every racecourse, from every polo and pigeon-shooting match, from every gambling house, and from the side scenes of the theatres, through one or other of her noble relatives. She could command precisely that sort of information which is most precious to the fashionable bill discounter, and he had to pay for it. She used to boast that she had never given so much as a mutton chop to any human being without an equivalent, which left her, upon the whole, a winner, and she was wise in her generation.

She would sail into a ball, or a fancy fair, or a horticultural show, where the flush and the fair meet together, looking like a line-of-battle ship at a regatta. A dozen of the prettiest girls present might be under her splendid convoy, and she had an attentive eye on all their doings; but she never allowed them to embarrass her course. She did not permit them to fluster her, or to whisper at her, or to mob her. Each girl commanded her own vessel under judicious sailing-orders, and seldom indeed did one of Lady Selina's gallant fleet come into port without a galleon in tow as lawful prize. "What do you want, child?" she would say, in a hard, prosaic voice, to any girl who was not fittingly armed for conquest, or who manœuvred awkwardly, while her squadron was under canvas. "You want rank or money, or both, if you can get them, don't you? Well, then, do as you are told." And they did as they were told, or Lady Selina took the nonsense out of them in mighty quick time. She was bluff as a man, keen as an attorney in criminal practice, droll, amusing, jolly and good-humoured too. She "trained fine," as they say at Newmarket. She would have no nerves, no faintings, no lackadaisical or melodramatic ways on any pretence whatever. Her nominations for the great prizes of the season were all heroines and martyrs. Their drill, to an experienced eye, was beautiful. They spoke exactly in the language of the day; they dressed in the loveliest fashions of to-morrow. Not a dowdy was ever seen among Lady Selina's lot; the get up of every one of them was absolutely perfect. Not a mistake in gloves, ribbons, or colours; not an ornament too much from crown to heel. The arrangement of their hair was a study; their walking was among the fine arts; their dancing was grace consummate. Every tone and inflexion of their voices, the turn of the head, the trick of the hand, had been rehearsed, and there was no more exquisite piece of acting in London than Lady Selina marshalling her victorious Amazons on a presentation day. The band should have played a triumphal march in honour of them; and hautboys and clarions with a silver sound should have acclaimed her.

The honourable Miss Pettie, who had taken four virgin nieces about to all the pleasure haunts of Europe, hated Lady Selina with all her heart, now nearly full of verjuice. "Old fool," snorted her great rival; "does she expect young men are to be caught by prowling about after them. They have to give chase to my girls. The woman is a wallflower, my dear," Lady Selina would add to her poor relation (long since on the way to be rich). "She sits stock still with those pale, lanky girls beside her all of a row, and goes wherever she can get asked in a fly. Her coachman has a cold in his head, my dear. I have seen him with it. My girls only go to the best houses, and are never seen out unattended by powdered footmen, and a barouche with proper match-making horses seventeen hands high. A young man of birth and spirit who has got something in his pockets won't marry a Frump. Why should he? He has generally seen enough of them in his low connections. How do you like these ortolans? Drink Johannisberg with them, my dear, not claret-cup, as you were going to do; good hock brings out their flavour.

"There is that owl my brother Frank's widow, too, whose girls will take root at Leamington, I believe. They have thrown themselves all four, mother included, at the second-rate hunting-men who go down there for the season. The fellows dine with them, flirt with them, and morris off to town in spring for better amusement. Lady Meanwell, too, our prim cousin, has never given her niece a single chance of establishing herself in a proper manner. She never lets the poor girl get out of earshot, and is always leaving her drawing-room door ajar that she may see what is going on through it. Going on, indeed! Just as if young women did not know their own business best, and how to manage it. Men get scared when they see steel traps and spring guns all about people's houses. Look at my conservatory. No better place in Belgravia for morning callers; and morning callers cost nothing. On the contrary, I make them bring round their drags and give us a good dinner. Then, of course, as you have seen fifty times, what they call their 'spooning' in the conservatory, with all those heady exotics, and the Orleans Club champagne afterwards, puts them in such a condition that any girl of sense and courage can have her own way with them. Mabel May caught Lord Lightfeatherly by a wild prank which scared us, you remember, a little, at first; and I hesitated to give my consent to so bold a venture till she satisfied me she had nerve to go through with it. Now she is a Marchioness, with the right sort of settlements, and keeps her husband from making a goose of himself. A chaperon, my dear, means a hood or a cape; it is an old word we have kept from the gay times of knight and troubadour. She should be a girl's cloak to mask her merry witcheries, while she tries their effect; she should not be the glumpy jaileress of a prisoner at large."

"Just so," answered the poor relation, for she was always of Lady Selina's way of thinking, and assented agreeably. It is a nice way of talking to superiors, and makes a dressing-room fireside, in the half hours before going to bed, quite cheerful and cosy, especially after a supper of ortolans or oyster toast and pine-apple salad, which is a diet at once light and nourishing.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S RELIEF FUND.

The final meeting of the trustees of her Grace's Relief Fund was held on the 16th inst. in Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster presided.

Dr. Grimshaw read a letter intimating that the Lord Mayor of London would on the following week forward a further sum of £437 3s. 3d., and announced that £23 17s. 3d. had been received through Mr. George Sidgreaves, 111, Mount-street, London, from the Very Rev. T. Porter; and £25 1s. 10d., through Captain Lord Walter Fitzgerald, as the proceeds of private theatricals conducted by the sergeants of the fourth battalion 60th Rifles.

Colonel Dease read the statement of accounts, which had been gratuitously audited and vouched by Messrs. Craig, Gardner, and Co., showing that the total amount of subscriptions received up to Sept. 1 was £135,301 7s. 2d., and that interest had been allowed by the Bank of Ireland on current accounts amounting to £119 8s. 1d., making the total amount of the fund on Sept. 1 £135,420 15s. 3d.

The disbursements included grants to union committees, £71,815 5s.; special grants to sub-committees, £2350 8s. 1d.; grants expended by Major Gaskell, £5160; grants expended by the Bishops for Clifden, £650; expended in food, meal, &c., £4168 10s. 7d.; emigration to America, £792; migration to England and Scotland, £666; special grants for purchase of seed, £3049 10s. 2d.; money grants for union committees for seed, £9695; seed potatoes purchased and freight on same, £24,239 4s. 11d.; total amount for seed, £36,983 15s. 1d.; clothing purchased, £10,000 19s. 2d., carriage on clothing, £81 13s. 4d., making the total expenditure for clothing £10,091 12s. 6d.; inspectors' travelling and hotel expenses, £267 4s. 2d.; salaries and wages, stationery, printing reports, and official reporter, £668 16s. 11d.; advertisements, £662 17s. 5d; cheque-books, charges on foreign bills, postage, and telegrams, £320 12s. 2d.; car-hire, messengers, and sundry expenses, £86 9s. 1d.; cash on hand, £5 13s. 10d.: leaving a balance in the Bank of Ireland amounting to £2721 10s. 5d.

The trustees suggest that her Grace should devote the balance of the fund to assisting entire families from the distressed and over-populated districts to emigrate, provision being made for them on landing, as had been done by Bishop Ireland for the emigrants sent out by Father Nugent.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition now being held at Brussels to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian Independence have awarded gold medals to the following English firms for new inventions and excellence of workmanship and design:—Agricultural machinery, Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head; steam-engines, Messrs. Tangye Brothers; cabinet-work, Messrs. Gillow and Co.; carriages, Messrs. Morgan and Co.; pianofortes, Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons.

A young lady summoned a draper of Birmingham last week for illegally detaining a gold chain, a set of gold studs, topaz stones, and other ornaments. The parties, according to the evidence, were engaged to be married till recently, when the engagement was broken off by the defendant, as he admitted, becoming engaged to another lady. The question was whether the complainant had lent or presented him with the jewellery. In a letter defendant had said he would "show up" his old sweetheart if she took legal proceedings. Characterising defendant's conduct as unmanly, the Bench ordered the jewellery to be restored to the lady, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, and passes much of her time in driving through the picturesque neighbourhood, accompanied by the several members of the Royal family now with her Majesty.

The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alix of Hesse, arrived at Balmoral yesterday week. The Grand Ducal party had travelled, viâ Flushing and Queenborough, to London, and, after passing a night at Buckingham Palace, resumed their journey to the north, travelling from Euston by the limited mail to Perth, where they breakfasted; and thence to Ferryhill Junction, where the saloon carriages were detached and the journey continued by special train to Ballater. Prince Leopold met his august relatives at the station, a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment being in attendance. The Grand Duke, with his family, drove thence to Balmoral.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and her granddaughters, made an excursion the next day, driving to Braemar and to Loch Callater, where they had a long walk.

On Sunday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Irene, was present at Divine service in Crathie church, when Dr. Scott, minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Glen Gelden Shiel.

On Monday her Majesty went to the Glassalt Shiel with Princess Beatrice, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Princess Irene, drove to Braemar on Tuesday in an open carriage. The horses were changed at the Fife Arms, and the journey was continued westward to Linn of Dee and afterwards to Berry, where luncheon was served and a short walk enjoyed. On the return journey her Majesty called at Allanaquoich House, to visit Mrs. Clark. Braemar was reached at half-past six, and, the horses having been again changed, the Royal party proceeded to Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, pays frequent visits to the Queen.

The Earl of Fife has dined with her Majesty.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has arrived at the castle, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has left; and Captain Waller, R.E., has arrived, and Mr. Walter Campbell has left.

A Queen's messenger arrived at Devonport on Monday, and was conveyed on board the German war-vessel Prinz Adalbert, lying in the Sound. The messenger handed to the son of the Crown Prince of Germany, a youth of eighteen, who is an officer on board, a present from her Majesty, accompanied by an autograph letter of congratulation to him on his attaining his majority.

On the recommendation of Sir William Muir, K.C.B., and Lady Superintendent Mrs. Deebles, her Majesty has been pleased to confer the order of St. Katherine on Sister Elizabeth Wheldon, one of the nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The order carries with it a pension of £50 per annum for a limited period, with an embroidered badge worn on the left arm. Sister Wheldon, in addition to long and good service at Netley, was one of the nurses chosen to accompany Mrs. Deebles to South Africa for work in the military hospitals during the Zulu war.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Ralph C. Palmer to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the room of Mr. Charles Romilly, resigned.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to approve of the following pensions being charged on the Civil List:—To Mrs. Clifford, widow of Professor Clifford, £80 a year; to Mrs. Hawker, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hawker, £80 a year; to Madame Llanos, sister of John Keats, the poet, £80 a year; and to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Lieutenant-General J. W. Armstrong, £80 a year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and Prince John of Glücksburg, arrived at Abergeldie Castle on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Queen the same afternoon. The Prince, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, has been out both in forest and on moor, and has enjoyed some good shooting. Princes Albert Victor and George left Portland in the Bacchante on Monday for Vigo.

The Duke of Edinburgh, after having had a week's shooting with the Duke of Coburg at Oberoff, returned to Coburg last Sunday. The Duchess, accompanied by her brother the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, who had been on a visit to the Queen of Wurtemberg, her aunt, at Friedrichshafen, close to Lake Constance, returned to Coburg the same day. The Duke and Duchess's children arrived the next day from Tzarskoe Selo, viâ Berlin, having quite recovered from their illness.

On Saturday a large number of persons interested in the movement for the establishment of coffee-houses met at No. 63, Fleet-street (corner of Bouverie-street), to be present at the opening of The Caxton, the thirteenth establishment opened by the Coffee Public-Houses National Society, and the eighth opened by them in London. Mr. Stephen Bourne, chairman of the company, stated that the society had been established on temperance principles, and that this house had been opened to provide non-intoxicant refreshment for three classes. First, for the public in general; secondly, for witnesses and others who might have to attend at the new Law Courts; and, thirdly, for printers and others connected with the press, especially on the morning papers, for whose benefit a special license had been obtained, so that the house would be open for 22½ hours of the 24—from two a.m. to half an hour after midnight.

At a meeting of the Cymmrodorion section of the National Eisteddfod, held at Carnarvon last month, the subject of Eisteddfod reform was discussed. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of the establishment of a National Eisteddfod Association, and a number of Welsh bards, literati, and other persons interested in the Eisteddfod, were invited to act in conjuction with the Cymmrodorion Society as a provisional committee. A meeting of this committee, at which there was an influential attendance, was held yesterday week at Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P. It was agreed that the association should be called the Society of National Eisteddfod. Mr. Hugh Owen explained that one of the principal objects of the movement was to secure the holding of only one national Eisteddfod in each year, in North and South Wales alternately, and to prevent the local Eisteddfodau from assuming a title of "national." Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., was elected president of the society, and Mr. Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," chairman of the council. An executive committee was also appointed. It was resolved that the council be limited to fifty elected members, and that all chaired bards be appointed honorary members.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry has at length succeeded in forming his new Cabinet, the composition of which was on Wednesday announced by the *Journal Officiel* as follows:—M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction; M. Barthélmy St. Hilaire, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and Public Worship; M. Cazot, Minister of Justice; M. Magnin, Minister of Finance; General Farre, Minister of War; Admiral Clouet, Minister of Marine; M. Sadi-Carnot, Minister of Public Works; M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce; M. Cochéry, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

ITALY.

The ceremony of visiting the tomb of Victor Emmanuel, and the commemorative tablets to those who fell at Porta Pia, passed off in perfect order on Monday in Rome. At the famous breach in the wall where the Italians entered the city that day ten years since, speeches were made by the Syndic and Count Cairoli, and were enthusiastically received.

The Corso, the Piazza Colonna, and the Piazza del Popolo were on Thursday evening crowded with people admiring the brilliant illuminations which were prevented by the rain on Monday.

According to the Italian Provisional Budget for 1881, which is now ready, there will be a diminution of fourteen million lire in income on account of the abolition of the grist tax, and, on the other hand, an increase from various sources of thirty-five millions. This would give a surplus of twenty-one millions, but it will be reduced to seven by increased expenditure.

The question of continuing to build monster ironclads of the Italia type has, the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* says, been submitted to thirty-one leading naval officers of Italy by the Italian Minister of Marine, and their answers will guide the policy to be pursued in the future in this respect.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway, between Manchester and Liverpool, a marble tablet to the memory of George Stephenson was placed in the railway station at Turin, the ceremony being attended by the municipal authorities, the English Consul, representatives from the different Italian railways and workmen's societies, and by a great number of spectators.

SPAIN.

The latest bulletin issued concerning the health of the Queen and the Royal infant stated that they are progressing favourably.

On the 16th inst. the King signed a decree dissolving the Cortes, which will reassemble early in January next.

PORTUGAL.

The *Official Journal* of Saturday last publishes three Royal decrees concerning political and economical reforms to be introduced in the Portuguese Indies.

The Anthropological and International Literary Congresses were inaugurated at Lisbon on Monday. At one o'clock the Anthropological Congress assembled in the grand hall of the Academy of Sciences, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The King and the King's father, Don Fernando, assisted, while Senhor Corvo, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided. Messrs. Quatrefages and Capellino were the vice-presidents, and Carlos Riveiro the secretary. The session of the Anthropological Congress terminated at two o'clock. After a brief interval, the Literary Congress helda session in the same hall, his Majesty assisting, the Duke Avila, Councillor Mendes Leal, Henri Martin, and ex-Minister Sampaao being honorary presidents, while Louis Ulbach and Chodskiewitch acted as effective presidents. All the addresses were in French. The opening address was given by Mendes Leal, and other eloquent speeches were made by Ulbach, Chodskiewitch, Krans, Dietsch, and Friedmann. All these were loudly applauded, while Secretary Sermina's annual report received great attention. The British Minister, Mr. Morier Evans, was present. The King expressed himself thankful to the Italian members, whose exertions greatly contributed to the success of the Congress.

HOLLAND.

The King opened the Session of the States-General on Monday. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, announced that the relations of his Government with foreign Powers were perfectly cordial. The trade and industry of the kingdom showed a certain improvement. Agriculture was in a flourishing condition, the harvest generally was very satisfactory, and the pneumonia prevalent among the cattle had nearly disappeared. The revenue from taxation was progressively augmenting, but increased resources were nevertheless necessary to effect a financial equilibrium. The King announced the presentation of Bills relative to the constitution of the Militia and Communal Guards, with a view to the completion of the system of national defence, and also a Bill for improving the canals. Adverting to Colonial affairs, the King said that, although armed resistance had not yet been entirely subdued in Acheen, Dutch authority was so far established there that the Government could now prepare the organisation and regular administration of the colony. The general condition of the Dutch Indies could be described as satisfactory, were it not for the sickness among the population and the disease affecting the cattle.

Referendary Van der Wyck has been appointed Secretary-General to the Department of the Colonies.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold arrived at Brussels from Ostend on Monday afternoon. A Royal warrant will be published this week giving a long list of nominations and promotions of officers on the occasion of the centenary of Belgian Independence.

SWITZERLAND.

Telegrams from Berne report the resolve of the Council of State to adhere to the decision of the National Council in favour of a revision of the Swiss Constitution. It is stated, however, that the Roman Catholic members of the Federal Assembly will offer a vigorous opposition to the revision.

GERMANY.

Notwithstanding the rain, which had fallen during the whole of Wednesday night and the early part of Thursday morning last week, the full programme of the military manœuvres south of Berlin was carried out. The troops engaged in the attack and defence numbered nearly 45,000 men of all arms. In the operations of yesterday week Prince William, the grandson of the Emperor, bore a distinguished part. The Duke of Cambridge drove in the morning to the palace, whence he proceeded with the Emperor to witness the manœuvres. The Duke of Cambridge left in the afternoon for Dresden. The army manœuvres at Berlin closed on Saturday, and in the evening the foreign officers who have been attending the manœuvres in an official capacity met for a farewell dinner at the Kaiserhof. Sir Garnet Wolseley proposed in the English language the toast of "The German Emperor;" and the Prussian General Verdy, in reply, drank to "The health of the various foreign Sovereigns" whose representatives were present.

Owing to a slight indisposition, the Emperor William has been prevented from carrying out his intention of visiting the Rhine Province to witness the military manœuvres.

The Empress left Berlin on the 16th for Coblentz.

Prince Bismarck has been appointed to the post of Prussian Minister of Trade and Commerce, held by Herr Hofmann.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph spent the 14th inst. at Czernowitz, and was received enthusiastically everywhere. In the evening a torchlight procession was held, and there was an illumination of the town. The Roumanian Princes and the Envoy had an audience with his Majesty, and welcomed him to the town. Numerous deputations followed. On the 16th inst. a popular fête was held in Czernowitz in the Emperor's honour. In the centre of the gardens glass-works were erected for the purpose of showing the Emperor the entire process of glass-making. Interesting scenes were presented by peasants from all the surrounding districts in their picturesque costumes, who executed national dances, while girls, many of whom wore dyed silks and gold caps, sang their national songs. The Emperor also visited the steam saw-works and Redinger's machine manufactory, and in the evening he was present at the theatre, which was entirely renovated for this occasion. On the 17th he received the Landwehr battalion. His Majesty has given to the town of Czernowitz 2900 florins. The Emperor received M. Slaniceano, the Roumanian Minister of War, who came here in order to salute his Majesty in the name of Prince Charles of Roumania. The Emperor has concluded his visit to Galicia. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor's leaving the frontier was the occasion of a brilliant demonstration. The Emperor arrived at Goedoelloe on Sunday evening. A great meeting of the Constitutional party took place on Sunday at Brunn. There were nearly 1000 members present, including delegates from fifty-one towns and sixty-four country parishes. Great manifestations against the policy of the present Government were made. On Monday the Emperor arrived at Hatvan, where deputations from Pesth, Jazygien, and Heves received him. He passed through Pesth on Tuesday.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has given his assent to the representations made by General Loris Melikoff and the Minister of Justice for a revision of all branches of the administration in the provinces. Count Melikoff arrived in St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. An Imperial rescript has been addressed by the Emperor to the Count announcing the Count's investiture with the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, and expressing the Emperor's thanks for the energy displayed by the Count as President of the Supreme Executive Commission. The Emperor has also conferred upon Count Sievers, a member of the Supreme Military Court, the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newski, set in brilliants.

The *Golos* states that orders have been issued for the immediate construction of a railway 200 versts in extent on the Tekke Turcoman Steppe. The railway material left over from the last Turkish war, and now stored at Ungheni, will be used to construct the line.

AMERICA.

President Hayes continues his tour on the Pacific coast.

Boston yesterday week celebrated the 250th anniversary of its first settlement. An immense meeting in and around Faneuil Hall opened the celebration on the previous evening. A grand procession, representing all the trades and civic societies, marched on the 17th through the principal streets, which were gaily decorated.

A semi-official count of the returns of the Maine election gives a plurality of 174 votes to Mr. Plaisted, the Fusionist candidate. The official count is, however, still required to determine the result, which is claimed by the Republicans to be in their favour.

Five hundred miners, on strike at Corning, Ohio, attacked a number of men who continued at work, and fired upon the militia who were sent to quell the disturbance, and who returned their fire, wounding several of them.

It is estimated by the Agricultural Department at Washington that the value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the last eight months was 182,000,000 dols. According to the September report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the decrease in the general average of the cotton crop amounts to 11 per cent, and not 1 per cent, as previously announced.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by Lady Frere and family, and attended by the Hon. W. Littleton, private secretary, and Major Parr, military secretary, embarked for England on the 15th inst., in the Pretoria, under salute from the castle and her Majesty's ship Boadicea. A large crowd assembled to bid him farewell, and the telegrams state that "widespread regret" is felt at his departure. In reply to an address presented to him by deputations which included delegates from the Eastern frontier and from Natal, Sir Bartle Frere said that the action he had taken in connection with Natal and the Transvaal was either a great service or a great crime, and he greatly valued the favourable verdict of the inhabitants of Natal, who could not but be competent judges.

General H. Clifford has been sworn in as acting Governor at the Cape, and Mr. Pearson has been gazetted Treasurer, in place of the Hon. J. Miller, who has resigned, but remains in the Cabinet.

A telegram from Cape Town seems to indicate that the Basutos are determined to offer serious resistance to the policy of disarmament. Captain Carrington, while making a reconnaissance of Lerothodi's village, in Basutoland, with seventy men of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was unsuccessfully attacked by 1200 Basutos. Lieutenant Clark and two men were killed. The army suffered great loss. Reinforcements are being sent to Captain Carrington. Official intelligence has reached Cape Town that the Tambookies have combined with the Basutos against the British forces.

Disturbances have broken out in Damaraland.

INDIA.

A special telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Lahore informs us of a terrible landslip that has occurred at Naini Tal, in Bengal, resulting in a shocking loss of life among British officers. The names of the killed are:—Mr. L. Taylor, assistant commissioner of the road police; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, chaplain; Major Morphy, 40th Regiment, and Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Morgan, road overseer; Mrs. Turnbull; Captain Frederick Talbot Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps, of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry; Surgeon J. B. Hannah, M.D.; Captain Haines, Royal Engineers; Captain Balderston, of the 34th, station staff officer; Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan, of the 73rd; (? Dr.) Hatchell, of the 83rd; Second Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael, 33rd Regiment; Colonel Taylor, R.E.; and Lieutenant Robinson, of the 33rd Regiment. An official telegram from the India Office completes this list of deaths by the addition of the names of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and others who were killed by the accident.

The hill-station, or sanitorium, of Naini Tal, or Nynee Tal, is situated at an elevation of 6520 feet above sea-level, being the lowest of all the English resorts on the Himalayas. It is approached by an excellent cart-road from Moradabad, a station on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway, and it is connected by a telegraph line from Delhi. It is the regular summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who brings with him every year his large administrative staff. Every official in the plains below tries to get away from the burning sun and parching winds to the shaded glens and cool ridges of Nynee Tal; or, if he cannot obtain a furlough for himself, he will certainly send hither his wife and children. A large permanent population has grown up, which is estimated to amount to about 6000 persons, though this number is more than doubled during the season. In the present month (September) the season is drawing to its close, though not yet finished.

Several items of news are telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent in Calcutta:—

The Viceroy will leave Simla about the end of October, and after a few days' tiger-shooting goes to Lahore, where he will hold a large durbar on Nov. 15. He then goes to Kurrachee, visiting Sibi en route, and then by sea to Bombay.

Sir Donald Stewart took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council on Tuesday.

A meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held on the same day, at which the Viceroy presided and announced his intention of giving 3000 rupees. About 10,000 rupees were subscribed.

Crop prospects in Northern and Western India continue to improve.

There has been a "scare" at Ootacamund owing to a report that the Mohammedans were about to rise. Volunteers were called out and an armed company of infantry was telegraphed for, and the people prepared themselves for defence, but the report turned out to be an entirely false alarm.

The principal of the Commissariat fraud cases, that of Captain Leigh Hunt, has terminated at Rangoon in an acquittal on all the charges.

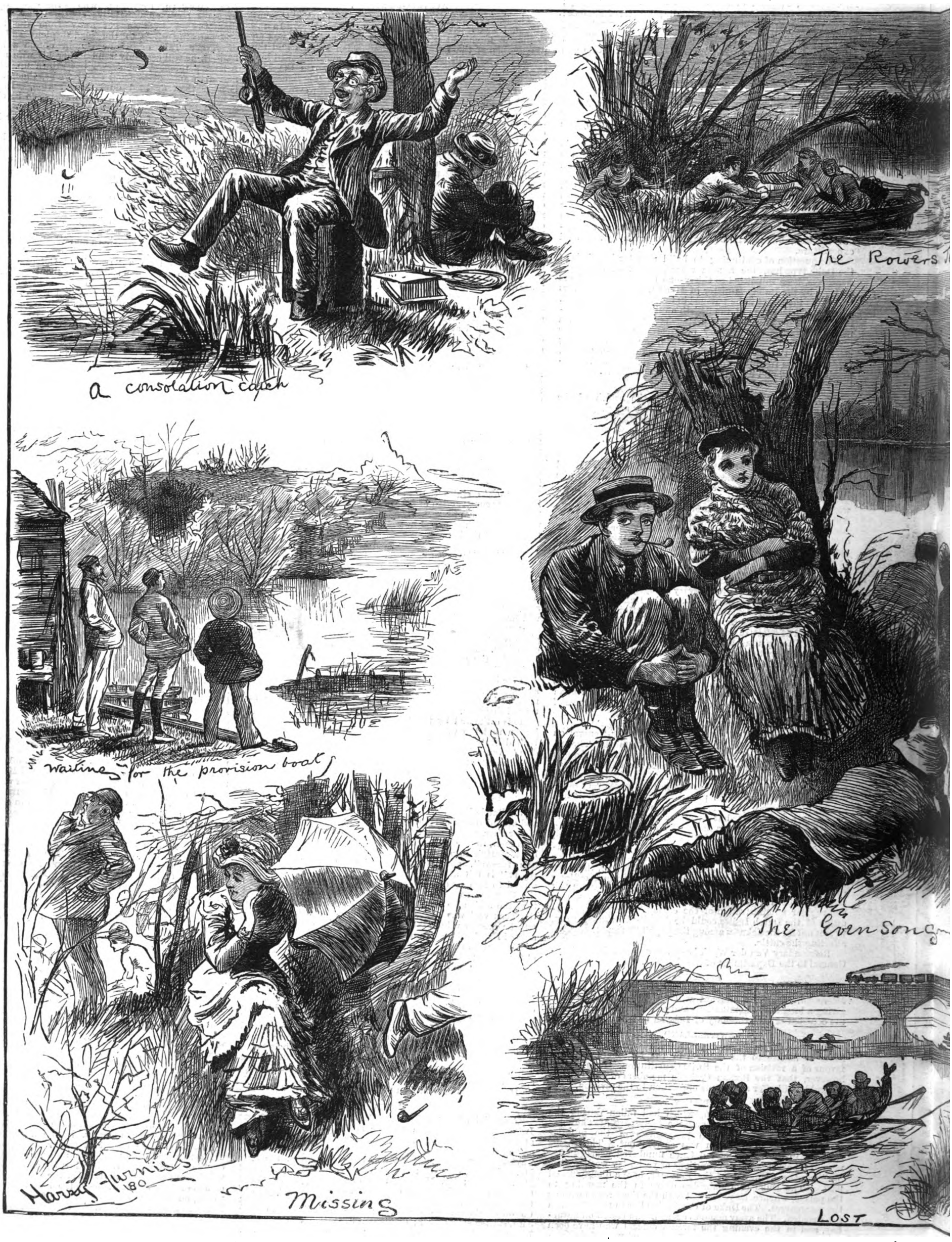
Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., who has recently completed five years in command of the Western District, goes out to South Africa in November next to relieve Major-General Sir Henry Clifford, in command of the troops at the Cape.

News has been received from MM. Popelin and Burdo, leaders of the third Belgian expedition to Central Africa from the East Coast, dated from near Tabora, Unyanyembe, April 30, and from Kissindeh, on the right bank of the Gombe, at the frontier of Ugale, June 10. Up to that date the travellers had known nothing of the death of Messrs. Cadenhead and Carter, who had lodged in Tabora, like themselves, in the house which was occupied by Livingstone and by Stanley. They state that Cadenhead had gone on to join Carter, but that M. Roger had been unwell, and was left in Tabora with a quantity of merchandise. M. Burdo had to engage porters to carry this on, and on May 1 the two caravans started for Kissindeh. Here the carriers deserted en masse, but M. Burdo was able to have the goods placed for safety in the tembe of the Sultan. Captain Popelin, who had already reached Karema with some faithful negroes, at once, on hearing of this, returned to Kissindeh, which he reached after ten days' march, just in time to secure M. Burdo from an attack which had been threatened by the Rugas Rugas. A short skirmish, in which one of the natives was wounded, was sufficient to put them to flight. It was rumource at Kissindeh that Mirambo, Simba, and Ninugu, chief of the Rugas Rugas, had set out to ravage the territories to the south-east of the Malagaris.

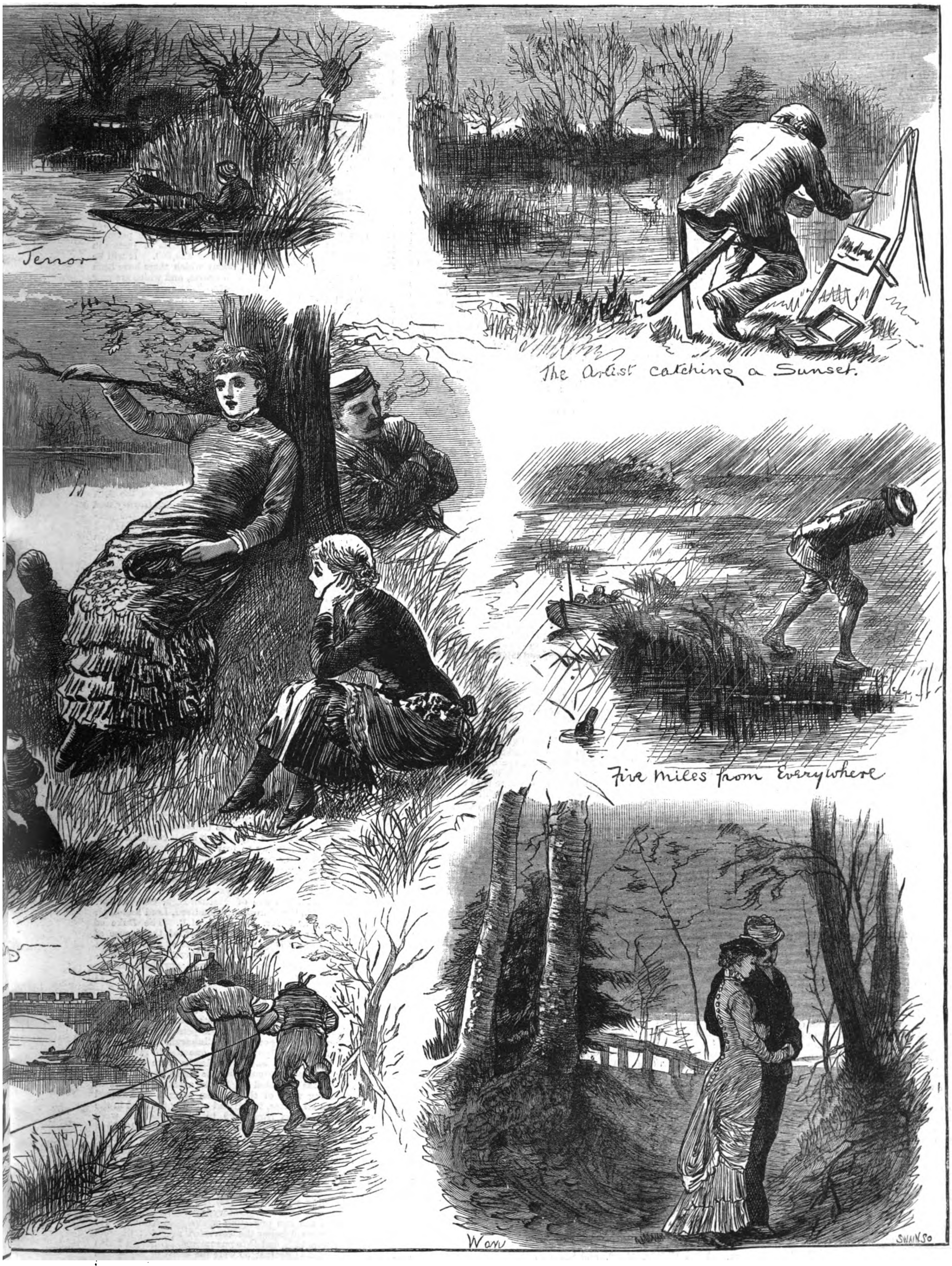
The Government of India has offered the prize of £100 for the best "Manual of Hygiene," to serve as a text-book for the use of the British soldiers in that country. Works submitted in competition for this prize must be sent in by their authors to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta, so as to reach his hands not later than the last day of next March. Each is to bear a motto, and to have a sealed envelope attached, bearing the same motto on the outside cover and the name of the author within, after the fashion which prevails in our Universities at home; and the prize will be adjudicated by a committee of officers, consisting of the Surgeon-General and the Principal Medical Officer of the forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The work is "to be written in clear and simple English, and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, and the special dangers to which British soldiers are exposed in India, more particularly during their first year in the country, and the best means by which those dangers may be averted." The work, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense, and become the property of the State; and it is not to exceed in bulk "more than fifty or sixty pages of print, of small pica, octavo size." It is added that the Government of India will not feel bound to award the prize at all, unless one at least of the manuals produced in competition shall be judged "in all respects suitable to the purposes for which it is required."

Some facts respecting the depth of the western portion of the Caribbean Sea have been recently brought to light during the cruise of the United States coast survey steamer Blake. Amongst other researches a line of soundings was run from St. Jago de Cuba to the east end of Jamaica, when a depth of 3000 fathoms was found 25 miles south of Cuba. Subsequent soundings proved this deep spot to be the eastern end of an immensely deep valley extending from between Cuba and Jamaica to the westward, south to the Cayman Islands, and up into the Bay of Honduras. The Cayman Islands and the Misteriosa Bank were found to be summits of mountains belonging to a submarine extension (very steep on its southern slope) of the range running along the south-eastern side of Cuba. The valley is narrow at its eastern end, but widens between the western end of Jamaica and Cape Cruz, when the soundings were 3000 fathoms within 15 miles of Cuba, and 2800 fathoms within 25 miles of Jamaica. Taking it altogether, it was found that this submarine valley extends for 700 miles between Jamaica and Cuba, with an average breadth of 80 miles. It covers an area of over 85,000 square miles, having a depth nowhere less than 2000 fathoms, except at two or three points, which are the summits of submarine mountains, and with the greatest depth of 3428 fathoms. The low island of Grand Cayman, which stands scarcely 20 ft. out of the sea, is really the summit of a mountain 20,560 ft. above the bottom of this submarine valley, an altitude exceeding that of any mountain on the North American continent. Calculating the height of Blue Mountain in Jamaica from the bottom of this valley, it would give an altitude of nearly 20,000 ft., exceeding any of the Himalaya range. It is proposed to call this great valley the "Bartlett Deep," in honour of its discoverer.

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LOUNGING UP THE RIVER.

The Thames, a few miles above Hampton Court Palace, let us say, as far as Staines Bridge, is a favourite scene of holiday recreation in summer. Few among those Londoners who will condescend to enjoy a holiday so near home are unacquainted with its broad green meadows, and bright, smooth, but strongly flowing waters; with the flowery and rushy margin, the "aits" or "eyots" in mid-stream beset with shadowing willows; and the beds of aquatic plants, fringing here and there an oozy piece of sequestered river-bank. These natural features have an abiding charm for the lover of nature, and there is a cool, quiet, peaceful air in the general aspect of many places between Kingston and Windsor, that is very comforting to the jaded townsman. Such a one, having it all to himself, as it were, in a solitary skiff or canoe, or in a stroll along the Surrey-side path with a cigar in his mouth, has experienced a good share of self-contained happiness. This we can personally vouch for, and recommend him who doubts it to try it, for two or three hours of a fine sunny afternoon, taking his start from Weybridge, and going up to Chertsey or Laleham, the quietest part of the river thereabout, in an easy, indifferent, leisurely manner, if he be a man of sedate mood and of an age beyond the temptation to feats of athletic "pulling." He may get his luncheon anywhere, and return by train to a late dinner in town, which will do him more good than if he had spent those hours in Hyde Park, or sitting about at his club.

But there are many slaves to domestic or social connections, who cannot allow themselves to go anywhere for pleasure without more or less lady-companionship; others there are, whose youthful spirits affect to like that sort of thing. For their purposes, of which our Artist has delineated some not unfrequent results in the Sketches entitled "Up the River," boats are kept on hire at several well-known places, where a thoughtless crew of amateur inland-voyagers can embark to brave the unregarded perils of joint navigation without discipline or assured unity of command. Ladies ought to wear balloon-petticoats of crinoline inflated beyond possibility of sinking, unless they mean to obey orders, and sit still in their allotted places; for their restlessness, their fidgetiness, and their false alarms, contribute to the risks of mishap in a fearfully increased proportion. They distract the attention of rowers and steersman by their vivacious talk and frolicsome behaviour, and, when danger seems to be approaching, by their distressing exhibition of terror.

It is but fair to say that there are some honourable exceptions, and you may now and then see a couple of skilful female scullers, apparently sisters, who are believed to reside in a pleasant villa on the Middlesex bank, taking their elderly Papa out for an airing, and gliding up and down the river with a complete mastery of the business in hand. It wants precision, steadiness, and vigilant attention, rather than great strength, to manipulate these light craft in such water, and there is no reason why it should not be done by girls as well as by their brothers, if they have but presence of mind sufficient, and resolution not to yield to a sudden fright. The exercise is one that physiologists and anatomists would pronounce to be quite well adapted to the sex; and we have no intention of seriously discouraging its careful practice by them, in our remarks upon the danger of heedless conduct in mixed boating-parties on the Thames. It is to be hoped, moreover, that one of the greatest perils, that caused by the improper use of steam-launches, will hereafter be reduced by legal measures for the protection of the smaller and weaker vessels. The method of towing a boat filled with people, by a rope which one or two men haul along the bank of the river, is tedious and tame for the whole party concerned, and causes much disturbance to others, more especially to the harmless angler, who has a right to be considered.

We are rather disposed to think, after all, that the best hour enjoyed by a boating-party of several persons, not being all rowers, is the hour of landing at some retired spot beneath the shelter of the trees, and stretching their limbs on the grassy turf; then partaking of a cheerful repast, conversing or singing, and endeavouring to please one another, as men and women are prone to do from their youth, where they meet in leisurely company towards the close of a summer day. One or two, but more likely two than one, will then be apt to fall into the melting mood of sentimental fondness, and there will be a moment of intense happiness in their mutual understanding, as the plighted lovers slowly pace the field-path on their way to rejoin their friends in the waiting boat.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT DUBLIN.

On the re-assembling of the Congress on Thursday week a discussion arose on the duration of hours of labour, but the debate was temporarily adjourned. Dr. Ingram gave an address "On Work and the Workman," in which he maintained the beneficial influence of trades unions, after which the adjourned debate was resumed, and a resolution protesting against any attempt to extend the hours of labour was carried. A discussion followed on factory inspection, and a resolution was passed in favour of "an additional number of sub-inspectors, composed of practical working men and women." A paper having been read "On Co-operative Union and Trade Unions," the congress adjourned.

Yesterday week resolutions were carried in favour of a reform of the Patent Laws, so as to secure to inventors, by reasonable payments, the benefits of their inventions; the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as being a glaring piece of injustice; and the representation of labour in Parliament. On this resolution Trades Unions were called upon to do their utmost to return competent men of their own order to Parliament, and it was added that all duly elected members should, if they deemed it advisable to claim the same, be entitled to receive from the State fair and honourable compensation for their services. Mr. Nannetti, of Dublin, gave an address on the Irish Land System, and a resolution was carried adding the land question to the Parliamentary programme of the Congress.

The congress concluded its sittings on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted against overtime and in favour of the assimilation of the county and borough franchises, of the extension of the hours of polling out of London, of the institution of courts of arbitration for the settling of trade disputes, of the consolidation of Acts relating to the London cab trade, of the extension of the Employers' Liability Act to Government dockyards and arsenals, and of a searching inquiry into the Seaham explosion. A resolution was also adopted expressing regret at the reduction of wages in the Royal Army Clothing Factory.

London was selected as the place of meeting next year.

Seven miners were released from a lead mine at Eyam, Derbyshire, yesterday week, after an imprisonment of forty hours. The heavy rains had caused a flood in the mine, and the miners escaped drowning by climbing into higher levels.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 28, 1880) of her Grace Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, late of Park-lane, who died on July 18 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the nephew, John Archibald Shaw Stewart, the nephew, and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix requests each of her executors to select some work of art or article of virtù as a memorial; and she bequeaths to George Gurton £1000, and to William Rhind £600, respectively, to mark her sense of their faithful services to the late Duke, her husband, and also to herself; and to Lord Algernon Percy Banks Saint-Maur certain articles of furniture, of which she gives a schedule. The mausoleum in Kensal-green, erected by the Duke, her late husband, she leaves to Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, and she requests him to keep it in good condition and repair; she desires to be buried in it, and that it be sealed up after her interment, and no one else placed there. As to the residue of her property, she gives one half to her niece Margaret Seymour Ross, and one fourth each to her sister, Catherine Osborn, and her niece Catherine Shaw Stewart Osborn.

The will (dated March 9, 1876) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will, and the other Nov. 10 following) of Mr. Edward Pease, late of Darlington, Durham, who died on June 13 last at Lucerne, was proved on the 19th ult. at the Durham district registry by Joseph Whitwell Pease and Arthur Pease, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate, including leasehold property, being affirmed under £500,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 upon trust for the education of the poorer classes in the borough of Darlington, either by establishing or founding, or assisting in establishing or founding, a free library or scholarships from elementary schools for boys and girls, or in such other way as his trustees should, in their uncontrolled discretion, think fit; £1000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the British and Foreign School Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association, the Peace Society, London; the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, London; and to the proprietors of the Saltburn Convalescent Home. To his wife, Mrs. Sarah Pease, his furniture, plate, pictures, books, consumable stores, and household effects; to his daughter Beatrice Mary, in testimony of his love for her, £2500, to accumulate until she attains twenty-one or marries; to each of his servants, for every complete two years and a half passed in his service, half a year's wages; and legacies to his wife's uncles, brothers, sisters, his own and her nephews and nieces, to his executors, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay £5000 per annum to his wife until his only or youngest child attains twenty-one, when the entire income is to be paid to her for life, and the whole of his property is to go at her decease as she shall by will or codicil appoint; but if his wife dies before his only or youngest child attains twenty-one his property is to go to his children or child, the shares of sons to vest on their attaining twenty-one, and of daughters on their attaining that age or marriage.

The will (dated Sept. 5, 1878) of Mr. Joshua Appleyard, J.P., late of Clare Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire, who died on the 27th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Henry Williams, John Fisher, and James Malcolm Bowman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator states that he had during his lifetime given various sums for the advancement and extension of charitable institutions, and thereby acted as his own executor, and as he felt he had done what was necessary it was not his intention to make any charitable bequests by his will. We may mention that he was a very liberal supporter of Halifax charities, including a gift of £10,000 to the Crossley Orphan Home; £5000 to the Halifax parish church restoration, and large donations to the Halifax Infirmary and the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. He leaves to his executors £500 each; the silver plate presented to him by the proprietors of the Halifax Joint Stock Bank to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Williams, and afterwards to her son, Joshua Appleyard Williams; his residence, with the furniture, plate, and household effects, to his wife for life; and annuities to some of his servants and one year's wages to others. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust to pay the income in equal shares between his wife and daughter, and on the death of his wife the whole to his daughter; at the death of the survivor of them, the whole of his residuary trust estate is to be paid and divided equally between his said daughter's children.

The will (dated March 22, 1875) with three codicils (dated Nov. 15 and Dec. 20, 1878, and Sept. 19, 1879) of Mr. Henry Christopher Robarts, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., of No. 15, Lombard-street, bankers, late of No. 41, Lowndes-square, and of Cecil Lodge, near Watford, Herts, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Abraham John Robarts and Thomas Edward Robarts, the nephews, and Cecil Chaplin, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves upon trust for his nephew, Charles Henry Robarts, £20,000; to his nephew, Thomas Edward Robarts, £11,000; to every clerk in the employ of his firm, £10; to every messenger in the employ of his firm, £5; to his coachman, Scarborough, £400; to his butler, Frederic Smith, £200; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Scraggs, £100; to his gardener, Stannard, £50; to each of his domestic servants who have been two years in his service, one year's wages; and there are pecuniary legacies and memorial gifts to nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said nephew, Abraham John Robarts.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1880) of Mr. Henry Ashworth, late of The Oaks, Turton, near Bolton, Lancashire, who died on May 17 last, at Florence, has been proved at the district registry, Manchester, by George King Harrison, John Slagg, M.P., and Peter Kevan, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to his son George Binns Ashworth, out of his great regard for him, £1000, and he recites that, in consideration of an annuity and of his great care and attention to the business for many years, he had already sold him all his mills, whereby his said son and his family were amply provided for; and upon trust for his son William and his wife and children, £8000. The residue of his property, real and personal is left upon trust for all his children (except his said two sons) in equal shares.

The will (dated March 8, 1874) with a codicil (dated Sept. 5 following) of Mr. Charles Weatherby, late of No. 6, Old Burlington-street, and of Oatlands Park, Surrey, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Matthew Brackenbury, Edward Weatherby, the son, and Alfred Peachey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Kelsall, £1000, and plate to the value of £50, to be selected by her, as a personal souvenir; he also bequeaths £22,000 upon trust for her; to his son-in-law, William Kelsall, £1000; to his brother James, £500; to his said brother's wife, £100; and to each of their eight children, £50; to his three cousins, Mrs. Jane Claydon, Mrs. Maria Allen, and Fanny Raimondi, £50 each; and to his executors, £100 each. He devises his freehold property at Newmarket and all his other real estate, and bequeaths the residue of his personal estate, to his said son Edward.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1879) of the Rev. Joseph Bockett, late of No. 1, Higher Summerland-place, Exeter, who died on July 16 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Bradney Bockett, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Arthur Bradney Bockett, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the West of England Institution for the Employment and Instruction of the Blind, St. David's-hill, Exeter; £200 each to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (St. Leonard's, Exeter), the West of England Eye Infirmary (Magdalen-street, Exeter), the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary (Holloway-street, Exeter), the Exeter Diocesan Additional Curates' Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £300 to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Stoodleigh, Devon, to be invested, and the annual income distributed yearly at their discretion among the poor of the said parish; and many legacies to his sister, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his executors.

The Irish probate granted on Aug. 12 last, at Dublin, of the will (dated Sept. 7, 1876) of Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, J.P., late of Aughrane Castle, Galway, who died on May 23, 1877, to Bernard William Bagot, the brother, and Joseph Arthur Holms, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the high courts of justice in England and Ireland being sworn under £25,000. It will be remembered that this is the will about which there have been so many law proceeding in the Irish courts, and which are now closed by the granting of the probate.

The will (dated June 24, 1867) with a codicil (dated July 21, 1870) of Mrs. Rebecca Sharpley, late of No. 37, Lingham-street, Stockwell, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Charles Fowle and Thomas Harris Devonshire, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £500 to the British Home for Indurables, Clapham-rise; £200 to the Commercial Travellers' School, Pinner; £100 to the Strangers' Friend Society; £200 to Dr. Cronin, upon trust, to be applied by him for the benefit of poor persons belonging to the Christian Brotherhood and Sisterhood to which she belonged; and £500 upon trust, the dividends of which are to be applied by the minister for the time being of the Chapel of Ease, Stockwell-road, attended by her late husband, Mr. Berry, and herself for many years, for the benefit of poor persons connected therewith.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1875) of Mr. Daniel Gurney, J.P., D.L., late of North Runcton, Norfolk, who died on June 14 last, was proved at the Norwich district registry on the 24th ult. by Francis Hay Gurney, the Rev. William Hay Gurney, and Somerville Arthur Gurney, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator sets out that the property of which he was formerly possessed had been appropriated in discharge of his covenants and obligations in connection with the late firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and that he was indebted to the kindness of friends for what he then possessed. He gives £100 to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, and the residue of his property to his son, Francis Hay Gurney.

An Order in Council has been issued in pursuance of the Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, uniting for the purpose of the next Winter Assizes the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham and the county of the city of Lincoln as Winter Assize County No. 4; the assizes to be held at Nottingham. Another order unites for the like purpose the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham, as Winter Assize county No. 6; the assizes to be held at Northampton. The Orders in Council of July 31, 1880, relating to Winter Assizes Nos. 4 and 6, are revoked.

The annual show of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Society was held on the 16th inst. at Winstow. At the dinner in the evening, the chair was taken by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.—The Speaker of the House of Commons, distributing the prizes at Glynde flower show, Sussex, last Saturday, commented upon the favourable conditions under which gardening operations were carried on this summer, in contrast with last year. He said he regarded gardens as a great luxury, and that those in the enjoyment of them were more happily situated than the toilers in great cities or in underground mines. He expressed it as his conviction that English farmers had nothing to fear from America so long as they were blessed with average seasons.—The annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Association took place on Tuesday, in Blenheim Park; and in the evening a dinner was given at which Lord Valentia presided, and there were also present the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., and Mr. Harcourt, M.P. The Duke of Marlborough, in responding for the toast of the House of Lords, spoke at some length on the future of agriculture in this country.—The annual dinner of the Royal Ilsley Agricultural Association took place under the presidency of Mr. George Palmer, member for Reading, who is a large proprietor in that part of Berkshire.

Last week 5435 births and 4148 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 19 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 39 in Dublin; smallpox caused one death in Dublin. In London 2382 births and 1438 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 43 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 87, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had steadily declined in the seven preceding weeks from 24·9 to 19·8, rose last week to 20·5. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 214 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 330 deaths were referred, against 357 and 335 in the two preceding weeks. These 330 deaths were 37 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 152 and 124 in the two preceding weeks, rose again to 153 last week, but were 6 below the corrected average; 91 were attributed to bronchitis, and 45 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 6 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 11 of infants from suffocation. Fourteen cases of suicide were registered.

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OBITUARY.

THE REV. SIR J. H. CULME-SEYMOUR, BART.



The Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme-Seymour, second Baronet, of Highmount, county Limerick, M.A., Canon of Gloucester, Rector of Berkhampstead St. Mary, Herts, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and Prebendary of Lincoln, died on the 17th inst. at his residence in the Close, Gloucester, in his eighty-first year. He was born March 24, 1800, the eldest son of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, first Baronet (so created in 1809), K.C.B., a naval officer of distinction, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Captain Hawker, R N., and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, July 9, 1834. Sir John was educated at Winchester, and at Exeter College, Oxford; received ordination in 1823; and, having held for a time the rectory of Horton-cum-Horley, in Oxfordshire, became in 1830 Rector of Berkhampstead St. Mary, or Northchurch, Herts. In 1827 he was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir John married, first, April 12, 1833, Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheir of the Rev. Thomas Culme, of Tothill, Devonshire, by which lady, who died March 6, 1841, he leaves two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, Feb. 10, 1844, Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Smith, and sister of Sir Charles Joshua Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Essex, and by her, who survives him, had one son and four daughters. Sir John, who assumed the additional prefix surname of Culme by Royal license May 6, 1842, is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Michael Culme Culme-Seymour, third Baronet, Captain R.N., and A.D.C. to the Queen, who is married to Mary Georgiana, elder daughter of the late Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle, and has issue.

THE LORD CHIEF BARON.

The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, P.C., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died at Brighton on the 17th inst. This eminent Judge was born Oct. 9, 1796, the son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of Captain Fordyce, Carver and Cupbearer to George III., and was grandson of Colonel Kelly, who commanded a division under Lord Cornwallis and fell before Seringapatam. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824, went the Home and Norfolk Circuits, and obtained his silk gown and became Bencher of his Inn in 1835. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest for Ipswich from 1838 to 1841; for Cambridge from 1843 to 1847; for Harwich, April, 1852; and for East Suffolk from 1852 to 1866. He was appointed Solicitor-General on two occasions—viz., in 1845 and 1852; and was Attorney-General from 1858 to 1859. On the retirement of Sir Frederick Pollock in June, 1866, he was elevated to the Bench as Lord Chief Baron. He married, first, January, 1821, Agnes, sixth daughter of Captain Mason, of Leith and Aberdeen, by whom, who died in 1851, he leaves a daughter, Clara Fitzroy, wife of Thomas Bromley, Esq., and widow of Captain John Green Paley, 10th Regiment. The Chief Baron married, secondly, January, 1856, Ann, daughter of Mr. Mark Cunningham, of Sligo, which lady died in 1874, and by her leaves four surviving daughters, all unmarried.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Rev. Thomas Boys, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, on Sept. 2, at Kentish Town, aged eighty-eight.

Colonel Hennell, late Resident in the Persian Gulf, on the 13th inst., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, in his eighty-first year.

The Rev. Christopher Alderson, M.A., for forty-four years Rector of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, on the 11th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-eight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby Shaw, late Madras Army, on the 11th inst., at Southampton, aged seventy-one. Colonel Shaw was son of Mr. Ponsonby Shaw, banker, of Dublin, and nephew of Sir Robert Shaw, first Baronet, of Bushey Park.

Mr. George Harbin, of Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, on the 10th inst., aged eighty. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was a magistrate for Somerset and Dorset. Mr. Harbin represented an old Somersetshire family.

The Rev. George Henry Bosanquet, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Broom-y-Close, Llanwarne, Ross, aged seventy-nine. He was third son of Mr. Charles Bosanquet, of Rock, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., by Charlotte Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Holford, Master in Chancery.

Mr. Joseph Read, of Hillfield, J.P. for Devonshire and Middlesex, on the 13th inst., at his residence at Hampstead, in his ninety-seventh year. He married, in 1841, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gill, of Bickham Park, and widow of Mr. John Smith, of Uplands, both in Devonshire. Mr. Read was for many years an active magistrate.

Mr. William Arundell Yeo, of Fremington House, and Brynsworthy, North Devon, and of Dinham House, St. Minver, Cornwall, on the 9th inst., at Ostend. Mr. Yeo was eldest son of the late Mr. William Arundell Yeo, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Devon, 1850. He was born in 1835, was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and was a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple.

Captain Arthur Morrell, R.N., on the 13th inst., at Erith, Kent, aged ninety-two. He entered the Royal Navy in 1801, and served off St. Domingo in 1808, and at the reduction of Genoa. In 1843 he commanded the Espoir in suppressing the slave trade off the coast of Africa, and the following year was nominated Governor of Ascension. He retired in 1856, and ten years after received a Commander's Greenwich Hospital pension.

Mrs. Magan, of Clonearl and Eagle Hill (Elizabeth Georgiana), widow of Mr. William Henry Magan, of Clonearl, King's County, and mother of the late Mr. William Henry Magan, M.P. for Westmeath, on the 11th inst., at Killyon Manor, in the county of Meath. She was the second daughter and coheir of Mr. Dudley Loftus of Killyon, head of the great family of Loftus, and was married first to Colonel Thomas Lowther Allen.

Mr. Francis Dukinfield Astley, of Dukinfield, Cheshire, and Arisaig House, Inverness-shire, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards; drowned by the upsetting of a canoe on Aug. 2 at Natashquam, in Canada. He was buried at Arisaig on Sept. 1. He was born May 29, 1853, only son of the late Mr. Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, of Felfoot, Lancashire, and Dukinfield, Cheshire, by Gertrude-Emma, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Jones, G.C.B.

Mr. Joseph Knight, of Glen Parva Manor, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., late of H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his county Militia, on the 11th inst., at his seat near Leicester, in his seventy-eighth year. He was only son of Mr. Samuel Knight, of Edmonton, by Ann, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Knight. He married, 1830, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gregory, of Aylestone Hall, Leicestershire, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Captain Gregory Knight.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

ALPHA.—The mate *is* a curious one. It is surprising that your leaving the Rook alone did not excite the adversary's suspicion.

DR F ST (Blandford-square).—All the problems, as many as you choose to send, shall be examined.

J T (Chipping Campden).—The term "dual" is applied where White has a choice of moves in reply to any move of Black's in the solution of a problem. In the perfect chess problem White's moves in every variation of the solution is determinate; but there are few *perfect* problems.

A HINDOO YOUTH (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Nos. 1900, 1901, and 1902 are correct. We have forwarded your proposed improvement of Problem No. 1897 to the author.

C W (Aden Camp).—We are pleased to hear from you again. The problem shall appear next week.

VA (U.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1904 and 1905 are correct.

B R F (St. Louis).—Thanks for your paper. We should be glad to receive it occasionally.

J E W (Dewsbury).—Cook's Synopsis of the openings should suit you. Apply to W. Morgan, 28, Great Queen-street, London. We do not know the price.

N M (Cork).—The problem is marked for insertion.

A C E (Regent's Park).—The problem referred to was sent to us from an independent source. Look at No. 1908 again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1906 received from A Chapman, C E, Emile Frau, M H Moorhouse, James Atkinson, Julia Short, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from Emile Frau, Ozokerine, James Atkinson, John Tucker, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1908 received from H B, Hereward, A C, Lulu, C Southall, East Marden, Shadforth, B Pierce, J Nepven, Agostino Bozzini, C Oswald, D Templeton, D W Kell, C Darragh, A Kentish Man, An Old Hand, Nerina, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, H Blacklock, Jupiter Junior, N Warner, H Langford, E Elsbury, P Richmond, R Gray, E L G, E P Vulliamy, J Simpson (Edinburgh), G L Mayne, Norman Rumbelow, W Biddle, Franklin Institute, M O'Halloran, E F (Winchester), W D Jones, Ben Nevis, R Ingersoll, W M Curtis, Elsie, Julia Short, James Dobson, Smutch, Queen of Connaught, H Brewster, B L Dyke, A R, M H Moorhouse, J W W, Beatrice, E Louden, Ch Pompé, A W Hale, Dr F St, W P Welch, J Glossop, R Grey, H Barrett, S Farrant, G Fosbrooke, F E Purchas, and G C Baxter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1907.

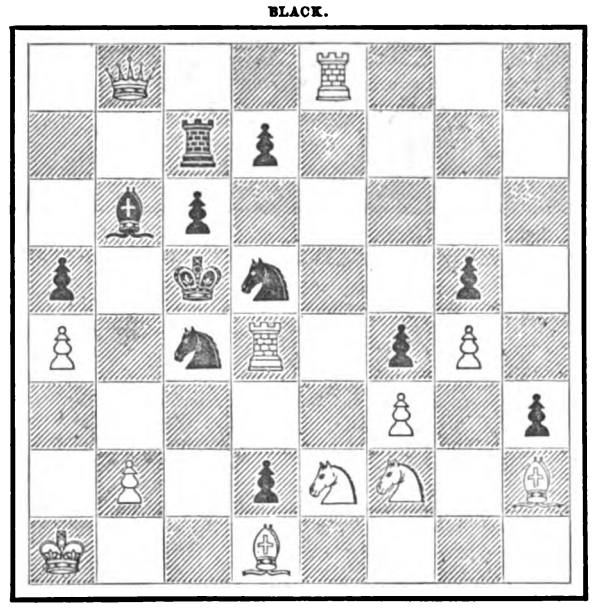
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to B 8th	Kt takes B
2. B to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 5th
3. Kt to R 5th	Any move
4. Kt mates	

The foregoing is the author's solution; but the problem can be solved in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1910.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of six Games played by Mr. WISKER, simultaneously, and *sans voir*, at the Melbourne Chess Club.

(*Fianchetto.*)

WHITE (Mr. Wisker.)	BLACK (Mr. Simpson).
1. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P	Q takes P
This sort of compromise between the open and the close game was probably adopted to trouble the blindfolded player.	
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
6. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to K 3rd	B to B 4th
9. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
10. P to K B 4th	Q to B 2nd
11. B to B 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
12. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 3rd
13. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th
14. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt
15. Q R to B sq	Q to B 6th
16. Q to K 2nd	Kt to B 2nd
If he had taken the Q R P, White would have continued with 17. Q to Kt 5th (ch), &c.	
17. Q R to R sq	B takes Kt
18. B P takes B	R to Q B sq
19. K R to B sq	P to Q R 3rd
20. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 4th
21. Q takes Q	R takes Q
22. P to Q R 4th	
Black's careful defence gives White a very small chance of obtaining an advantage by this sort of manœuvre.	
22.	Kt to R 2nd
Correctly played; if 22. R takes B, then then follows 23. P takes Kt, and White soon gets a passed Pawn.	
23. K to B 2nd	K to Q 2nd
24. R to R 2nd	K R to Q B sq
25. B to Q sq	K to K 2nd
26. B to Q 2nd	Q R to B 5th
27. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
28. B to K 2nd	Q R to B 2nd
29. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
30. B to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
31. R to K sq	B to Q 6th
32. R to K 3rd	B to B 5th
33. R to R sq	R to K B 2nd
34. Q R to K sq	R to K sq
35. B takes Q P	
An oversight, which loses the game out of hand. He probably anticipated 35. P takes B, when he would have continued with 36. R to B 3rd (ch), and 37. R takes R.	
35.	B takes B
36. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to R 4th.
White resigned.	

A Game played in the West of Scotland Challenge Cup Tourney between Messrs. CRUM and JENKIN, of Glasgow. The notes appended are by Mr. Jenkin.

(*Queen's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
3. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd
The best move is 3. P to K 4th.	
4. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles.
8. Castles.	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 4th
This is bad, and ought to have lost the game. In P to K R 3rd is the right move.	
11. P to K 4th	Kt takes Kt
12. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq
14. B takes R P (ch)	K to R sq
15. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
16. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
17. P to K B 4th	P to Kt 5th
18. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
19. R to K B 2nd	P to Q B 4th
20. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
21. P to K R 3rd	P takes Q P
22. P to Q B 4th	
If—	
22. P takes K Kt P	P takes Q B P
23. R to R 2nd (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
25. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th
26. B to B 4th (best)	B takes B
27. Kt takes B	Q to Q 4th,
and Black recovers the Pawn, though with a slightly inferior game.	
22.	P takes K B P
23. R to K R 2nd	B to Kt 7th
24. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to R 5th
25. R takes B	P takes R
26. Kt takes P	B takes P
27. Kt takes K B P	P takes Kt
28. P to K 6th (dis. (ch)	Kt to B 3rd
29. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
30. B takes K B P	
If 30. K takes P, threatening 31. R to R sq (ch), Black has a sufficient reply in K to Kt 2nd.	
30.	Q to B 4th (ch),
31. K takes P	Q takes B,

and Black wins.

The *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, announces the conditions of a tourney for single three-move problems. The competition will be free to composers of all nations, and the lists will be open for competitors residing in the United States and Canada until Nov. 15, and for all others until Dec. 15 next. The usual conditions referring to sealed envelopes and mottoes are to be observed, and the prizes will be awarded to the best, the second best, and the third best problems contributed. The prizes are—first, two volumes of the *American Chess Monthly* (1858 and 1859) and the *Huddersfield Magazine* for 1877; second, "Walker's Art of Chess Play" and the *Globe-Democrat* for a year; third, "Book of Chicago Chess Congress" and the *Globe-Democrat* for a year.

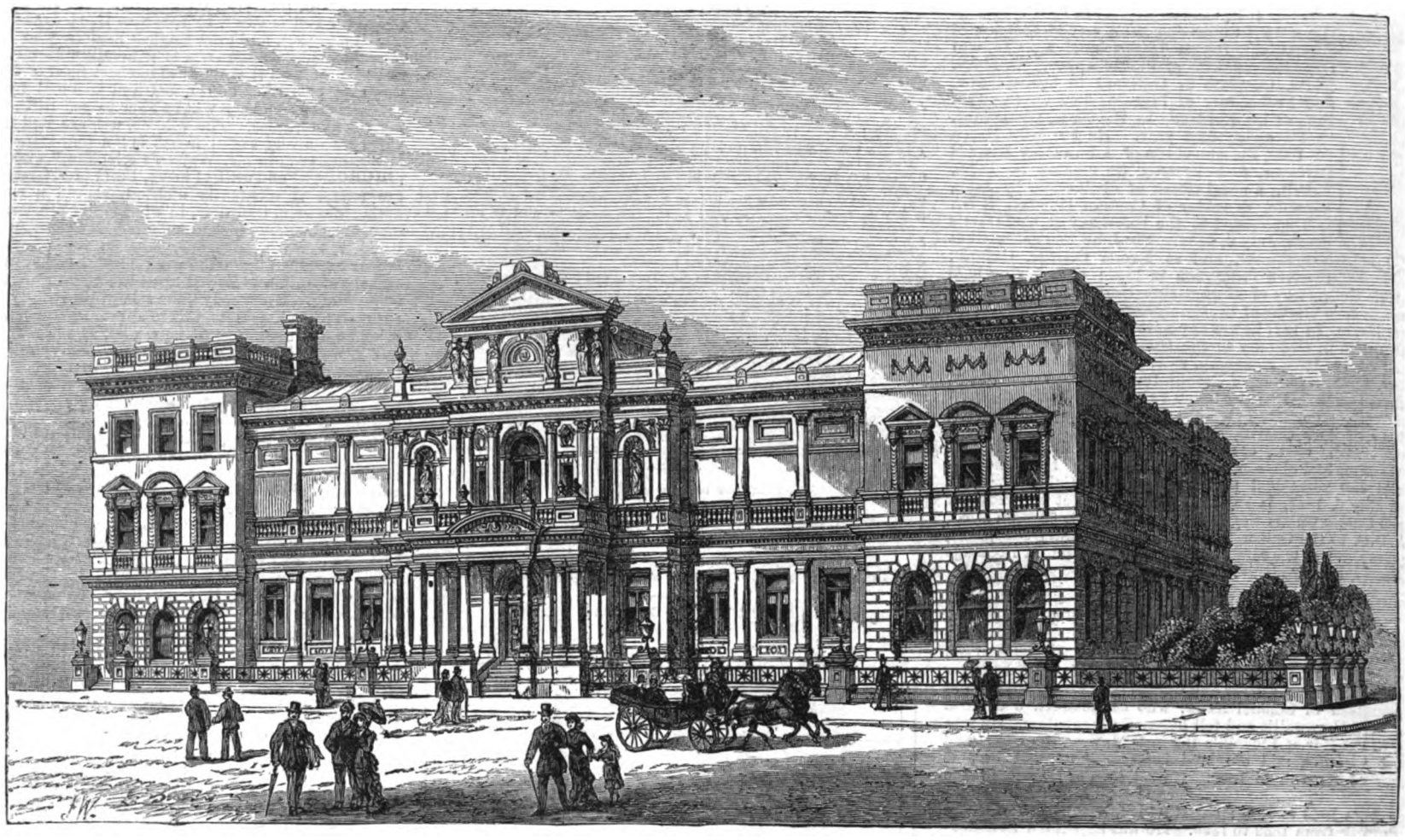
NEW BOOKS.

Scholars will, no doubt, be delighted with *The Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), and even English readers, who have little or no scholarship, as the term is generally understood, will find in the volume all that they are likely to need or desire, though they may be a little bewildered and irritated by critical discussions of which they will be able to see neither the object nor the importance. The volume, a large and full one, provided with a very useful index, is "a new translation of the letters included in Mr. Watson's selection," with the addition of "historical and critical notes," and of references, whereby the reader is constantly assisted, should a comparison of authorities seem desirable, in what might otherwise be a tiresome search among the most accessible of Cicero's biographers, whether Forsyth, Merivale, Abeken, or Mommsen. The labour expended upon the work must have been enormous; and the attention bestowed upon the minutest details is really astonishing. Everybody knows how plentifully besprinkled with Greek phrases is Cicero's correspondence, especially when he was writing to Atticus, who, as the very name would imply, was "half a Greek in habits and sympathies;" and in this new translation those phrases, to reproduce the effect produced in the original, are rendered almost invariably, if not in every instance, by approximately equivalent French expressions. This extremely conscientious mode of proceeding, even if it were less successful in its results, would be pretty strong evidence of the care with which the text has been prepared. The story of Cicero's life is skilfully interwoven among the different sections into which the letters are divided; and there is an introductory table, chronologically arranged, in which the principal events of that interesting story may be read off in a few brief moments. The translator observes, not without reason, that there is no classical work to be compared with Cicero's letters "for teaching that the Romans were real living men and women, and not mere paper characters, or schoolmaster's puppets"; and at the same time he warns all whom it may concern to remember that "Cicero must be used only with caution and knowledge as a historian," a warning which he justifies by pointing out how doubtful it becomes, from a comparison of letters written upon the same subject under different circumstances, whether "we always have a genuine record of Cicero's feelings." However, this would apply to nearly every public man's correspondence, whether in ancient or modern times; letters may shed a great deal of light upon history, but it is only now and then that they are written in the spirit of the perfect historian. The translation, and the biographical narrative superadded to it, may now be left to the wide circulation they deserve to obtain.

Among clever, original, amusing books of travel a prominent place must be assigned to *The Australian Abroad* (Second Series): by James Hingston (Sampson Low and Co.), a large, handsome, liberally and strikingly illustrated volume, in which a keen observer and very droll writer records the experiences he sought and found in Ceylon, India, and Egypt. He professes to have offered an almost virgin personality for the reception of impressions, having carefully abstained from enlightening himself by means of books about the countries he intended to visit; and he inferentially recommends the same abstention to others. This is highly disinterested conduct on his part, for, if his advice were followed, nobody, of course, would read his book; that is, nobody with any idea of travelling where he has travelled. And nowadays everybody appears to have an idea of travelling everywhere. Let his advice, therefore, at any rate so far as his own book is concerned, be utterly disregarded; for whoever reads the book may or may not pick up a large amount of useful information, but will certainly find excellent entertainment and enjoy many a hearty laugh. Nor is the writer humorous only; he can be pithy, picturesque, and even eloquent upon occasion. His humour, however, presumably Australian, but very much in the American manner, is his chief characteristic; and it is sometimes irresistible. Sometimes he is simply flippant, as, for instance, when he says: "the actions of the just, we are told, smell sweet and blossom in their dust; but the aroma left about by the dust of a burnt Hindoo, just or unjust, is as nearly as possible that of roast pig." As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it may be as well to give a taste of our traveller's quality in his capacity of writer, and the following passage, descriptive of one among the many interesting sights he saw in Ceylon, will serve the purpose:—"Horace Vernet's Rebecca goes by with her chatty on her head, in which" [to wit, the chatty, and not the head] "to fetch water from the well, as the like of her did thousands of years ago, and will do for thousands to come. Such prophesying is quite proper in this Eastern part of the world. She looks a grand girl, this Rebecca, and her polished brass chatty is as a golden crown to her stately form and proudly carried head. Her large, flashing eyes return my gaze and squelch me, similarly as the eyes of Sir Simon Simple affected Mould: 'He knows the Latin Grammar and French, and I can't stand his heye!' I felt that this woman, or one of her counterpart great-grandmothers, knew the Eastern world in all its grandeur, and all the great men and glories of the wonderful olden time—knew the East before it had gone to sleep, and so let the white men of the Western world emerge from their yet uncleared forests and swamps to have their feverish day and to die as other nations have done—while this enduring East of unalterable fashions sleeps for its time. She glanced towards me as I sat by the roadside, as an oak of centuries old might regard the fungi about its feet. 'Forty centuries looked down' upon me more effectively from her eyes than they did from the pyramids upon Bonaparte." There may be something strange and incorrect about a picture in which a Cingalese woman is made the modern representative of the ancient Rebecca; but there are sufficient points of resemblance in the eastern type of beauty and the eastern fashions. The passage, in any case, is a fair example of the author's mixed style, in which liveliness, with a touch of humour and not without slang, is tempered by an evident inclination towards serious reflection. In the same manner he deals with the more or less wonderful persons and things he fell in with during his travels in continental India, in Egypt, in Palestine and Syria. A more pleasant book, a more readable book, on the whole, combining a great deal of amusement with a fair amount, one would say, of useful information, is not often published; it is to be regretted, however, that there is no index.

The Congregational Union of Ireland resumed its annual deliberations in Belfast on the 16th inst., the Rev. James Stirling, of Sligo, presiding. It was agreed that the Union should meet in 1881 in Londonderry, and the Rev. John White, of Belfast, was elected chairman.—A special Conference on Irish missions was held during the day with the delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales and the Irish Evangelical Society. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Thompson, Manchester, and shortly afterwards the sitting of the Union for the year concluded.

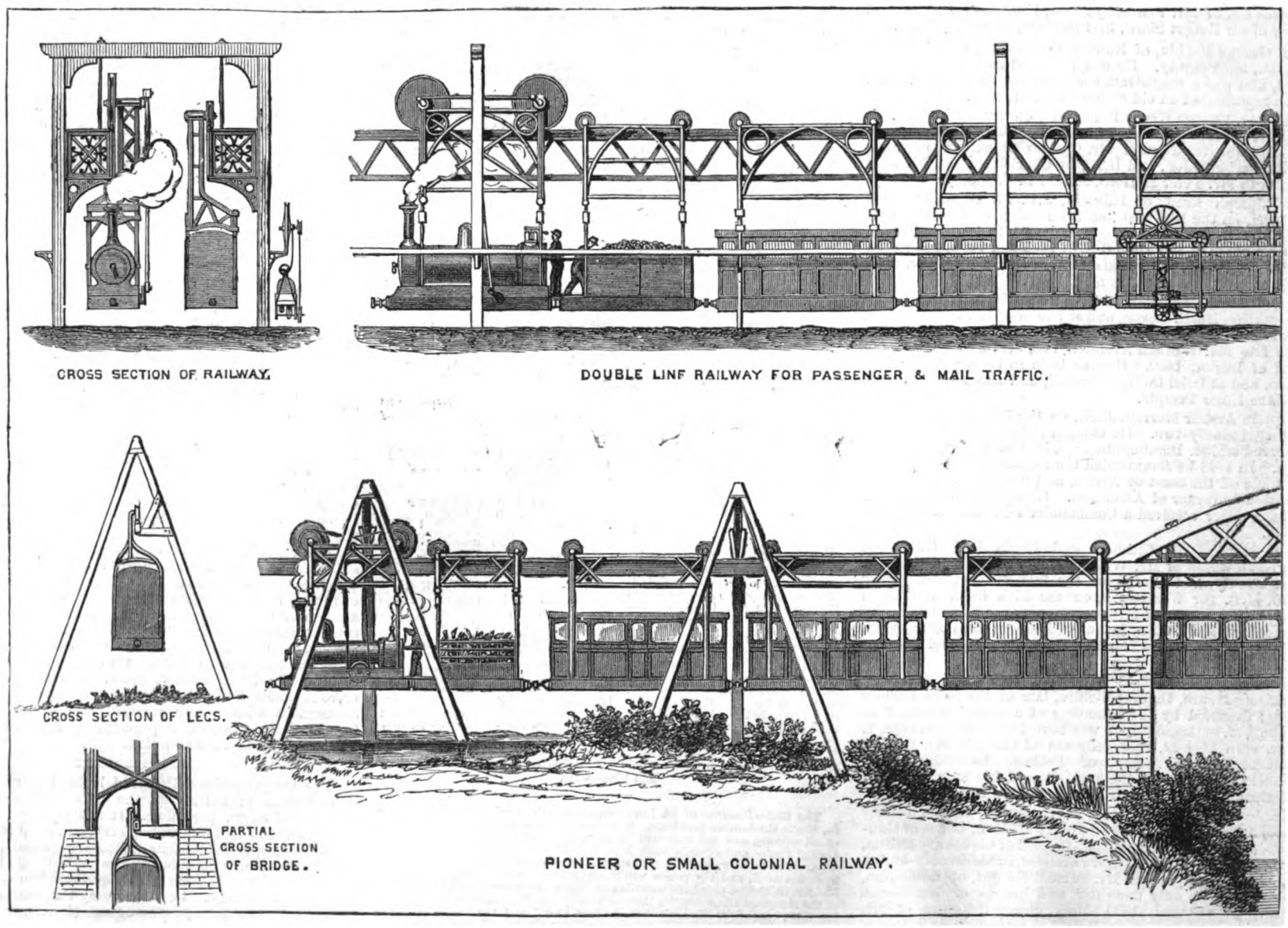
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NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART-GALLERY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—SEE PAGE 310.

AN ELEVATED SINGLE-RAIL PIONEER RAILWAY.

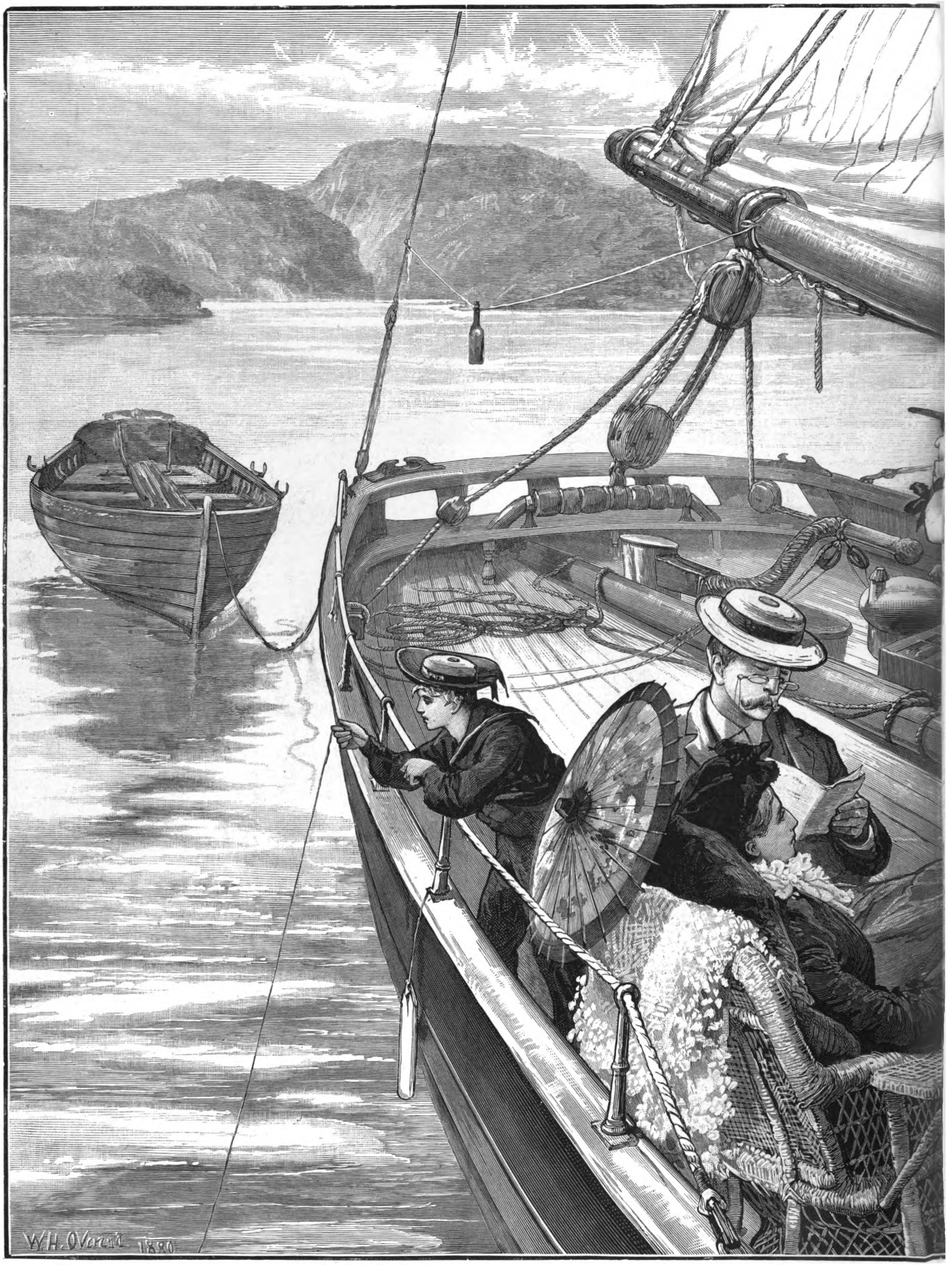
The system of elevated transit-ways, devised by Mr. J. K. Collett, of Cardiff, is considered by him applicable to provide a cheap kind of railway, and one that could be very quickly constructed, for use in war time, or in countries which cannot bear the cost of an ordinary railroad. His plan is to erect tripods of timber, iron, or other suitable material, at intervals of 20 ft. to 35 ft. apart, as may be found most convenient, with inner projections from two of the legs, and with iron hanging bars from the apex, supporting thereby a horizontal beam, upon which is laid a single line of rail. The train of carriages would be suspended from carrying-wheels overhead, which would run securely along this line of rail, the wheels being double-flanged; the axle of these wheels sustains a wrought-iron carrying-frame, attached to the carriages, which is formed in an arch overhead, and is suspended directly above the line of rail from a cranked hanger on the axis of the carrying-wheels. The weight of a carriage with twelve passengers is estimated at two tons. The carriage is very narrow, giving room for only two persons to sit side by side. A locomotive engine of 20-horse power, to draw the train at the rate of twenty miles an hour, has been designed by the inventor of this system; its weight, with fuel and water, would be about 48 cwt. The stationary engine and wire rope mode of drawing the train could also be adopted; and this would be most convenient in the streets of towns; or the train might be propelled by a gas-engine, compressed air, electricity, or manual power. It is suggested that an elevated rail with locomotive engine alongside of a canal would be an efficient means of drawing boats or barges in the water. For military purposes, as in the transport of stores over a mountain pass, where plenty of timber is at hand, disregarding the ruggedness of the ground, and using a wire rope to draw up the carriages, we should think Mr. Collett's invention likely to answer very well. Our Illustrations represent a double railway of this kind, for passenger or mail traffic, with a cross section of the same; also a single-line railway, of less elaborate construction, suitable for pioneering service.



COLLETT'S SYSTEM OF ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

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A YACHTING CR

BY W. H

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UISE—BECALMED.

OVEREND.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2157.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



ALBANIAN WAR-DANCE IN THE CAMP NEAR DULCIGNO, DURING THE FEAST OF THE RAMAZAN.

DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.—SEE PAGE 337.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at Bridge House, Church Minshull, Cheshire, Mrs. A. N. Hornby, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at 7, Laura-place, Southampton, the wife of Edward Cooper, Esq., of Monte Video, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 17, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, the Lady Balfour, of Burleigh, of a son.

On Aug. 5, at Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of the Hon. G. R. Johnson, of a son and heir.

On the 26th ult., at Douglas Castle, Lanark, the Lady Dunglass, of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at Wyesham, Monmouth, Lady Mackworth, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Eaton-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Pakington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at the parish church, Chiselhurst, Francis Holdsworth Hunt, of 4, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, son of Holdsworth Hunt, Esq., of Park-crescent and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Agnes Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Frederick Halsey Ianson, Esq., of Oakbank, Chiselhurst, and 41, Finsbury-circus.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Herbert Winnington, eldest son of the late Henry Barry Domvile, Esq., to Rose, second daughter of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius, G.C.B., and widow of Captain John Winnington.

On the 18th ult., at Penn Church, Bucks, Sir John H. Keane, to Harriet, only daughter of the late E. B. Thorneycroft, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, Captain W. H. Newenham, to the Hon. Louisa J. Edwardes.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at The Elms, Dulwich, the Lady Elizabeth Murray, aged 77.

On the 25th ult., at her residence, 23, Taviton-street, Gordon-square, in her 84th year, Louisa, widow of the late Colonel Sir George Henry Hewett, of Netherseale, in the county of Leicester, Baronet.

On the 25th ult., after a long illness, at his residence, 58, Warwick-square, S.W., Admiral Sir J. Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., grandnephew of General Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B.

On the 23rd ult., at Ashford Hall, Bakewell, Lord George Henry Cavendish, aged 70.

On the 18th ult., at Gosport, aged 63, Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, and late of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late Thomas Miller, Yr., of Glenlee and Barskimming (eldest son of Sir William Miller, Bart., Lord Glenlee), and brother of the late Sir William Miller, third Baronet.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Sir Vere Edmond Pery de Vere, Bart., aged 72.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9.

SUNDAY, OCT. 3.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv., Eph. iv. 1—25. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xviii. or xxiv. 15, Luke vi. 1—20.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. C. J. Ball, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rector of Iron-Acton, Gloucestershire.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, OCT. 4.

Photographic Society's Exhibition opens (till Nov. 13), 10 a.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.
Hospital Medical Schools open—Middlesex: distribution of prizes, 3 p.m.; dinner, St. James's Hall, 6.30 p.m.; University College: address by Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, 8 p.m.; Dental Hospital.
City of London Institute, Cowper-street: Beginning of Session—Professor Armstrong on Organic Chemistry, first of thirty lectures on Chemistry, on Mondays, 9.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Harvest Thanksgiving Service, 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

New Moon, 4.43 a.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric; and on 6th, 7th, 8th).
City of London Institute: Professor Ayrton, first of course of lectures on Elect ical Instruments, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Nottingham.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

National Social Science Association, Congress at Edinburgh (seven days); sermon at St. Giles's; evening, inaugural address by Lord Reay, the President, in the Free Church Assembly Hall.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Incorporated Law Society, meeting at Sheffield (two days).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. J. Langdon Down).
Presentation of the Freedom of the City to Sir Henry Bessemer at Guildhall; and dinner at the Mansion House.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

Toxophilite Society, extra target.
London Sailing Club: Handicap Race.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

British Museum reopens
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
City of London Institute, Professor Ayrton, first of course of lectures on Weighing Appliances, &c., 8.30 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show.
Races: Kempton Park.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

London Sailing Club; closing cruise.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
19	29·655	50·2	44·0	·81	7	58·6	46·3	WSW. WNW.	239	0·090
20	29·864	54·4	41·1	·67	5	62·0	44·0	WSW. WNW. W.	72	0·020
21	29·907	52·1	51·1	·95	9	60·6	48·2	W. SW. S.	279	0·025
22	29·978	59·0	54·8	·86	9	69·6	49·0	SW. W.	97	0·035
23	30·102	62·4	55·7	·81	9	68·6	59·4	W. NW. NNW.	46	0·010*
24	30·079	58·5	54·7	·88	7	68·7	51·0	WNW. WSW.	84	0·005†
25	30·070	59·1	53·0	·81	8	67·0	53·8	WSW.	48	0·005†

* Dew and rain. † Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·643	29·832	29·886	29·969	30·112	30·104	30·070
Temperature of Air	51·8°	55·4°	54·2°	56·8°	62·4°	57·0°	56·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	49·1°	49·2°	49·4°	47·4°	50·5°	50·4°	47·8°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	WNW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 5	1 25	1 40	1 58	2 15	2 34	2 50	3 8	3 27	3 45	4 7	4 27	4 48	5 10

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and
THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY, OCT. 4, with THE PIRATES' HOME, Mr. Corney Grain's Musical Sketch, THE LONDON SEASON, and A FLYING VISIT. A new First Part, and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, will be produced soon after the opening.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MACCABE'S FAREWELL TO LONDON.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—The immense success which has stamped each representation of FREDERICK MACCABE'S Popular Entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE, during the past four weeks, renders it only necessary to announce that it will be given EVERY EVENING at Eight, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three, for a short time only, previous to his retirement. Popular prices—6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, and all Agents. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. JOHN F. SUTTON, Business Manager.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.—Mr. DUNCAN MILLER'S ROYAL HANDBELL-RINGERS will give a Series of MATINÉES on the days when Maskelyne and Cooke's Entertainment is given in the evenings only. On MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 4, this celebrated company will introduce for the first time, a New Peal of 130 Bells. The bell-ringing will be interspersed with Glee-singing and the blindfold portraiture of Mr. J. W. Benn. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Monday Next, Oct. 4, Tuesday, 5th, Thursday, 7th, and Friday, 8th, at Three o'Clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MATINÉE, WEDNESDAY, at Three; Matinée, SATURDAY. Every Evening, at Eight. Extraordinary and unprecedented ovation. Positively Last Three Weeks. HAVERLY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous Performers—Forty. Last Three Weeks—Twelve Song and Dance Artists. Last Three Weeks—Twelve Champion Clog-Dancers. Last Three Weeks—Eight End Men; Twelve Banjo Experts; Forty Artists. Great success. DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS (Every Night at 8.30)—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, OCT. 9, 16, 23, 30, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

The Naval Demonstration before Dulcigno has not come off. The concert of Powers is till unbroken, but the question with which it has to deal seems to be changing its character. Coercive measures against the Albanian League are one thing; against the Turkish Empire are another, involving vast responsibility. Riza Pasha, the military representative of the Porte at Dulcigno and its neighbourhood, has given warning to Prince Nikita that he will consider it a *casus belli* should the Montenegrins pass their frontiers. The Prince is, therefore, naturally anxious to ascertain what help the combined fleet could, or would, give him in case of his coming into collision with Turkish troops, and the Admirals have referred the matter home to their respective Governments.

There would seem to be very little hope that the Sultan will, meanwhile, take counsel with prudence. His tone has gradually shifted from evasion and obstruction to defiance. He lays down conditions for the cession of Dulcigno with all the arrogant assumption of a master of the situation. Of the obligations which he took upon himself as a subscribing party to the Treaty of Berlin he is utterly heedless. The solemn engagements with the Signatory Powers, whereby he escaped from the far more stringent and extensive demands of Russia through the Treaty of San Stefano, are in his eyes, so far, at least, as Montenegro, Greece, and Armenia are concerned, such as he is fully entitled at his will to repudiate. He has contrived to defer the fulfilment of them so long that he is now emboldened to ignore them altogether. His pretexts are, of course, varied. Routed out of one proposition he betakes himself to another. He could not be more exacting if he were an autocrat playing upon the fears and tiring the patience of dependent and subordinate authorities. He does not even now believe in the European concert. He appears to have surrendered himself to the conclusion that by desperate audacity he will create confusion where negotiation has failed him. He stands upon what he calls his sovereign rights, and from them he would have it believed that he has made up his mind never to part with a single iota, now or hereafter, treaty obligations notwithstanding.

Now, it would be a mistake to suppose that the whole question at issue between him and the Signatory Powers is the cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins. If this were all, the machinery constructed and about to be put in motion against him is out of all proportion to the supposed object in view. On his part, he sees behind the cession of this miserable port the further cession of extended frontiers to the Greeks, of administrative reforms in Asia, and of improved government in his European Provinces. On the other hand, the European Powers are carrying forward a process, beginning at Dulcigno, designed to substitute for a universal scramble and consequent social anarchy, at the expiration of the Turkish Empire in Europe, the peaceable development of the Nationalities still subject to his sway. What may be the secret hopes, or motives, of the now concerting Powers it is useless to inquire. Nor is it necessary. Of this they are assured in common—that the Turkish Empire in Europe is rapidly yielding to the force of internal decay, and must eventually—probably within a very few years—come to an end. The inheritance which it will leave behind it is a rich one. Who shall possess it? Is it not better to forestall a general conflict by previous agreement amongst themselves that neither of them will assert a claim, but that the land shall be for the inhabitants that occupy it—parcelled among them upon a just consideration of their right, and made over to them, as opportunity may serve, by the sanction and with the goodwill of the European Powers. Such is the theory at present in vogue. And the policy which accords with it aims at the gradual and, as far as possible, silent and peaceful transference of the administrative authority of South-Eastern Europe, at present vested in the Sultan and his Pashas, to appropriate organisations, or autonomies, of the populations now burdened by oppressive Turkish misrule. The experiment is one of far-seeing and provident statesmanship. It may succeed, and, if it should, it will solve the Eastern Question without any abundant effusion of blood. It may fail, but the question it involves will not lose altogether through failure. At any rate, the position assumed, for the present, by the Signatory Powers is one the key to which is to be sought in the public wellbeing of Europe, and not in the narrower and more selfish ambition of individual States.

We should read what is now doing in the Adriatic, and in the diplomacy which is being employed in Constantinople by the Ambassadors of the Signatory Powers, by the light of this ulterior intention. It is (if we may so say) a new departure, adapted, as far as human foresight will allow, to a just and pacific resolution of a problem which might otherwise, and in all probability would, kindle a conflagration the devastating power of which it is impossible to foresee. To take that departure requires the utmost precaution, and will probably draw more largely upon public patience than has been exhibited of late in international affairs. Some of us will remember how the basis of the Kingdom of Belgium, now a contented and prosperous community, was laid by Lord Palmerston—how intricate and involved appeared to be the diplomatic action which terminated at last in such conspicuous success—how serious were the perils which impended over the inception and the realisation of that political experiment. Similar statesmanship, employing similar means, may perhaps succeed in bringing about a similar result in South-Eastern Europe. The Powers are debarred by their several interests and their mutual relations from precipitate action against the Turkish Empire. They are also prevented by the pledges they have already given to the world from letting their show of concert come to nothing. They have within themselves the fullest means of dealing peremptorily with the Porte, in case of the Sultan's continued recusancy. They will use these means, we anticipate, only in the last resort. It is much to be desired that they will not be driven to do so at all. But every step forward which they take in pursuit of the object they have in view will put each of them under a more pressing obligation to take the next step; and, in a matter like this, "*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.*" The handing over, with or without fighting, of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins will wonderfully clear the way for the settlement of the other unfulfilled stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Gladstone has sent to the Bishop of Truro £25 towards the erection of Truro Cathedral.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held this year at Nottingham, in the week commencing Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Church of Allhallows, East India Docks, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bedford on Wednesday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head-Master of Winchester College.

It is officially announced that a new archdeaconry in the diocese of Chester has been created, to be named "the archdeaconry of Macclesfield;" and that within the said archdeaconry a new rural deanery, to be called "the rural deanery of Congleton," has likewise been formed.

A fête champêtre, in aid of the Leamington parish church organ fund, took place last week in the grounds of Shrubland Hall. The ordinary features of a bazaar were supplemented by vocal and instrumental concerts, and archery and lawn tennis tournaments. There was a very fashionable attendance.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Commissioners appointed under the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871, to inquire into the representations made by Canon Bardsley relating to his resignation of St. Ann's Rectory, have determined to allow Canon Bardsley a yearly pension out of the revenues of the benefice.

In commemoration of the centenary of Sunday schools a demonstration of the schools in the Manchester Cathedral rural deanery was held last Saturday afternoon in Stevenson-square. Upwards of 10,000 children were present. Addresses upon Sunday-school work were given by the Rural Dean (the Rev. Canon Woodhouse), who presided, the Dean of Manchester, and Mr. G. Milner.

The Church Conference at Durham was brought to a close on Wednesday week, when interesting papers were read on "The Present and Future of our Schools," "Church Patronage," and "The Retention of the Young of our Mining Population under Church Influences and Ordinances." Discussions followed, in which the Bishop of Durham, the Dean of Durham, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, and others took part.

At a meeting held at Greenwich last Saturday, it was resolved to raise a fund to establish a hospital as a memorial of the late Canon Miller, the founder of Hospital Sunday; and at a meeting held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising £10,000 as a memorial to the late Rev. C. F. Lowder, to be expended in completing the works begun by him in connection with St. George's Mission.

The memorial-stones of a new English Wesleyan chapel at Conway were placed yesterday week. Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., expressed his pleasure as a Churchman in finding that so many clergymen who had opposed the Burials Bill were ready to bow loyally to the measure now that it had passed. He trusted that Dean Stanley's desire for the nationalisation of the churches, and their free use by all religious denominations, would soon be an accomplished fact. Mr. Minnies, the member for Warrington, also took part in the ceremony, which was followed by a luncheon in the Guildhall, at which the Mayor (Alderman D. Owen) presided.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A correspondent, for whose respectability and sincerity I can vouch, sends me the relation of a curious case of what I may term "Corsican Brotherhood," not by any means "legendary," but bearing on two living persons. I give an epitome of his story, omitting specific mention of names and places:—

There lives in a city in Scotland a well-known artist, a man of singular ability and great force and originality of character. He has a brother, also devoted to artistic pursuits, who is resident in the United States, in one of the Atlantic cities. The brother living in Scotland was an intimate friend of my correspondent's eldest son, who a few years ago, when he was going for the first time to America, gratefully accepted the artist's assurance that every attention would be paid to him by the brother domiciled in the States, to whom he would require no formal letter of introduction. He had written to his brother, he said, telling him the name of the steamer in which my correspondent's son was to take passage, and requesting him to be on the wharf on the day of the vessel's probable arrival. He added, "You will see *me* standing on the quay." On his arrival at the port of his destination my informant's son looked anxiously along the line of faces on the Custom House wharf; and there, to his amazement, he did see to all appearance the friend with whom he had parted in Scotland. The identity seemed to be complete and perfect. It may be urged that all this may be common enough in the case of twins; but, my correspondent goes on to observe, more remains behind. There is an entire physical and mental sympathy between the two brothers. When one is ill, in body or in mind, the other, without actually experiencing the bodily ailment, *is uneasily aware that something is wrong with his brother.* It is, in fact, the "legend" of the Dei Franchi family, and the real case of MM. Louis and Charles Blanc over again. Are these instances of exact sympathy, in body and mind, between twins common or not? You will not fail to remember that the Siamese Twins, who were in America when the Great Civil War broke out, took diametrically opposite sides. One was vehemently Northern, and the other as strongly "Secesh" in his proclivities. But then the American Civil War would have divided Castor and Pollux, and made even the Brothers Cheeryble deadly enemies.

Mem.: You have heard, of course, the rumour that the twinship of the Siamese brethren was artificial, and the result of some cunningly Oriental Taliacotian operation to which there is a droll allusion in "Hudibras" and a fantastic reference in Victor Hugo's account of the *comprachicos* in "L'Homme qui rit."

When the patronage of President Lincoln was solicited by Artemus Ward for his lectures, the wise and humorous "Uncle Abe" replied that it had always struck him that lectures were a kind of entertainment highly pleasant and profitable to those who liked lectures, which he, Abraham Lincoln, failed to do. Notwithstanding the cautious caveat of Mr. Lincoln, all of us, I should say, will derive equal pleasure and profit from reading Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson's excellent lecture on "Woman as a Health Reformer," delivered at the late Sanitary Congress at Exeter. It seems to be the fixed opinion of one of the most indefatigable men of science and one of the most practical and single-minded philanthropists of the age that, if English ladies would only give their minds to the thoroughly sanitative ordering of their households, and the scientific superintendence of the food of their families, not only dust, damp, dirt and discomfort, but disease might be banished from our dwellings, and every home in England might be made a Home in the City of Hygeia. I am the more overjoyed at the prospect held out to us because it happens that I live in an establishment presided over by a notable housewife under whose auspices the broom, the scrubbing-brush, the Bath brick, the whitewashing-brush, the disinfectant, and the Original Little Dustpan are so continually flying about that I sometimes fancy that her sympathies are in unison with the celebrated Dutch *vrauw*, who, being asked by her pastor to give her idea of Paradise, replied that she imagined it to be a place very clean and tidy and shiny, and where there was nothing but sweeping, scrubbing, scouring, and polishing from Monday morning till Saturday night—for Ever and Ever.

But will Dr. Richardson help us in this dilemma? In the course of his lecture he observes that "where any living thing that ought not to be in a house exists in it, that house is unclean, and in some way uninhabitable for health: for health will not abide with anything that is uncleanly." Now, it happens that I am in the habit of sitting up very late at night; and, in the midst of my vigils, long after the household have gone to bed, the merry brown mice come leaping out of their holes, and give performances on the flying trapèze with the aid of the fireirons in the fender, and run St. Legers and Metropolitan Handicaps over the carpet, and positively swarm up the window curtains, with the desperate intent, as I take it, of gnawing at the tails of the canary birds through the bars of their cages. Set we never so many traps, the mice do not apparently diminish in any appreciable degree; and I fancy that they have entered into a friendly compact with the cat, who lets them alone, as a rule, "for a consideration," and only sacrifices a whiskered scapegoat now and again to keep up appearances. Will Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson assist us in the matter of the mice?

Again, late in the night I often hear strange noises, as of the opening and shutting of doors in the kitchen, and then, armed with a poker (in the remote event of burglars being about) I descend to the lower regions. I find the stone flooring of an exquisitely clean kitchen literally carpeted with black-beetles. I am told that all kinds of noxious substances are administered to these insects with the view of thinning their number, but with no appreciable result. Surely these are among the living things which ought not to exist in an "immaculate" house. Will Dr. Richardson help us in the black beetle difficulty?

Meanwhile, the good and kindly physician tells English ladies what they have to do if they would become Perfect Housewives. They must learn the elements of the anatomy and physiology of the human body (send to Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, for Mrs. Florence Fenwick Miller's "Atlas of Anatomy"); they must know all about the circulation of the blood, the nervous system and the visual functions, the phenomena of the digestive organs and the attributes of the membranous expanses. They must be well up in the laws of respiration and aërodynamics. They must be able to distinguish, at a glance, pure from impure water; they must have a practical acquaintance with sanitary engineering, the canons of caloric and refrigeration, and the chemistry of food. Then, but not till then, they may consider themselves to be on the high road to becoming Perfect Housewives.

Francis of Verulam (one of whose last acts on earth was the trial of an experiment in domestic economy, by stuffing the carcase of a fowl with snow to see whether the flesh could be preserved from decay by cold) tells a capital story, with which all my readers may not be acquainted, about good housewifery. It is the two hundred and seventy-eighth of "Bacon's Apophthegms":—

> There was a lady of the West Country that gave great entertainment at her house to most of the gallant gentlemen thereabout, and amongst others Sir Walter Raleigh was one. This lady, though otherwise a stately dame, was a notable good housewife; and in the morning betimes she called to one of her maids and asked, "Is the Piggy served?" Sir Walter Raleigh's bed-chamber was fast by the lady's, and he heard her. A little while before dinner the lady came down into the Great Chamber, which was full of gentlemen; and as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set eye upon her, "Madam," saith he, "Is the Piggy served?" The lady answered, "*You best know whether you have had your breakfast.*"

She had him there, I think. That was a "notable good housewife" after my own heart.

Among these said Apophthegms (they are dangerous things to refer to while you are writing "copy," for they are so full of wit and wisdom that what should be a minute's reference often swells, in despite of your volition, into an hour's enchanting reading) I also note, under the ninety-seventh head: Alonso of Arragon was wont to say in commendation of Age "That age appeared to be best in four things; old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read." I should like to know something more about the bibliography of Alonso el Sabio's maxim. Is there any English version of his sayings extant? I remember that a former Prime Minister of Belgium had the "Four Things Commendable in Age" inscribed on the walls of his study; and it is very probable that they may have become proverbial in Flanders from the time of the Spanish domination. But they are also to be found running round the cornice of the divan adjoining the dining-room of a house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly—an old house, recently splendidly restored and decorated—a house formerly inhabited by Horace Walpole, and the *salle à manger* of which is traditionally supposed to have served as a model to Hogarth for the *mise-en-scène* of the second tableau in the "Marriage à la Mode."

Now, it is not very difficult to surmise whence the eighteenth century occupant of the house in Arlington-street may have got the Alonso the Wise quotation. "The Four Commendations" are to be found in Dr. King's "Anecdotes of his Own Times;" and the genial Jacobite Doctor probably quoted the words from Bacon. But whence did Francis of Verulam get them? From Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador?

A lady correspondent, kindly responding to my late abject appeal for a little Pity (in consequence of the heat of the weather and the woful mass of unanswered letters staring me in the face) has written to say that she does pity me sincerely; but, at the same time, would I be good enough "to tell her something about Peg Woffington." Now, really, my dear Madam! I had best refer my fair correspondent to Mr. Charles Reade. I am myself precluded, by a humble but earnest desire to make this page one for family reading, from dwelling on the private life of fascinating, charitable, erring Madam Peg.

Yet, through a pleasant coincidence, I am able to tell my lady correspondent something about Peg Woffington's versatility as an actress. The very same post which brought me the compassionate letter also conveyed to me two numbers of a very old Dublin newspaper, sent me in sheer kindness by some unknown friend. In the advertising columns of "Esdall's News Letter," No. 623, for April 13-15, 1752, I read that on the 16th was to be performed at the Theatre Royal in Smock Alley, "by Command of their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Dorset," a Comedy called "The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter"—Dorimant, Mr. Sheridan; Sir Fopling Flutter, Mr. Cibber; Loveit, Mrs. Woffington. Between that date and May 4 Peg was advertised in advance to play, for the benefit of divers members of the Smock-alley company, the characters of Charlotte in "The Refusal," Hippolita in "She Would and She Would Not," Silvia in "The Recruiting Officer," Clarissa in "The City Wives' Confederacy," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," Elvira in "The Spanish Friar," and Mrs. Ford in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." For her own benefit Peg played, by vice-regal command, Phædra in the tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolitus." Sheridan was the Theseus, and Digges the Hippolitus. Most versatile of Pegs! She seems to have been, dramatically, the Sarah Bernhardt of the eighteenth century. This Dublin programme (I miss the part of Sir Harry Wildair from it) seems to comprise the leading features of the Woffingtonian *répertoire*.

Mem.: Mr. Thomas Sheridan, Manager of the Theatre Royal, Smock Alley, had, when Peg Woffington came to fulfil her starring engagement in Dublin, a baby boy some twelve months old, who had been christened Richard Brinsley. In 1754, the theatre in Smock-alley was wrecked by a political mob, excited to fury by the delivery of a passage in "Mahomet," beginning "Crush, Crush those vipers." The disturbance (which for the time ruined Manager Sheridan) is mentioned in a note to Percy Fitzgerald's "Boswell's Life of Johnson," vol. i., p. 236.

Oddly enough, the social (not the financial) fortunes of the Sheridan family sprang from the wrecking of the theatre in Smock Alley. Manager Sheridan was partially compensated for his losses by Government; he was patronised by Lord Townsend; commissions in the Army were offered to his sons; and his daughters were placed on the Concordatum Fund. Young Richard Brinsley was sent to Harrow, and entered life as what in vulgar parlance is termed "a swell," unfortunately without any money. "Swelldom" without money is a syllogism with false premisses. In the whole melancholy story of Sheridan's life I do not know of a more ghastly episode than that of the bailiff who came to arrest him, when he was on his dying bed, being repulsed and ejected *by the footman*.

I seriously declare—and I make the declaration with the simple desire to acquire information—that until the other day I did not know that the illustrious author of "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" also wrote the burlesque ballad of "Billy Taylor was a gay young fellow." Among the thousands of ditties—amatory, bacchanalian, comic, nautical, and patriotic—in the "Universal Songster" (three vols., Jones and Co., "Temple of the Muses," Finsbury-square: Jones and Co. succeeded, I think, the eccentric bibliopole Lackington) I duly find the ballad of "Billy Taylor," with a superbly funny illustration by George Cruikshank (the bulk of the vignettes are from designs by his brother Robert); but no author's name is given. But in the prefatory remarks by "D— G." to the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone's "Nautical Burlesque Burletta of 'Billy Taylor, or the Gay Young Fellow,'" first produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Nov. 9, 1829, allusion is made to the "Billy Taylor" of Sheridan as "a whimsy thrown off in one of those joyous moments which gladdened the heart of that eccentric genius," "D— G." obscurely hints that Sheridan might have owed his inspiration to some such long obsolete lyrics as "Constant Betty's Garland," "The Young Man's Resolution to Go to Sea by Reason of his False Love," or "The Politic Sailor; or, the London Miss Outwitted." There is a theatrical tradition that the sublime Sarah Siddons was very fond of singing "Billy Taylor." We sadly want a new collection of old (not ancient) popular songs. For years I have not met with a copy of the original "George Barnwell," who was not hanged, you will remember, but escaped to "outlandish parts," and died, I think, in Poland.

"What next—and next?" is a question which I am continually putting to myself in view of the curiously diversified queries addressed to me by correspondents from divers parts of the world. Where is the maxim of "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" (so often and so erroneously ascribed to King Solomon) to be found? asks one. The cruel counsel which, mainly because so many people thought it to be Solomon's, has been the cause of woes unnumbered to British childhood, is to be found in "Hudibras," Part II., Canto I., verse 45.

Another correspondent wishes to know the origin of the slang term, "Hookey Walker." "The Slang Dictionary" (New Edition, Chatto and Windus, 1874) gives two derivations of this mysterious expression, one relating to an aquiline-nosed Hebrew, who exhibited an orrery called the "Eidouranion," and at whose gesticulations irreverent audiences used to laugh; and another referring to a magistrate named Walker, whose sharp proboscis earned for him the epithet of Hookey, and conferred the title of "beak" on all his successors. On the other hand, Dr. Cobham Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says *sub voce* "Hookey Walker," that John Walker was an outdoor clerk at Longman, Clementi, and Co.'s, Cheapside, who was noted for his eagle-nose, whence he acquired the sobriquet of "Old Hookey." "Hookey's" office was to keep the employés to their work, or in case of dereliction of duty to report them to the principals. Dr. Brewer gives the Slang Dictionary of "Jon Bee" as his authority, and adds that "Hookey Walker" still means a tale not to be trusted. My earliest recollection of this very vulgar saying was in the refrain of a song which used to be sung about the streets about 1840, and which runs:—

> He got the coat, but as for the tin,
> 'Twas Walker the New Penny Post Man, oh!

There is yet another suppositious derivation, and which has some connection with a watchmaker at Liverpool named Walker; but I have forgotten its bearings. In slang Americanese to pawn your diamonds is to "Walker your Rainbows."

Mem.: I note in Dr. Cobham Brewer's dictionary an abstruse little paragraph touching the doctrines of Pythagoras and Kepler on the "Music of the Spheres." He might have reminded his readers that the expression is also used by Butler in "Hudibras," Part II., Canto I., verses 17-18—

> Her voice the Music of the Spheres,
> So loud it deafens people's ears.

Is it in Shakspeare? To my shame, I have not got a Cowden Clarke's "Concordance."

I am asked to say a good word for St. Andrew's Waterside Mission for Sailors, Emigrants, and Fishermen. I do not know whether any words of mine can do good; but, such as they are, I am glad to use them in saying that the admirable movement to which I am alluding originated some fifteen years ago, when it occurred to an excellent clergyman at Gravesend that some benefit might be done to mariners and emigrants, who often had to pass months at sea without newspapers and with scarcely a book to read, by starting them at the outset of their voyage with a stock of amusing and instructive literature, especially illustrated papers. The first appeal of the estimable clergyman in question was made in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, resulting in donations to the Mission of some thousands of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated papers.

The dépôt of the Gravesend Waterside Mission and the office of the Secretary are at 36, City Chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; and the Treasurer is the Rev. Canon Scarth, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Gravesend, Kent. Since the Mission began its kindly, useful work about four thousand ships have been supplied with compact little libraries; and thousands upon thousands of pamphlets and periodicals have been distributed among foreign Seamen's Hospitals and Sailors' Homes, and to fishing fleets and coasting vessels. I would strongly press the claims of the Gravesend Waterside Mission upon members of Parliament and upon my colleagues in Journalism, who often do not know what to do with the piles of miscellaneous papers which accumulate in their houses and offices.

G. A. S

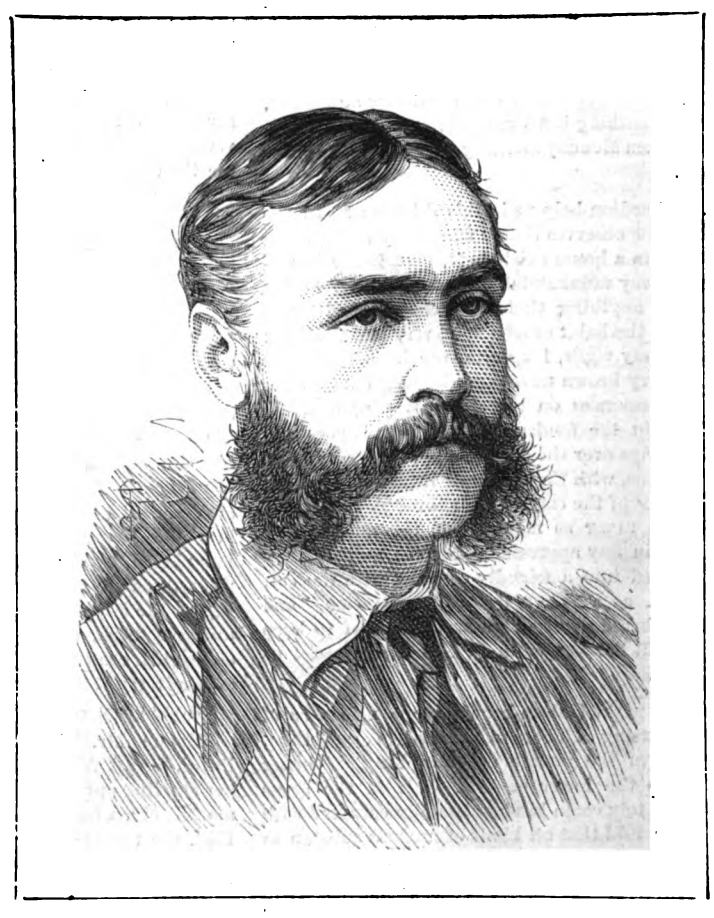
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THE LATE LORD CHIEF BARON SIR FITZROY KELLY.—SEE PAGE 326.



THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE M. CRUICKSHANK, R.E.,
KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.—SEE PAGE 326.



THE LATE MR. G. F. GRACE, THE CRICKETER.
SEE PAGE 326.

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THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN INDIA.

SEE PAGE 328.



NAINI TAL: THE CHURCH—A PEEP FROM THE UPPER MALL.



NAINI TAL: CAPTAIN BIRNEY'S HOUSE, ABOVE THE HOTEL.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

On Thursday morning the *Journal Officiel* announced that France had a new Ministry, or rather some new Ministers. The Cabinet is, in fact, composed as follows:—M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council, maintains the portfolio of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sadi Carnot, Minister of Public Works; Admiral Cloué, Minister of Marine; M. Constans remains Minister of Public Worship; General Farre, of War; M. Cazot, of Justice; M. Magnin, of Finance; M. Cochery, of Posts and Telegraphs; and M. Tirard, of Agriculture and Commerce. The only two new names in this Ministry are those of Cloué and Barthélemy St. Hilaire. M. Sadi Carnot was already Under-Secretary in the last Ministry. The wits have discovered in the anagram of Carnot, *carton*, and in that of Cloué, *coulé*, and they have jumped to the conclusion that the new Ministry is a *Ministère de Carton*, and that it is already as good as *coulé*. The general opinion is that it does not amount to much, but it will probably be able to drag along until the meeting of the Chambers. It announces itself loudly as a Ministry of Peace, and M. Constans is preparing hostilities against the unauthorised religious congregations. We are now told that the famous decrees will be enforced certainly not later than Oct. 10.

I read in *La Vérité* the following list of the complimentary appellations which have already been bestowed upon the Jules Ferry Cabinet:—Le Décapité, le cabinet Welche-Graeff, le cabinet Ruy-Blas, le cabinet des commis, le cabinet des ganaches, le cabinet des bouche-trous, le cabinet de la fausse-couche, le cabinet de deux-mois, le cabinet de la Vengeance de M. Thiers, le cabinet faute de grives, le cabinet plus ça change, le cabinet par contumace, le cabinet de Sainte-Périne, le cabinet de Charenton, le cabinet rapiécé, le cabinet mort-né, le cabinet de la folie, le cabinet de la paperasserie, le cabinet du gâchis, le cabinet des merles, le cabinet des incapacités, le cabinet des pantins, le cabinet des irresponsables. To this list must be added that of the Ministère Benoïton, so called because, like the heroine of Sardou's play, the Ministers are always "out" at whatever Ministry you may call. M. Gambetta was to follow their example to-day, leaving Paris for Crêtes, on the Lake of Geneva, where he will be the guest of Madame Arnaud de l'Ariège, and where he intends to try to combat his increasing obesity by rowing, fencing, bowls, nine-pins, and other athletic exercises.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs is a famous Sanskrit scholar. M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire is entirely unacquainted with that language. His speciality is Greek, and his *opus magnum* is a French translation of the works of Aristotle. M. Saint-Hilaire also owns to a verse translation of the "Iliad," made while riding in omnibuses. The regular step of the horses, he said once, used to help him in marking the cadence of the verse. O Pegasus!

Sept. 29, the fête of Saint Michael, will be a great day at Frohsdorff, if we are to believe the Legitimist press. But every year since the fall of the Empire the Legitimist organs have threatened the Pretender with an invasion of his dining-room, and then, when the great day arrived, it has been found that there were twelve or fifteen guests, all told. It was not worth while putting an extra leaf in the dining-table. This year great efforts have been made to get some of the leading commercial men and manufacturers to go down to Frohsdorff, but all in vain. M. Pouyer-Quertier even, in spite of his recent conversion to the doctrine of Divine right, refuses to quit Rouen in order to clink glasses with the King.

The *Rappel*, which is the *journal officiel* of Victor Hugo, announced last week that the master was about to publish a poem entitled *l'Ane*. A few days ago some clever journal discovered that this was a misprint for *l'Ame*. Thereupon there sprang up a bewildering controversy; and whether the title of the poem be *l'Ane* or *l'Ame* is a matter still *sub judice*. Victor Hugo has written a poem on the toad, why should he not write on the ass? This controversy was a subject of great glee at a dinner at the master's house the other night, and M. Louis Blanc, who was amongst the guests, seized the occasion to pronounce an eloquent panegyric of the ass, whom he compared to the proletariate, always overburdened, and always beaten. "I find in this poor disinherited beast," he said, "none but good qualities. He represents in our eyes the proletariate; and I love to defend him." The shade of Laurence Sterne might have smiled that night on the mellifluous Corsican brother.

Novelties of any importance are still scarce at the Paris theatres. The new manager of the Odéon has re-established the classical Friday nights for the benefit of the students and lovers of letters who still take pleasure in seeing Corneille and Racine well played. At the Château d'Eau an ingenious melodrama of Edouard Philippe has been produced with success. I say ingenious designedly, for the piece seems to contain a résumé of all the tricks of plot and scenic effect which are to be found in the works of Bouchardy, Dennery, and Pixérécourt put together. The Théâtre Français since the departure of Sarah Bernhardt has been very active; the repertory has been revived; several promising young actors have made débuts; and one can now go to the house three or four times a week without being obliged to listen to nothing but the eternal "Hernani" or the irrepressible "Four-chambault."

Apropos of Sarah Bernhardt, it has been calculated that, during her Danish visit and her tour in the French provinces, she made about half a million francs. Her success at Lyons and Marseilles was immense.

The pending lawsuit between the managers of the Gaiety Theatre and M. Coquelin, of the Comédie Française, has been abandoned; and the latter has arranged with Mr. M. L. Mayer to play in London, in June, 1882, in his ordinary repertory, in which he will be supported by artistes of the Comédie Française. This time there will be no danger of M. Coquelin being forced to break his engagement, as it has the written sanction of the administrator of the Comédie Française.

The literary event of the week has been the appearance of a new pamphlet by M. Alexandre Dumas the younger, entitled "*Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent.*" In it M. Dumas speaks of the recent cases of vitriol-throwing and shooting, of which the heroines have been Mdme. de Tilly, Hélène Dumaire, and Marie Bière. Mr. Dumas concludes in favour of the establishment of divorce; and in the second and more interesting part of his pamphlet he argues in favour of giving the suffrage to women, defends polygamy, prophecies a great future for the fair sex by the aid of science, and enounces a dozen pretty and daring doctrines to show what a clever man he is. Dumas's morality, however, is what the Americans call "thin paper," and the defect of his philosophy is that he is constantly anticipating Voltaire and even Aristotle. But his pamphlet is, nevertheless, entertaining enough.

Félix Pyat has opened a fierce campaign against M. Gambetta in his new journal, *La Commune*. The socialist and democratic party are apparently gaining ground every day, and during the past two months more than a dozen Republican newspapers have abandoned the leader of the Left and joined the bands of the anti-Gambettists. Next month the town of Angers intends to unveil a statue to the great sculptor, David (d'Angers). M. Gambetta has promised to be present, and it is understood that he intends to make a great speech on the occasion, after which his star will probably shine brighter than ever. At least, judging from his past tactics, we may reasonably anticipate that his eloquence will convince people that he is at any rate a great artist, if not a great politician.

The French are great haters not only of the Germans but of each other. How many Frenchmen are there, for instance, who accept the recent amnesty loyally and without *arrière pensée?* I have in my letters frequently called attention to the violent hatreds that are fostered by the returned Communists, the Anarchists, and the various categories of Socialists, and to the terrible assault that the French proletariate, the Fourth Estate as it calls itself, is actively preparing against the *bourgeoisie*. But the *bourgeoisie* is just as violent in its detestation of its political and social enemies. The case of Captain Matuszewicz has shown this in the case of the army. Captain Matuszewicz was condemned for participation in the Commune. He was included in the amnesty. The effect of amnesty is to efface and destroy even the remembrance of the crime and its penalty. By the law of July 11, 1880, Captain Matuszewicz found himself again Captain in the French Army; but in order to put him legally in non-activity, the Minister of War appointed him Captain in the 109th Regiment of the Line, and the same day put him in non-activity *par retrait d'emploi*. This simple measure, which was absolutely regular and legal, and, indeed, the only measure possible, has caused great excitement in the army and in the reactionary press, and several officers have handed in their resignations in consequence. These "turbulent Gallics" are full of elements of discord. But it must always be borne in mind that if you went down to Dijon, where folk are busy making mustard, or to the Medoc district, where the vintage is going on, you would not hear much about Gambetta or Félix Pyat, or the amnesty, or any other of the burning questions that occupy the passions of the Parisians. T. C.

THE LATE LORD CHIEF BARON.

The late Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, whose death, at nearly eighty-four years of age, was recorded last week, has been, during more than half a century, a well-known personage among contemporary members of the legal profession, and was long an active politician. He was born in October, 1796, son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, R.N., who was killed at Seringapatam. He was called to the Bar in 1824, at Lincoln's Inn, practised on the Norfolk and Home Circuits, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1835. He sat in the House of Commons for Ipswich from 1838 to 1841, and for Cambridge from 1843 to 1847, and in 1852 for Harwich, and afterwards for East Suffolk. He was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1845, and by Lord Derby's Government in 1852, and Attorney-General in 1858. In 1866, he succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Among his best-remembered performances at the Bar were his defence, in 1840, of Frost and the other Chartists tried for the riots at Newport, in South Wales; his defence of John Tawell, who was tried and hanged for the murder of a woman in Berkshire, in March, 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Simon Bernard, in 1858, for alleged complicity in the Orsini plot against the life of Napoleon III. He was a diligent and clear-headed Judge, and continued to sit on the Bench to the end of his long life.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE CAPTAIN G. M. CRUICKSHANK.

In our recent notice of the late Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, who was killed in the unsuccessful sortie of the besieged British garrison at Candahar on Aug. 16, we mentioned that he fell in the act of endeavouring to save the life of a wounded brother officer. The officer referred to, who soon afterwards died of his wounds, was Captain George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E., late executive engineer of the Department of Public Works at Sattara. He was third son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Engineers, and was thirty-nine years of age. Having been educated for his profession at Addiscombe and at Chatham, he entered the service in 1860, received his commission as Lieutenant in that year, and was promoted to be Captain in September, 1871; he would have attained the rank of Major in another year from the present time. He was highly distinguished in the service, and had qualified for army-signalling; his exertions during the siege, in preparing the defences of the citadel, were specially commended. The Rev. G. B. Streeten, Chaplain at Sattara, who sends us the photograph of Captain Cruickshank, speaks also of the personal character of his lamented friend, and of his religious consistency as "a true Churchman." Among his comrades, in general, he was much esteemed, and was noted also as a good cricket-player, lawn-tennis player, and gentleman-rider.

The photograph is by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

THE LATE MR. G. F. GRACE.

The regretted death, at an early age, of this gentleman, the youngest of three brothers—"the Three Graces"—who are esteemed most highly as proficients in the English manly game of cricket, was mentioned in our last. They all took part in the great match played at Kennington Oval, three weeks ago, by Lord Harris's English Eleven against the Australians. Dr. W. G. Grace, Mr. E. M. Grace, and Mr. G. F. Grace had often played together, and possessed, as it seemed, an hereditary talent in this way; their father, the late Dr. Grace, and their uncle, Mr. Alfred Pocock, being eminent Gloucestershire players. Mr. G. F. Grace was much esteemed personally, and his merits as a gentleman Cricket-player are testified by the writer of our record of "National Sports."

He was buried last Monday at the village of Downend, near Bristol, the place where his family have long resided. The funeral was attended by 3000 persons, amongst whom were all the leading cricket-players of Gloucestershire.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson has subscribed £100 to the Army Coffee Taverns scheme, and Lord Cranbrook has also forwarded a donation. The munificence of members of the present and the previous Government in contributing to this method of improving the condition of the soldier is most satisfactory.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The news of the death of Mr. G. F. Grace must have been a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, few of whom had even heard that he was ill. He caught a severe cold in the United South match at Stroud; and, though he thought so little of it that he started to take part in a match at Winchester on the 15th ult., he became so much worse that he was compelled to stop at Basingstoke. Inflammation of the lungs set in; and, though he once appeared to rally and to be fairly on the road to convalescence, a relapse took place, and he died on the 22nd ult. Mr. G. F. Grace was the youngest of the famous family of cricketers, and was in his thirtieth year. At the early age of ten he gave great promise of future excellence, and when he was only sixteen appeared with decided success in several first-class matches. Though in the very first rank, both as a batsman and bowler, he was, perhaps, even more remarkable for the extraordinary brilliancy of his fielding, which has never been excelled, and the magnificent catch with which he disposed of Bonner, in the late contest between England and Australia, at the Oval, was one of the features of the match.

Perfect weather and a better card than we have seen at Newmarket for a very long time, signalised the opening day of the First October Meeting. The Abbot was only opposed by Milan and Edelweiss for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and, at last, the luckless little son of Hermit scored a win, and, moreover, disposed of Edelweiss in such easy style that the Fyfield horse retired to a hopeless price for the Cesarewitch. Thebais had only Earl Godwin to beat for the Buckenham Stakes; and then Lamprey won the First Nursery Stakes from a dozen opponents, which included some fair performers in Montrose, Œnone, and Amy Melville. Sir Marmaduke, a "dark" son of Macaroni, was made a very hot favourite for the Hopeful Stakes, while there were some promising reports of Acheron, an own sister to Charon and The Abbot, who also appeared in public for the first time. Both, however, ran badly, while Iroquois, who had a 9 lb. penalty, was last throughout, and the race fell to Maskelyne, a neatly-named son of Albert Victor and Palmistry. Of course the great event of the day was the third meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, in the Second Great Foal Stakes, which was worth nearly £3000. It was run Across the Flat, an easy course, which was decidedly in favour of the Derby winner, and, as the remaining five competitors were of very moderate class, "Robert" was compelled to make his own running. This resulted in an altogether falsely-run race, and, after a very scrambling finish, Bend Or managed to get within a head of his great rival. The partisans of the Duke of Westminster's colt maintain that, but for stumbling in the last couple of strides, he would have won; but if the battle is fought once more, and a strong pace ensured, we feel sure that Robert the Devil will fully maintain his supremacy. Favo easily beat Lord Clive in a match, and a grand day's sport was wound up with a Triennial Produce Stakes, for which odds of 2 to 1 were eagerly laid on Jessie Agnes; but the mare, who has been heavily backed for the Cesarewitch, performed wretchedly, and was unplaced to the very moderate Rycerski, on whom Fordham scored his third victory. Archer also rode three winners during the day.

The North of Ireland Union (Mourne Park) Meeting, which took place last week, proved a great success, and attracted a fair sprinkling of English and Scotch coursers. The Kilmorey Cup was won by Dashaway, by Surprise—Remembrance, who, however, ran two undecideds with Contractor before he could beat him in the final tie. Sapper, by Master Avon—Wide-awake, a very promising puppy, won the Brownlow Cup. Mr. Wentworth judged exceedingly well, and, in the unfortunate absence of Hoystead from illness, Mr. T. Dickson performed the duties of slipper in most professional style.

Australia v. Notts was finished on Saturday afternoon last, the county team winning by one wicket, amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm and excitement. The ground was very heavy, and the bowlers had matters all their own way, Shaw taking twelve wickets for 95 runs, while Boyle ran him hard with ten for 87. Shrewsbury (21, and, not out, 66) and Barnes (27 and 42) did the whole of the scoring for the Nottingham team, as not one of the remaining nine got into double figures in either innings; and, on the other side, Alexander (40), Murdoch (42), and Bonner (25), were responsible for nearly all the runs. Shrewsbury's second innings was a very fine display of batting, though he gave one chance. The Australians began their last match against the Players of England at the Crystal Palace on Monday. The wicket was very treacherous, and the light so bad on Tuesday that long scores were quite out of the question, and it was as much luck as anything else that gave the colonial team a victory by two wickets. Barnes (39) was the only one of the Players who performed at all well with the bat, and Mycroft's bowling proved far more deadly than Shaw's. On the other side, Palmer took eleven wickets at an expense of only 99 runs; and, though the batting was fairly good in the first innings, in the second the 40 runs which were required to gain a victory were only obtained at an expense of eight wickets.

The billiard-match for £200 a side, between John Roberts, jun., and W. Mitchell, was played at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. The game was 2000 up, Mitchell receiving a start of 400 points. Roberts rapidly made up his leeway, and with breaks of 66 (9 and 16), 60 (16), 46, 59, 207 (16 and 30), and 140 (42), reached 713 to 656. It was then Mitchell's turn, and a splendid break of 319 (100), and another of 123 (40), recovered him nearly all his lost ground. After this, however, he fell off, and only making two more good breaks—151 (46) and 125 (36)—was easily beaten by no less than 541 points. The winner's remaining chief contributions were 99, 236 (76), 70, 103, 130, 60, 87, and 354 (unfinished). The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes. Roberts has never played a more dashing and brilliant game; but Mitchell, though he had the worst of the luck, has often appeared to greater advantage.

The judge of the Southwark County Court on Monday gave a Mr. West, of the Beehive public-house, Warner-street, New Kent-road, a verdict for £9 odd and costs against the Phœnix Company, who had, by cutting off his gas, compelled him to pay that amount which was owing by a former tenant.

A sermon was preached in aid of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, on Sunday morning last, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Samuel Gilbert Scott, M.A., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Battersea. The collection realised £13 7s. 10d. Mr. Scott observed that the hospital was spending the whole of Miss Read's legacy, and even more, in the erection of a new extension building, which had become necessary on account of the extreme pressure of applicants for admission, there being between 200 and 300 now waiting their turns. To enable the committee to carry out this great additional work, together with the maintenance of the present hospital, an increase of £10,000 a year would be required. The evening offertory was devoted to the same object.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Referring to Mr. Pinero's delicate and graceful comedy or "Bygones," the first performance of which preceded the revival of the "Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum on Saturday week, and to which in the last "Playhouses" I was unable to notice at length, I scarcely know whether I shall find anybody to agree with me in the opinion that a slight amount of injustice is done both to authors and artistes by the production of a drama of real intellectual merit and dramatic merit as a mere *lever de rideau*. In all probability, the box and stalls patrons of the Lyceum had scarcely finished their dinners when the curtain rang up for Mr. Pinero's drama. *Levers de rideau* are often listened to either with impatience or with indifference; but there was so much refinement and so much quiet pathos in "Bygones" that the play soon aroused the interest and ultimately the enthusiastic applause of that part of the audience who had come early; while those who only arrived in time to see the curtain rise on "The Corsican Brothers" lost a very great treat by missing the comedy. Naturally, Mr. Irving is determined that every dish in his bill of fare shall be of first-rate quality, and he may disdain to "play the people in" with a hackneyed "stock farce;" but many playgoers, perhaps, would prefer "Bygones" after instead of before "The Corsican Brothers."

The plot of "Bygones" is very simple and very touching. A beautiful young girl, an orphan, who has been adopted by a benevolent old clergyman, is, owing to some family misfortunes which in no way inculpate her, shunned and ostracised by all and sundry except the good clergyman and an old Italian professor, her tutor. But she is cruelly repudiated by the lover whom she adores. The old Italian professor, after indignantly remonstrating with the faithless swain, avows his own long pent-up love for the deserted young lady, and, informing her that he is the possessor of a noble title, and could at once regain his wealth and honours if he chose to make peace with the Austrian Government, proposes marriage to her. The young lady, in desperation, accepts him; but when her quondam admirer reappears on the scene, all her old love for him revives; and the pair fly into each other's arms on the old and delightful principle laid down in Molière's "Dépit Amoureux." The poor old Italian professor departs in doleful resignation to teach the conjugation of irregular verbs elsewhere. There is just one little touch of similarity between this *dénouement* and that of John Howard Payne's petite comedy of "Love in Humble Life" (which is from the "Michel et Christine" of Scribe) and the apology made by Howard Payne in his prefatory remarks to his petite comedy for the preference shown by Christine for Carlitz instead of Ronslaus, might serve Mr. Pinero as an excuse for his heroine jilting the Professor and marrying the man who had jilted her. "If women," wrote Mr. Payne, "*will* be anomalous in their affections, must not dramatic authors paint them as they find them? Besides, had Christine married Ronslaus when she really loved Carlitz, what would have become of that most endearing of female virtues—constancy?" Apart from the slight similarity in a single incident which I have noted, Mr. Pinero's idyll is altogether original, and is full of neat and sparkling writing. He himself played the Italian professor, and in "make up" looked very much as Lord Lytton's Doctor Riccabocca might be supposed to have looked.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre was reopened for the season, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, on Saturday last, with Messrs. Grove and Merivale's subtly vigorous play of "Forget Me Not"—a drama singularly foreign in its construction, "situations," and general sentiment, but which utterly defies you to prove that in any jot or tittle of incident or dialogue it is borrowed, imitated, or even remotely paraphrased from a foreign original. It is throughout a most remarkable example, not only of dramatic but of literary thought and skill; and who that has ever been to Hombourg, or Baden-Baden, or Spa in the old days, or to Monte Carlo in the present ones, will venture to say that the character of the adventuress impersonated with such eloquence, force, and passion by Miss Geneviève Ward, is in the slightest degree exaggerated? This accomplished actress has made the part thoroughly her own—as completely as Mr. Jefferson has made Rip Van Winkle and Mr. Sothern Lord Dundreary so much "personal property;" nay, she has given to the unscrupulous but still to be compassionated Marquise many developments which were, perhaps, not contemplated by Messrs. Grove and Merivale themselves. I see that the excision by Miss Ward of one character from the piece, that of the pretty but wholly uninteresting young widow, has led to sundry legal proceedings in the Court of Chancery, the settlement of which is awaited with lively anxiety, both by dramatic artistes and dramatic authors.

As regards the other *dramatis personæ*, Mr. Forbes Robertson has been substituted for Mr. John Clayton as Sir Horace Welby; Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who succeeded Mr. J. G. Shore, is still the Italian Prince Malliotti; Mrs. Leigh Murray's Mrs. Foley is as quaint and chatty as ever; and Miss Kate Pattison has full scope for her grace and vivacity as Alice Verney. Mr. Flockton, as Barrato, had he been acquainted with the DeiFranchi family in Corsica, might have had something significant to say on that little matter in dispute between the Colonna and the Orsini. Assuredly Mr. Flockton would not have allowed the vendetta to be reconciled without somebody else being killed.

At the Vaudeville Theatre on this same Saturday, Messrs. Thomas Thorne and David James likewise opened their hospitable doors. The opening piece was an inoffensive and rather pretty little comedy-drama, in one act, by Mr. Joseph J. Dilley, called "Auld Acquaintance." It does not mean very much; but what it means is meant very well indeed; and there are some neat little touches of tenderness towards the close. Middle-aged gentleman marries a young lady to whom he has been attached in the days of "auld lang syne," but whom he had formerly broken his plighted troth to. Tardily compensated bride does not believe that her husband loves her as much as ought to do. Fancies that he loves other lady, and that he is having portrait of "L'Autre" painted by a cousin, to hang in his study. Great scene of jealousy and recrimination. Extra-judicial separation threatened. Friendly and humorous family doctor intervenes to set matters right. Puts jealous wife behind screen. Jealous wife overhears broken-hearted but constant husband soliloquising over portrait which is really that of his lawful spouse, who rushes from behind screen, kneels, sobs, and asks forgiveness. Tableau. Curtain. End. Mr. Grahame was the middle-aged husband; and Miss Bishop the affectionate but suspicious wife; and their daughter Amy was played by Miss M. Abingdon. Mr. Maclean was the humorous and benevolent medical man.

After this agreeable trifle came Mr. E. C. Lankester's farcical comedy of "The Guv'nor," which, having been already criticised in this Journal, needs no fresh analysis on my part; but I had never witnessed it before I went to the Vaudeville last Saturday; and I should wish to add one more to the many tributes of admiration which have been bestowed on all the artistes who sustain the characters in the whimsical piece of drollery in question. The ladies and gentlemen are, in their several ways, all good. Mr. Maclean as the purse-proud and retired confectioner, Mr. Butterscotch; Mr. W. Hargreaves as the retired and inquisitive pickle manufacturer, Mr. Jellicoe; Mr. W. Lestocq as the Yorkshire groom, Gregory; Mr. J. G. Grahame as the medical student, Theodore Macclesfield; Miss Marie Illington as Mrs. Butterscotch; Miss Abingdon as the despotic ex-lollipop-maker's daughter, Kate; Miss Sophie Larkin as Mrs. Macclesfield; and Miss Kate Bishop as Carrie, her daughter, all worked steadily, intelligently, and harmoniously in sustaining the interest and keeping up the fun of a piece which depends almost entirely on the dexterous exposition of character; and they formed a compact and sparkling setting for the two central gems of "The Guv'nor," Mr. Thomas Thorne's Freddy Butterscotch, the stuttering lover of Carrie Macclesfield, and Mr. David James's Old Macclesfield, the deaf boat-builder of Putney. Comparisons are proverbially odious; and possibly Mr. Thorne does not care about being compared with any other comedian. Still, I could not help being reminded, when I saw him play Freddy Butterscotch, of Mr. Sothern twenty years ago. On principle, I object to his stuttering and stammering as much as I do to Mr. David James's wonderful representation of deafness. I have always thought that ridiculous imitations on the stage of the physical infirmities with which Providence has been pleased to afflict some of us is not seemly; but long-established precedent and the custom of the drama are against me. I believe that one of the first farces I ever saw was "Deaf as a Post" (*"Le Sourd; ou, l'Auberge Pleine"*); and, at all events, I found myself on Saturday impartially roaring with laughter at Mr. James's deafness and Mr. Thorne's impediment of speech. As for Mr. David James's presentment of the Putney boat-builder, quite apart from the farcical assumption of surdity, I look upon it as a wholly original creation, and virtually inimitable. The "old waterside character's" mingled stinginess and joviality, his tyrannical and overbearing disposition, his pig-headed obstinacy, the way in which he bullies his wife and daughter, his joy, his anger, his anxiety and his suspicions, his lurching gait, his self-complacent leer and guffaw when he thinks that he has hit the right nail on the head, are all brought before us with such astonishing breadth of light and shade, absence of mannerism or stage trickery, and absolute verisimilitude by Mr. David James, that, to my thinking, they belong not only to the domain of cultivated talent and capacity, but to that of real Genius.

"Dot," Mr. Dion Boucicault's dramatised version of Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," was revived at the Folly Theatre as an afternoon performance on Wednesday last week, with Miss Cavalier as Dot and Mr. Toole as Caleb Plummer. I purpose going to see it this present Saturday afternoon.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Messrs. Gatti's series of these concerts closed on Tuesday evening, having been carried on with great energy and enterprise since the opening night, on July 31. The last of the classical programmes included very effective orchestral performances of Mendelssohn's overture "Melusine," the "Scherzo" from Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9), and the whole of Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F). Madame Essipoff gave a brilliant rendering of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and vocal pieces were effectively sung by Misses A. Marriott, Orridge, and Damian, and Mr. Santley. The two ladies first named gave Rubinstein's duet, "The Wanderer's Night-song," and Mr. Santley sang Schubert's romance, "Adieu," each with much success. Miss Damian was heard for the first time at these concerts, and her agreeable contralto voice and refined style were advantageously displayed in the old Italian aria of Rossi, "Ah! rendimi." This young lady's efficiency both in oratorio and secular music was recently proved at the Gloucester Festival, and her recent progress has been such as to promise well for her future career. On the Friday an English selection was given, the chief feature having been Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," which was very effectively rendered by Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick, and the choruses by Mr. W. Lemare's choir.

The programme of humorous music, which obtained such special success the week before last, has been repeated several times. It was given again at the special concert for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti on Saturday, which was to have been the closing night, and was announced for each of the extra performances of Monday and Tuesday, substituting Haydn's Toy Symphony for that of Bernhard Romberg. The season is said to have been a very successful one—a result that has been thoroughly earned by the many and varied attractions provided. The special excellence of the orchestra, and of the various instrumental soloists, and the plentiful provision of vocal music contributed by many of the most eminent artists, have given peculiar interest to the concerts, which have been most ably conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen and his occasional deputy, Mr. A. Burnett.

Covent Garden Theatre is to reopen this (Saturday) evening for a series of similar concerts, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hayes, with Mr. H. Weist Hill as conductor and Herr Gung'l as director of the dance music. A grand orchestra and many renowned solo vocalists and instrumentalists will be engaged, choral music being also included in the scheme.

Mr. Manns's Saturday evening promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace have been carried on with great spirit. At the last but one (last week) the orchestral pieces were Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," Auber's overture to "Le Cheval de Bronze," the march movement from Raff's "Lenore" symphony, Dvorak's "Slavonian Dances" (first set), some extracts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the "Cortége March" from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," Rossini's overture to "Semiramide," and several light dance pieces. That sterling violinist, Herr Pollitzer (estimable both as a leader and a soloist) played a "Romance" and "Polonoise" of his own (with orchestral accompaniments). Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Renz, Mr. B. Lane, and Mr. W. H. Burgon. Such concerts as these must be a real boon to inhabitants of Sydenham and the neighbourhood.

The prospectus of the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace has just been issued. There will be, as heretofore, eleven concerts before Christmas, and twelve afterwards, with the customary extra concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. In addition to many standard works already familiar at these performances, the following are announced for probable production. Joachim Raff's symphony entitled "Summer;" an orchestral suite, "Roma," by the late Georges Bizet, the composer of the successful opera "Carmen;" a pianoforte concerto by the late Hermann Goetz, who has become widely known by his fine symphony in F minor and his opera "The Taming of the Shrew" ("Die Widerspänstigen Zahmung"); a symphony by Bandini, which gained the first prize as the best of ninety-two such works at Turin in July last; a symphonic poem, "My Fatherland," by Smetana; a festival overture, "Mors janua vitæ," by Mr. Wingham; some ballet music from Ponchieli's "Le Due Gemelle;" two movements ("Zwiegespräch" and "Carnaval" from Hofmann's "Italian Love Stories;" M. Saint-Saëns's overture to "The Yellow Princess;" a Scottish fantasia for orchestra, entitled "Burns," by A. C. Mackenzie; a symphony (in D) by Schubert, and his overture to "Des Teufel's Lustschloss;" a "Scherzo" and a "Serenade," both for strings, respectively by Cherubini and Mozart; and (it is hoped) a manuscript orchestral symphony by the late Sterndale Bennett. Besides these works, there are promises of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch" (composed for and to be produced at the Leeds Festival this month); and a new dramatic cantata, entitled "Columbus," composed by Mr. H. Gadsby. Eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists are engaged, and the arrangements altogether promise well for the interest of the series.

On Saturday Professor Macfarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, addressed the students on the occasion of the beginning of the new academic year. He said they did not come there to study music as an amusement. To be a musician was a great and glorious privilege. Music uttered what was beyond the reach of words; and, whereas speech might describe our feelings, music went beyond the description and produced the feeling itself. The Professor dwelt at some length on the objects of musical study, and the sentiments under which they should be pursued.

Mr. Edwin Holland has been appointed one of the professors of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

The number of candidates examined in music during the last twelve months by the various English examining bodies is unusually large. Trinity College, London, heads the list with 5669; the University of Cambridge comes next with 1185; the Society of Arts third with 596; and the University of Oxford last, with 281: the combined total being 7731 candidates.

A testimonial is to be presented to Dr. Lloyd Fowle, of Winchester, in recognition of his services to music for a quarter of a century. The Bishop of Manchester, Sir Michael Costa, and Sir George Elvey are among the subscribers to the fund.

The third series of organ recitals at Angell Town Institution, Brixton, begins this (Saturday) evening, and will continue until Christmas.

PHEASANT-SHOOTING.

Pheasant-shooting in October is very pleasant, for as the autumn-shoot of green just tips the oaks, and the tints upon the trees are daily deepening, all the surroundings are so good that your appreciation of them adds to your enjoyment of the sport. There is a glorious combination of colour, then, in the velvet-greens on the wooded knolls, and in the fading ferns and bracken—brown-stained and splashed with hues from gold to purple—which seems to harmonise with the game you seek; and you note it as the cock-bird, with a whir, gets up and rockets—lord of the woods—in all his brilliancy. Pheasants will stick to the woods even when flushed by the beaters; and you can also begin with them as soon as you like; for if you watch where they feed overnight you will find them near there in the morning, except when the night has been wet, when the brood—the "nide"—will take to the hedgerows to escape from the drip of the branches. Pheasant-breeding, however, is expensive work, not only from its belongings, but because, in addition to its natural enemies—weasel, fox, stoat, rat, and hedgehog—the bird is constantly exposed to the wiles of the poachers and to the arts of their set—such as charcoal-burners, earth-stoppers, labourers, woodmen, roadmen, ditchers and drainers, and perhaps a skulking keeper, for trusty men are scarce.

Some sportsmen, when pheasant-shooting, prefer to have with them a steady old pointer or spaniel; but springers are best, as they hunt mute, keep to you; and never tire; and they are good searchers, too, no game or vermin escaping them. There is another advantage with springers, they make each bird rise, and thus they give good shots, which you may not get with a pointer, as the pheasants will constantly run from the shooter, and he then only stalks up to "a hot corner," and gets battue-work—fatal enough to them, but not true sport. Where springers are used, the Clumber ones are best, though some still stick to the Sussex; whilst of pointers, the old Norfolk breed is preferred. Some use cockers—Devonshire or Welsh; as, though they are often mute—like the Clumbers—they generally give tongue, varying their note to the kind of bird flushed by them. The Sussex springers are famous workers; but the Clumber spaniel is soon knocked up. In covert-shooting there is decided sport; but accuracy of fire from ten or twelve crack shots is all that belongs to the battue business.

When the woods to be shot over are large and dense they are very often quartered; but in small copses and plantations it is not required. The shooters and the beaters being duly posted, the latter begin to drive the game, sometimes with a dog or two, but more often without, as the sound of their taps as they hit the trees soon makes the game get up. This beating should be thorough, that no pheasants escape, as in October, while the leafage remains, a whole nide may lie close in a very small compass; though when dogs are used, and they know their business, this will not often happen, as when they own a haunt, quest freely, and double their notes, their master presses forward, for he knows that game is there. At first, when the beaters begin, ground-game is started, when rabbits show their white tails and make for the open, and hares go loppeting through dead leaves, to stop, sit up, and listen, ere, with suddenly dropped ears, they go away at speed. Then as the men advance, the cry "cock over!" comes; and as a shot is heard, in answer to it, down drops the bird. "Well-killed," says somebody; for though you can be sure of your mark with a flying bird, through his own good size and plumage, it is not so easy to settle "a rocketer" when he is high up overhead.

Mr. William Fraser, S.S.C., Assistant Keeper of the Edinburgh Register of Sessions, has been appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Register House.

An important resolution in reference to the threatened strike in the Lancashire cotton trade has been arrived at in Accrington. At a meeting of the Wage Committee and a sub-committee last Saturday it was resolved that the operatives be advised to continue at work for a short time, to give the employers time to carry out their promises. This was ratified by the Strike Committee, which is composed of representatives from every mill.

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THE DISASTER AT NAINI TAL.

The shocking news received last week of the death of nearly forty English people at Naini or Nynee Tal, by the fall of earth from the hillside, overwhelming several buildings in that favourite Indian summer residence, has excited much commiseration. This place is situated among the lower spurs of the Himalayan range, in that part of the mountainous rampart of India which belongs to the province of Kumaon. This district is wholly occupied by mountains and forests, with the exception of a narrow belt or "terai" on its southern edge; and contains some of the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya, the face of the country beyond the "terai" presenting an interminable series of ravines and "khuds" or slopes. In the lower region, it is a tropical jungle, much frequented by tigers. The Prince of Wales went there with a hunting party while he was in India. The hill-station, or sanitorium, of Naini Tal is situated at an elevation of 6520 ft. above sea-level, being the lowest of all the English resorts on the Himalayas. It is approached by an excellent cart-road from Moradabad, a station on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway, and it is connected with Delhi by a telegraph line. The attractions of this spot were discovered soon after the Goorkhas, or Nepaulese, were driven out of this tract of country, in 1816, when Lord Moira (afterwards the Marquis of Hastings) was Governor-General of India. It gradually became known as a place of refuge during the hot season for the Civil officials of the North-West Provinces and their families, and for the military officers then stationed at Oudh. The first church was built here in 1847. Since that time many similar sanitoriums have been established all along the line of the Himalayas, from Nepaul to Afghanistan, of which Simla is the best known; but Naini Tal has always maintained its early reputation. It is the regular summer residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, who brings with him every year his large administrative staff. A permanent population has grown up, which is estimated to amount to about 6000 persons, and this number is more than doubled during the season. In the month of September the season is drawing to its close, though not yet finished.



1. Victoria Hotel. 2. Bazaar. 3. Assembly-Rooms and Bathing-Sheds. 4. Cricket and Polo Ground.

NAINI TAL, SHOWING THE HOTEL, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, AND POLO-GROUND.

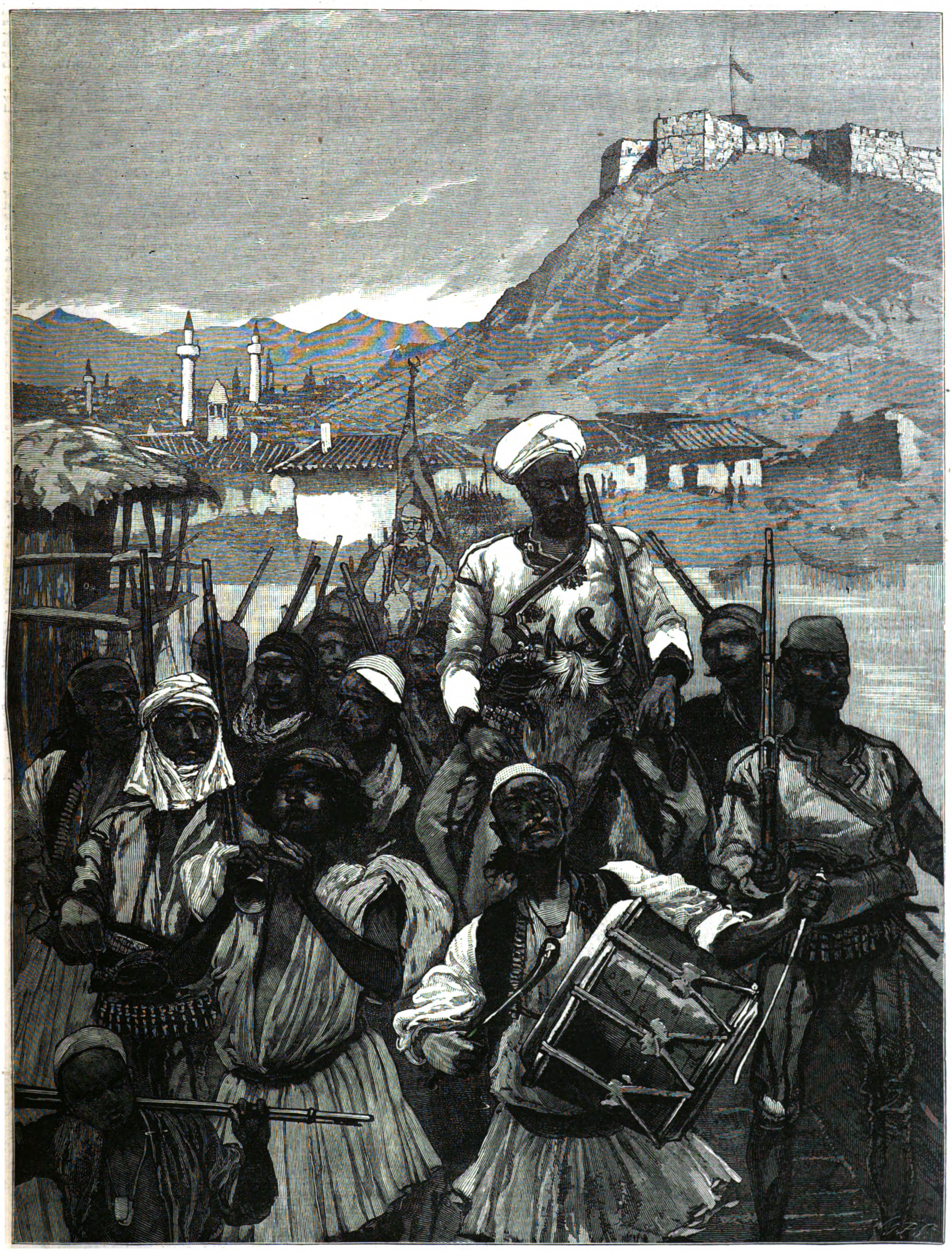
The houses are built on the slopes of hills, which rise abruptly from three sides of a beautiful little lake, which overflows on the fourth side in the direction of the plains—only some twelve miles off. The rainy season lasts from about June 15 to the end of September, in which period the rainfall is always considerable; but last year it exceeded anything recorded, amounting to over 150 inches between the dates mentioned. Serious damage was done to many houses; roads were cut up, and social intercourse was often for days entirely put a stop to. On one occasion a huge boulder, weighing many tons, fell from one of the highest points, and, rolling down, crashed through a forest, and went right through a row of servants' houses. The houses are mostly built of stone laid in mud, and faced with lime-mortar, and are roofed with sheet iron. Sites are cut out in the side of the hills, which in many places are very steep. The town is not formed in streets, but in lines of straggling houses stretching out in various directions. These houses are generally composed of only a single storey, and if it were not for the gardens that surround them they would recall Swiss châlets. The distance from one end of the station to the other is considerable, so that it is hardly possible that the whole could be involved in a common calamity. The number of residents and visitors is sufficient to support the usual institutions which Englishmen plant wherever they go. There are churches, clubs, libraries, banks, and, we believe, a brewery. Two newspapers are published, chiefly as a medium for the advertisements of the local shopkeepers. In contrast with the hill stations further west, Naini Tal has always enjoyed a reputation for simplicity of life. Simla is more aristocratic from the standpoint of official rank.

The vast mass of earth which has fallen would appear to have been part of the Lyria Kanta Hill, which, besides being closely wooded in parts, was studded with houses, the lowest being the Victoria Hotel, situated on the face of the slope, and raised only a few yards above the Mall. This building was separated from the lake only by these few yards of slope, the mall itself, and a fringe of willow-trees which grow at the water's edge. Had the landslip, therefore, merely thundered straight down the hill and buried itself in the lake, there



GENERAL VIEW OF NAINI TAL.

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DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST: ALBANIANS FROM SCUTARI CROSSING THE BOYANA TO OCCUPY DULCIGNO.—SEE PAGE 333.
DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.

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would have been no indication of any terrific velocity or bulk, for the hillside slopes steeply from its summit to the very brink of the water, and the mountain mass, once loosened and detached, would have naturally found its way as far as the lake. But we find that the Assembly-Rooms also were overwhelmed. The Assembly-Rooms are separated from the foot af the hill by a considerable interval of level ground, and the mass that could force its way across this without exhausting the velocity acquired by its downward rush must have been indeed enormous.

About the middle of the week ending Saturday, the 18th ult., meteorological observers at Calcutta reported that a small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal, and passed inland in a north-westerly direction. It seems to have caused an abnormal rainfall wherever it passed, notably in the Upper Doab and Rohilcund. Rain began to fall heavily at Naini Tal on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, and continued almost without intermission till noon on Sunday, the 19th. It is said that the gauge showed a fall of 25 in. in forty hours. On Saturday morning the danger first became apparent even to the most careless. A small landslip occurred near the Victoria Hotel, carrying away an outbuilding and killing an ayah and child. Mr. Taylor, Assistant-Commissioner, in charge of the station, with a body of police and a working party from the Dépôt, under Captain Balderston, 34th Foot, Station Staff officer, immediately repaired to the spot and commenced to clear away the débris and to try to divert the course of a torrent which threatened the hotel and some other houses. The hotel was full of visitors, including Mr. Justice and Mrs. Straight, from Allahabad. The warning in the morning gave them all time to seek safety elsewhere, but some, unfortunately, sought shelter in the library, a portion of the Assembly-Rooms building, close to the lake. About half-past one the great disaster happened. An eyewitness thus describes it:—

"A noise, a vision of parting earth and moving trees, a rush of matter towards the lake, a roar of water and of falling material, then a deep brown cloud of dust, rising in slow wreaths through the gloom and furious rain. A great wave of water, caused by the precipitation of part of the Assembly-Rooms and an immense mass of earth into the lake, swept across its length some 5 ft. high. It dashed over the sluice-gates at the entrance of the gorge with such power as to sweep away several persons standing by them. Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, was all but carried away by the wild rush of the waters."

It is a fortunate circumstance that the Mall and the usual places of rendezvous for the ladies and children of the station—namely, the Assembly-Rooms and the open ground in front of Bell's shop—must have been unusually deserted at the moment of the avalanche. As a matter of fact the loss of lives—had it not been for the presence on the spot of the working party of soldiers and the necessary officials and officers—would have been confined to eleven persons inhabiting the houses destroyed. Mr. Leonard Taylor, Assistant Commissioner, was on the spot in the regular course of his duty, as also Mr. Noad, of the police, and Captain Balderston, the station staff officer. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, was there on duty too, as were also Dr. Hannah, in attendance on those wounded by the smaller preliminary landslip, Mr. Morgan, the road overseer, and Captain Haines, of the Engineers. Among the rest who were killed were the working party of soldiers, their sergeants and officers. It will be seen, therefore, that out of the whole list of thirty-eight, twenty-seven were involved in the catastrophe by the fact of having been called to the spot to repair the ravages of the preceding landslip.

A correspondent of the Bengal *Pioneer* gives a very graphic account, which we abridge as follows:—

"At one o'clock all seemed well, and the working party were busy at their task at the bottom of the precipitous ascent which overhung the hotel. About half-past one Naini Tal was startled by a sudden and sullen roar, louder than the simultaneous crash of heavy guns, followed by a prolonged rumbling as of distant thunder, and then by an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose heavenwards through the murky atmosphere, enveloping in one dense shroud the tract of ground from the hotel to Bell's shop, and onwards to the Assembly-Rooms and the lake. The whole place shook as though an earthquake had passed. The waters of the lake rose in a moment far above their usual limit, and swept in a massive wave toward the weir. Then all was still. From the top of the lower spur, under which the Victoria Hotel had stood a minute before, down to the edge of the cricket-ground, nothing was to be seen but a vast expanse of loose earth, beneath which lay buried hotel and garden, road and orderly-room. It was as though some giant had dropped half a mountain on the spot, blotting out, in a moment, every feature of the scene, filling up the hollows and reducing to one dead slope all that lay below. Deep below lay the working party. Not a vestige of them was to be seen; only the lone hillside, silent and dark. Meanwhile the cricket and polo grounds presented a strange contrast to the gentle sweep above. Towards the pavilion they were intact, save for the streams of water pouring in every direction; but on the other side was simply an enormous mound of vast extent and varying height, a tangled mass of broken walls and roofs, fallen trees and heaped earth. Saddest of all was the spectacle of the few corpses that were visible among the ruins. Never was havoc more sudden, more awful, or more complete. Without a moment's warning, without a premonitory rumble to awaken suspicion, down came the enormous landslip, burying in deadly embrace the hotel and the working party behind, engulfing orderly-room and shop, Assembly-Rooms and library, with almost every living soul they contained. Of the number of people in the shop, all save four, of whom three were women, were swept away. Working parties were at once formed, but progress was slow. Engineers and medical officers gave the opinion that there was not the remotest chance of the survival of any who lay entombed beneath the ruins. Soon darkness overspread the scene like a heavy shroud, and all was silent as the grave, save for the sighing of the wind, the beating of the rain, and an occasional peal of distant thunder. A sadder scene we never saw. It was worse than a battle-field."

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the casualties:—Killed with the working party—Mr. Leonard Taylor, Civil Service: Mr. G. H. Noad, Police; and the Rev. Mr. Robinson; Captain Balderston, 34th Foot; Lieutenants Sullivan and Hackett, 73rd; Carmichael, 33rd; Sergeant-Major Rogers, Sergeant Frood, Lance-Sergeant Grover, Lance-Corporal Trister; Privates Helmonth, Hayes, Turner, Brown, Chisholm, Kinivay, and Burt; Gunner Coleman; Messrs. Tucker and Morgan, clerks; Messrs. Morgan, overseer, and Shields, plate-layer. Killed in orderly-room—Sergeant M'Ewan. Killed in Bell's shop—Messrs. Bell, shopkeeper, Knight, Moss, Drew, and Gray, assistants, and Captain Haynes, R.E. Killed in the library—Major Morphy, 40th Foot, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Turnbull, Captain Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry, Surgeon-Major Hannah, and Private Farrance. Colonel Taylor, R.E., consulting engineer to the Government, and Lieutenant Robinson, 23rd Foot, were also killed. The station, as may be supposed, is plunged in the deepest gloom, not unmingled with apprehensions of further accidents of the same kind. But at the date of the latest accounts the rain had ceased for some days, and there seemed no reason to anticipate further danger.

THE RECESS.

Downing-street in St. Martin's Summer! Who can envy her Majesty's Ministers when they were called upon in the middle of a week of fine autumnal weather to forsake their rural retreats for a dull London street? The glades of Hawarden may have yielded infinite solace to Mr. Gladstone, Balmoral's shade may have been inexpressibly welcome to Earl Granville after the toils of the Foreign Office, the Lakes of Killarney may well have recompensed Mr. Childers for his family pilgrimage through the distressful parts of Ireland, Mr. Forster probably found relaxation in change of work in Dublin, and Sir William Harcourt so far reckoned without his host (Ministerial) that he confidently looked forward to gaining further recreation in cruising round the Western Isles of Scotland, and begged the Glasgow Liberal Association to wait for a speech from him till he should return through Scotland at the end of October. But all the Home Secretary's anticipations of restful pleasure amid the romantic scenery to which Mr. William Black has made himself the picturesque guide, all the plans of his colleagues were broken up for the moment by an unexpected summons to a Cabinet Council in the Downing-street abode of the First Lord of the Treasury. With regard to Turkey, at least, it is always the unexpected that happens; and it is the throwing down the gauntlet by the Sultan to the European Powers concerned in the Naval Demonstration which has necessitated this meeting of her Majesty's Ministers.

It may be mentioned that the Secretary for War, who bore so peaceful a message of conciliation to Ireland, stayed with Mrs. and Miss Childers at the seat of the Earl of Kenmare during his brief sojourn at Killarney. Presented with an address by the local authorities of each town at which he stopped, and at Limerick and Killarney as well as the rest, Mr. Childers seems to have made a semi-state progress through Ireland. May his soothing eloquence have a pacifying influence over an excitable population!

The Attorney-General has been the only member of Mr. Gladstone's Administration to make anything like a formal speech of late. Sir Henry James joined with the Solicitor-General, Mr. Herschell, in giving so hearty a Liberal ring to the inaugural utterances of the legal representatives of the Government in the House of Commons last Session, that there could be no doubting what would be the tone of the Attorney-General's speech on Tuesday at Inverness. He spoke at the dinner given to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie to solace him for his defeat by the Conservative candidate for Inverness-shire at the General Election, Lord Lovat being in the chair on the festive occasion. As it happened, Sir Henry James had nothing to say; but he said that nothing with such an air of deep conviction, and buttered his Scottish auditors so much, that he was applauded to the echo.

Ministers are clearly buckling themselves to. Earl Spencer, in order to devote himself wholly to Ministerial work, has resigned the chairmanship of the Northampton Quarter Sessions. The friends of Sir Charles Dilke will be glad to hear he has so far recovered as to render it probable that he will be able in a day or two to pay his usual autumn visit to France, where affairs of State, however, must occupy a large share of his time. Mr. Adam's Scottish admirers are to entertain him at a banquet in the Alloa Corn Exchange on Oct. 20, thus at once commemorating the Liberal victory of which the right hon. gentleman was one of the most active promoters, and speeding the new Governor of Madras on his way to India. Much of his old oratorial force and fire having returned to Mr. Bright last Session, the speech of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in November at the opening of the new dwelling of the Junior Liberal Club of Birmingham may be looked forward to with interest. So many domestic events have happened recently within the sphere of the President of the Board of Trade that Mr. Chamberlain will not lack material for his promised speech about the same time in the Birmingham Townhall.

Mr. Parnell cannot be exculpated from the grave indiscretion of speech, to put it mildly, which he was guiltly of on Sunday in addressing a large gathering of tenant-farmers at Irishtown, near New Ross. The leader of the Irish Home-Rule Party was possibly not aware of the foul murder on the previous evening of Lord Mountmorres, who was shot dead on his road home in Galway. But his endeavour to account for the assassination of Mr. Boyd, while he in the same breath deprecated such acts of violence, could hardly fail to have a mischievous effect at a juncture when agrarian disputes lead to such crimes as have lately disgraced Ireland. Coming to the vexed question of "tenant-right," Mr. Parnell (whose own tenants will probably be thankful to him for the hint) favoured this solution of the difficulty:—

> The payment of a fair rent for the space of, say, thirty-five years, after which time there would be nothing further to pay; and in the meanwhile the tenant would have fixity of tenure.

Mr. Parnell advocated the same views at the Dublin meeting of the Land League on Tuesday. Many of his followers have not hesitated to give expression to the wildest language—language suggestive of their being better fit for Hanwell than for Parliament. Speaking at the dinner of the "Wigston Working Men's Conservative Association" on Monday, Mr. Pell, M.P., attributed the misfortunes of Irish farmers to the cultivation exclusively of the potato in many parts.

Meantime, the Irish Land Commission is probably doing the most serviceable work of all by investigating on the spot the causes of distress. Last week the Commission was occupied in profitable inquiry at Belfast, and this week the thread has been taken up in Londonderry, the Commissioners being the Earl of Bessborough, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Shaw.

"The Leaders of "her Majesty's Opposition" have not been altogether silent. Though it will not be stricty correct to include Earl Lytton in that category, it may be remarked, in passing, that the noble Earl, replying to a congratulory address from Hertford, trusted that in time the Indian policy of the late Government would be appreciated. Sir Stafford Northcote dropped in yesterday week at the general meeting of the Sanitary Congress at Exeter. Albeit, in proposing a resolution of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their hospitality, the right hon. baronet modestly compared himself with the Wordsworthian character:

> He was an idler in the land,
> Contented only to enjoy
> The things that others understand.

Sir Stafford Northcote yet showed himself by his practical and genial remarks on sanitation to be no unworthy disciple of the noble President, Earl Fortescue, or of that shining light of the Congress, Dr. Richardson. The same evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach attended an agricultural dinner at Winchcombe, and relieved his mind of a few bucolic platitudes. Lord Sandon, too, indulging in a post-prandial speech the previous evening for the delectation of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society at Hanley, kept himself to commonplaces in responding for the "House of Commons."

Mr. Joseph Cowen is supposed to have taken another step in the direction of political independence by severing his connection with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Association. Another prominent member of the Lower House, Mr. Bass, has sadly realised the truth of the proverb that misfortunes never come singly. Hardly had he recovered sufficiently from his late accident to admit of his removal to Rangemore, than the hon. member for Derby heard of the death from cholera of his brother, Mr. William Bass. Mr. Arthur Bass, M.P., who met with an accident in the Highlands, is progressing favourably.

The Election Commissioners—Mr. A. Charles, Q.C., Mr. A. V. Dicey, and Mr. R. S. Wright—opened the ball on Monday at Canterbury; and fresh light was thrown on the cathedral town's partiality for bribery.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

The *New York Herald* of Sept. 23, publishes the following telegram from New Bedford, Massachusetts:—

"The Franklin Search Expedition under the command of Lieutenant Schwatka have returned here. They have discovered and brought southward relics of the two British ships, Terror and Erebus, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May, 1845. The Expedition successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men. During sixteen days of a sledge journey extending over a period of eleven months the average temperature was one hundred degrees below freezing point. In the summer and autumn of 1879 the Expedition made a complete search of King William's Land and the adjoining mainland, travelling by the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror in retreating towards Back's River. They burned the bones of all remaining above ground, and erected monuments in memory of the dead. Their researches have established the fact that the records of the Franklin Expedition are beyond recovery. They have also learned that one of Sir John Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Esquimaux, who found it off Grant point in 1849. The Expedition have brought away the remains of Irving, the third officer of the Terror. From each spot where graves where found a few tokens were selected, which may serve to identify those who perished there. They also secured a board which may be of use in identifying the ship which completed the North-west Passage."

From further details of Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition, it appears that the sledge journey made was over 2819 geographical miles, mostly across unexplored territory, constituting the longest sledge journey ever made, both as to time and distance. The natives related that they saw a small party of officers, believed to be the last survivors of the Expedition, black about the mouth, and with no flesh on their bones, dragging a boat across the ice. They then disappeared from view, and their skeletons were subsequently found under the boat, and in a tent, a prey to wild beasts.

The *New York Herald* of Sept. 28 publishes the conclusion of the history of Lieutenant Schwatka's journey, together with several maps, showing the extent of his travels. The place where the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition were destroyed was situated to the westward of Point Richardson. The skeletons which were discovered were always incomplete, sometimes nothing but a skull being found in the vicinity of a grave; and, again, often a skull would be missing. At one place could be distinguished four right femora, showing that that number of persons had perished there. The number of persons buried is estimated at from twenty to forty, but no doubt is entertained by those who covered the ground that all the members of Sir John Franklin's expedition were buried. In conclusion, the *Herald's* correspondent reasserts that the search made by Lieutenant Schwatka has established the fact that the records of the Franklin expedition have been totally destroyed.

Orders have been given to the Arctic exploring steamer Gulnare, which has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, to return to Washington, the expedition to Lady Franklin's Bay having been abandoned for this season.

The following telegram has been received in London from Mr. Leigh Smith, dated Hammerfest, Sept. 25: "Reached Franz Joseph Land on Aug. 14. Explored land to the west as far as 45 deg. east and 80 deg. 20 min. north, and sighted land from that point about forty-miles north-west." This is regarded as an important discovery, proving, as Captain Markham has always maintained, that a good steamer might easily reach a very advanced position for winter quarters in the direction followed by Mr. Leigh Smith.

Lady Elcho yesterday week laid the memorial-stone of a new harbour erected at Port, Seton, Haddingtonshire. Her Ladyship was accompanied by the Earl of Wemyss and Lord Elcho. The latter presided at a social meeting in the evening, and, in referring to the advantages of unions, urged that the Scotch fishermen should form such a union among themselves as a Scotch Fishery Chamber, after the model of a Scotch Chamber of Agriculture, to consider questions affecting their own interests and press them upon the attention of the Legislature. Lord Wemyss, besides granting the site on nominal terms, has contributed £2000 towards the construction of the works, which have cost in all £11,000.

Under circumstances which appear to leave no doubt that the crime was agrarian, Lord Mountmorres was shot dead last Saturday evening as he was riding home from a meeting of the local justices of the peace at Clonbacar. The inquest on the body of Lord Mountmorres, held at Eber Hill on Monday afternoon, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Evidence was given that when found lying upon the road the wounded man was still living, and was removed to the nearest house, but was refused admission by the owner, named Hugh Flanagan. In answer to a juryman, the constable went into detail. When Flanagan opened the door, the constable asked him to get a light and make a fire, which he did. When he spoke about Lord Mountmorres and made his request for his admission, before Flanagan had time to say anything his wife and daughters rushed down stairs in their nightdresses, and said that Lord Mountmorres should not be brought in. They placed themselves in the doorway, so as to prevent his being brought in. They said nothing about an outhouse or any other place of shelter. The constable suggested they might use the outhouse, but the Flanagans refused to give them the use of one. Lord Mountmorres had to be left in the yard until a car was got, on which he was removed. All they got from Flanagan was a lamp and some fire. A man named Sweeney, who was lately dismissed from Lord Mountmorres's service, has been arrested.

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THE COURT.

Her Majesty is occupied every day with some out-of-door pleasure, or in making excursions around the district. On Thursday week a cricket-match was played between the Balmoral and Abergeldie Households, at which the Queen and the Princess of Wales, with the various members of the Royal family now in the Highlands, were present. The Earl of Dufferin, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left for the south.

An excursion was made last Saturday to Loch Callater, the party including the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. The journey was made viâ Braemar; and horses were changed at the opening of the Glenclunie-road, South Castleton, Loch Callater being reached about an hour afterwards. The Royal party took a long walk towards the southern end of the lake, returning in the evening to Balmoral. Earl Granville arrived as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's, also arrived at the castle and, with Lord Granville, dined with her Majesty. The gentlemen of the household, including Dr. Profit, her Majesty's Commissioner, were invited to join the Royal circle in the evening.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his son, attended Crathie church on Sunday, the service being performed by Principal Tulloch. Prince Leopold drove to Mar Lodge in the evening, to visit the Earl of Fife. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg.

On Monday the Queen drove, with the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Irene of Hesse, to Glen Gelder Shiel. Prince Leopold, attended by Dr. Royle, went in the afternoon to Mar Lodge, to attend a torchlight ball given by the Earl of Fife. His Royal Highness went out on a pic-nic excursion at the Falls of Quoich on Tuesday; and in the evening left Mar Lodge on his return to Balmoral.

Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse frequently accompany Princess Beatrice in her rides and walks, and they have accompanied her Majesty in her drives to the Derry Shiel, to Allah Quoich, and other pleasant localities.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has had very good sport, deer-stalking as well as shooting; he has also paid visits, with Prince Leopold, to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The sad occurrence at Naini Tal was deeply felt by her Majesty, who at once telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon to make known her sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who had lost their lives; and at the same time expressed a desire to be kept informed of all particulars.

Knighthood has been conferred by the Queen upon Dr E. B. Sinclair, of Dublin, chiefly in consequence of his most successful exertions in educating and training women to serve as midwives in the Army.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted to Clara Maria Money, of Stodham Park, Southampton, widow and relict of James Drummond Money, clerk, and to her only son and heir-apparent, Francis Burdett Thomas Money, of Ancote, in the parish of Weybridge, Surrey, her Royal license that, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will and testament of the Most Noble Harriot, Duchess of St. Alban's, the said Clara Maria Money and Francis Burdett Thomas Money, and his issue, may take and henceforth use the surname of Coutts in addition to and after that of Money, and may bear the arms of Coutts quarterly in the first quarter with those of his and their own family.

Her Majesty has forwarded a cheque for £100 to Major Emmerson, Lord Londonderry's agent at Seaham, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg passed a few days last week at Invermark Lodge, Forfarshire, the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Harvey. On the journey from Abergeldie the Princes lunched at Glenmuick with Mr. Mackenzie, of Kintail, and afterwards continued their route across the hill by Mountkran to Invermark, a distance of ten miles. The next day (Thursday) the Royal guests, with a numerous party, went out for a deer-drive, the deer being gathered from Hunthill and across the Corry of Cumlaid. The sportsmen, with several ladies, had to walk two miles to reach the shooting-boxes on the north side of the Lee. Although the deer were driven in sight, it was exceedingly difficult to get them within range. Only one stag was killed, which fell to the rifle of the Duke of Roxburghe. Yesterday week was devoted to a grouse-drive over the Rowan Moors, and, the ground having been specially preserved, capital sport was enjoyed. Some fifty beaters assembled at ten in the morning, and shortly after the Prince drove down from the lodge with Sir Robert Harvey, the Duke of Roxburghe, and Lord Colville, the Earl of Breadalbane and Mr. R. Harvey riding on ponies. The sportsmen took up a position on the west side of the Rowan Hill, towards which point the game was driven. At dusk the bag numbered 166 brace of grouse, 36 hares, 13 brace of black game, and 1½ brace of snipe, the game being laid out in front of the house upon the return of the party to Invermark. Prince John of Glücksburg went out deerstalking the same day, and killed a stag weighing 15 st. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, left Invermark, on Saturday afternoon, crossing Mount Kewe and the intervening mountains to Abergeldie. The Royal family from Abergeldie were at Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg went to Mar Lodge on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Fife. A large dinner was given in the evening, followed by a grand ball, at which Prince Leopold and a distinguished company were present, the entertainment including a torchlight procession and dance by the Duff Highlanders. On Tuesday the Prince and Prince John, with Lord Fife and his party, went out deerstalking in the North Deeside Forest. The deer were driven by a large number of keepers, and many stags fell to the rifles.

The Princess, with her daughters, is out riding or driving every day, and pays frequent visits to her Majesty.

A telegram received at the Admiralty on Tuesday states that her Majesty's ship Bacchante, with the Royal midshipmen, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on board, arrived at Ferrol on Monday, and sails for Vigo to-day (Saturday).

The Prince has given the living of Berkhampstead St. Mary, otherwise Northchurch, vacant by the death of Sir John Culme Seymour, to the Rev. Augustus J. Birch, Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has promised to open a bazaar in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 20th inst., in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum in that town.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, arrived in town on Monday from the Continent. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Lord and Lady Downe and Major Lane, went to the Lyceum Theatre. The Duke and Duchess left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Bagshot. His Royal Highness assumed the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershott on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has passed a short time at Frankfort-on-Maine, on his way home from Berlin and Dresden. The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon his Royal Highness the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern. The Duke arrived in London on Wednesday, and paid a visit to the War Office.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, Princess Victoria, Prince Adolphus, and Prince Francis, arrived in Edinburgh on Monday from Hopetoun House, where they have been paying a visit. They were accompanied by the Earl of Hopetoun and his mother, the Countess of Hopetoun, and party. In the early part of the day the Duke of Teck paid a visit to Lady Mary Hamilton, at Archerfield. After luncheon in the London Hotel the party visited the Hopetoun monument, in front of the Royal Bank, the Scott monument, and other places of interest in the city. After having tea at the London Hotel they returned to Hopetoun. Count Andrassy paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess at Hopetoun House on Tuesday.

According to the *Morning Post*, the Empress Eugénie has bought the Farnborough Hill estate, in Hampshire, on the borders of the county of Surrey, for £50,000. The estate was the property of the late Mr. Longman, the well-known publisher, and consists of about 257 acres, with a picturesque mansion, erected by the late owner about eighteen years ago. The Empress intends to build on the property a memorial chapel to receive the bodies of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. The Empress's lease of Camden Place expires next Lady Day.

His Excellency Count Münster, accompanied by his daughter, Countess Marie Münster, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from his Excellency's estate in Germany, to resume his diplomatic duties. He dined with Prince Lobanoff on Tuesday at the Russian Embassy.

The first visit of Lord Algernon Percy and his wife to Mount-Edgcumbe since their marriage was made a high festival last Saturday, the tenantry and residents all turning out to give them welcome. At the park gates the horses were taken out, and the carriage drawn by numerous hands to the mansion, where the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and his daughters, the Ladies Edith and Albertha, awaited them on the steps, the terraces being occupied by visitors and the choir of Maker church and Sunday-school children. The Vicar of Maker expressed the hearty good wishes of the tenantry to Lord and Lady Algernon Percy.

The coming of age of Sir Massey Lopes' son, Mr. Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, was celebrated last week by a dinner to the tenantry at Sir Massey's residence at Maristow, when the tenants presented Mr. Lopes with a handsome silver centre-piece and an address.

The christening of the Hon. Arthur Annesley, infant son and heir of Viscount Valentia, of Bletchington Park, Master of the Bicester Hounds, took place at Bletchington church on Monday. The sponsors were Miss D. L. Popham, of Littlecote, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Cole, the two last being represented by proxies.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At the marriage of Lady Beatrice Pelham Clinton and Mr. Cecil E. Lister Kaye, the bride's brother, the seventh Duke of Newcastle, gave her away; and her sisters, the Ladies Emily and Florence Pelham Clinton, were the bridesmaids. Sir John Lister Kaye, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Only a few members of both families were present. The newly-married couple went to Clumber for the honeymoon.

Viscount Newark and Miss Shaw Stewart, daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, were married on Tuesday at Ardgowan, near Greenock, by the Rev. John T. Thorn, Vicar of Stoneleigh, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Linton, Chaplain at Ardgowan. Among the guests assembled at Ardgowan for the marriage were the Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland, Earl and Countess Manvers and Lady Mary Pierrepont, the Earl and Countess of Stair and Lady Anne Dalrymple, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and a large party.

The marriage of Mr. Basil Montgomery, second son of Sir Graham Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire, and Miss Mary Monereiffe, youngest daughter of Lady Louisa and the late Sir Thomas Monereiffe, is arranged to take place in London at the end of the month.

The marriage between Mr. J. M. Gladstone, son of Mr. Steuart Gladstone, of Capenoch, N.B., and Miss Bayley, daughter of the Hon. Justice Bayley, of the High Court of Bombay, will be celebrated at the private chapel of Maxwelton House, N.B., on the 6th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart., late Coldstream Guards, and Mrs. Gordon, of Cluny.

HOME NEWS.

Oyster-fishing has begun at Orkney. Some boats have taken 40,000 oysters in a day.

The British Museum, which was closed yesterday, will be open to the public next Friday morning.

The French Jesuits have bought, and are to open as a college, Hales Place, Canterbury, on the 28th inst.

A new bridge over the Medway is to be built at Rochester. The Rochester Bridge wardens have agreed to vote £12,000 towards the cost.

Further exploration of the Seaham colliery has resulted in the finding of four bodies. An official inspection of the pit was made on Monday. The relief fund amounts to £3000.

The Corporation of Manchester are engaged in the erection, in Deansgate, of a new branch free lending library, to take the place of the old Campfield Library. It is estimated that the building will cost £12,200.

The Court of Common Council has agreed to contribute 100 guineas out of the City's cash severally to the Atalanta Relief Fund and the Risca Colliery Relief Fund, now being raised at the Mansion House.

A dinner took place last Saturday evening at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram. Lieutenant-General Cromnelin, C.B., presided.

Mr. Stewart Cumberland, indefatigable in exposing the tricks of the "Spiritualistic" medium, will give at Steinway Hall, next Monday and Tuesday evenings, his amusing lecture explaining how "the manifestations" are produced.

It is stated that the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer will be abolished, and an extra Puisne Judgeship established in its stead, the occupant of which will fulfil the duties formerly appertaining to the disused appointment.

A requisition, signed by twenty-eight of the forty-one members of the Town Council of Edinburgh, has been presented to Lord Provost Boyd, asking him to offer himself for re-election to the civic chair; and Mr. Boyd has acceded to the request.

Rumours of a plot to destroy the Czar's yacht, the Livadia, which is almost completed in the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., at Govan, have been current at Glasgow. Warning of the alleged plot was anonymously conveyed to the Russian Embassy in London.

Dr. Diplock held an inquest last Saturday afternoon upon the body of Charles Green Humphreys, who lost his life in the accident which took place at Teddington Weir on Friday last. The jury found the death to have been accidental, but accompanied their verdict by an expression of blame against the Thames Conservancy for not taking measures to prevent the occurrence of such accidents at the weir.

A conference of delegates representing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Midland and Yorkshire district, which comprises Sheffield, Derby, Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham, and York, was held at Lincoln on Monday, and was well attended. Last evening the Sheriff of Lincoln presided over a public meeting in connection with the conference. Next year's conference is to be held at Derby.

The Secretary of the Society of Arts writes, as to a statement that James Barry's series of yet unframed pictures in the great room of the Society of Arts constitutes practically a disjointed panorama, that "they were painted by Barry for the meeting-room, and for the positions which they now occupy," and that, so far as he (the secretary) can ascertain, "the frames in which they now are, are the same as those in which they were first placed."

At the request of the Board of Trade, the Mayor of Falmouth has presented Mr. D. Clarke, mate of the schooner Frank, of Hayle, with a second-class gold medal, awarded him by the French Government for his services in saving a shipwrecked sailor belonging to the French steamer Valentine, of Dieppe. Mr. Clarke put off, in a tremendous sea on Feb. 9 last, and rescued the exhausted sailor from a boat in which he was drifting.

Mr. Alderman Robert Nicholson Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Herbert J. Waterlow, were inaugurated as Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year on Tuesday at the Guildhall with the usual ceremonies; and on Wednesday afternoon the liverymen of the City guilds met at the Guildhall to elect the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, who stood next in rotation for election to the office, being unanimously chosen.

Mr. Carter, Coroner for East Surrey, on Monday concluded the inquiry into the circumstances leading to the deaths of several persons who were killed in the railway accident near Nine Elms, on the South-Western Line, on the 11th ult. Some further evidence was adduced, and the jury, after deliberating an hour, stated that twelve out of the fourteen were unanimous in finding a verdict of "Accidental death," and discharging every one from criminal negligence. The Coroner accepted this decision.

The largest attempt yet made at electric lighting was on Monday night inspected by a number of gentlemen who were invited to the Royal Albert Dock at Silvertown, which is an extension of the Royal Victoria Docks. The practical value and efficiency of the electric light for lighting the vast area of the docks was fully demonstrated. During the visit a heavy fog drifted across the dock, and while it continued the lights exhibited great penetrative power, though, of course, they lost much of their useful effect.

The Irish criminal and judicial statistics for 1879 recently issued show a diminution of 8702 arrests for drunkenness, which Dr. Hancock attributes to the Sunday-Closing Act. The decrease is practically in Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. In Connaught, where there has been the greatest distress, the diminution is trifling, only 53 in the whole year; while in Galway there was an increase of 417, and in Sligo of 190. The counties of Leitrim, Mayo, and Roscommon show a decrease of 660. The reduction in the crimes intimately connected with drunkenness was 3560 cases.

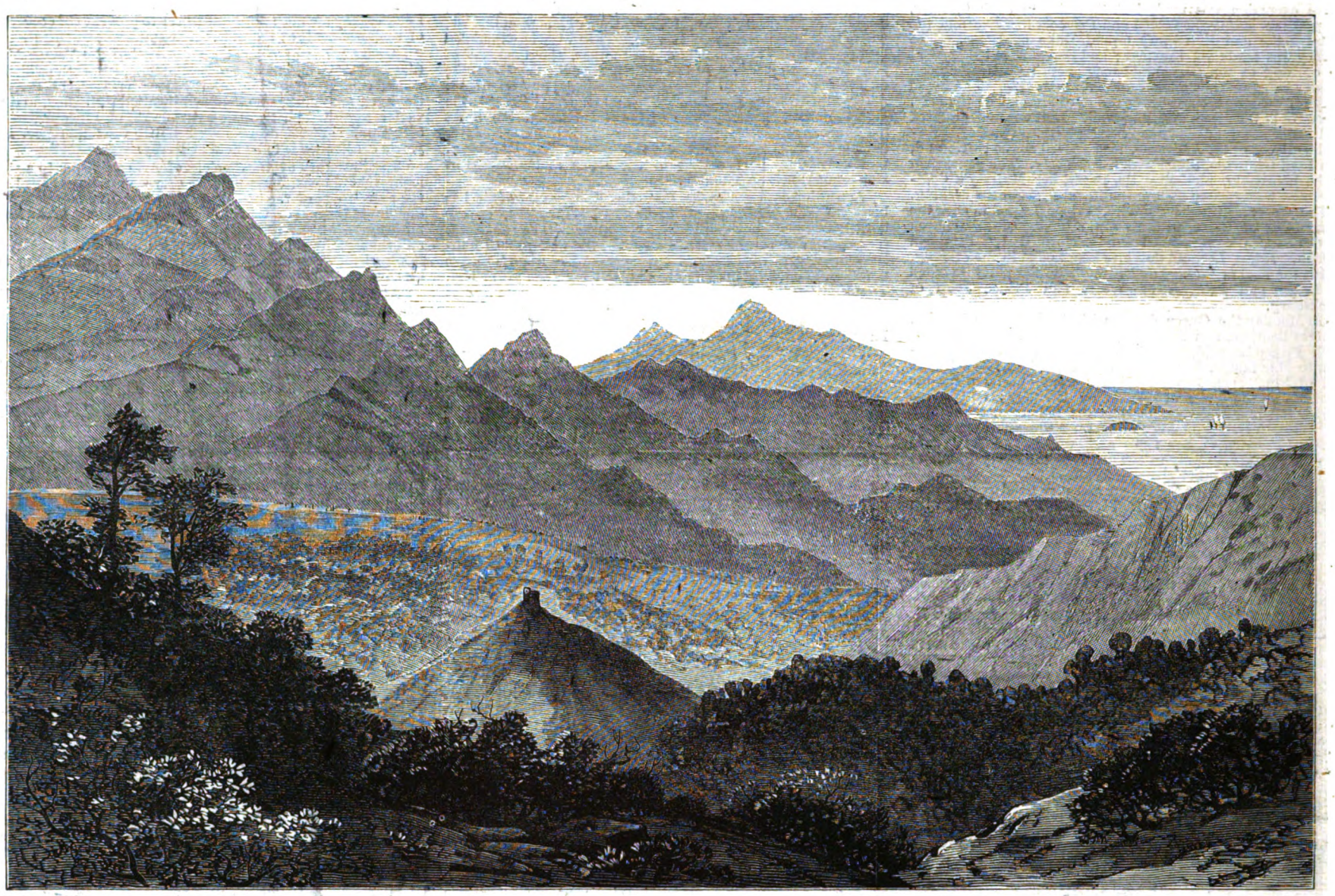
Professor E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard University, has made a discovery in stellar physics. In the ordinary telescope a star appears as a point of light, brighter, but not larger than when looked at with the naked eye. When a prism is placed between the object-glass and the eyepiece the light of a star is drawn out into a continuous band. When, however, the telescope with the prism is directed to a planetary nebula, the light is collected into a starlike point without any band. Thus the astronomer can easily distinguish between a star and a planetary nebula. This principle has already enabled Professor Pickering to discover several nebulæ.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, reference was made to the erection of a memorial on the site of Temple Bar. Mr. Bedford, the Chairman of the City Lands Committee, defended the erection of the memorial on several grounds. All the authorities, he said, interested were unanimous as to its desirability—there would be room for two carriages on each side to pass at the same time; it would be a useful refuge to people crossing the street; it would be a beautiful work of art; and the cost would be about £5000.—With reference to this memorial, Mr. G. E. Street writes to express his regret that the whole of the space of the proposed memorial—five feet—has been taken out of the foot pavement on the north side of the road, which will now be reduced to 10 feet in width, to the great damage of the appearance of the New Courts of Justice and to the great inconvenience of the public. The right place for a refuge, he considers, is undoubtedly about 100 feet to the west of the memorial.

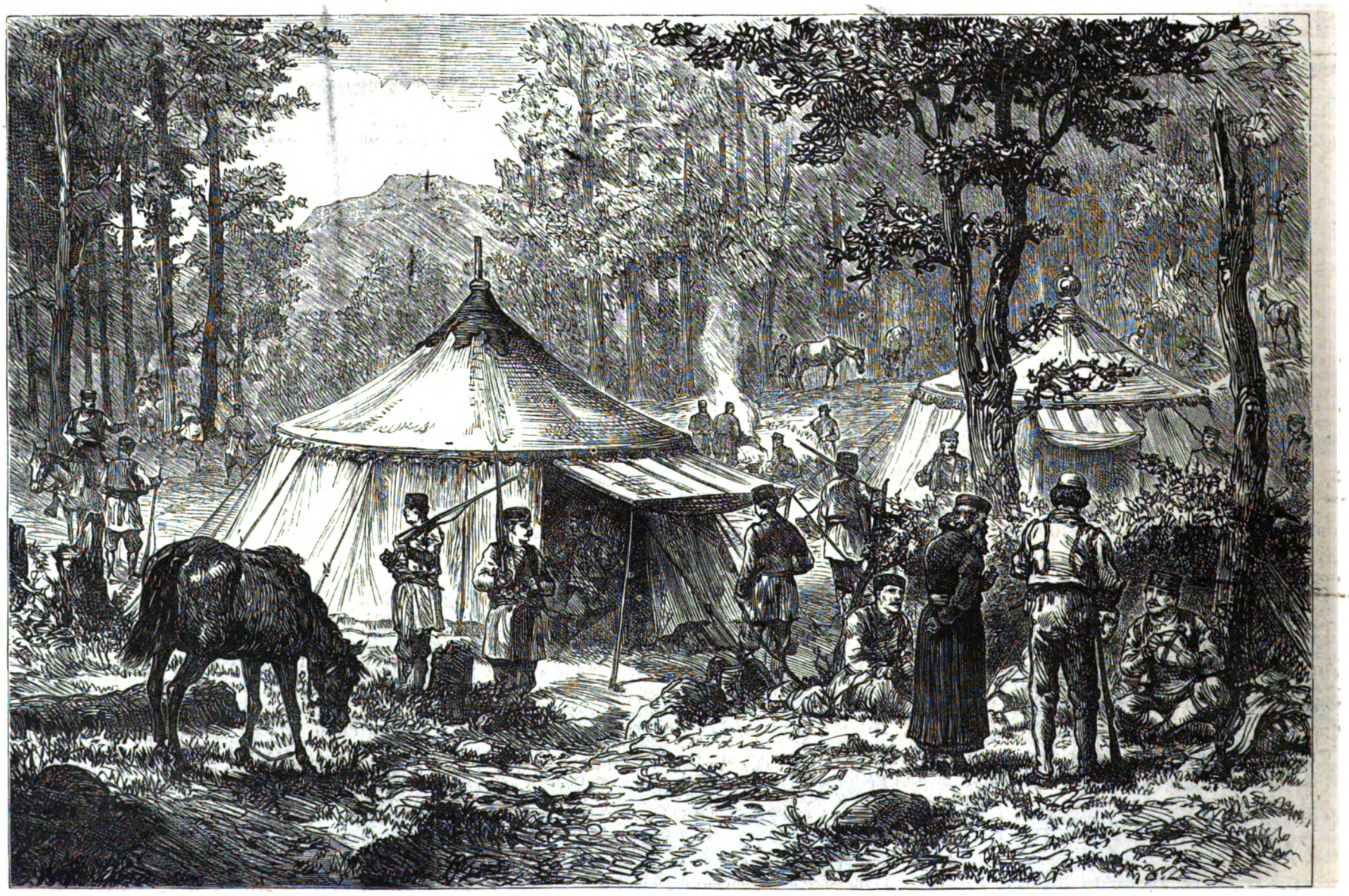
The annual report of the Howard Association contains a large amount of information on various matters relating to the treatment and prevention of crime. Parliamentary action, the report states, has been greatly interfered with by the recent elections and the consequent change of Administration, which will make it necessary for the Association to go over some of its labours again. The late Government had done good service by the passing of the Prison Act of 1877, which facilitated improvements in the prison system; the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, which diminished the number of imprisonments, especially of young children; the Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act of 1878, which afforded better protection to married women; the Justices' Clerks Act of 1877, removing incentives to petty convictions; the Prosecution of Offences Act, by which some of the advantages of a Public Prosecutor had been provided for; the Habitual Drunkards Act, at present a tentative measure; the License Amendment Act of 1879, imposing restrictions upon the granting of outdoor licenses for the sale of liquors; and the Penal Servitude Amendment Act, 1879, diminishing difficulties in the way of the reformation of discharged convicts. The strenuous though unsuccessful labours of the late Government to procure the enactment of the Criminal Code Bill were the initiation of a most important desideratum in British legislation. Mr. Tallack, the secretary of the Association, had made a further series of visits to prisons, and had brought to light many evils of the present gaol system. Greater facilities should be given for independent visitations with a view to the moral improvement of prisoners. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to advocating the abolition of capital punishment.

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THE EUROPEAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.



VIEW FROM THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP TOWARDS THE ALBANIAN FORTIFIED POSITION OF MAZURA, COVERING DULCIGNO.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.



HEAD-QUARTERS AND CAMP OF BOZO PETROVITCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MONTENEGRIN FORCES.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

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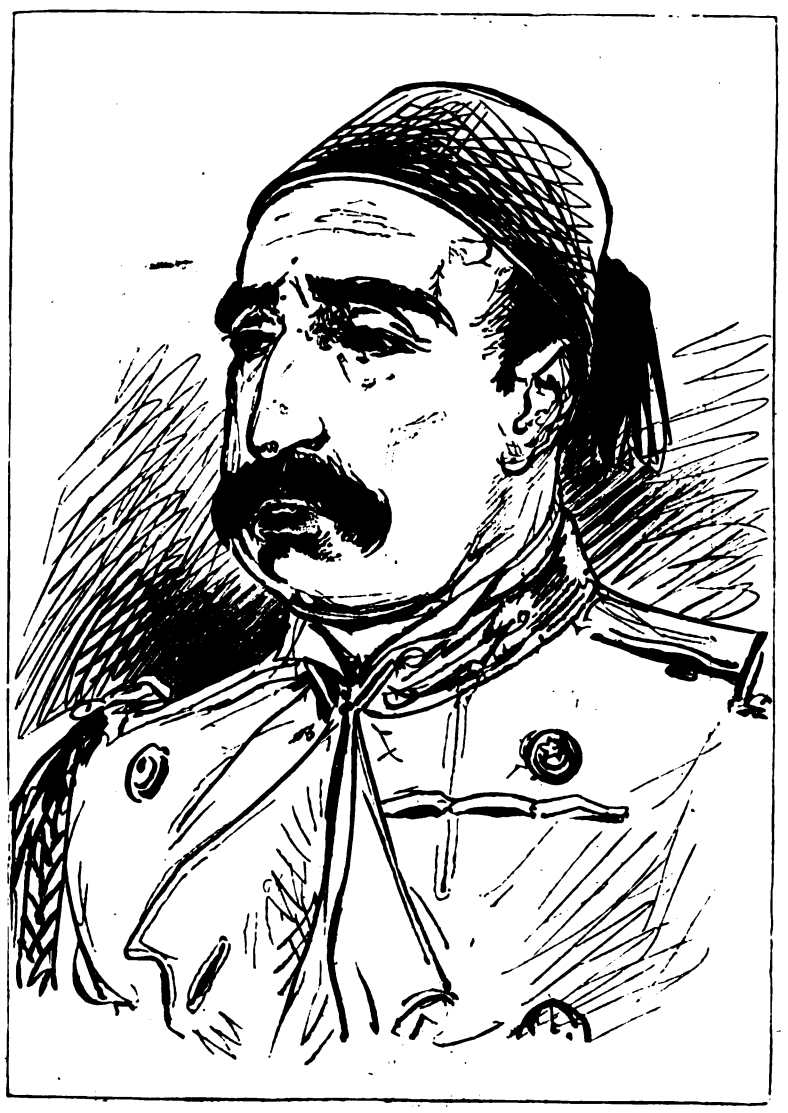
THE EUROPEAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The issue raised between the Montenegrin and Albanian populations of the countries on the east shore of the Adriatic is not a new one; but is a renewal of a secular struggle, in which the two nationalities have ebbed and flowed over the shores of the Scutari Lake and to the Drin. The whole of what is now Ghegaria or Northern Albania was, previous to the Turkish conquest, in undisturbed occupation of the Serbs of the Zeta, of which kingdom Scutari was at one time the capital. Five hundred years ago, and down to the moment of the great crisis of the struggle between the Servian and Turkish Empires, marked by the battle of Kossovo, the whole of the country north of the Drin was subject to Servia. The greater part of the tribes on the north are, in fact, of Slavonic stock, the Miridites alone probably representing the Skipetar pure blood. The Wassoiwichi and Kutchi remain as purely Serb in language and religion as their Montenegrin kindred; while the Hassi, Hotti, Clementi, Kastrati, Gruda, Skreli, and all the villages of the plain of Podgoritza, are of original Slavonic stock. This last has yielded to the joint influences of Turkish domination and Catholic proselytism, and the Dukadgini, with the Sciochi and Sciala tribes (the latter considering themselves as Dukadgini), are largely mixed with Slavonic elements. The Drin is probably the boundary of the true Skipetar clans. We refer to the Map on the back page of our Supplement this week.

The League of Albanian tribes, which is resolved to resist Montenegro, as well as Greece, with respect to the transfer of Albanian territory decided upon in Berlin, has only existed for a short period of time. It was founded by the Mohammedan clans in Northern Albania, and, from its very commencement, was favored by the Government at Constantinople. This latter foresaw the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by the Austrians, and regarded it as the first great stride of the advance to Salonica, to which it was the Porte's object to oppose an insurmountable barrier in the shape of an Albania carefully organised for vigorous resistance. Nor was Montenegro forgotten in the Porte's combinations. Moreover, it was considered expedient to utilise, as promptly as might be, the Albanians' aspirations towards independence, lest others should do so for their own purposes. Therefore the Porte readily consented to the formation of the League of Prisrend, which commenced its operations entirely under Ottoman Government influence. It received from the Porte not only arms and military officers, wherewith to organise the national defences, but officials of Albanian nationality for the civil administration of the country. The Albanian Nizams and Redifs who had completed their terms of army service were sent home, where they forthwith placed themselves at the disposal of the League. It would, therefore, be an error to assume that the troops of this Confederation consist exclusively of wild Bashibazouks. Besides the very large number of irregular forces arrayed under its banners, the League is in a position to place at least ten thousand well-trained and disciplined soldiers in the field. Nor is its army devoid of artillery. The Mussulman element, accustomed to dominion and arms, is naturally most bellicose, and most averse to the proposed aggressions of Montenegro. It is especially obnoxious in the districts of Gusinje and Plava, which geographically and ethnologically, would belong to Montenegro, the Catholic movement having an insignificant result there. The proportions of the population of the respective districts are as follows:—Gusinje and Plava, 7000 Mussulmans and 4000 Orthodox; Lower Wassoiwich, 8500 Orthodox; Grenciarova, 650; Turkish, 150. All the more northerly districts are entirely Orthodox; the sum total of Orthodox and Mussulman population in the disputed districts north of the Sem being 9850 Mussulmans and 8450 Orthodox. The district of Podgoritza has a population of 12,500 Orthodox, and 7700 Mussulmans, and a few Roman Catholics.

The Albanian League at Prisrend, when invited the other day to associate itself with the resistance offered by the Bosniaks to the Austrian occupation, declined to do so, not choosing to make Austria-Hungary its enemy, or to squander its means in a hopeless enterprise which no way concerned Albania. But the leaders of the League, later on, acted otherwise with respect to both the questions of Gusinje and Plava, although most of the inhabitants of these districts were not Albanians, but Slavs. This was because they had good reason for what they did. In the first place, Montenegro was not a Power of the same calibre as Austria-Hungary. Secondly, some 1500 Albanians were concerned in the transfer of the districts in question. Thirdly, strategic considerations decided the League



RIZA PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FORCES AT DULCIGNO.
DRAWN FROM LIFE BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. C. WOODVILLE.



ANTIVARI, ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, NEAR DULCIGNO.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

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to take action. The Kom mountain, which, together with the Glieb, constitutes the watershed between the Adriatic and the Danube basin, and is of paramount military importance, is situate within the Plava district. This mountain barrier, attaining a height of 8500 ft. above the sea level, forms a natural wall to the northward of the Albanian Highlands. It to a certain extent compensates Albania for the disadvantage she suffers from the opening that exists between her mountain ranges and the Lake of Scutari.

It was for these reasons that the Albanian League threatened such resistance to the original scheme of territorial settlement provided by the Treaty of Berlin two years ago—that is to say, the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro. As an alternative plan, it was next proposed, by Italy, at the Conferences of the Foreign Powers, that the district of Tusi, bordering on the north-east shore of the Lake of Scutari, should be given to Montenegro. But this was resisted in turn by the Clementi and Hotti tribes, and by the Miridites generally, whose habitations are in that quarter. The Conference of this year at Berlin, therefore, resorted to a third arrangement. It was resolved that Montenegro should be put in definitive possession of the seaport town and district of Dulcigno, on the west side of the Lake of Scutari, forming the strip of land between that lake and the Adriatic. The Montenegrins had indeed captured Dulcigno, as well as Antivari and Spizza, during the late war, but had been induced to relinquish the first-named place at the time of the Congress of Berlin. As for Spizza (written "Spiça" in our Map) it has been appropriated by Austria. The Turkish Government formally agreed to the cession of Dulcigno, but the Albanian League has since prevented the execution of that agreement. This is the real occasion of the present difficulty, as is further explained in a separate article.

The greatest uncertainty still prevails—at the hour when this notice is written, on Wednesday evening—with regard to the combined action of the Six Great Powers of Europe, and the continued employment of their united naval squadrons in the Adriatic, to support their diplomatic resolutions at the late Berlin Conference, and to overcome the resistance of the Sultan and the Albanians, in the matter of the cession of Dulcigno to the Principality of Montenegro. It is positively certain, however, that the Albanians now rely upon the assistance of the Turkish troops commanded by Riza Pasha; and that the Montenegrins, finding their own strength inadequate to cope with the Turks and Albanians together, have demanded that the foreign squadrons should land some portion of their forces to aid in military operations on shore. Each of the foreign Admirals has felt himself obliged hereupon to ask the further instructions of his own Government. It will next be shown whether or not the several European States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy, are disposed to proceed in joint action to such an extremity, which would involve nothing less than declaring war against the Turkish Empire.

The Sultan has announced that he will not surrender Dulcigno unless the Naval Demonstration is abandoned and a promise given that there shall be no repetition of it, in the Gulf of Volo or elsewhere, to enforce the cession of Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. The Foreign Powers decline to give this pledge, and the Sultan will therefore consider any advance upon Dulcigno as an act of war. This has been notified to the Prince of Montenegro, who now understands that he will be in danger of having his own territory assailed by a Turkish army if he does not leave Dulcigno alone. The question at this moment is whether any of the Great Powers would give him effectual protection by going to war against Turkey. Some of them would much prefer to retire from the naval demonstration and from the diplomatic concert, even with the mortifying defeat of the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. It remains to be seen what will come of all this; but the issue cannot be long delayed.

The Porte signified its decision to the foreign Governments represented at Constantinople in the middle of last week. A Note was issued on the 22nd ult., which recapitulates all the discussions that have taken place on the subject of the cession of territory to Montenegro, and continues as follows:—

"The Powers, without taking into consideration the painful position of the Ottoman Empire, resolved upon a naval demonstration, which tends still further to embarrass the Porte. The latter, consequently, finds itself compelled to subordinate the evacuation of Dulcigno to obtaining from the European Cabinets formal assurances that they will observe these three conditions:—The abandonment of the naval demonstration in connection with any question whatever, present or future; the guaranteeing of the lives, property, honour, religion, and rights of Mussulmans who may either emigrate from or remain in the ceded territory; and, finally, the acceptance of the *status quo*, to the exclusion of any further demands in favour of Montenegro.

"The Porte cannot submit to the painful sacrifices involved in the evacuation of Dulcigno until it has received formal assurances respecting these conditions. If the Powers pass them over in silence, reject them, continue to exercise pressure, or proceed with the naval demonstration, it will be impossible for the Porte to order the local authorities at Dulcigno to evacuate the place. If the Powers should persist in exercising pressure, it would naturally not be upon Turkey that the responsibility for the complications which would ensue would fall."

The Note concludes with an appeal to the friendship and sense of justice of the European Powers, and the expression of a hope that the conditions of the Porte will be well received.

In reply to the above, a joint Note from the Ambassadors of the European Powers was delivered to the Porte on Monday last. It firmly rejects the demand of the Porte for the abandonment of the Naval Demonstration, and also the second condition relative to the maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari. The third condition, demanding guarantees concerning the property of Mohammedans, is accepted. The Ambassadors, in conclusion, declare that the responsibility for what may occur will fall upon the Porte.

The combined fleet at Gravosa, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, was ordered to sail for Dulcigno last Monday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. On Sunday the British despatch-boats Helicon and Falcon, having on board Vice-Admiral Seymour, Rear-Admirals Cremer and Fincati, commanding the Russian and Italian squadrons; Commander Neuta, of the Austrian ironclad Custozza; Captain Valois, of the German ironclad Victoria; and Captain Manfredi, of the Italian ironclad Palestro, besides a number of British officers, left Gravosa to make a reconnaissance in Albanian waters. The officers in command of the French squadron did not take part in this reconnaissance.

Early on Monday morning, the fleet received counter-orders, that its sailing for Dulcigno was postponed till Wednesday, and a further postponement has since been notified. This was occasioned by the arrival from Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, of M. Radonich, the Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs, with an urgent communication to Admiral Seymour. The news he brought to our naval commander was that the Porte had sent warning to the Prince of Montenegro that Turkey will go to war with him if he advances to seize Dulcigno. Admiral Seymour called a council of the other Admirals, who were each separately visited by the Montenegrin Minister; and they all telegraphed to their respective Governments, to ask what they should do.

It is understood at Paris that the French ships have orders not to join in any act of hostility, bombardment, or attempt at disembarkation. The Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875, which declares, in Article 9, that "The President of the Republic cannot declare war without the previous assent of the two Chambers," imposes this abstention on the Government, which is, besides, determined to observe it. The instructions given to Admiral Lafont are given in this sense, and will be rigorously obeyed.

The Albanian League has threatened to arrest the foreign Consuls resident in Albania as soon as the fleet arrives before Dulcigno and commences hostilities. Mr. Kirby Green, the British Consul-General, has left Scutari, and has gone up to Montenegro.

We present, in this Number of our Journal, a Map of the whole region of the Lake of Scutari, with the Adriatic shore from Cattaro to Dulcigno and the river Boyana, and with the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, showing the different proposed boundary lines, which are clearly explained in the accompanying text. The Map was drawn, expressly for this Journal, at the geographical establishment of Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross. Several of the Sketches, by our Special Artists, illustrative of the present crisis and impending struggle, with historical and descriptive notes upon the subject, will be received at this moment with particular interest by the majority of our readers.

The Constable of the Tower has appointed a committee to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors.

It is announced from the India Office that, owing to the return of troops from Afghanistan, the Government of India has been able to reopen the grant of furlough, on private affairs, to British officers.

According to an official document recently issued, the sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the year ending March 31 last by sundry persons for conscience sake amounted to £5801 19s. 4d. In the preceding year the amount was £6732 10s. 3d.

The secretary to the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibitions has received through the office of the Government of Victoria a telegraphic despatch from Sir Herbert Sandford informing him that the Melbourne Exhibition surpasses his highest hopes, the general condition of many of the courts being far advanced, that great assistance is being rendered to British Exhibitors by the British Committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Casey is chairman, and that he (Sir Herbert), as representing the Royal Commission, had been very cordially received.

The readers of this Journal have long since made pleasant acquaintance with Miss Kate Greenaway, the artist whose bright and humorous fancy, inspired by a true womanly kindness for children, has cleverly created a multitude of pretty, funny, quaint little folk, as natural as life, engaged in all manner of infantile occupations. Her "Birthday Book for Children," just published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, is a square little volume, measuring four inches each way, containing nearly 400 designs, twelve of them, one for each month, printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans, the rest of them vignetted on the margin of every page. And every day of the year has its own amusing little picture, with the accompaniment of a four-line verse written by Mrs. Sale Barker. This makes up a treasury of sweetly comical illustrations. The opposite pages, neatly ruled with lines of pale green, afford spaces for the young possessor of this manual to record the dates of all his or her friends' birthdays, which is, to some of our young people, an affair of the highest importance.

The Archbishop of Canterbury continued his visitation at Canterbury on Wednesday week, and was met in the cathedral by a numerous assembly of the clergy and laity of the diocese. The Archbishop delivered a charge of considerable length. Referring to certain Ritualistic practices, his Grace observed that the Bishops were bound to see that the ritual of the Church was not altered in a manner calculated to interfere with its general teaching, but he thought that if the clergy were permitted to more freely state their private opinions from the pulpit, rather than through symbols of public worship, no great harm would arise. Care, however, must be taken in order to prevent contradictory statements to the formularies being made. An address from the pulpit appealed to the reason and the conscience, and no one was bound to give unqualified assent to statements made in this way. In common worship, however, where everyone took a part, it was unfair, and beyond the Church's warrant, to ask one to join in or give adhesion to that which he believed had not been sanctioned by the Church to which he belonged.—The Archbishop held his visitation of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral last Saturday. Referring to the work of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Cathedral bodies, of which the Archbishop is president, he said it would be the duty of the Commission to recommend a readjustment of the statutes, with provision for altering them from time to time to suit the requirements of the age.—The Archbishop concluded his visitations at Maidstone on Tuesday. Having shown the impossibility of living a spiritual apart from a secular life, his Grace gave an exhortation to the clergy and laity to work harmoniously as far as possible, and to dutifully refer their disputes to the constitutional authorities, and next dwelt at great length on educational preparation for the Church.

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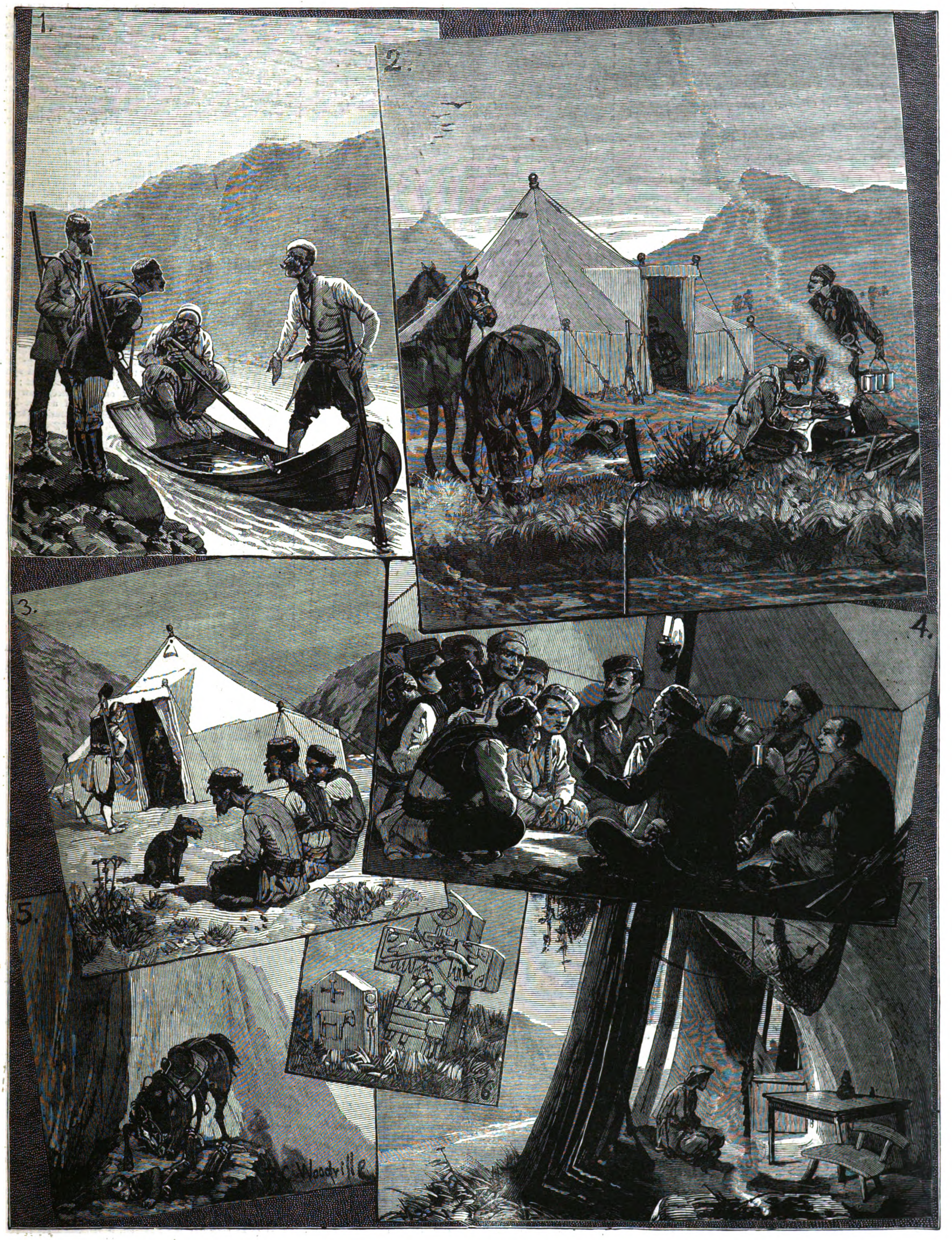
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THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER QUESTION.

The Map which we have prepared for this week's publication, though simply entitled "The Country Round Dulcigno," represents all those portions of the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, and the three different lines of boundary successively proposed for their settlement by the European Congress at Berlin in July, 1878, and by the subsequent Conferences of the parties to that Congress, with the recommendations of the International Commission. The reader, having first perused our brief historical notice of recent Border disputes and negotiations, and of the ancient strife between the North Albanians and the Montenegrins, will bear in mind the diverse composition of the Albanian population, comprising not only the Mohammedans of the province of Scutari, the Skipetars of the Gheg race, which is a branch of the Arnaout nation, kindred to the Tosks of Epirus or South Albania, but also the Miridite tribes of Clementi, Hotti, and Gruda, who are Roman Catholics, dwelling north-east of the Lake of Scutari. All these people are found equally hostile to the idea of being incorporated with the Principality of Montenegro, which is, like that of Servia, in ecclesiastical connection with the Orthodox or Russo-Greek Church. On the other hand, the geographical position of Montenegro, shut in from the sea by the Austrian coast provinces of Dalmatia, lately farther extended to Spizza, must be regarded as a grievous hindrance to its internal prosperity, and to the improvement of civilisation among the poor inhabitants of those barren, rocky highlands collectively named the Tschernagora, or Montenegro, that is to say, "The Black Mountain." It is clearly a desirable object, if it could be attained peaceably and with due regard to equity, or with the free consent of the neighbouring tribes, as well as of the Sultan, to bestow on Montenegro a moderate addition to its territory, giving free access both to the navigable Lake of Scutari, and to the Adriatic Sea.

This is the political problem which has to be solved by the collective wisdom of European statesmanship. We sincerely wish that its consideration had been approached in a fair and impartial spirit, without the prejudices and animosities that have been aroused by the late war between Russia and Turkey, and by the supposed interests of other European Powers, Great Britain, Austria, Italy, and possibly even France and Germany, in supporting one or another view of the final disposal of the Turkish dominions. The portions of territory here directly concerned are of such insignificant extent and financial value, and their small populations are in such a backward social condition, so destitute of the elements of industrial wealth and military power, that it ought to have been easy to provide means, in the way of pecuniary compensation, or of assisted emigration and comfortable settlement in new homes at a convenient distance, whereby all legitimate interests might have been amply satisfied. This idea, unhappily, does not seem to have been suggested to the diplomatic counsels of the Great Powers, though it is one which might, for the sake of humanity, have been deemed more worthy of Christian Europe in the nineteenth century, than that of enforcing an arbitrary, a peremptory decision, by an exhibition of naval and military force, provoking renewed ferocities of warfare along the remote frontiers of half-barbarous races who are ever too ready to indulge in acts of rapine and bloodshed. We cannot but regret that this course has been adopted, whoever may be responsible for it, while still awaiting the explanations that ought not to have been so long withheld from Parliament and public opinion in our own country.

The steps hitherto taken by European diplomacy, so far as Ministers of State have yet been pleased to reveal them, may be illustrated by a glance at our Map, with its three dotted lines of proposed new frontier. The first is that stipulated by Russia, and Montenegro, as the ally of Russia, at the Treaty of San Stefano, when Turkey lay vanquished before them. The second is that which was settled by the Congress of Berlin three or four months later, mainly through the influence of Great Britain, Germany, and Austria. The third is a short thick line behind the Mazura Hills, at the back of Dulcigno, to the river Boyana, inclosing with that river a small piece of land on the seacoast hardly ten miles long and four miles wide. This is the piece of land just now in dispute, which has been allotted to Montenegro by the International Commission, in lieu of Tusi, and of a portion of the Dinosh and Gruda districts, up the course of the rivers that flow into the Lake of Scutari at its north or upper end, towards Podgoritza. The Montenegrins had, in the late war against Turkey, actually overrun and conquered all these places, as far as the Boyana; and it was admitted that they were to retain a large moiety of the shores of the lake, and some part of the seacoast. They were also to be left in possession of the Gusinje and Plava districts, which are situated to the north-east, beyond the limits of our Map, on the skirts of the Kom mountain range. In the article entitled "Albania and Montenegro," on page 333 of this Number, we have noticed the obstacles that soon arose, from the resistance of the Albanians and Miridites, to the execution of these clauses of the Treaty of Berlin. The Albanians, valuing the Kom mountain districts for the strategical defence of their own frontier, refused in their national Confederate League to permit the surrender of Gusinje and Plava to the Montenegrins. The Miridite Catholic tribes of Hotti, Clementi, and others were equally determined not to give up Tusi, on the shore of the Lake, or the districts of Gruda and Dinosh, on the river Sem, which were proposed as an alternative. It was therefore arranged by the European Conference this summer, with the assistance of a joint International Boundary Commission, that, instead of either of the former allotments of territory—namely, Gusinje and Plava in the first instance, and the districts occupied by Miridite tribes in the second—Dulcigno should, after all, be annexed to the Montenegrin Principality.

The Sultan's Government then signified its consent to this mode of settlement; and Riza Pasha, with a force of regular Turkish troops, was sent from Constantinople to Scutari, as Special Commissioner of the Ottoman Porte, ostensibly for the purpose of directing its peaceable execution. But the Albanian chieftains, the Begs and Aghas of the Skipetar nation, acting in pursuance of the resolutions of their national League, recently took possession of Dulcigno, unopposed by the Turkish military garrison, and have constructed a fortified camp of defence on the Mazura Hills, where they bid defiance to the small Montenegrin army preparing to advance from the Suttorman Pass, through Zubci and Antivari, along the seacoast road. The Turkish regular force, now greatly augmented, is encamped on the high ground towards Goritza (or Gorica, as printed in our Map), so as to be ready to support the Albanians. Their joint strength would amount to not less than 16,000 men, well armed and furnished with artillery. The Montenegrin force at Suttorman, commanded by Bozo Petrovitch, cousin to Prince Nikita or Nicholas of Montenegro, is by no means sufficient to engage the combined Turkish and Albanian forces, whose position seems to be very strong, commanding the road from Antivari to Dulcigno for several miles. One of our Illustrations is the "View from the Montenegrin Camp looking towards the position of Mazura now occupied by the Albanians." The distance to those farther hills shown in our Artist's Sketch would not much exceed eight or nine miles in a south-easterly direction. To the right hand, in the sea, or an inlet of the sea, very near the shore (marked "V. Kruci" in our Map), is a little islet or rock, which is in a line with the seaward extremity of the boundary-line that was proposed by the Treaty of Berlin. The insignificant seaport town of Dulcigno, which lies four miles beyond this point, with the small harbour of Noce Bay to the north of Dulcigno, was described in our paper last week. It was reconnoitred last Saturday by H.M.S. Helicon, which found plenty of room for a large fleet to anchor in the open roadstead, with ten fathoms' depth of water, within half a mile of the Turkish fort; but there is no shelter for the ships in case of a northerly gale, which may be expected any day at this season.

The reader may find in our Map the situation of several other places which have lately been mentioned, or which have been made the subjects of our Illustrations. Antivari, of which a view is sketched by our Special Artist, was a flourishing mercantile town, Italian by history, in the time of the mediæval City Republics. But it has dwindled and languished for ages past; and now, since the late destructive war of Montenegro against Turkey, it is reduced to mere desolate ruins. It was stormed and captured by the Montenegrins with a terrible amount of slaughter, faring worse even than the town of Dulcigno. But these local conflicts and calamities of warfare did not attract much notice three years ago, while the great Russian and Turkish armies were contending in Bulgaria and in Asia. The town of Podgoritza, which, together with Spuz, has been ceded to Montenegro in consequence of that war, is likely to become henceforth the capital of Prince Nikita's dominions, which are not half the size of Wales, but rather more mountainous. His present capital, which will also be found in our Map, is Cettinje, a mere village in appearance, reached by a very steep and winding path up the cliffs from the Austrian seaport of Cattaro. These remarks are intended chiefly to help the understanding of topographical details concerning the Montenegrin Frontier Question. The most recent news of its political and military aspects, to the latest hour of preparing our Journal for the press on Wednesday evening, must obtain notice on another page of this Number. We shall continue the series of Illustrations next week, having engaged the assistance of Special Artists, both on board the fleet of the combined Naval Powers, and on the Albanian or Turkish side; though it is still hoped, and by ourselves most earnestly and devoutly, that there may be no actual hostilities between them.

CAMPING OUT IN MONTENEGRO.

Our Special Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, who is now with the Albanians at Scutari or at Dulcigno, and who furnishes the Sketches of Albanians crossing the Boyana, and of their wild war-dance in camp during the nocturnal festivities of Ramazan, was in Montenegro but a few months ago; and some of his Montenegrin Sketches, illustrating the manners and customs of that highland country, have already been published in this Journal. A page filled with six or seven Engravings is now presented, which contains his delineations of some incidents belonging to the experiences of a couple of English travellers in Montenegro, where Mr. Woodville was accompanied by Mr. Athol Mayhew, the writer of some vivid and forcible descriptions of Montenegrin social and domestic life. They are shown entering what seems a very "crank" sort of ferry-boat, to cross the rapid stream of the Moracha; we next find them cooking their evening meal beside their tent, in the encampment at Dioclea; and subsequent adventures, such as the arrest of three thieves by Montenegrin police, and their appearance in safe custody before the foreign tourists whom they had robbed, are depicted with a certain touch of humour. This quality is not less perceptibly felt in the scene of "an evening entertainment," at which the strangers are present as invited guests, and where the company appear listening to a clever story-teller or speech-maker, whose eloquence holds them in delighted attention. One of the occasional mishaps of horsemanship on a rough and slippery mountain road, but with a fearful precipice at its side, which might have been fatal to the unlucky rider, occupies the next place among these Sketches of Montenegrin travel. Mr. Woodville has also paid some regard, as Mr. Simpson and other Special Artists have done, to the monumental relics of past generations in that historic and romantic land; a curious specimen of which is the old tombstone, probably of no very high antiquity, carved with figures of the pistols and other weapons belonging to a deceased Montenegrin chieftain. A domestic interior, if such name can befit the half-open hut or shielding on the bleak summit of the cliff, is the subject of the last of these Sketches in Montenegro.

ALBANIANS AT SCUTARI AND DULCIGNO.

Our Special Correspondent writes as follows, with reference to the two Illustrations of this subject:—"Europe has decided that Dulcigno must be given up to the Montenegrins; but Europe has addressed its mandate to the Turks, and not to the Albanians or Skipetars, as they call themselves. Anyone of the latter nation here sees no reason why he should surrender his land to his hereditary foe, when he has not been beaten in fair fight, but merely because it has been so decided in a city of which he knows nothing, by people who are nothing to him. Politics may demand that Skipetar land should be given to the Slavs; and, of course, the sooner these disturbances are quicted the better for Europe and for Albania, as well as for Montenegro. But the impartial observer cannot help sympathising with a brave people, who resist a decision in which they have had no voice and upon which their opinion has not been asked. Only their anomalous position is to blame for this; for, though a separate and distinct nationality, the fact of their still being considered a part of Turkey unfortunately imposes upon them the portion of the vanquished.

"On the last day of the Mohammedan festival of Bairam the Scutari levies marched to defend their frontier; and Mr. Woodville has chosen the moment when they crossed the bridge over the Boyana, to make his sketch of their marching array. Crossing this bridge in force is by no means a slight achievement; for it is a structure of wood, that is regularly carried away by the rapid stream of the river every winter, and is built up again in the spring, if the state of the finances permit of such an outlay. At the head of the column march the Zingari, playing their wild music on a sort of fife and drum; and just behind them rides a stalwart Hodja, clad in full mountain costume, even to the yataghan and pistols, and with no sign of his sacred office but the full white turban on his head. The Begs and their retainers follow, also dressed in mountain costume; for the splendid white fustanella, in which they delight to swing along the streets of Scutari, is too full and cumbersome for service in the field. They present a fine warlike appearance, these tall straight men, with their sharply cut features, blue eyes, and long fair moustaches and to the stranger there is something very attractive in their bold martial bearing, and their somewhat English look.

"Across the bridge, and rising straight up from the Boyana and the Bazaar, is the grey craggy rock on which is perched the old castle of Scodra, or Scutari, frowning down on the three rivers and the plains, and guarding the outlet of the beautiful lake. Below the castle, on the left, lies the city itself, half hidden among the many trees of its gardens and courtyards, with little more than the stately minarets and broad red-tiled roofs showing above the sea of green tree-tops. To the left of the bridge, and in the middle of the stream, are huts made of hurdles and supported on piles, in which the fishermen of the Boyana pass the night, exercising their trade during the fishing season.

"The other sketch is a scene of dancing the war-dance in the camp. While keeping watch and ward on the frontier, the Faithful among the Skipetars will not omit the strict ceremonial of their great fast of Ramazan, though by the letter of the law they can claim exemption. After the prescribed fast, lasting from dawn to sunset, is over for the day, and when the evening meal is finished, the Moslem makes merry in his staid fashion, with music and dancing. The scene here depicted is truly picturesque. The Skipetars are squatting in a circle, with the dancer in the middle, barely lighted up by the scant rays of the lanterns, and in the background is the Adriatic, on which they expect soon to see the ships of the six Powers of Europe. The dancer performs his steps with solemn precision, to the sound of the queer-looking guitar of Albania, whose wire strings emit a plaintive and subdued melody. Both love-songs and war-songs among the Skipetars have the same plaintive melancholy rhythm. But the poor dress of the dancer does not please his patrons, and there is a cry for a better costume. Daoud Agha, a prominent member of the League, at once sends for his heavy, many-folded fustanella; and another chieftain, Ibrahim Castrati, strips off his gold-embroidered waistcoat that Aali Beg of Gussinje gave him, with his cunningly worked gaiters. A third chief gives his long silk scarf; and, attired in these borrowed plumes, the dancer recommences his task. He holds a large handkerchief stretched in both hands above his head as he paces round the ring, with a slow, polka-like step, balancing his body from side to side, following the rhythm of the music. This is the introductory step; and then, getting more excited, he throws away the handkerchief and spins round the circle, with a short, jerking movement; or, changing his step, throws himself on one knee, now and then, bounding up again after the fashion of a bare-back rider of the equestrian circus. Suddenly, the music changes, and the dancer walks slowly round, stopping to borrow from Ibrahim Beg and the chief next him their yataghans, splendid with silver-gilt filigree handles, and having keen blue-steel blades, inlaid with verses from the Koran. These he draws from the chased silver scabbards, and, placing the bare points in his girdle, with arms outstretched resumes his dance, quickening from his slow polka step until he is wildly springing round in the centre, with the gleaming blades stretching from his hands to his waist. Again there is a pause, and then he executes another figure. This time the blades are placed under the armpits, and in this position the dancer goes through the process of bumping, first on one knee, then on the other, round the ring of lookers-on, now and then giving a sly kick in passing to the stolid musician, who sits with his feet curled under him, calmly brushing the wires with the little bit of cherry-bark that does duty as the plectrum of his instrument. Faster and faster grows the dance, till, disdaining to fall any more on his knees, the performer spins wildly in the middle of the ring, and so continues until music and dancer stop suddenly, and one of the on-lookers vouchsafes a 'Well done!' as the only applause due to what is really a most arduous performance."

W. A. D.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(*From the Illustrated London Almanack.*)

The Moon is near Mars on the evening of the 4th, Mercury on the 5th, and Venus on the 6th. She is near Jupiter throughout the night common to the 16th and 17th, and near Saturn throughout the night common to the 17th and 18th. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 8th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	4th	at 43 min.	after	4h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	,,	11th	,, 35	,,	0	,, morning.
Full Moon	,,	18th	,, 26	,,	4	,, morning.
Last Quarter	,,	26th	,, 0	,,	7	,, morning.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 5h. 49m. p.m., or 20 minutes after sunset, which interval steadily increases to 23m. by the 9th, to 26m. by the 14th, to 29m. by the 19th, to 31m. by the 24th, and to 34m. by the 29th, the planet setting on the last-named day at 5h. 11m. p.m. He is in his descending node on the 2nd, near the Moon on the 5th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 12th.

Venus is an evening star, setting at 6h. 6m. p.m. on the 7th, at 5h. 52m. p.m. on the 17th, and at 5h. 42m. p.m. on the 27th, being 44m., 52m., and 1h. 2m. after sunset on these evenings. She is near the Moon on the 6th, and in her descending node on the 11th.

Mars sets on the 7th at 5h. 35m. p.m., or 13 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 5h. 8m. p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset; on the 27th the planet and Sun set nearly together; and from this time he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 25th, and a few minutes before the Sun at the end of the month. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 19m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 59m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 37m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and near the Sun on the 25th.

Jupiter rises on the 7th at about the time of sunset, and from this day he rises in daylight. He sets nearly at the time of sunrise on the 8th; at 5h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before sunset, on the 18th; and at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 2h. 9m. before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 19m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 12m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 2m. p.m. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 7th, and near the Moon on the 17th.

Saturn rises on the 6th at 5h. 55m. p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 5h. 10m. p.m., or 10 minutes after sunset; on the 22nd he rises at sunset; and after this day he rises in daylight. He sets at about sunrise on the 18th, and at 5h. 48m. a.m., or 1h. 1m. before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 3m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 52m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and in opposition to the Sun on the same day.

A free library and museum, to cost £10,000, is in the course of erection at Cardiff by the Corporation. The Marquis of Bute has leased the site of the old theatre in Crockherbotown, with liberty to arch over the stream of water supplying the Bute Docks. It is intended to build on the site of the old theatre a public hall, at a cost of £12,000, to seat 2000 persons, and to have an orchestra for 200 performers.

A large steamer, the Cupid, employed on the passenger traffic between London and Woolwich, was run down and sunk last Saturday evening, near the scene of the Princess Alice disaster. The screw steamer D. S. Ward cut into the other vessel just astern of the funnel, and she sank in a few minutes. Fortunately, there were only a few persons on board the Cupid at the time of the occurence, and they were rescued.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Italian permanent squadron and the English turret-ships Monarch and Thunderer left Naples on Tuesday for Castellamare, to be present at the launch of the monster frigate Italia. King Humbert witnessed the ceremony.

General Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats as deputies. The reason alleged by General Garibaldi is that Italy is misgoverned, and he advocates the claim for universal suffrage.

An international exhibition of seed-sowing machines will be opened on the 20th inst. at Pisa, when prizes of gold and silver medals will be conferred by the Minister of Agriculture for the best machines.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1881 was presented on Thursday week to the Second Chamber of the States-General. Both the revenue and the expenditure are estimated in round numbers at 144,000,000 gulden, there being an actual deficit of about one third of a million, against one of three millions in 1879-80, thus showing a considerable improvement in the finances of the colony. The expenditure in most of the departments is increased, but as a set-off there is a diminution of rather more than three millions in the war charges.

In the Second Chamber, yesterday week, the Home Budget for 1881 was introduced by the Minister of Finance. The expenditure was estimated by him at 126,333,000 gulden, and the revenue at 105,000,000 gulden, thus showing a deficit of about 21,000,000. He proposed to meet this deficit for the time being by the issue of Treasury bills, and ultimately by a fresh loan of sufficient amount to include the outlay necessary for the improvement of canals. The Government, at the same time, deem it requisite to provide for a permanent increase of revenue by the imposition of a tax on rentes.

M. Dullert has been re-elected President of the Second Chamber. The First Chamber has voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The address points out that the present condition of the Dutch finances necessitates a reduction of expenditure.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has gone to Baden, where the Empress's birthday was celebrated on Thursday. His Majesty has conferred upon the Duke of Cambridge the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

Prince Bismarck announces that he proposes to invite the representatives of commerce, industry, agriculture, and the various trades, to a Council, which will give its opinion on the Government bills relating to questions of political economy.

DENMARK.

The King and Queen have been to Gmünden on a visit to the Duke of Cumberland.

A formal meeting of the Rigsdag has been summoned for the 4th inst., when the House will be further prorogued.

RUSSIA.

The first stone of the University of Tomsk, in Siberia, was laid on Sept. 7.

An exciting scene was witnessed on the Neva on Monday afternoon. A barge laden with hay caught fire, and the flames spread to upwards of thirty lighters, which were cut adrift and allowed to float away down the stream towards the Gulf of Finland. No casualties are reported.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor was present on Thursday week at the manœuvres of the Hungarian army at Czegled. Numerous foreign officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose on behalf of England, also witnessed the spectacle. The Emperor and all present spoke in terms of the highest praise of the way in which the Honved cavalry acquitted themselves.

At the final Ministerial Council at Pesth, which was presided over by the Emperor in person, and lasted four hours, the next Budgets of Austria and Hungary, which are to provide for an increased military expenditure during the coming year, were finally agreed upon. At the same time, the opening of the Delegations was fixed for the 19th inst.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna from the military manœuvres. He remained there for a day to receive the King and Queen of Greece on their passage. He left Vienna on Monday for his hunting-seat in Styria. The King of Saxony arrived in the morning to take part, on the invitation of the Emperor. The party started at noon. Previous to this the King of Greece went to the Schönbrunn to take leave of the Emperor. The correspondent of the *Times* says that during the tour in Galicia the general significance of the spontaneous outburst of loyalty silenced almost entirely all speculation as to the possible effect of the tour on the course of home politics and the future of the two Parliamentary parties in the Austrian Reichsrath.

A conference of members of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet was held at Pesth yesterday week, and the previous President and Vice-Presidents of the party were re-elected. Baron Perenyi brought forward a resolution in favour of electing a central committee for the purpose of promoting a firmer organisation of the party. M. de Trefort, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, approved the resolution, but requested the conference to postpone its decision upon such an important matter until the return of M. Tisza, the President of the Council. The Hungarian Diet met on Saturday last for its third and last Session before the general election, which takes place next summer. According to old custom, it was but a formal meeting, a sort of first gathering of the members.

The revenue of the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary for the first eight months of the present year exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by the sum of four millions four hundred thousand florins.

AMERICA.

A telegram from New York states that the Presidential Election struggle, so far, has not been marked by any exciting incidents. Large meetings are held from time to time, and both parties are working hard to secure the return of their candidates. The contest promises to be a close one, but less bitterness and acrimony have been shown up to the present than at the same stage of any previous Presidential Election.

General Grant presided on Tuesday, for the first time, at a Republican mass meeting at Warren, Ohio, when he made a long political speech, in which he declared himself to be a Republican, because the Republican was the National Party, and aimed at the greatest good of the greatest number.

A letter from General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is published, strongly denouncing the Southern war claims, and stating that the Federal Government can never pay the debt nor grant any pension or reward of any sort for war waged upon its own existence. Nobody, adds the letter, expects or wants such unnatural action. General Hancock says, in conclusion: "If President, I would veto all legislation for the payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not. The obligations of the Government to its defenders are lasting and sacred, but, owing to the lapse of time, Union war claims may fairly be considered as barred, or, if entertained, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny."

General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, has issued a circular declaring General Hancock and Mr. English, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively, to be opposed to the Greenback policy, and denouncing as a traitor any Greenbacker who seeks to transfer Greenback votes to the Democratic or Republican candidates.

The Irish-American Republican Convention of New York State have adopted resolutions endorsing the Chicago platform, and expressing confidence in General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. They also declare in favour of Protection, asserting that British emissaries are working for General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, in the interest of Free Trade.

The Commission, in conformity with the Franco-American Treaty of Jan. 16, 1880, for the adjustment of the claims of French subjects who suffered during the war of secession, has been appointed.

Memphis had a celebration on the 23rd ult. to commemorate its freedom from yellow fever this summer. The streets were decorated, and two triumphal arches were raised, one of which was formed of cotton bales. A procession three miles long, composed of civic societies and trades, marched through the chief streets, large crowds assembling to witness the ceremony. The Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas attended.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council was opened at Philadelphia on the 23rd ult., delegates attending from all parts of the world. A reception was given to the delegates at the Academy of Fine Arts on the previous evening. Addresses of welcome were given to them by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia. Speeches were also made by Dr. John Cairns, of Edinburgh, and others. The Delegates' Council was opened on Thursday. The delegates marched in procession to the Academy of Music, which was packed with people. The Rev. Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh, offered the opening prayer, and the Rev. William Paxton, of New York, preached the introductory sermon. The regular business of the session began in the afternoon in the Horticultural Hall. Yesterday week the Rev. Dr. Watts, of Belfast, gave an address on the Scripture doctrine of inspiration. The Council, in five-minutes' speeches, discussed this address, and also the papers which were read on Thursday. Other papers were afterwards read by American clergymen. Among the papers read in the evening was one by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie, Scotland, on the "Influence of the Gospel on Employer and Employed." On Saturday the Rev. Professor Calderwood, Edinburgh, read a paper on the "Relations of Science and Religion." Discussions followed the reading of the various papers. Foreign ministers preached in the Philadelphia churches. Several papers were read on Monday, including one on Agnosticism by the Rev. R. Flint, of Edinburgh. The Pan-Presbyterian Council has decided to hold its next session at Belfast in 1884.

During the month of August, according to the report issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the number of immigrants into the United States reached a total of 50,000, including 6239 from England, 1737 from Scotland, 6157 from Ireland, 11,918 from Germany, and 13,506 from Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The telegrams from Cape Town occasion grave misgiving as to the condition of affairs in Basutoland. Twelve hundred Basutos, it is announced, made an attack upon our forces on the 20th ult., and on the following day another attack was made by a different body numbering 5000. Both attacks were repulsed after fighting at each place had continued the whole day. The Cape correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs some particulars of the attack made by the Basutos on Mafeteng. The correspondent says the Basutos, 7000 strong, repeatedly charged the Cape Mounted Rifles' camp at Courthouse, held by a magistrate and volunteers, but were repulsed at all points, leaving one hundred dead. One of Letsea's sons was killed. Our own loss was three men wounded.

Brigadier-General Clarke estimates that the colonial force required for Basutoland is 3000 Europeans. That force is now en route.

Sir George Strahan has arrived at Cape Town, and been sworn as Administrator.

The excitement consequent on the discoveries of new diamonds in the Free State, according to latest intelligence from Kimberley, had not abated in intensity. Three new rushes have been reported. A magnificent gem of the first water, weighing 50 carats, and worth £6000, had been unearthed at the Jagersfontein diggings.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney states that Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, while returning from Melbourne, whither he had accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson en route for England, was entertained at a public banquet at Albury. Sir Henry made a speech, in which he quoted statistics to show the rapid progress which New South Wales was making. Referring to the question of federation, the Premier said that he was willing to give up much to effect the union of all the Australian colonies, and should be very happy if he could do anything to bring about such a result.

INDIA.

An official telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Saturday last, says that Colonel St. John reports all to be quiet at Candahar. The march of the columns returning to India is unopposed. The brigade sent to Maiwand has returned, having buried the bodies found on the field of action. Another telegram from the Viceroy, dated from Simla, Sunday, says it is reported from Candahar that the Cabul troops, who fled after the action of the 1st, had reached Ghazni, on the road towards Cabul. The Ghilzai soldiers had dispersed to their homes, and Ayoub had gone to Herat.

The Indian correspondents of the *Times* send some particulars of the situation in Afghanistan. The Candahar correspondent says that some side issues of General Burrows's disaster were officially investigated last week, with the result that two officers are under arrest. According to news from Cabul which had reached Simla, the defeat of Ayoub has caused the Ameer the greatest satisfaction, and has had a most quieting effect on the country. The Candahar correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Brigadier-General Sir C. Ross, with the last of the Bengal troops, starts for India on Tuesday. General Phayre (the correspondent adds) is ordered to increase his division to a strength of ten thousand, pointing to the probability of a garrison at Candahar for the next few months. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the latest advices from Cabul state that the officers and men of the Cabul regiments of Ayoub's defeated army have reached Cabul and made their submission to the Ameer, who has accepted it. Ayoub's defeat has reassured the country. Ayoub is said to have fled to Seistan. The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* says there are rumours of fresh gatherings of the tribes in the Zemindawar country.

THE BIRTH OF A SPANISH INFANTA.

The young Queen of Spain, as our readers are informed already, gave birth to her first child, a little girl, on the 11th ult., in the Royal Palace at Madrid. In the afternoon of that day it became apparent that the expected event was really at hand. The Austrian Dr. Roedel, her Majesty's private physician, sent notice to the High Chamberlain of the Palace, the Duke de Sesto, that the invited company of witnesses should be summoned without delay. Half an hour later the well-known Ministerial liveries were seen looming through the fast-gathering darkness, and with a hundred other carriages bearing the numerous guests hurrying at a hand gallop towards the Plaza de Oriente. In less than an hour all those entitled to be present were assembled.

In the meantime were gathered in the chamber of the young Queen her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Isabella, and Dr. Roedel; the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, the First Lady of Honour to her Majesty, being in attendance, while King Alfonso, whose pale face and anxious look contrasted somewhat strangely with the gorgeous Captain-General's uniform, which etiquette compelled him to wear, passed continually in and out of the room, now addressing an affectionate word of encouragement to his suffering consort, now conferring eagerly with the Austrian doctor. In the ante-chamber were the several ladies in waiting of the Royal household, and the English nurse specially engaged for the care of the Royal infant.

The bed-chamber of the Queen was a very large and handsome room, furnished in light blue and white. In a niche between magnificent carved rosewood bedsteads was a large ivory crucifix, at the front of which were placed the wreath of orange-blossoms worn by the young Queen at her wedding last year, and a small wreath of white roses which she wore on the occasion of her first communion; before this was placed an antique "prie-dieu" chair. A temporary altar had been erected in the room, upon which were laid various sacred relics brought from their resting-places all over the country to "assist" at this important event. The altar was brilliantly lighted with wax tapers.

The invited guests to the number of about 200, consisting of Commissions of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of the grandees of Spain, members of the Order of the Golden Fleece and of the various military orders, deputations of the Supreme Court of Judicature, provincial deputations, the Chief Magistrate of the city and members of the Town Council, and the foreign diplomatic body, all in full uniform, were assembled in the saloons. Nearly two hours of expectation and anxiety dragged slowly and solemnly away, during which the clergy, at the head of whom were the Papal Nuncio, the Archbishop of Toledo, and Cardinal Benavides, Patriarch of the Indies, offered up their prayers in the Chapel Royal below. Constant telegraphic communication was kept up with the Court of Vienna and the Vatican. The crowd outside the palace was quite orderly, the silence that reigned being occasionally broken as some official entered or left the palace. All eagerly watched the flagstaff upon which should appear either a red light or white light, which was to announce the arrival of a future King, or only to add one more to the female representatives of the Royal house of Bourbon.

In the meantime intense silence reigned in the chamber and ante-chamber of the Royal patient. The pent-up anticipation of the brilliant crowd in the saloons was becoming almost unbearable, when at a few minutes before half-past eight a slight commotion observed in the ante-chamber produced an immediate silence; every whisper was hushed, and every eye eagerly turned towards the door. A moment more, and the whisper spread like an electric spark, "Es una niña!" "It is a girl." Immediately the Duke de Sesto, as Grand Chamberlain, entered the room, and announced that her Majesty the Queen had been happily delivered of a daughter. A few minutes later the young King Alfonso appeared at the door of the saloon bearing his newly-born heiress, enveloped in cambrics and laces. The Prime Minister, Señor Canovas del Castillo, advanced to the King and raised the lace covering which concealed the child, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, as Chief Notary of State, stepping forward, made the necessary official declaration. All those assembled then passed before and bowed their respects to his Majesty and his august daughter. The child was then handed over to its natural guardians, first being enveloped in the swathing clothes which had been specially blessed and sent by the Pope.

Saturday last, Sept. 25, the fête day of Santa Mercedes, was kept as an official holiday and gala day in the palace in honour of the Infanta Mercedes. Her Majesty left her bed on the Friday for a few hours. She and King Alfonso gave an audience to the Papal Nuncio, who presented, in a splendid marble and ebony casket, the gift of Pope Leo XIII. to the Infanta Mercedes, which was a very rich satin robe covered with lace, and displaying the escutcheons of Spain and the Pope on the skirt. This robe was made and embroidered by ladies of the Roman nobility at the request of the Pope.

A first list of subscriptions for the creation of a National Society in Aid of the Industrious Blind in France is published, amounting to the sum of 12,769f.

The thirty-ninth and last representation of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play took place on Sunday. There were 3500 persons present.

An earthquake happened at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., and another at Illapel, in the interior of Chili. Two hundred persons in all are said to have perished.

The International Commission has terminated the inspection of the St. Gothard line, and, according to its estimate, the entire works, so far, have cost 86,609,282f.

The appointment of Mineralogical Surveyor to the Government of Natal has been conferred upon Mr. F. W. North, who has been instructed to submit a scheme for the development of the coal-fields of the colony.

The annual prize instituted by the King of the Belgians will be awarded in 1881 for the best essay on the means of improving ports established on low and sandy coasts such as those of Belgium. The competition is open to authors of all nations. Essays must be sent in to the Minister of the Interior this year.

The Maharajah of Jeypore, head of one of the oldest Rajpoot houses, and himself one of the most noteworthy and enlightened of Indian Princes, died on the 18th ult. He has left no son, but he nominated a successor whom, it is said, all the nobles except one have agreed to accept.

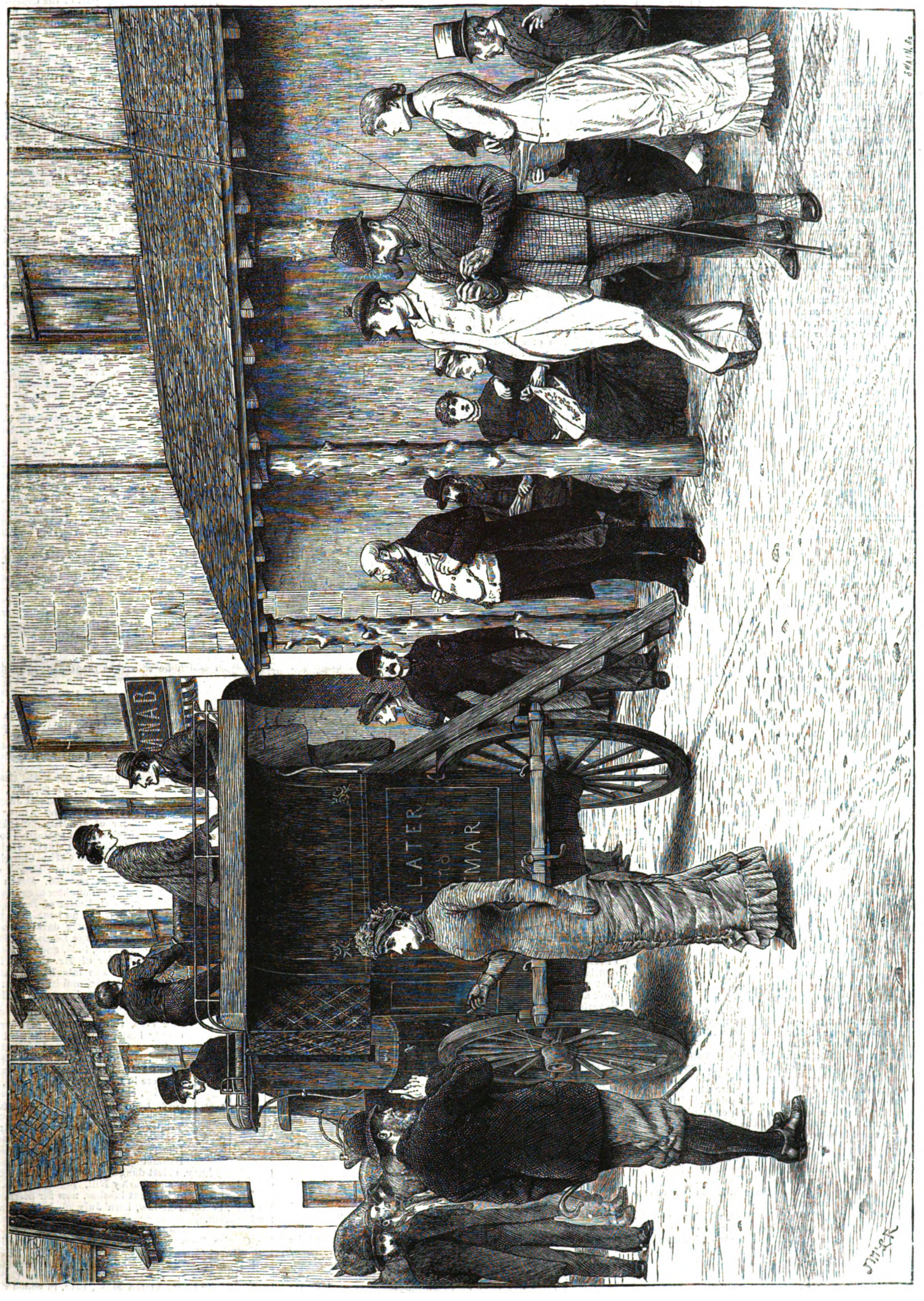
It appears from the report of the Secretary of State for India in Council on Railways in India for the year 1879-80, issued yesterday, that, at the commencement of the year 1879, the length of railway open for traffic was 8216 miles, of which 6044 were in the hands of guaranteed companies, and 2172 were under direct State management. During the year a further extent of 395½ miles—including the section of 133½ miles of the Candahar line opened in January last—has been completed. The present open system consists of 8611½ miles. Twenty-two miles have been added to the guaranteed 353 miles to the State, and 20½ to the native State lines.

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THE BIRTH OF A SPANISH INFANTA: PREPARING FOR THE EVENT IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID—THE KING SHOWING THE BABE TO THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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SKETCHES IN SCOTLAND: ARRIVAL OF THE COACH AT THE FIFE ARMS, BRAEMAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FINE ARTS.

In some, if not all, of the designs exhibited years ago in competition for the New Law Courts—Mr. Street's among the number, if our memory serves us—a covered bridge of one arch, a viaduct, a Rialto-like structure (except that instead of gondolas gliding, cabs and omnibuses were to rattle beneath), was proposed to be thrown across Fleet-street—taking the place of Temple Bar, being also a memorial thereof—to serve as a way for pedestrians to or from the new Palace of Justice, the Temple, and Messrs. Child's bank. The bridge was of course made to harmonise with the architecture of the Law Courts, and its effect was in all cases as striking as it was novel, being entirely free from the unsightliness of the engineer's architecture usually adopted for a similar purpose by the railway companies. And the convenience of increased facility of transit which such a structure would afford commended itself to one's common-sense as much as its picturesqueness to one's æsthetic perceptions, for bringing the Law Courts where they are would of necessity largely increase the number of passengers to and from the Temple. Why this every-way excellent feature was suppressed we have never learnt, any cannot understand. In any case, however, it was necessary to widen Fleet-street itself in order to relieve the alreadd congested traffic. Accordingly, the Law Courts were set back from the street where the old Bar stood, and Messrs. Child and Co. have, in the erection of their new premises, gratuitously sacrificed valuable space for the benefit of the public. But then step in the Civic authorities with a plea for their effete privileges and childish rites. At first, however, it was proposed to erect merely an ornamental lamp-post, or some very modest memorial. That, however, was not enough. As we have already announced, the City Lands Committee and Commissioners of Sewers determined to nullify much that had been done for the public convenience, and to stultify even themselves by erecting, at a cost of several thousand pounds, a so-called "Memorial" of the obsolete and crazy old Bar (that ought to have been carted away ages ago), and which said Memorial is to occupy the centre of the newly enlarged roadway, and several feet of its width. A pretty sample, truly, of civio vanity and obstructiveness. A nuisance is clung to as long as possible, and no sooner is it removed than another nuisance is found to take its place. It will naturally be supposed that, for the sake of good taste and common courtesy at least, these City authorities consulted with the architect of the Law Courts respecting the style of the intended memorial that is to be brought into juxtaposition with his work. But not so; Mr. Street declares in a letter to the *Times* that "he has never had a chance of seeing the design for the new memorial." Nor has the design of the City architect been submitted to public judgment at all, so far as we can ascertain. Surely a "hole and corner business, this, with certain City officials," as it is pronounced to be by another correspondent of the *Times*. It appears that, not to narrow the roadway, the whole of the space for the memorial—five feet—has been taken out of the foot pavement on the north side, which will now be reduced to ten feet; and Mr. Street very justly remarks that this "will be to the great damage of the appearance of the new Courts of Justice, and to the inconvenience of the public." This north pavement or base, as it were, to the Courts, "was intended to be 15 feet in width—not an inch too much for a pavement which has to accommodate not only the crowd ordinarily passing along the Strand, but also the people having business in, and the inevitable loungers in front of, the Courts of Justice when the Courts are sitting. The right place for a refuge is undoubtedly about 100 feet to the west of the memorial. The roadway at this point, being wider, would admit of a larger refuge, and it would much better serve the convenience of passengers to the most important entrance of the new Courts." Moreover, so far as we can judge from the published verbal description, the intended memorial—however sumptuous in material it may be, and ornate in form, and even if seen alone, it should prove to be "a thing of beauty," as it is fondly described by Mr. J. H. Bedford, the Chairman of the City Lands Committee—it cannot certainly harmonise with anything surrounding it; nor will it be enshrined, as it were, in isolation, like the columns at Rome were. A structure 37 ft. high, and only 5 ft. wide, must assume the general form of an extremely narrow turret, campanile, or obelisk, corresponding with nothing in its neighbourhood; it should have posts and chains about it, not only for its protection, but to give it an aspect of stability (which would take at least 4 ft. more from the roadway), and, even so, it must look ridiculous when seen springing from the roofs of omnibuses and cabs. If the City Common Council and its agents are not acting in a spirit of self-glorification and self-seeking; if they simply wish to signalise their sentimental and archæological interest in old Temple Bar, why do they not re-erect the time-worn and grimy old stones—say close by, in the Temple, as near as possible to their former site?

The Royal Academicians propose, it is said, shortly to bring under consideration a long-needed and much-called-for reform—i.e., the reduction of the works admissible for exhibition at Burlington House to four for Academicians, three for Associates, and two for outsiders. If this reform be carried out, about 300 more oil-paintings may be accommodated, and the whole tone of the exhibition will be raised, for only each painter's best works would be sent in. In the enormous galleries of the Paris Salon only two works are allowed from the greatest artist in France. There seems to be a desire also to take some measures to check the mischief from many points of view of the increasing size of the canvases sent in. Only one work beyond stated moderate dimensions should be admissible from any artist, and certainly only one full-length portrait. The size also of the larger works should be restricted, except in very exceptional cases, such as that of a monumental or public work. In many instances a whole or half-length figure or figures lifesize would be seen to greater advantage hung somewhat higher than the present line, so as to admit of a row of small cabinet works beneath. The dado in all the rooms, but especially in the Great Room (where it is highest), should also be lowered.

The Institute of Art, 9, Conduit-street, which was established for the exhibition of art-work of all kinds, especially by ladies, announces a winter exhibition, to open on Nov. 1 next; and exhibits are to be forwarded a fortnight before the opening. For the privilege of exhibiting, membership is necessary in the first instance. "Instructive objets d'art," not the production of the exhibitor, are also eligible for exhibition and sale. Particulars may be had of the secretary, Captain Oswald B. Niven. The institute has made considerable progress in its recent exhibitions, and its lists of distinguished lady "patronesses" and council are much extended.

The school of art for ladies, established so successfully by Mrs. E. M. Ward at 6, William-street, Lowndes-square, will open for the winter term on the 15th inst. The visitors who have consented to attend during the ensuing three months are Messrs. Millais, Calderon, and Frith.

A fine marble bust of the first Duke of Marlborough, by Rysbrach, the gift of the Rev. Thomas William Webb, Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire, to the British Museum, has been placed in the entrance-hall.

A technical college for the north of England was inaugurated in Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday week.

A portrait of the late Dr. Fairbank, surgeon to her Majesty, has been executed by Mr. Charles Hollis for the committee of the Albert Institute, Windsor. The picture is of lifesize, and will be hung in the hall of the institute.

Mr. Ford Madox-Brown has completed the second of the mural paintings with which he was commissioned for the decoration of the Townhall at Manchester. The subject is "The Romans building a fort at Mancenion."

Our sober Yorkshire friends will be in a state of unwonted excitement this month. The triennial Musical Festival at Leeds, from the 13th to the 16th inclusive, promises to come off with unprecedented éclat. And the Jubilee of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society will be celebrated by the president, Mr. J. W. Davis, and council from the 26th to the 29th inst. inclusive, with proceedings and entertainments ranging from a lecture by Dr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, to a ball in the Drill Hall, which will be elaborately decorated for the occasion. The most novel part of the arrangements will be the exhibition, in the museum and other rooms, of a collection of fine oak furniture of the seventeenth century, in which the parish is rich, together with tapestry, pictures, pottery, and other objects. The pillory and executioner's axe, which for many generations have been preserved at Wakefield, will be lent by the lady of the manor. The collections will remain open to the public a fortnight after the 29th.

The committee of the New South Wales Academy of Art have purchased pictures in the English Court at the late Exhibition in Sydney of the value of £4660.

The death, at the early age of forty-two, is announced of M. Jules Jacquemart, best known by his admirable paintings and etchings of still-life; many of the latter illustrate his father's books on furniture, &c.

The execution of the grand public monument to be erected in Rome to Victor Emmanuel is to be subject to competition, to be open to sculptors of all nations. No conditions as to design, style, or selection of site are imposed, the only stipulation being that the total cost of the monument when completed shall not exceed 9,000,000f. The models, which may bear the name and address of the sculptor or a motto on the cover of a sealed letter, are to be sent in, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission at the Ministry of the Interior, not before Aug. 25, and not later than Sept. 25, 1881. Three prizes of 50,000f., 30,000f., and 20,000f. will be given respectively to the authors of the three best models, which are to remain the property of the State; but the Royal Commissioners do not bind themselves to give the commission for the monument to any of the prize-winners.

The Science and Art Department lately decided to depute an officer to India to make purchases of Indian art-objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington. It is announced that Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke has been appointed to this mission, and that he will leave for India on the 7th inst. A fund of about £8000 has been placed at his disposal, of which £3000 has been contributed by the India Office, this sum being the unexpended balance of the money received on account of the exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents in 1876, and reserved by his Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art.

SKETCHES AT BRAEMAR.

Braemar, which is that part of Deeside, or the valley of the Dee, lying above the Balmoral district, extends from the junction of the Garry-alt or Garrawalt, near the Bridge of Dee, below the forest of Ballochbuie, to the opening of Glen Ey and Glen Lui on either side, in the direction of east to west. The river, about the centre of this spacious valley, having received the tributary streams of the Linn of the Quoich and of the Cluny, becomes wider, deeper, and more tranquil, while the green strath expands to a considerable breadth; yet barred on the east side by the steep bank, partly overgrown with pines, from which the sharp granite peak of Craig Cluny rises directly above the high road. Invercauld House, with its lofty and massive tower, backed by the wooded hill, stands on the left bank of the Dee, and Braemar Castle, an ancient mansion of Scottish nobility, erected four centuries ago, and still, though rebuilt in later times, preserving its original character, with the old fashion of embattled turrets, is situated on the right or south bank of the river. A little above the castle, which belongs to the Earl of Fife, is the village bearing the name of Castleton of Braemar, shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen. It is a convenient place for the head-quarters and rendezvous of tourists, and it often happens that the Queen and her family, or the visitors of high rank at Balmoral Castle, pass through this place on their way to various excursions among the mountains and glens, in the Forest of Mar to the north-west, or Blair Athol and Glen Tilt in a south-west direction. There are two good hotels at Castleton, the Fife Arms and the Invercauld Arms, which share the Royal patronage, we are told, upon these occasions; her Majesty, with considerate kindness, being accustomed to change horses, in going up the road, at one of these houses, and at the other house when she comes back, so as to avoid giving any excuse for jealousy, or even a feeling of disappointment. We desire to be equally fair and impartial, though our Artist's sketch of the arrival of the stage-coach at Castleton of Braemar represents that vehicle stopping at the Fife Arms, where some of the visitors appear to have been made to feel quite at home. The distance from Ballater is about eighteen miles, and the fare by the coach is four shillings; it arrives daily at half-past twelve, passing Balmoral, and starts on its return journey at half-past four in the afternoon. There is a short line of railway from Ballater to Aberdeen.

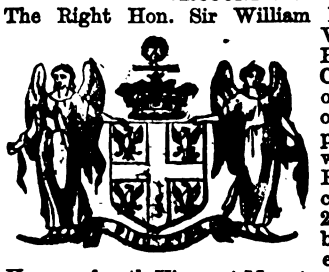
Professor Tyndall is to deliver the presidental address at the establishment of the Glasgow Sunday Society. The object of the society is to secure the opening of museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday.

A goat show was held at Brighton yesterday week under the auspices of the local branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the exhibits being confined to goats worked in the small chariots plying for hire on the Marine front. With the exception of five only, the whole of the licensed goats were entered, and the first prize carried with it a handsome collar with brass bosses and a plate inscribed "Prize Goat, 1880" to be worn by the animal to which it was awarded." Prizes were also awarded to the goat-boys for cleanliness and kindness.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES.

The Right Hon. Sir William Browne de Montmorency, Viscount Mountmorres and Baron Mountmorres, of Castle-morres, in the county of Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Baronet of that part of the United Kingdom, was murdered, near his seat, Ebor Hall, Clonbur, in the county of Galway, on the 25th ult. His Lordship was born April 21, 1832, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Hervey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, Dean of Achonry, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Temple Hill, and succeeded his father Jan. 23, 1872. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in Science honours, 1853. He was a magistrate for the county of Galway, and it was on his way home from attending the Court of Petty Sessions that he was barbarously assassinated. Lord Mountmorres married, Nov. 12, 1862, Harriet, second daughter of the late George Broadrick, Esq., of Hamphill Stubbs, and granddaughter of Sir R. Fletcher, Bart., and leaves a young family of two sons and two daughters. The principal estates of the Lords Mountmorres were carried into the Pratt family through the marriage of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, of Cabra Castle, in the county of Cavan, with Sarah, daughter of Hervey, Viscount Mountmorres. Their second son, Hervey Pratt, took the surname of De Montmorency on succeeding to the property of his maternal ancestors. The result was that the male heirs were deprived of their estates, and the ill-fated nobleman whose death we record succeeded to an almost landless title.



LORD GEORGE HENRY CAVENDISH.

Lord George Henry Cavendish, of Ashford Hall, late M.P. for North Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 23rd ult. His Lordship, born Aug. 19, 1810, was the second son of William Cavendish, M.P. for Aylesbury, by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, and was grandson of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, who was third son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Lord George was thus next brother of the present Duke of Devonshire, K.G., on whose succession to the Peerage, in 1858, he obtained a patent of precedence as the younger son of a Duke. He received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly Captain 2nd Derbyshire Militia. He was also Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers, and sat in Parliament for the northern division of that county from 1834 until the dissolution this year. His Lordship married, July 4, 1835, Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and leaves surviving issue one son, Captain James Cavendish, R.A., and two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton and Mrs. Henry Robert Brand.

LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM.

Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, J.P. and D.L., died on the 14th ult., at his residence, Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. He was born Sept. 24, 1832, the younger son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis Conyngham, K.P., G.C.H., P.C., by Lady Jane, his wife, daughter of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey; and was married, Sept. 28, 1857, to the Hon. Georgina Charlotte, fifth daughter of Charles, first Lord Tredegar. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and in 1846 entered the Royal Navy, from which he retired as Lieutenant in 1860. During the war with Russia he served in the Baltic at Bomarsund, and also took part in the operations against Sebastopol and at the capture of the Kinburn forts. He represented the county of Clare in Parliament from 1857 to 1859, and again from 1874 to 1880. In politics he supported the Home-Rule party.

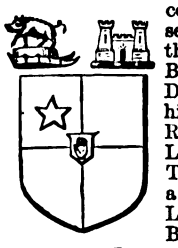
SIR R. E. WILMOT-HORTON, BART.

Sir Robert Edward Wilmot-Horton, fourth Baronet, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, D.L., died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Catton Hall, Derby. He was born Jan. 29, 1808, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot-Horton, third Baronet, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Eusebius Horton, of Catton, Derbyshire, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1841. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1846 he served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Sir Robert married, March 20, 1842, Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Kersteman, of Brenchley, Kent, Rector of Bermondsey, and widow of Mr. Robert Algeo, but had no issue. The baronetcy, created Oct. 10, 1772, has consequently devolved on his only surviving brother, the Rev. Sir George Lewis Wilmot-Horton, fifth Baronet, who was born Nov. 8, 1825, and married, July 24, 1849, Frances Augusta, daughter of Mr. Henry Pitches and Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce. The late Baronet assumed in 1842 the surname of Wilmot only, and in 1871, on the death of his mother, resumed the additional surname of Horton.



SIR VERE EDMOND DE VERE, BART.

Sir Vere Edmond De Vere, third Baronet, of Currah Chase, county Limerick, died on the 23rd ult. at his seat near Adare. He was born Oct. 12, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Aubrey De Vere, second Baronet (who assumed the surname of De Vere in lieu of that of Hunt), by Mary, his wife, elder daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, county Limerick, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. Sir Vere was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Limerick, and succeeded his father as third Baronet July 5, 1846. He married, Jan. 9, 1838, Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of Rowland Standish, Esq., of Scaleby Castle, and Farley Hill, Berks, but had no issue. The title passes to his next brother, now Sir Stephen Edward De Vere, barrister-at-law, born July 26, 1812, formerly M.P. for Limerick.



MR. GEORGE BROWNE, Q.C.

Mr. George Browne, Q.C., Recorder of Ludlow, died on the 19th ult., at Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. He was born in 1825, in Jamaica, of which island his grandfather was Attorney-General. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1849, in which year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Mr. Browne joined the Oxford Circuit, was appointed Recorder of Ludlow in January, 1873, and was made a Q.C. in the present year. He married, in 1869, Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Greatorex, Esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde Park. He was author of several legal treatises.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Cooper (Anne), widow of Sir William Henry Cooper,

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Bart., of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, who died in 1836, and daughter of Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, M.P.

Colonel John Watkins, late 5th Native Cavalry, on the 16th ult., at 1, Montpelier-square, S.W., in his ninetieth year.

The Rev. John Frampton, Honorary Canon of Gloucester, and Vicar of Tetbury, to which he was appointed as far back as 1828, in his eighty-second year.

The Hon. Alfred Hood, formerly of the 5th Foot, on the 14th ult., aged thirty-four. He was youngest son of Samuel, third Viscount Hood, by Mary Isabella, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard John Tibbits, Esq., of Barton Seagrave, and was brother of the present Viscount Hood.

Mr. Serjeant Augustine Sargood, of Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, and Crown Office-row, Temple, on the 14th ult., at Frankfort, aged sixty-five. He was called to the Bar in 1846, and was formerly the leading Counsel in the Bankruptcy Court. He obtained the dignity of the coif in 1868.

Mr. Emanuel Hutchins, of Ardnagashel, in the county of Cork, J.P., on the 9th ult., at 95, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, aged fifty-seven. He was eldest son of Samuel Hutchins, Esq., of Ardnagashel and Fortlands, J.P., by Frances Camac, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Robert Camac Newburgh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morton Parker Eden, late Royal Artillery, on the 18th ult., at Fulham, aged forty-four. He was elder son of Lieutenant-General Morton Eden, by Louisa Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Robert Eyres, and was descended from Sir Robert Eden, first Baronet, Governor of Maryland.

Assistant-Commissary-General Henry Clutterbuck Lewis, commissariat officer in charge of the home district, at the age of forty-three years. He entered the service in 1854, and served throughout the Eastern campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol, and also the China expedition, for which he was awarded the Crimean, Turkish, and China medals.

Mr. G. F. Grace, the youngest of the three brothers, the celebrated cricketers. Mr. Grace played only recently in the match with the Australian team, and since then in other leading matches. He was but twenty-nine years of age, and his loss is universally regretted, his geniality of character having rendered him very popular.

Mr. Basil Sparrow, of Gosfield Place, near Halstead, Essex, J.P. and D.L., head of the Chelmsford banking firm of Messrs. Sparrow, Tufnell, and Co. He was second son of Mr. John Goodeve Sparrow, of Gosfield Place, by Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, Lincolnshire. He married, 1846, Julia, daughter of Mr. John Scratton, of Prittlewell Priory, Southend.

Boswell Middleton Jalland, Esq., of Holderness House, Hull, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., aged ninety-one. He was elder son of John Jalland, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Boswell Middleton, Esq., of Boroughbridge. He married, April 10, 1851, Emily, only child of John Williams, Esq., of Penlee, Devon; and leaves three sons and one daughter.

Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, Gosport, late 92nd Highlanders, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-three. He was son of Mr. Thomas Miller, of Glenlee and Barskimming, by Edwina, his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cuming, Bart., and was brother to the late Sir William Miller, Bart., of Glenlee. He married Julia Monica, daughter of Mr. S. Shiel, of Ballyshannon, and leaves issue.

Mr. John Templeton Lucas, at the early age of forty-four. The eldest son of the late John Lucas, whose popularity was achieved by his successful portraits of the Royal family and the late Duke of Wellington, Mr. Lucas was an exhibitor in the Royal Academy and the Society of British Artists, and was the author of a farce called "Brown the Martyr," produced at the Court Theatre, and of a little volume of fairy tales called "Prince Ubbely Bubbles."

Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, well-known in the literary world, on the 22nd ult., in Burnwood-place, Edgware-road, in her sixty-ninth year. She was authoress, amongst other novels, of "Zoë, or the History of Two Lives," "The Half Sisters," "Marian Withers," "Constance Herbert," "The History of an Adopted Child," "The Sorrows of Gentility," "Right or Wrong," and of a story for children, "Angelo, or the Pine-Forest in the Alps." She also co-operated with Lady Morgan in her literary labours.

William Holland Bickford Coham, Esq., of Dunsland and Coham, North Devon, and Treveddoe Manor, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., at the first-named seat. He was elder son of the Rev. William Bickford Coham, of Coham and Dunsland, by Augusta Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Davie Bassett, Esq., of Heanton Court and Watermouth, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He married, Sept. 3, 1857, Dora Elizabeth Louisa, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., of Woodville, Lucan, in the county of Dublin.

Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., on Monday presided at a council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, when the suspension of the grant of £525 to the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, owing to the charges of Dr. Glover, was discussed. After hearing both sides, the following decision was arrived at:—"This committee, having heard a statement made by Dr. Glover, with reference to his complaints against the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, and having been attended by a deputation from that hospital, are of opinion, for the following reasons, that the grant originally recommended by them should be confirmed—(1) That the complaints made by Dr. Glover refer to facts which occurred at the end of 1876, which were entirely disapproved of by the acting authorities; and (2) that although, as admitted by the deputation, the hospital has not been managed by a committee of the character contemplated by Rule 4 of the fund, having hitherto been controlled by trustees, yet the hospital authorities now promise to appoint for the future a properly constituted committee."

An appeal on behalf of the objects of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution is being made by the president, Lord Ebury, and the committee, to masters for a larger amount of support. The society was instituted to afford to domestic servants of good character such assistance in old age, sickness, or misfortune as their case required. The association was also formed as a benevolent society for servants, which was to give pensions and occasional assistance to the extent that the funds at the disposal of the committee would allow. It is shown that during the thirty-one years of its existence it has afforded pensions to 165 individuals, seventy-four of whom are now in the receipt of sums varying from £15 to £20 per annum, and it has given temporary assistance to a much greater number who have required small sums to tide them over unavoidable temporary difficulties. It has, besides, maintained registration, which has been the means of obtaining situations for several thousand servants out of place, and a sum of £17,000 has been accumulated.

CHESS.

T G (Smethwick).—The solution of the Brunswick problem is not commonplace, but the only defence you notice, 1. P to B 3rd, is so. You are right as regards No. 1906. Look at No. 1908 again.

L C (Malta).—In Problem No. 1906, the answer to your proposed defence, 1. P takes B, is 2. P to Q 4th. Mate.

G de C (Ross).—The "touch and move" law is not applicable to the case. The move made must be retracted and the King moved out of check, or a piece or Pawn must be interposed. Checkmate is possible without either party having lost a piece: witness the "Fool's Mate":—

1. P to K Kt 4th — P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th — Q to R 5th. Mate.

H H (Broadmoor).—The key move of No. 1906 is 1. R to K B 8th. The problem is not the composition of the gentleman named in your letter.

P J (Broadmoor).—The solution is given below.

F J K (Vienna).—All very acceptable. Thanks.

W B (Caversham).—The three-move mate is effected by 1. B to B 4th (ch), 2. B to Kt 4th, and 3. P to B 3rd (checkmate).

J R H (Halifax, N.S.).—In the position described, the Pawn advanced can be captured *en passant*. Your solution of No. 1904 is correct.

E G.—There is no error in your solution of No. 1906.

H B (Prestbury) and DUKE.—There are several solutions besides the author's:—1. B takes P (ch), 1. B to Q sq, and 1. B to Q B sq, all equally effective.

J T (Kingussie).—Thanks for your note. The problem shall have early insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from T Guest, Pierce Jones, K Halton (Odessa), B S P (Marseilles), H Jameson, S Wilton, and J W Lawrence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1908 received from Emile Frau, W Burr, J Bumstead, Lincopensis (Sweden), Jack and Dan, B F, A Snellen, H Hampton, Pierce Jones, S Wilton, and J W Lawrence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1909 received from H B, East Marden, Lulu, Julia Short, Shadforth, L Sharswood, S Farrant, Ernest Sharswood, Nerina, N Warner, R Gray, M O'Halloran, E Elsbury, R Ingersoll, B Jessop, C S Coxe, T Greenbank, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, H Blacklock, R S P, Kitten, S Wilton, J W Lawrence, Ben Nevis, D Templeton, C Oswald, A Kentish Man, D W Kell, C Darragh, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, Elsie, B L Dyke, H Barrett, G Fosbrooke, T Guest, W Biddle, Louis Spencer, Emile Frau, E Fleetham, Carioca, Alpha, W Burr, J Nepven, E Louden, J Glossop, Julia Short, R H Brooks, Smutch, E F (Winchester), A C Edwards, J W W, A Rowley, C T B (Manchester), W M Curtis, Norman Rumbelow, H F K, F Reyner, James Dobson, Pierce Jones, R S P, and S Wilton.

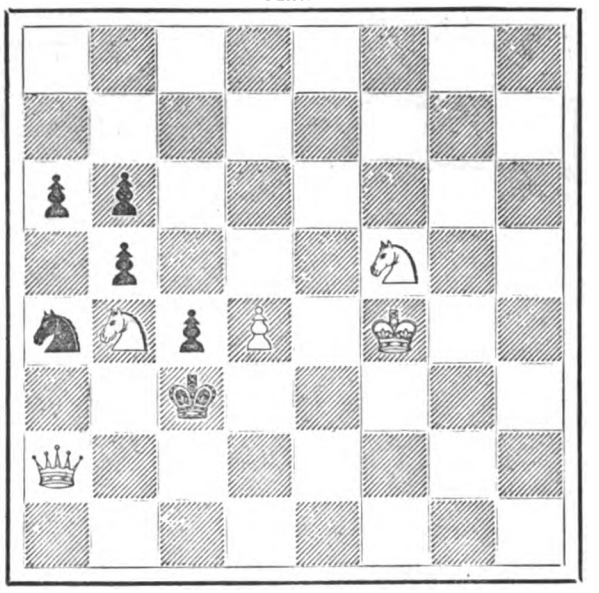
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1908.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1911.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan, between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and Mr. MASON.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th
A defence that is somewhat, if not altogether, out of fashion, but which leads to a livelier game than the line of play now adopted.	
4. P to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P to K 5th	Castles
9. Castles	P to B 3rd
10. P takes P	R takes P
11. B to K Kt 5th	R to B 2nd
12. B takes Q Kt	P takes B
13. Kt to K 5th	R to B 4th
14. Kt takes P	Q to K sq
15. B takes Kt	B takes B
16. R to K sq	Q takes Kt
17. R takes B	
White has a Pawn to the good after these exchanges.	
17.	R to Kt 4th
18. Q to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
19. Q R to K sq	B to Kt 5th
20. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K B sq
21. R takes Q B P	B to B 6th
22. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
23. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
24. P to K R 4th	
Down to this point White has conducted the game with spirit as well as judgment, but here he fails. If he had now played 24. Q to B 7th, Black must have struck his colours.	
24.	Q takes R P.

White resigned.

Played between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and another Amateur. (*Sicilian Defense.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q R 3rd
6. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	B to B 4th
9. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
10. Q to Q 2nd	Castles
11. Q R to Q sq	P to B 4th
12. P takes P	B takes Kt
13. B takes B	R takes P
14. P to B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
15. P to K Kt 4th	
This somewhat risky attack, converting a dull opening into a lively game, is quite in Mr. Macdonnell's style.	
15.	R to B 2nd
16. B to B 2nd	B to Kt 2nd
17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K B sq
18. P to B 5th	Kt to Q sq
19. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th
20. B to B 5th	Q to R 5th
21. Q to Kt 5th	
Securing the exchange and preventing any counter-attack on the part of the adversary	
21.	Q to R 3rd
22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
23. B takes R	P takes Kt
24. B takes P	P takes P
25. K R takes P	R takes R
26. P takes R	Kt to B 2nd
27. B to B 4th	K to Kt 2nd
28. R to Q sq	B to B 3rd
29. K to B 2nd	K to B 3rd
30. K to K 3rd	R takes P
31. R to K Kt sq	B to Q 4th
32. P to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
33. R to Kt 5th	P to R 5th
34. R to Q Kt 8th	B to B 3rd
35. P to B 4th	P takes Kt P
36. R P takes P	P takes P
37. P takes P.	

White eventually won with his passed pawn.

A match, to be conducted by telegraph, is arranged between the clubs of Liverpool and Calcutta, all the difficulties suggestive of expense having been surmounted by a signal code framed to meet every conceivable emergency, and invented by an ingenious Liverpudlian. There was one word omitted from the code for which the inventor declined to provide an equivalent. It was "resigns," and when reproached with the omission, he owned he had not thought of it. This looks promising. The Liverpool Chess Club, we are pleased to record, is in a highly flourishing condition. The members are provided with a spacious room, and a library superior in completeness to that of any chess club in England of which we have had experience; it consists of 136 volumes, and comprises complete sets of the *Illustrated London News*, the old *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (Staunton's, Brien's, and Löwenthal's), the *Westminster Papers*, *Palamede*, an original Ruy Lopez, all modern works upon the game, besides innumerable cuttings from newspaper chess columns.

The Brunswick problem, published in our issue of the 4th ult., appears to have exercised the minds of many of our correspondents; but it is noteworthy that this week all the successful solvers acknowledge that they have been obliged to resort to the aid of the board and movement of the pieces. Even so regarded, the problem is by no means easy of solution, as the number of failures sufficiently testify. In compliance with the request of our readers we give the solution here:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 7th	Kt to K B 4th
2. Q to Q 5th	Kt takes Q
3. R to K 4th (ch)	K takes R
4. R to K 6th. Mate.	

If Black play 1. Kt to K 3rd, White must then continue with 2. Q to K 4th (ch), 3. R to B 5th (ch), and 4. R to Q 5th, mates. If 1. B to R 5th, then 2. R from B 6th to Q 6th, B takes P; 3. Q to K 4th (ch), and mates next move.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 2, 1880) of the Right Hon. Charles Hugh, Baron Clifford, late of Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Lewis Henry Hugh, Lord Clifford, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife pecuniary legacies amounting together to £2500, and the dividends of £23,000 for life; to his two younger sons, Walter Joseph Hugh and William Charles Ignatius, £20,000 each, and a further sum of £10,200 each on the death of their mother; to his three daughters, Bertha Mary Agnes, Cecilia Mary, and Emma Mary Agnes, £10,000 each, and £2200 each on the death of their mother; and he provides that if, before attaining twenty-five, either of his said sons take holy orders or become professed in religion, or either of his said daughters become professed in religion, in the Roman Catholic Church, the portions of such sons are to be reduced to £5000, and of such daughters to £2500; and to his daughters Mary Lucy Constance and Edith Teresa Mary, £60 per annum each, in addition to what he gave them on their becoming professed in religion. All the family diamonds, plate, pictures, books, furniture, and ecclesiastical plate, vestments, and furniture are to go, devolve, and remain as heirlooms with Ugbrooke House. The deceased peer devises all his real estate to his eldest son, and, subject to the employment of £20,000 in the payment of any charges on the family estates, gives him his residuary personal estate absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1875) of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., late of Nun Appleton Hall, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, who died on April 13 last at Cairo, was proved on the 15th ult. by Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart., the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator leaves to Mr. Newcomb Mason his half share in the horse Royalist, if it should belong to him at his death; and all other his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1879) of Mr. William Udal, late of Park Mount, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by William Udal, the son, Daniel Symonds, and Thomas John Pitfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his daughter Jane £3000, the same as he had already given to his other children; to his executors £200 each; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust as to one sixth equal part for each of his children—Mrs. Mary Anne Pitfield, William Udal, Mrs. Honoria Timmis, John Symonds Udal, Edward Udal, and Miss Jane Udal.

The will (dated March 21, 1879) of Mrs. Eliza Hamerton, late of No. 17, Clarendon-square, Leamington, who died on July 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Barwell Ewins Worthington Bennett and Thomas Salt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testatrix gives all her real and personal estate to her son, Lawrence Collingwood Hamerton.

The Irish probate, granted on Aug. 9 last, at Kilkenny, of the will (dated Dec. 31, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 28, 1880) of Mr. George Leopold Bryan, M.P., late of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny, who died on June 24 last, granted to Edmund Mansfield, the sole executor, has now been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Justice of England and Ireland being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his executor £500; to Miss Mary Kelly an annuity of £500; to his nephew, the Hon. Richard Eustace Bellew, the fourth son of his sister, Baroness Bellew, a rentcharge of £300 per annum, to be increased to £500 per annum on the death of Lady Elizabeth Georgina Bryan. Subject to this rentcharge, he devises all his lands and hereditaments in Ireland and England to his nephew, the Hon. George Leopold Bellew, the third son of his said sister; and the residue of the personalty is to go in the same manner.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1875) with a codicil (dated May 11, 1877) of the Rev. John Harman, late of the Vicarage, St. James's, Enfield Highway, who died on Aug. 16 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Ferdinand Antonio Echalaz and John Harman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator desired to be buried in his cassock and surplice.

The will (dated May 17, 1880) of Mr. John Holloway, late of Brunswick Lodge, Brixton-road, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Cornelius Quin, John Kirk, and Mrs. Dinah Kirk, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator directs his horse to be destroyed so soon as possible after his decease in the presence of one or more of his executors; and he bequeaths £5000 Consols to the institution known as the Job and Postmasters', Coach Proprietors', Horse-dealers, and Livery Stable-keepers' Provident Fund, and numerous other legacies. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives £50 to the Brixton, Streatham-hill, Herne-hill, and Tulse-hill Dispensary; and subject thereto for the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-roam, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham-road, in equal shares.

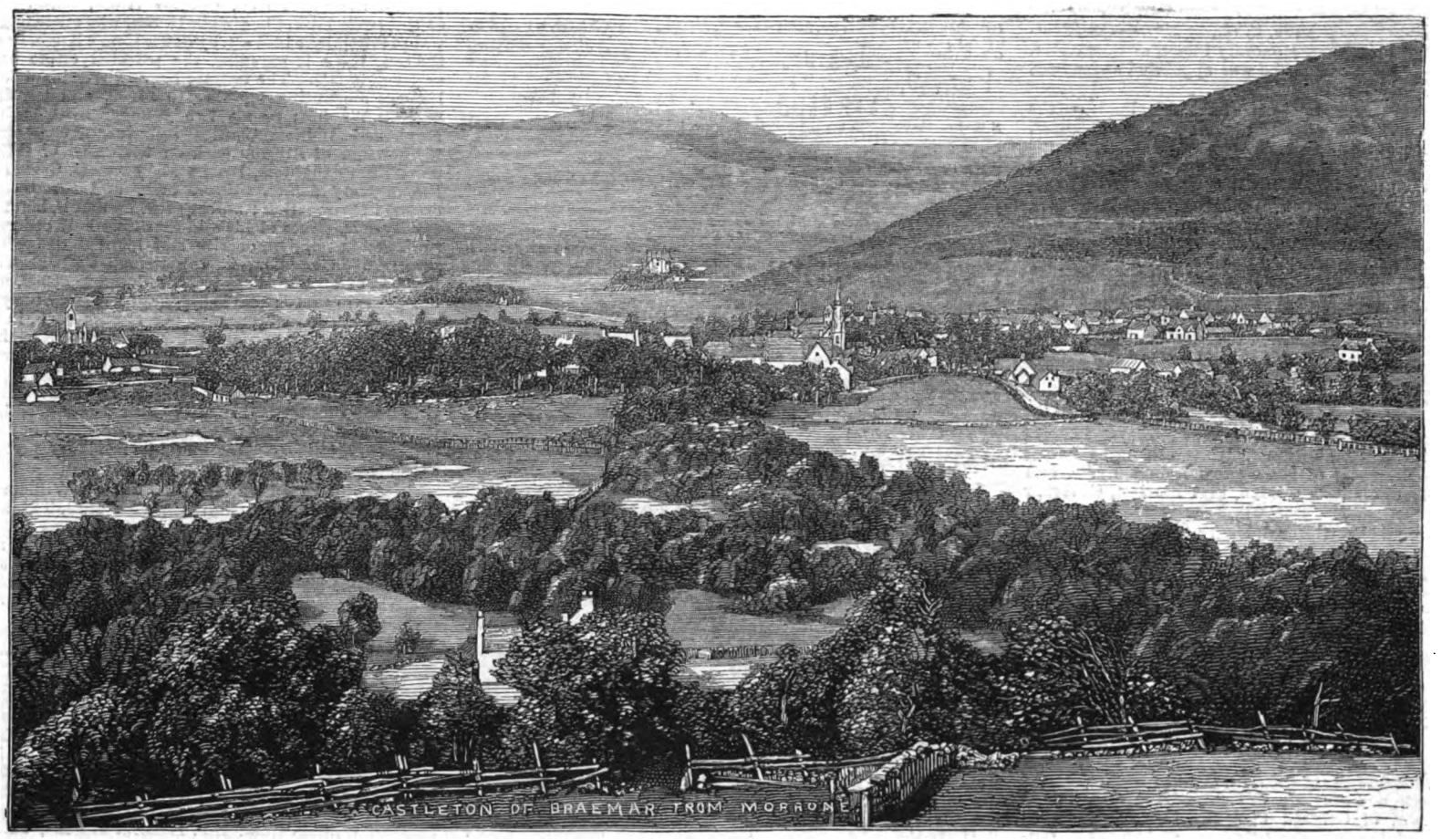
The will (dated Nov. 30, 1872) of Miss Mary Windle, late of Stanley Villa, Oxford, who died on July 11 last, has been proved by Miss Sarah Windle, the sister, and sole executrix, to whom she leaves all her real and personal estate absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £9000. The charitable bequests which have been announced in some of our contemporaries were only given in the event of Miss Sarah Windle, the universal legatee, predeceasing the testatrix; but as this event did not happen, these bequests do not take effect.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1877) of the Right Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop, late of Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Right Rev. John Hedley, D.D., the Rev. Peter Lewis, and the Rev. William Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator gives and bequeaths all his freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and personal property to his executors as joint tenants.

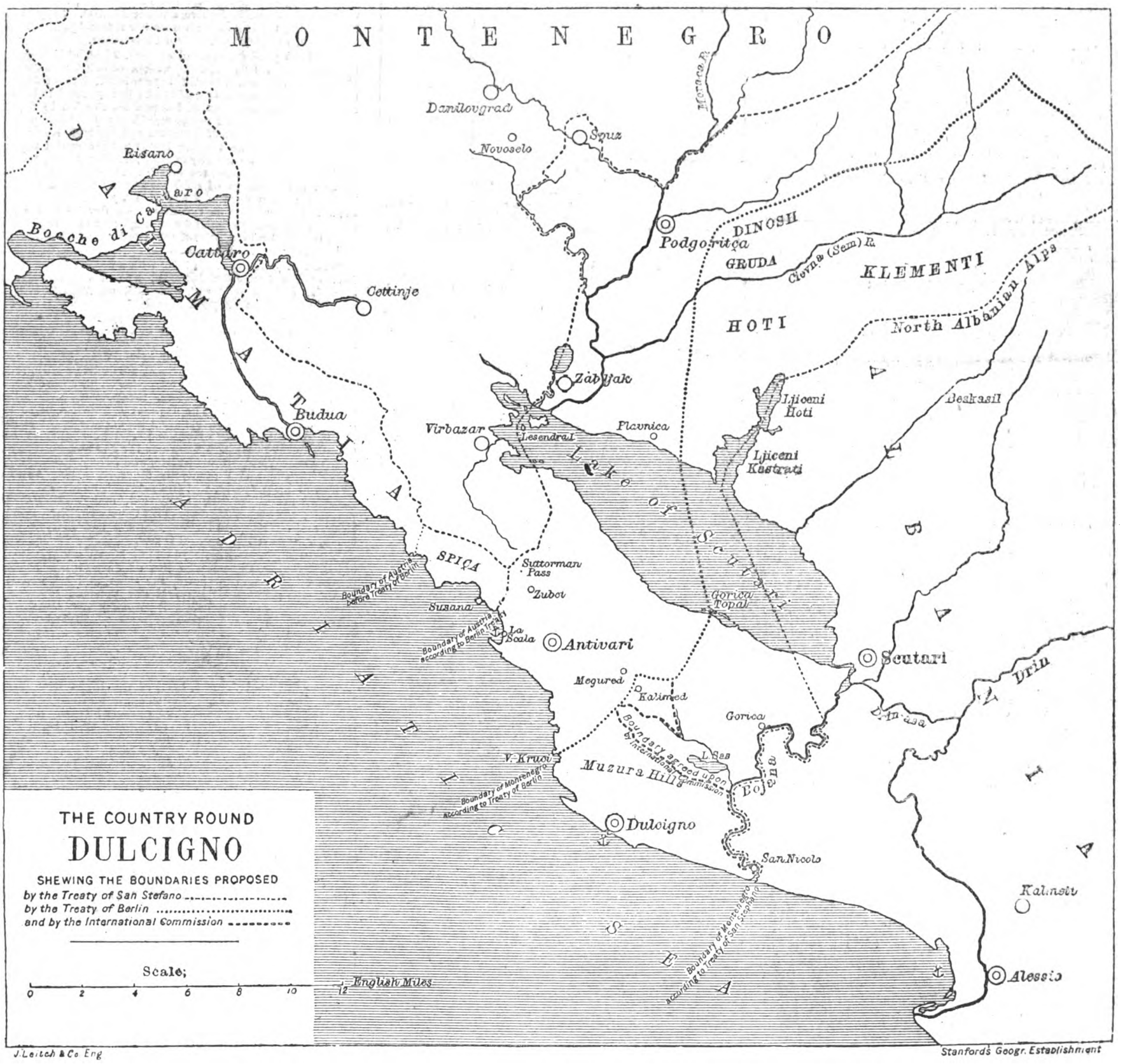
A return has been issued, as a Parliamentary paper, of the fees received by the Registrars of Deeds and Wills for the county of Middlesex in 1878 and 1879, the expenses of the office, and the net amount paid to the surviving Registrar and to the Queen's Remembrancer. The present Registrars are Lord Truro and the Queen's Remembrancer, the latter of whom never attends to official duties at the Registry. Lord Truro superintends the office and staff, and attends whenever his services are required. The fees in 1878 amounted to £14,657 0s. 5d., and in 1879 to £15,381 4s., making a total of £30,038 4s. 5d.; the expenses in these years amounted to £10,271 9s. 10d.; leaving £20,766 14s. 7d. to be divided between Lord Truro and the Queen's Remembrancer.

Mr. Paynton Piggott has been elected chief constable of Norfolk, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Black. Mr. Piggott was the deputy chief-constable of the county.

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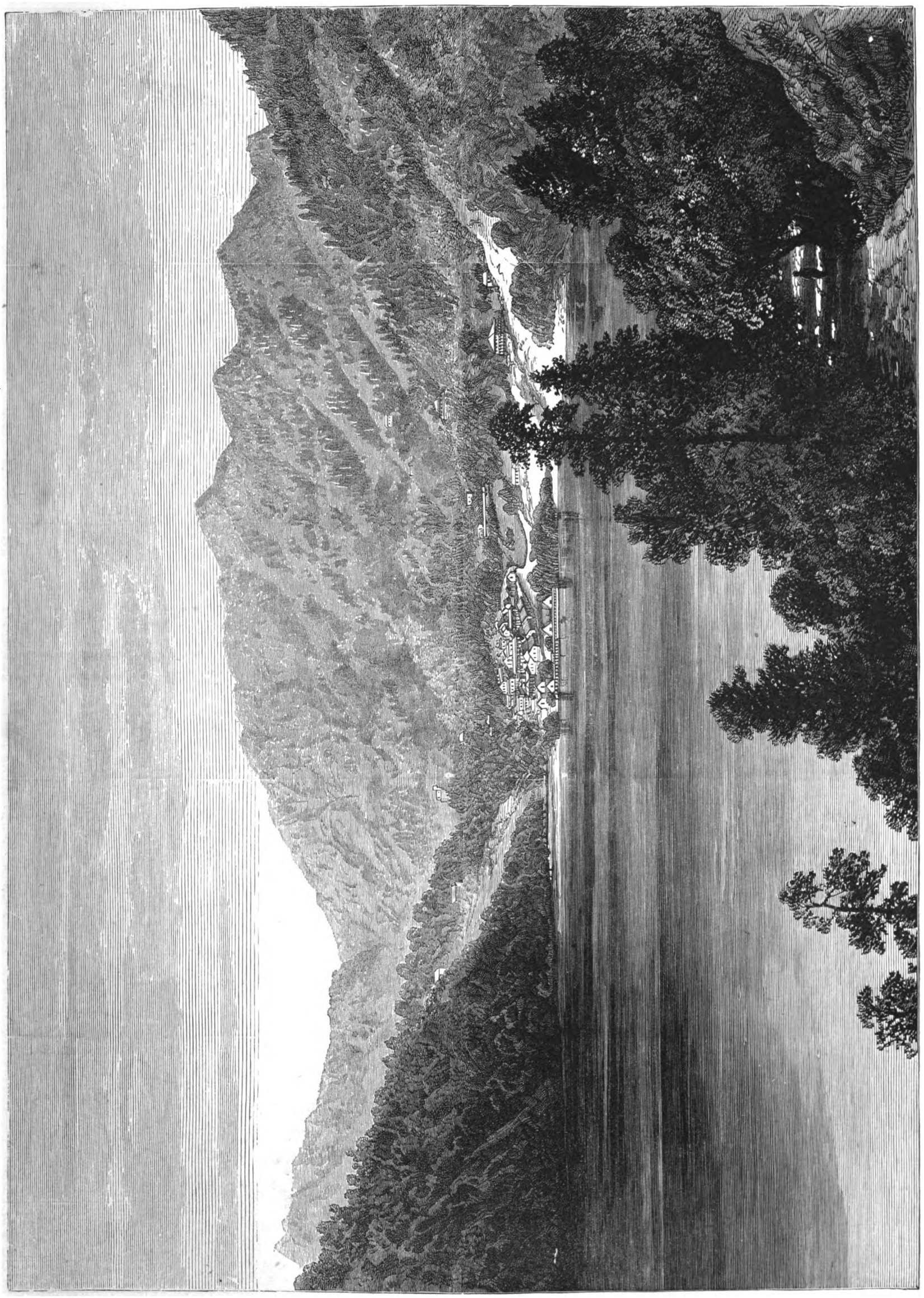


SKETCHES IN SCOTLAND: CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, FROM MORRONE.—SEE PAGE 342.



THE EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION ON THE ADRIATIC COAST: MAP OF THE ALBANIAN AND MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.—SEE PAGE 338.

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THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN INDIA: NAINI TAL: GENERAL VIEW FROM NEAR BUTTRESS CASTLE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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ENGLISH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS GOING TO THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP: A GOOD BIT OF ROAD.—SEE PAGE 350.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

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BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Moor Park, Rickmansworth, the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Wimbledon, Lady Blomefield, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Egremont Lodge, Ryde, the wife of Hugh Meares, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Deptford, in the county of Kent, by the Rev. Charles Walford, Gustaf Svensson, of the I.M. Customs Service, China, youngest son of Olof Svensson, to Grace Martha Owen, youngest daughter of David Owen.

On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's Church Cranley-gardens, Piers Egerton Warburton, M.P., for Mid-Cheshire, to the Hon. Antoinette Elizabeth Saumarez, daughter of Lord de Saumarez.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at the West Hall, High Leigh, suddenly, the Lady Elizabeth Leigh, the beloved wife of Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Bantry.

On the 2nd inst., at 40, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Philadelphia Laetitia Cotton, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., in her 92nd year.

On the 2nd inst., at Florence, Ida, Duchesse de Talleyrand Perigord, aged 80.

On the 4th inst., at the Forest, Walthamstow, Essex, Sophia Harriet, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Legden Ramsden, M.A., and last surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., aged 73.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

Sunday, Oct. 10.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; Philip. iv. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke ix. 28—51.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe, Head Master of King's College School.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Bedford; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Wace, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Oct. 11.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
Moon's first quarter, 0.35 a.m.
Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon.
Aristotelean Society, 8 p.m., Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson on Philosophy in Relation to its History.
International Balloon Contest, Crystal Palace.
Trinity College, London, opening of session; address by the Warden.
Races: Newmarket.
Stratford-on-Avon Poultry and Dog Show (two days).

Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic (and on 13th, 14th, 15th).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Leeds Triennial Musical Festival (four days), the Duke of Edinburgh, president—11.30 a.m., Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; 7.30 p.m., Barnett's new cantata "The Building of the Ship," Mozart's Symphony in G minor, &c.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m., Dr. R. Mac-Donald, Short Stories from Skye.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Merthyr Tydvil Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (till the 20th).
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Toxophilite Society, Major Lewin's prize.

Thursday, Oct. 14.

Leeds Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Beethoven's Choral Symphony, No. 9; Bennett's "May Queen," &c.; 7.30 p.m., Handel's "Samson."
Evangelical Protestant Union, annual conference at Manchester.
Toxophilite Society, autumn handicap.

Friday, Oct.

Leeds Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., Mr. A. Sullivan's new sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Beethoven's Mass in C, Schubert's "Song of Miriam;" 3.30 p.m., organ recital by Dr. Spark; 7.30 p.m., Bach's cantata "O Light Everlasting," Mendelssohn's "Loreley," &c.
City of London College, 6 p.m., Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy: Causes of Production.
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m., Mr. Furnivall, Forewords; Dr. Tanger on Editions of Hamlet.
St. James's Institute, Holloway, evening, Professor H. Morley, first of six lectures on the Characteristics of English Literature.

Saturday, Oct. 16.

Leeds Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Spohr's "Last Judgment," Haydn's "Creation," parts 1 and 2; 3.30 p.m., Organ Recital by Dr. Spark.
Historical Society: Dr. Zerffi, first of thirty lectures on the Science of General History; South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m.
South London Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	%	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 26	30·164	61·0	54·7	81	8	69·8	53·2	WSW. SSW.	48	0·000
27	30·294	64·8	51·5	75	8	72·0	57·2	SSW. SE.	92	0·010
28	30·421	56·3	54·9	95	2	67·8	50·5	SE. ENE.	56	0·005*
29	30·438	53·0	51·0	93	6	61·3	49·4	ENE. NE.	**	0·005*
30	30·3.2	53·6	43·9	85	6	61·0	45·5	NE. N.	36	0·000
Oct. 1	30·15	55·7	50·3	83	8	64·2	50·6	N. SW.	73	0·005*
2	29·87	50·8	45·6	84	7	57·8	44·5	SW. WSW. NW.	204	0·290

* Dew. ** Instrument cleaning.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·149	30·281	30·430	30·472	30·384	30·248	29·905
Temperature of Air	62·0	65·2	55·0	55·2	55·3	56·8	60·0
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·8	59·6	51·1	52·5	51·6	55·0	55·5
Direction of Wind	WSW.	ESE.	SE.	ENE.	NE.	N.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
5 51	6 5	6 35	7 7	7 47	8 30	9 15	10 0	10 38	11 15	11 45	—	0 10	0 35

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

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LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, OCT. 9, 16, 23, 30, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

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SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON. NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.
FORTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of ORNAMENTAL ART, with special reference to Æsthetics, and the General Courses given during the last two Sessions, will be delivered by Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., in the LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, during the two Sessions, 1880 and 1881, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'Clock, commencing TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1880.
The public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each sessional course of twenty lectures, or 15s. for the complete annual course of forty lectures, or 1s. each lecture.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. Two Courses are given, one on Saturday Mornings from 10.30 to 11.30, and the other on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin SATURDAY, OCT. 9, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Professor Tennant at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

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A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; at the Grand Hotel Office, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge stations.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

Not gloom—that is too strong a word—but a hue which may be described as sombre overspreads the firmament of public affairs in this country, and, indeed, all over Europe. Here and there, dark spots threaten mischief if they be not dispersed; but, on the whole, discomfort arises, where discomfort exists, rather from leaden than from stormy skies. There is no laughing sunshine; nothing to exhilarate the spirits of men; and such disasters as occur, physical or political, occurring as they very often do in clusters, take a deeper hold upon the public mind than is usual, chiefly on account of the increased susceptibility which surrounding conditions have produced. People have come home from their holidays less refreshed, owing to their brevity, than commonly has been the case with them. A twinge of wintry weather, an earlier prevalence—in the Metropolis, at least—of fogs, and in the country an absence of that October sparkle and crisp atmosphere for which the month is distinguished have tempered with remarkable sobriety the cheerfulness raised by a good harvest. In politics we are entering upon an uncertain future, in which it is far from impossible that evil may predominate over good; but, as to which, it is not unlikely that apprehensions of national and international disturbances may prove to have been less reasonable than facts would warrant. Nothing around us has yet assumed an aspect which would justify depression; but it must be confessed there is not much that is calculated to incite a brisker will in the public mind.

Since our last issue nothing of obvious importance has transpired affecting the differences that have obtained between the European Powers and the Government of the Sultan. The motives of the Porte and the intrigues by means of which it seeks to evade its Treaty obligations, are perhaps somewhat clearer than they were, and closer acquaintance with them does not tend to raise the credit of Turkish placemen—we can hardly call them statesmen—in the estimation of Europe. There is in them a mixture of cleverness and audacity which, however it may give trouble to the Powers intent upon enforcing the Treaty of Berlin, can only weaken the stability (or perhaps it would be more correct to say augment the instability) of the Ottoman Empire. The Cabinet of her Majesty's Government have met and have again dispersed. It is plain that they have no intention of rushing into war; it is plain, too, that they do not interpret Turkish recalcitration as a fixed element in the problem they have undertaken to solve. They know what it means. They know how it must end, if the concert of the Signatory Powers can be maintained. They can wait, if needs be, until the Sultan and his satellites come to a better mind. But, for the present, their action, so far at least as is visible to the public, is held in suspense, and the only conclusion of which we can be assured is that the influence of England is being employed to do what must be done without running the risk of a general war.

The news from beyond the North-West Frontier of India cannot, all things being considered, be deemed unsatisfactory. Whether the Troops, British or Native, of the Indian Government can be wholly withdrawn from Southern Afghanistan, or whether the city of Candahar is to be temporarily occupied in the interests of order and of a permanently established government, the authorities, even if they have decided the question for themselves, have not yet seen fit to disclose to the public. So far as can be reasonably inferred from the military movements that are taking place, the desire of the Viceroy and his Council is to withdraw from the entire country as soon as may be, and then to bring to a close, without discredit to our arms, but signally to the discomfiture of bygone statesmanship, a chapter of history which should never have been written. Be this, however, as it may, there remains no obtrusive cause for uneasiness in that part of the globe. We wish that so much could be justly said of South African politics; but the spirit of the Cape Government and the attitude of the discontented Native tribes of Basutoland, are such as may well disturb the equanimity of her Majesty's Colonial Secretary.

The darkest trouble, however, is far nearer home. Ireland, not as a whole, but in large sections of her social area, is entering upon one of those periods of spasmodic discontent which, albeit likely to be followed by wise legislation, is, and always have been, characterised by much immediate fear and distress. A kind of terrorism is abroad, threatening now, as it has done before, to cow the holders of landed property. Outrages, both upon property and upon person, are becoming far too frequent, and the administration of the law, with whatever firmness and promptitude, fails to put an end to these agrarian offences. The Land League agitation greatly exasperates the half-ruined tenant farmers and peasantry in all the districts pervaded by agricultural destitution. The state of things closely corresponds with Mr. W. E. Forster's prevision. He did not anticipate anything approaching to an insurrection of the Irish people; but he deemed it possible that, during the coming winter, individual lives and families might be exposed to intolerable dangers. All this we have seen before. Even worse than this has been recorded of certain parts of the Emerald Isle. It is disheartening, no doubt. It is the more so because it is also extremely perplexing. A certain perversity of the popular will has grown up, owing partly, if not mainly, to British misgovernment, which can only be dealt with successfully by slow remedial agencies. There is no panacea for Ireland, any more than there is for any other country. Nothing will speedily extirpate the mischief which has been wrought into her system by successive political blunders spreading over many generations. But justice and the patient and considerate application of really sound measures have done, are doing, and will do, not a little to extricate Ireland from the slough into which she has been thrown. Her time of general prosperity may not be close at hand. But it will be England's fault if it should be deferred to any very remote period in the future. She has not yet paid to her unhappy sister nation the whole debt incurred by her in times that have gone by. She has returned to her, it is true, substantial instalments of it. But it would seem that constantly accruing interest will put to a crucial test her patience, her prejudices, and her sense of equity.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper gave a dinner party last Saturday evening at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his capacity of President of the Board of Trade, is about to pay an official visit to Heligoland.

Lord Norton opened an art-exhibition at Leek, Staffordshire, on Monday. In his address he dwelt on the advantages of art-education to workmen.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Kenneth Muir Mackenzie Principal Secretary in his Department, and Mr. Carington Francis Secretary of Commissions.

Major Atkinson, of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry, and Captain Barlow, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry in Afghanistan; and the Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Robert George Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during an attack on Moirosi's mountain in April, 1879.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that her Majesty has appointed Sir Sandford Freeling to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Trinidad and its dependencies; and Mr. George William Des Vœux, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Fiji.

Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, with their two daughters, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night. In reply to an address presented to him approving of his South African policy, his Excellency said he had no misgivings as to the permanent success of a policy which he felt sure would ultimately prove to be founded on the broad principles which her Majesty's Government and the colony desired to be recognised in the administration of South Africa.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., on Thursday week distributed the prizes in connection with the Government Schools of Art and Science at Tiverton. He dwelt upon the impetus which modern progress has given, not only to the development of primary education, but to that of the middle and higher classes.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Jingoism, which some fondly hoped to be extinct, has broken out again, but happily in a very mild form. On Monday evening the "Men of London," in response to an agitated summons, met at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School at Knightsbridge to display their indignation at the "un-English policy" of Mr. Gladstone in promoting the European Concert and assembling an international ironclad fleet in Adriatic waters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Knightsbridge indignation meeting was "a miserable fiasco." Whether this were the case or not, the perusal of the report of Monday's proceedings in the Riding School has filled me with Hope and Joy. A distinguished anti-Gladstonian, who was one of the speakers at the meeting, made the generous announcement that he intends to offer two prizes of one hundred pounds and fifty pounds for the two best essays on "Liberalism and its Demoralising Effects on the National Religion and Liberties of Europe." I intend to compete for one of those prizes; and I hope that the bigger of the two will be awarded to me.

Yes, I *must* compete; butcher's meat is fearfully dear; and the kitchen-maid is threatening to resign unless her wages are raised. My bookbinders have all sent in their little bill; and they are all stern men who will brook no delay, and insist on prompt payments (I wish they would not keep my books for so unconscionably long a time when they take them away for binding). But they must be settled with; and I will compete. The demand for local rates will be coming in soon; and I am told that the bell-wires all want "seeing to," and that the cook must positively have a new set of stew-pans. I will compete. Business is bad. The publishers refuse to look at my epic poem (the Siege of Ticonderoga, in Twenty-Four Cantos); the manager of the Hilarity Theatre declines the suggestion to turn my (unjustly still unacted) five-act tragedy into a burlesque extravaganza for Christmas. I have had three acrostics and two conundrums "returned with thanks" lately by the comic papers and altogether things are going *muy mal a la casa*—as a Spanish beggar once diplomatically put the matter of his impecuniosity to me. I will compete.

I have the subjects, the divisions and the subdivisions, the exordia, arguments, and perorations; the facts, fancies, figures, and fudge of a prize essay "On the Demoralising Effects of Liberalism" at my fingers' ends and my tongue's tip. The Turpitude of Catholic Emancipation; Shocking Tergiversation of the late Sir Robert Peel; Awful Results of the French Revolution of July, 1830: Dreadful Criminality of the Reform Bill of 1832; Pernicious Outcome of the Abolition of the Corn Laws; Widespread Desolation Caused by the Expulsion of the Austrians from Italy; Anarchy at Naples; The Beneficence of Bomba Frustrated by the Guilt of Garibaldi; Ineffaceable National Humiliation due to the Battle of Navarino; Depravity of Town Clerks and Deep-dyed Profligacy of Beadles, arisen solely from the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; Our Splendid Legal System Undermined by the Suppression of the Palace Court, the Reform of Chancery, the Establishment of County Courts, and the Abrogation of Imprisonment for Debt under the writ of *capias*. A glorious programme! I will proceed to compete forthwith.

That is to say, I will begin my essay on the "Demoralising Effects of Liberalism" (alas! too true! You can form no idea how demoralised I became when the Ballot Act was passed, and the Jews were admitted to Parliament) as soon as ever I have done with the Black Beetles. With those creeping things are bound up a number of really important sanitary questions; and I am heartily glad that the large number of correspondents who have written to me on the subject have taken the question which I put to my good friend Dr. Richardson quite *au sérieux*, and have replied to it in a practical manner, instead of attempting to turn me and my black beetles into derision. The loud laugh which "proclaims the vacant mind" is never so offensive as when it takes the concrete form of a would-be sarcastic anonymous letter.

A solicitor writing from West Brighton, Cheshire, advises cutting a hole in the floor of the kitchen near the fireplace large enough to contain a moderately sized pie-dish, the rim of which is to rest on the boards. The receptacle is to be half filled with a mixture of beer and water, with a pinch of brown sugar. The beetles go to drink at this dark beer pool, tumble in and are drowned. But, the floor of my kitchen is of stone. Am I to take up an entire flag to form a miniature Black Sea of beer for the beetles to fuddle and drown themselves in? I asked Mrs. Cook if she had ever tried the beer-and-sugar process. "Often," she said. But, the prising up of the stone flooring being inexpedient, she had surrounded her beer beetle-snare with little sticks sloping from the rim of the dish to the ground, serving as inclined planes for the beetles to crawl to their destruction. My thanks to the solicitor at West Brighton.

But my lady correspondent, "Zoë," writing from Dursley, and in a wonderfully well-formed, decided, and legible hand, is even more exhaustive in her communication headed "*In re Verminibus.*" "Get a dozen or more small smooth basins," writes "Zoë," "fill them to about an inch from the top with a mixture composed of half a pint of water and a tablespoonful of beer. At night set these basins close to the kitchen walls or to some wooden erection up which the creatures can climb. They will sometimes be seen hanging by their hind legs as they drink; but if the liquid be too high in the basins, or not strong enough to intoxicate the beetles, they will escape, *and give effectual warning to others.*" The idea of the partially intoxicated blackbeetles serving as "shocking examples" to their yet "undemoralised" or unbeersoddened fellows is certainly diverting; but who shall say that it is not based on a subtle perception of truth?

> I will not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
> If birds confabulate or no.

writes the poet. That birds *do* "confabulate" seems tolerably certain; and why should there not be a regular (although to us inscrutable) system of intercommunication between black beetles?

"Zoë" goes on to say that an average of between forty and fifty beetles may be caught each night in one of these beer-basin traps; but that after a week or two, if the plan is not found effectual, the kitchen grate must be taken out, *when probably three pints of black beetles' eggs will have to be removed and burned.* This observation fills me simply with horror. It is far less the "three pints of black beetles' eggs" that I am thinking of, than the irruption into the kitchen of the Builder and his Men, with the subsequent Ironmonger, culminating in the Plasterer, and indignant threats of legal proceedings for unnecessary disturbance from my next-door neighbours to "cap the climax of my catastrophe."

My correspondent at Dursley fills four whole pages with wise and womanly counsels; but I venture to think that she errs in the expression of her opinion that not before the year 2280 will people be in a position to reduce Dr. Richardson's precepts to practice. "At present," she remarks, "Hygeia is unattainable." Not so—or nearly so. If all British housewives showed as much practical knowledge and commonsense as "Zoë" does, the city of Hygeia might be removed from the region of Utopia to the shores of England (you know how they move cities in the United States, by contract, on the jack-screw system), at a much earlier date than at present we are apt to think.

But those black-beetles. "Have that nice, cheery little fellow the cricket in," writes another sympathising correspondent. The crickets chirp on my hearth all night long; and I believe that the black-beetles waltz to the shrill music even as the ragged children in the slums dance to the strains of the organ ground by the brown alien from sunny Italy. "Try a hedgehog," writes another adviser. I have tried a hedgehog, baked, in Spain; and found his flesh very good eating. I think I will send for one, in view of the black-beetles; but gratitude and prudence will alike prevent my eventually devouring him. Finally, I. D. H. (Middlesbrough) writes me tersely and defiantly. "You are making a stir about a very small matter. *I like black-beetles.*"

Meanwhile my poor dwelling is full of noxious substances in tins and cardboard boxes and paper packages, sent me through the post by commiserating (and advertising) tradesmen. I begin to think that I am Mithridates, who fed on poisons. Mrs. Cook on being consulted on toxicology as applied to black beetles, replied that she had made frequent use of Somebody's Vermin Powder, and that the black beetles "seemed to prosper on it."

After the black beetles, naturally the Juvenile Offenders. We have been treating those unhappy little humans pretty much as though they were vermin for unnumbered years. At the great public meeting at Manchester on Tuesday the two most remarkable speeches were those delivered by the Earl of Derby and Lord Houghton. The latter was one of the earliest movers for legislation with regard to juvenile offenders; but his first attempt to introduce a measure for the establishment of reformatories and industrial schools met with little more acceptance in Parliament than did Wilberforce's first endeavours to persuade the House of Commons seriously to consider the feasibility of abolishing the Slave Trade. Lord Houghton is the president of the admirable Philanthropic Society, whose school—it is the English Mettray—at Red Hill has, I believe, during its long career of usefulness entirely reclaimed and rendered respectable members of society an average of eighty per cent of criminal boys.

Mind, criminal boys—not naughty ones. The merely Naughty Boy—the orchard-despoiling, flower-plucking, window-breaking, stone-throwing, and generally mischievous, turbulent, and troublesome urchin—is a far more important factor in the juvenile offender question than is generally thought. The criminal boy may be, perhaps, by means of wise laws, universal education, and the purification of the dwellings of the poor, gradually weeded out; but how are we to get rid of the "young Turk," the "nineter," the idle, brutal, scampish, disorderly truant? "Flog him!" cry the county justices and the "disciplinarians." But Lord Derby seems to be far from decided in his mind as to the efficacy of corporal punishment in all cases of juvenile delinquency. Flogging may do good, and it may do harm. George Barrington, the notorious pickpocket, who, after his transportation to New South Wales, rose by good conduct to a position of the highest respectability, and eventually (if I remember aright) became a magistrate, was wont to ascribe his first lapse into crime to an exceptionally merciless scourging which he had suffered for some boyish offence at school. His self-respect was shattered by the agony and degradation of the chastisement; and he ran away from school, and "went to the dogs." Fortunately for himself, he ultimately repented, and came back from canine company.

Mem.: An analogous story is related of Johann Buckler, nicknamed "Schinderhannes," the famous Robber of the Rhine, whose career furnished the late Mr. Leitch Ritchie with the groundwork of a stirring romance. An anecdote to the same effect is related of Cartouche, the noted French bandit. Flogging may deter some small offenders; but it may harden others, irrevocably. But where are we to find the Golden Mean? To complicate the question, it often happens that the Naughty Boy—the truant, the apple-pilferer, the window-breaker, the stone-thrower, the performer with the catapult and the pop-gun—is the child of quite respectable parents. Would such respectable parents like to have their boys taken to a police-station to be birched by the gaoler?

At the same time, some of my correspondents are quite angry with me because I last week pointed out that Solomon never said textually "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and tha these precise words are to be found not in the Proverbs, but in "Hudibras;" which is simply the fact. "T. D." expresses an ironical hope that "some considerate old lady has already forwarded me a copy of the Scriptures with the passages marked in which Solomon commends the corporal chastisement of children"—as though the Old Testament were some recondite book which only the "serious classes" habitually studied. I believe that I know three fourths of the thirty-one chapters of the Book of Proverbs by heart; and I have so known them these forty years past. Over and over again, as a boy, was I set to learn by heart a chapter of Proverbs as a penal task. The infliction was, so far as I was concerned, judicious; for I usually "improved the opportunity" by getting by heart, on my own account, a couple of chapters, in addition to the one penally prescribed to me.

The curious circumstance to which I wished to draw attention was this: That probably nine tenths of the excellent persons who are of the same mind with the Wise Man as to severity to children are firmly convinced that Solomon did "somewhere" literally say "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and that they prefer to quote as a proverb the antithetical and alliterative paraphrase of what Solomon *did* say (Prov. xiii. 24; xxiii. 13; and xxix. 15) by the profane author Butler. How deeply this delusion is rooted in the popular mind is shown in the letter of a correspondent signing himself "Reader," who almost triumphantly quotes some doggerel which, he says, has been familiar to him since childhood:—

> Solomon said, in accents mild,
> Spare the rod, and spoil the child:
> Be he man, or be she maid,
> Whip 'em and wallop 'em, Solomon said.

This doggerel was, if I remember correctly, cited at the Social Science Congress last year, and gave rise to some indignant comments from Miss Lydia Becker. In the versified paraphrase of the lines in Hudibras it is obvious that Butler's meaning has been amplified, and the actual text of Solomon has been even more widely departed from. Solomon's recommendation of chastisement applies solely to sons; and he makes no reference whatever to the correction of daughters. Yet, I have not the slightest doubt that, were I to write on this subject until my hair grew through my hat and my toe-nails grew through my boots, there would be still some hundreds of thousands of people invincibly persuaded that King Solomon did "somewhere" write the exact words, "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and that all the Cruden's Concordances in the world would not induce them to alter their opinion.

Mem.: I am rapidly arriving at the conclusion that (from a business point of view) it is unprofitable and injudicious to tell people what they did not know before. Tell them what they *do* know, and they feel flattered by a once-familiar thing being recalled to their minds, and think you a very clever fellow. But tell them something they did *not* know, and that they do not wish to know, and they denounce you as an impertinent. English people like to think that Mrs. Glasse, in her Cookery Book, wrote "First Catch your Hare;" that the story of Casabianca ("The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck") is true; that Charles the Second knighted a sirloin (or rather sur-loin) of beef; and that Queen Elizabeth was eating roast goose when the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was brought to her; just as Frenchmen like to believe that Cambronne, at Waterloo, exclaimed "The Guard Dies, but Never Surrenders;" and that the Vengeur went down with her colours nailed to the mast and all hands shouting "*Vive la République!*"

The recollection of a paragraph which I lately penned concerning "clerical humourists," leads me to read with interest an extract from a Yorkshire contemporary (its name I am, unfortunately, unable to decipher), in which it is stated that Sir George Wombwell has just taken steps to perpetuate the memory of the fact that the author of "Tristram Shandy" lived for a time in Yorkshire. Shandy Hall, where Sterne resided for seven whole years, is a picturesque old house on Sir George's estate at Coxwold; but, hitherto, there has been nothing about its outward appearance to identify it with the erratic genius who gave My Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, the Widow Wadman and Dr. Slop, the "foolish fat scullion," and the Story of Le Fèvre to enduring English letters. The popular Yorkshire Baronet whom I have named has caused a suitable tablet to be prepared for insertion over the gate of Shandy Hall, with this inscription:—

> Here dwelt
> LAURENCE STERNE,
> Many years Incumbent of Coxwold.
> Here he wrote "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey."
> Died in London, 1768; aged 55 years.

Bravo! Sir George Wombwell. Have we anywhere in England any mural mementoes of Henry Fielding or of Tobias Smollett?

In a lengthy and interesting communication, much too long to print, "A. E." states that the Mr. Walker who exhibited an orrery under the title of the "Eidouranion," was not a Hebrew, and had not a hook nose, and consequently could not have had anything to do with the origin of the slang expression "Hookey Walker." I am not in any way responsible for the Eidouranion Walker story, which is related in Hatton's "Slang Dictionary," p. 335, and is there quoted from "Notes and Queries," IV., 425.

Mem.: "The Music of the Spheres" in Hudibras. A host of correspondents quote "Twelfth Night," Act III., Scene I.,

> I had rather hear you to solicit that
> Than music *from* the spheres.

A smaller number of correspondents quote the exquisitely implied but not literal allusion to such music in "The Merchant of Venice," Act V., Scene I. Lorenzo to Jessica:—

> There's not the smallest orb that thou behold'st
> But in his motion like an angel sings,
> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins,
> Such harmony is in immortal souls.

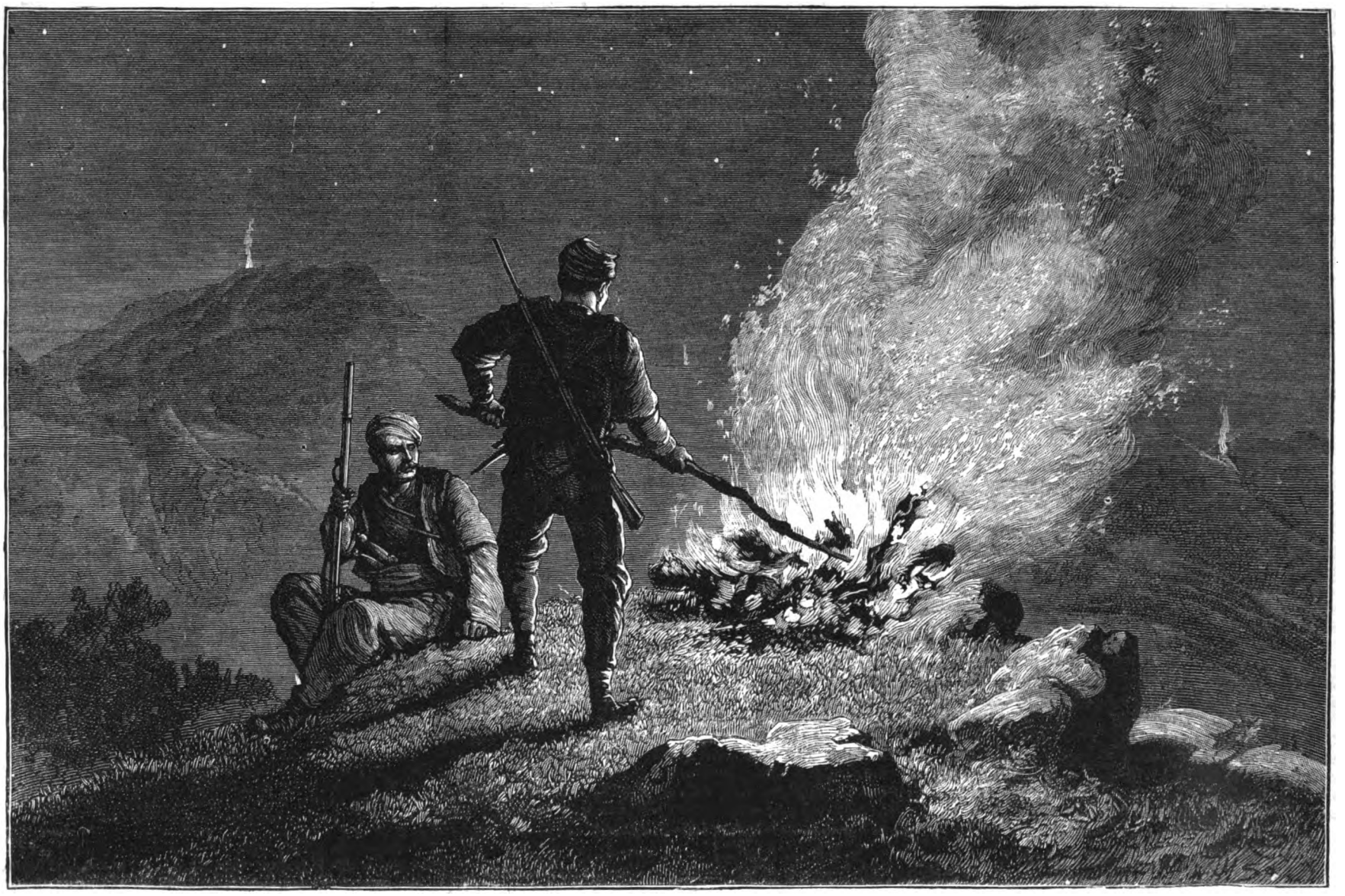
It is possible (but not possible to determine conclusively) that Butler, who is entitled to be classed with Bishop Andrews as "a gulf of learning," and who was curiously versed in mathematics and astronomy, took his image of the Music of the Spheres, not from Shakspeare, but from Kepler's "Harmonia Mundi," published in 1619, in which the German Philosopher enlarges on the strange musically-spherical doctrine of Pythagoras.

G. A. S.

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A SKETCH IN THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP, NEAR ANTIVARI, BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.



SIGNAL FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MONTENEGRO.—SEE PAGE 350.

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DULCIGNO, WITH ENCAMPMENT OF TURKISH REGULARS: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH. SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER.



DULCIGNO, FROM THE NORTH. SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The movements of the combined squadron of the six Christian Powers in Eastern waters has perhaps been the chief topic of conversation during the week. Last Sunday a meeting was to have taken place at the Cirque Fernando to protest in favour of peace, under the patronage of Citizens Blanqui, Henri Rochefort, and Félix Pyat. This protestation *à la façon anglaise* against the manifestation against Dulcigno was advocated by all the Republican and Radical Press, with the exception of the Gambettist organs. At the last moment the Government prohibited the meeting on the strength of the Imperial decree of March 25, 1852. It appears that at present, and until the Senate shall have passed the Bill on public meetings already adopted by the Chamber, public political meetings are regulated by the articles of the penal code relative to illegal associations. No explanation was given to the organisers of the meeting for the refusal of the Ministry to authorise it. The indignation of the press is almost unanimous at this subterfuge, and the Ferry Cabinet will not have improved its position in public opinion by having recourse to a decree of the Empire in order to prevent a public meeting in the tenth year of the Republic. Matters were made worse on Sunday by the dissolution of a meeting of the Free-thinkers Society of the twelfth arrondissement. This meeting had been authorised, and Citizen Amouroux was delivering a lecture on the question of the religious congregations. In the course of his remarks, he very naturally referred to the Dulcigno affair and to the prohibition of the *meeting de la paix* at the Cirque Fernando. Soon afterwards a *commissaire de police*, wearing his tricolour sash, blustered into the room, and declared the meeting to be dissolved, exactly as under the Empire.

A Cabinet Council was held this morning, but the Ministers had separated before the note of the Porte became known. M. Constans was not present, and consequently no decision was taken with regard to the decrees against the religious orders. It was rumoured on the Boulevards this afternoon that M. Constans had gone to confer with M. Gambetta at the Château of Crêtes. At any rate, he left Toulouse last night, and he was expected to attend the Council this morning.

A considerable time has passed since Beaumarchais said, *Les sottises imprimées n'ont d'importance qu' aux lieux où on en gêne le cours.* This is an aphorism the truth of which many Governments have undertaken to prove. The Government which France now enjoys is continuing the task, and, thanks to the continual prosecutions and fines to which they are constantly subject, the pornographic journals which inundate the boulevards are being sold by the thousand. Each condemnation is an advertisement, and, thanks to the assiduity of the public prosecutor, one of these indecent sheets can guarantee a circulation of upwards of 120,000. New papers of this sort are coming into existence every week.

Captain Lavergne de Cerval, one of the gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Minister of War towards Captain Matusewicz, whose case I related in my letter last week, has been imprisoned for sixty days by order of General Farre. This punishment will be completed by M. de Cerval being sent before a *Conseil d'enquête*. The irate Captain carried his indignation and his breach of discipline so far as to write a letter, which was published in the *Figaro*.

Jacques Offenbach died at four o'clock this morning at his house, 8, Boulevard du Capucines.

It appears that 1240 people, high-born and low-born, celebrated the fête of St. Michael in Paris last Wednesday. In the various banquets an address was passed round and signed. The effect of it was to assure Henri Cinq of the immutable loyalty of his humble subjects, who continue to believe that he alone can give them peace and liberty. In some of the provincial towns, especially in Normandy and Brittany, and in the South, less indifference was shown towards the anniversary of the birth of the Comte de Chambord. Amongst the minor celebrations of the day may be noticed the appearance of a new weekly royalist satirical journal, *La Trique*.

Jouaust, whose editions are dear to bibliophiles, has just published a volume called le *Sottisier de Voltaire*, which has hitherto lain hidden in manuscript in the Imperial library at St. Petersburg, being one of the manuscripts of the library of Voltaire, which Catherine II. bought of Madame Denis, through the intermediary of Grimm. It is a common-place book of things heard and noted, of rapid reflections, *bons mots* such as delighted the people of the eighteenth century.

Mdlle. Theresa, the famous singer of the days of the Empire, was admitted member of the *Caveau* last Friday. The *Caveau* is a society which meets at dinner once a month, whose members write and sing songs. The society traces its origin back to 1737, when the original *Caveau* was founded by Collé, Piron, Crébillon the younger, who presented David Garrick and, I believe, Sterne and John Wilkes. Hitherto no woman, except Virginie Dejazet, was ever admitted to the *Caveau*. Dejazet was admitted on the very thin pretext that she was not a human being. "*Ce n'est pas un homme*," said her sponsor; "*c'est un diable*." Théresa was admitted on the ground that she was the incarnation of the *chanson*, which is the exclusive cult of the members of the *Caveau*.

On Saturday night the Gymnase Theatre reopened under the new management of M. Koning, the manager of the Renaissance. The theatre has been repaired and redecorated, and the only objection that can now be found against it is that the spectators are rather cramped. The opening pieces were "Nina la Tueuse," which was only a pretext for allowing the public to review the actresses of the company, and a revival of Sardou's "Papillonne," which failed so ignominiously at the Théâtre Français in 1862. Curiously enough, in spite of the utter improbability of the plot and situations, the revival proved a decided success, thanks to the admirable acting.

Great preparations are being made at the Théâtre Français for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the theatre. Special performances are to be given during a whole week, beginning with the "Impromptu de Versailles" and ending with a splendid revival of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with the ballet and full Turkish ceremony.

Augier, Dumas, and Sardou are all at work on pieces for the Comédie Française. Augier will probably be ready first. He is finishing a piece in collaboration with M. Foussier, called "Les Deux Marriages." The principal rôle of which is intended for Mdlle. Croizette.

The State has bought for 63,000f. a picture of Ribeira representing an episode of the Spanish war in Franche-Comté. This picture was discovered in the apartment of an old lady at Batignolles, who did not know its value.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Pavillon de Flore in the Tuileries, in the apartment occupied by the Préfect of the Seine. Much damage was done, but the artistic parts of the building were not damaged.

Since the prohibition of the peace meeting the Cabinet has acquired yet another nickname. It is called the gag Ministry—*Ministère du bâillon*.

T. C.

THE MONTENEGRINS AND DULCIGNO.

There have been no active military or naval operations, as yet, for the purpose of putting the Montenegrins in possession of this little seaport town on the Adriatic coast, which the Albanians, probably relying on the Turks for support, hitherto refuse to surrender. The combined squadrons of the six European Powers have moved from Gravosa down to the Bocche di Cattaro, only forty miles distant from Dulcigno, and close to the mountain village of Cettinje, which is the capital of the Principality of Montenegro. But the Montenegrin army, under comuand of Bozo Petrovitch, cousin to Prince Nicholas or Nikita, is still encamped at Suttorman, on the hill-sides above Antivari, and it is doubtful whether it can be made strong enough to advance upon Dulcigno with a tolerable chance of success.

We are indebted again to Captain J. W. Gambier, the *Times* correspondent, for several opportune Sketches, the first of which serves to illustrate the rough travelling in that country; for this specimen is to be deemed a comparatively "good bit of road," and the bad bits are left to our imagination. Four English travellers—namely, Captain Sale, R.E., of the late International Frontier Commission, with Lieutenant Caillard, R.E., Captain Gambier, and Mr. Arthur Evans, author of two instructive books concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of other writings upon Illyrian matters, are riding together up this stony path to the head-quarters of General Bozo Petrovitch. It is to be hoped that their horses' feet are sure and sound, but riding up must be less dangerous than riding down again. The next Illustration to which we would refer is that of the lighting of signal fires on the mountains along the frontier of Tchernagora; an ordinary accompaniment of Border warfare. Captain Gambier's Sketch in the Montenegrin encampment shows the laborious female relatives of those highland warriors, bringing loads of firewood and provisions to supply the lack of home comforts, while their temporary lodging is provided for by the rude huts they have erected in the hill-side forest. A second view of Antivari, which was the subject of one of our Illustrations last week, and two different views of Dulcigno, from opposite sides, are furnished also by Captain Gambier. Some description of both these decayed and half-ruined little towns, which are of Venetian foundation, but are now chiefly inhabited by Mussulman Albanians, has already been given to our readers. They were besieged and stormed by the Montenegrin army three years ago. Dulcigno was held more than a twelvemonth by the Montenegrins, during which time most of the leading Mohammedan townsmen went into exile. It was relinquished by Prince Nikita in accordance with the original scheme of territorial settlement devised by the Congress at Berlin. As it was then to be restored to Albania, and to remain part of the Turkish Empire, its former Mussulman inhabitants did not hesitate to return to their homes and property. Now, as we see, they are unexpectedly called upon, by the more recent arrangements of the Conference this summer, to become subjects of Montenegro, and they refuse to give up their town, relying on the assistance of the Albanian League at Scutari, with the tacit connivance of the Sultan's Government.

The number of Albanians at and near Dulcigno is estimated by one authority at 4000, all armed with breech-loading rifles, under Youssuf Socovitch; and the total number of Ottoman troops at 6000. The disposition of the Turkish forces is as follows:—One battalion and eight guns at Goritza; one battalion at Bjelara; one battalion distributed along the Boyana river; one in detachments between the Boyana, Dulcigno, and Scutari; whilst on the seaboard there are twelve battalions, and on the other side of Lake Scutari there are large masses of troops. At Scutari, there are three batteries of artillery, and fresh stores of rifles and cartridges have arrived.

Montenegro does not intend to provoke war with Turkey, and relies on united Europe, and with special confidence on England. Six thousand Montenegrins, with six guns, are concentrated between Antivari and Lake Scutari, under Bozo Petrovitch's leadership, and 4000 men, with a few guns, stand near Podgoritza, under Urbiza's command, to watch Hodo Bey's Albanian troops. Together they form exactly one half of the army on full war footing. The other half could not be called together for want of provisions or money.

THE TURKISH NOTE.

The Turkish Note, which was presented to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople on Monday, is of unusual length, and covers the whole ground of the controversy between the Porte and the European Powers. It begins with a review and recapitulation of the proposals made by the Turkish Government in its former Note, and re-states in substance the reply made by the Ambassadors in rejecting those conditions. The Note then speaks of the Naval Demonstration and of the preparations which the combined fleets of the Great Powers are making on the Albanian coast. These preparations are ostensibly confined to action for the purpose of securing the delivery of Dulcigno to Montenegro. But the Note goes on to urge there are grounds for supposing that similar demonstrations by the combined squadrons might be made for the purpose of bringing to a settlement the other points in dispute between Turkey and the Powers. The Note mentions specifically the questions of the Greek frontier, the projected reforms in Armenia, the service of the public debt, and the payment of the indemnity due to Russia. With a view to obviating the necessity of such demonstrations of force on these subjects, the Note undertakes to state one by one, and in detail, the measures which the Porte will be prepared to adopt with regard to them.

First, with respect to Dulcigno, the Porte demands from the Powers the assurance, which it asked for in its last Note, and which were then refused, pledging the Powers to abandon all naval demonstrations on all questions present or future. On these assurances being given, the Imperial authorities will use all the means of persuasion which are in their power to induce the population of the district to be ceded, either to emigrate or to submit to the transfer. If they should fail in their effort to bring about this peaceful acquiescence, the Turkish troops, with the local authorities, will withdraw to the frontier. Having done this, the Imperial Government will not, the Note goes on to declare, hold itself responsible for such complications as may subsequently arise.

In the second place, the Note speaks of the question of the Greek frontier. The Porte renews the expression of its determination not to surrender the four places, the cession of which it had already refused. Instead of the boundary settled by the Berlin Conference, it proposes a line of frontier starting north of Volo on the east, running south of Larissa, Metzovo, and Janina, and then following the course of the Arta to the sea. The Porte undertakes to cede the territory comprised within this line to Greece within a hundred days, on the same conditions as those which it lays down for the surrender of the Dulcigno district.

The Note then speaks of the proposals which the Porte had before made with regard to reforms in Armenia, repeating them at considerable length. With respect to the service of the public debt, it offers to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the creditors, but declines to allow, in this matter also, of any intervention on the part of the Powers. It further demands, in fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty, the demolition of the Danubian fortresses, and insists upon the exercise by the Ottoman troops of the right to occupy the Balkans.

THE RECESS.

What next, and next? Turkey's unyielding reply to the joint message of the Allied Powers rendered another Cabinet Council in Downing-street inevitable. The prolonged Ministerial sitting of Sept. 30, attended by every Cabinet Minister save Lord Spencer, who could not return from the Continent in time, was succeeded by consultations between the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Mindful, perhaps, of the insalubrious reputation of his official residence—probably the humblest abode offered by any European Power to its First Minister—the Premier spent the Sunday with Earl Granville and Lord Northbrooke at the Dorking seat of the Hon. Leveson Gower. On Monday Mr. Gladstone held an informal Council in Downing-street; and the Foreign Secretary received Count Münster, Prince Lobanoff, and M. Challemel-Lacour, with Count Menabrea, at the Foreign Office. A telegraphic summary of the Sublime Porte's answer is supposed to have been under consideration. Be that as it may, several of her Majesty's Ministers were freed for the time being from all except departmental cares.

The Marquis of Hartington left for Balmoral, and arrived there on Monday evening in time to dine with the Queen, remaining as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. Mr. Forster returned to Dublin and to a sea of Irish troubles. As for the youngest member of the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain, he got on his sea legs, and set sail in the Trinity yacht Vestal to resume his inspection of the lighthouses on the east coast. And the rumour goes that the waves paid scant respect to the President of the Board of Trade, sending him ashore with a complexion far from ruddy. Birmingham will make amends. On the 26th inst. the City of which Mr. Chamberlain is one of the shining lights will present him with an address of congratulation on his accession to a Ministerial office.

The "Man in the Moon," sometimes assuming the prosaic name of "Pegler," otherwise known as "Charles Matthews," has been a familiar personage on the scene during the past week. It appears beyond a doubt that he still deigns to haunt this sublunary sphere, his favourite mode of descent being amid a shower of gold, and the time and place being at the height of an election contest in a warm borough. At Oxford, to wit, on Monday, Mr. Walsh, the Conservative agent, owned before the Election Commissioners to the soft impeachment that £3000 was sent down from London in a tin box in charge of this Mr. Matthews, and that a portion went to defray illegal expenses. Various other curious electioneering secrets were divulged at Oxford by Mr. Walsh on Tuesday. The same day, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, rather severely examined by the President on one or two points, permitted the public to see behind the scenes at Canterbury Election by relating his political experience therewith from 1862 to the present year. Tuesday was likewise the opening day of the Sandwich inquiry; and flags, banners, ribbons, and committee-rooms were made answerable for a vast expenditure of the coin of the realm. The frank admissions of Mr. George Godwin, who had apparently renounced the silk trade for electioneering, occasioned much merriment at Macclesfield on Tuesday, the adroitness of Mr. Merewether's leading questions bringing about the majority of the candid answers. Without referring to the Knaresborough inquiry, which is also proceeding, we may remark that in all the boroughs whose election manners and customs are being searchingly investigated, the wire-pullers of both political parties have exhibited remarkable elasticity of conscience in lavishly expending money for purposes of bribery.

The movement in favour of holding public meetings to protest against the coercion of Turkey cannot be said to prosper. It was not inappropriate to hold the first of these meetings on Monday in the Wellington Riding School, Knightsbridge. That was the scene of the banquet given to Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury when their Lordships brought back "Peace with Honour" from the Berlin Conference. It is to carry into effect the recommendations of the Berlin Treaty and Protocol that the Great Powers have sent the Allied Fleet to the Adriatic. But neither Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., who presided at the meeting, nor Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who sent a letter supporting the objects of the gathering, deemed it politic to present this, the Ministerial, view of the crisis.

Sir William Harcourt has not yet relaxed his hold of the question of juvenile offenders. The Home Secretary has addressed another letter to the Mayor of Manchester on the subject; and, the communication having been published verbatim in the *Times* of the 1st inst., the just and considerate advice of Sir William Harcourt will, doubtless, be well weighed and acted upon in other quarters. The Earl of Derby, speaking on the question in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday, threw the weight of his influential experience into the scale in support of the Home Secretary's official recommendations, and moved a humane resolution antagonistic to sending youthful offenders to gaol.

The usual file-firing has been practised by some of our legislators, and their scores have been fully recorded in what is rather incongruously called "Parliament Out of Session." No particular hit has been made by Sir Stafford Northcote in his pleasant social discourses in Devonshire; nor can the Marquis of Bath be fairly said to have distinguished himself at the Frome Agricultural Society. If Mr. Gladstone contemplates creating a separate Minister of Education, Sir Charles Reed proved himself a capable candidate for the office by his lucid review of the ten-years' work done by the London School Board. Norwich may with reason consider itself not much the wiser for the oracular deliverances of its members. Alighting for the nonce from his Eastern hobby, Sir Drummond Wolff on Monday favoured his Portsmouth friends with an after-dinner speech on home affairs. Mr. Bradlaugh has been emphatically demanding a reform of the Land Laws in Glasgow. Mr Parnell was equally emphatic at Kilkenny on Saturday, and at Cork on Sunday, in calling for a peasant proprietary in Ireland. A widely different class of member, Mr. Walter, on Tuesday evening resumed his favourite rôle of a country squire; and a congenial audience in Maidenhead, belonging to the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, listened approvingly to his amiable post-prandial utterances in replying to the toast of "The County Members."

Mr. Cowen, M.P., on Thursday week unveiled a monument which has been erected by public subscription in Elswick Cemetery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the memory of Mr. Charles Larkin, a northern orator and reformer. Mr. Cowen made an eloquent speech on the oratory of the period in which Mr. Larkin's public life was passed.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

This has been an extremely busy week in the world theatrical, and next week promises to be even a busier one. On Tuesday I went to the Royalty to see Mr. H. J. Byron's new and original three-act comic drama entitled "Bow Bells." It was very enthusiastically received. Of the originality of Mr. Byron's latest production there cannot be the remotest doubt; and, although the idea which underlies the plot of a cockney retiring into the country in the hopes of finding rural peace, simplicity, and innocence, and discovering that such qualities as vice, fraud, and imposture are to be found in rustic regions quite as frequently as they may be found in a great city, has been more than once dramatically treated, Mr. Byron's plot, incidents, "situations," characters, and dialogue are all unmistakably his own. Stay; there is one character in "Bow Bells"—the intoxicated butler, Boozer—who is not for a dramatic age, but for all time. No playwright can claim copyright in him; and all the drunken butlers on the stage—their name is legion—own a common progenitor in Trinculo. In truth, I have been severely taxing my memory in the effort to remember whether I have ever seen a sober butler behind the footlights. I have seen, it is true, a good many in real life.

"Bow Bells" is something less than a comedy and something more than a farce in three acts; therefore its experienced author acted wisely in calling it a "comic drama." There is, indeed, some stirring melodramatic interest towards the conclusion of the third act, when a pseudo "Captain Basil Bagot," late of "the Mexican Cavalry," is exposed and denounced as one Brandon, an absconding debtor, a forger, and a swindler. But Mr. Byron, apparently, did not deem it worth his while to give a symmetrical finish to the dramatic construction of his play. He is content to bring the comic and sentimental side of the play to a happy conclusion by uniting two temporarily estranged pairs of sweethearts, and by rescuing Mr. Geoffrey Twinklehorn, the retired City man, who has sought rural felicity in the swampy region of Sloshington-le-Willows from the matrimonial clutches of a certain Mrs. Percival, the sister of the sham Captain Basil Bagot, and who has already a husband of her own. But the detective, forger, and swindler is not punished; and is allowed to light his cigarette and lounge jauntily in an arm-chair until the fall of the curtain. Perhaps Mr. Byron felt reluctant to bring in the hackneyed detective, who produces the conventional warrant and handcuffs and takes off the outlaw to gaol. That detective has been brought on the stage, in Act the Last, Scene the Last, positively to the nauseating degree of frequency. But there is another way. The detected swindler can always be kicked down stairs. That is the American fashion. I have witnessed the performance of several dramas of Transatlantic extraction during the last few months, and nearly every one of them has ended by the kicking down stairs of the exposed and baffled villain.

Mr. Edward Righton, who made his first appearance since his recent severe accident, was very droll as the kind-hearted but obstinate vulgarian, Twinklehorn. One or two little touches of pathos, which mark the character towards the end, were rendered with great delicacy. Mr. Twinklehorn is presented to us as an amusingly vulgar man, who plays strangely fantastic tricks with the Queen's English, and indulges us in several wonderful "derangements of epitaphs;" but in Mr. Edward Righton's hands he is not coarsely vulgar; and his diverting grammatical solecisms contrast very artistically with the gross illiterateness of the inebriated butler, Boozer, played (and very well played) in an unmitigated style of broad farce by Mr. T. P. Haynes. The light-comedian hero, Dick Sycamore, was rendered in an easy and gentleman-like manner by Mr. Frank Cooper; and "Charles his Friend"—I mean Fred. Latham—was vigorously impersonated (it falls to Fred's lot to unmask and denounce the villain) by Mr. H. Kelsey. Effie and Bessie, Mr. Twinklehorn's two pretty nieces, were capitally played by Miss Kate Lawler and Miss Emma Ritta. The latter, as an amiable *ingénue*, has not much to do beyond looking graceful and saying neat things upon occasion; but Miss Kate Lawler has a much stronger part, and in the scenes of her quarrels with and her reconciliation to Dick Sycamore exhibited considerable dramatic power. Miss Maggie Brennan's Mrs. Percival, the intriguing *pseudo* widow, was a finished study of character, most sparkling and yet most refined. Mr. Philip Day was highly entertaining as the sham Captain of Mexican cavalry, and his by-play was especially good; but, for some reason or another, he chose to vary the lower notes of his voice with a high *falsetto*—so high that it occasionally rose to the shrillness of a screech, and split the ears of the groundlings. Nor surely was there any need for Mr. Francis Wyatt, as the indolent and insolent gardener Sloggs, to "make up" in the guise of a wife-kicking rough from the mining districts. "Bow Bells" was preceded by an agreeable trifle called "Wild Flowers," and was followed by a droll piece of lyrical absurdity entitled "Popsy Wopsy," by Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Edward Solomon. This "New and Original Musical Folly" afforded ample scope for the versatility of Mr. Edward Righton, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss F. Lavender, and Miss Kate Lawler.

To the Folly on Saturday afternoon to see "Dot," Mr. Boucicault's dramatised version of Charles Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth." The pretty little house in King William-street was crowded. "Dot" was preceded by poor J. B. Buckstone's good old farce (from the French) of "A Kiss in the Dark," in which Mr. E. W. Garden played with great *aplomb* the part of Pettibone; and Miss Roland Phillips was very good indeed as Mrs. Pettibone. I confess that I was somewhat nervous as to what I should think, or the Folly audience might think, of "Dot." Thirty years have passed since I first saw the dramatisation of Dickens's Christmas book at the Theatre Royal, Brighton. Popular manners and popular feeling have changed a good deal since then. The Dickensonian chord of sentiment has been harped upon until it has fallen somewhat out of tune; and, as the Bishop of Manchester told his hearers at the meeting on the juvenile offenders question on Tuesday, this age has grown to be a hard, a selfish, and an impatient one. 'Twas the prevailing sentimental element in "Dot" that troubled me; for "Dot" without its sentimentality is nothing. It came out all right, however. Nobody seemed to think Mr. Billington's alternate humour and pathos in the part of John Peerybingle, the carrier, overstrained; Miss Lilian Cavalier's wifely tenderness and submissiveness in "Dot" and her tasteful singing of "Auld Robin Gray" were warmly appreciated; and Miss Effie Liston as Bertha Plummer, the blind girl, won all hearts. Miss Emily Thorne made the character of Mrs. Fielding stand out in conspicuous and artistic relief; in Tilly Slowboy Miss Eliza Johnstone achieved a real triumph. She was intensely and consistently comic; but she was never either in speech or gesture *outrée*; and, in particular, her song at the Christmas party in the second act should be marked with a white stone in the chronicles of well meant but dolorous imitations. Mr. Toole's most pathetic, yet, in parts, most mirth-moving impersonation of the meek-spirited and compassionate drudge of that abominable old toy-dealing drudge Tackleton (played with appreciative repulsiveness by Mr. G. Shelton) was the Caleb Plummer of Charles Dickens, pure and simple. A young playgoer from America or from Australia, who had looked in at the Folly some evening to shake with laughter at Mr. Toole's waggeries in "The Upper Crust," might be astounded to mark the much higher things, in the dramatic art, Mr. Toole shows himself to be as capable of in Caleb Plummer, which he has made a cabinet picture, painted, "in the Dutch manner," in loyal but not servile fidelity to the illustrious original in the "Cricket on the Hearth." Quietly and equably sustained, without a scintilla of the mawkish in sentiment, or of stage trickery or clap-trap, Mr. Toole's Caleb Plummer is throughout the delineation of a master of his good and ennobling art.

Away from the Folly that self-same afternoon to the Imperial (late Aquarium) to see Mr. Robert Reece's entirely new version of his burlesque, produced some time since at the Mirror Theatre, of "The Half-Crown Diamonds." Mr. Reece's extravaganza was greeted throughout with uproarious laughter and applause. It is, in truth, a very amusing piece of buffoonery, in parts very graceful, owing to the capital dancing of Miss Nelly Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, and Miss C. Gilchrist; in other parts intolerably vulgar and slangy. If the British public were more familiar with Auber's delightful comic opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne," of which an English version was first produced at the old Princess's some seven-and-thirty years ago, with the famous Anna Thillon in the principal *rôle*, and which many years afterwards was brought out during the Pyne and Harrison management at Covent Garden, with Miss Louisa Pyne as Caterina. Mr. Reece's drollery at the Imperial might not be, as regards its plot, altogether caviar to the general; but the plot in question is normally obscure, and, even in the original Opéra Comique, I could never make out with entire satisfaction to my mind why the Queen of Portugal should have misappropriated her own Crown Diamonds. In the "Half-Crown Diamonds," Miss Nellie Farren (who was superbly and most gracefully attired) sustained with inimitable archness and frolicsome *abandon* the part of that dashing young *caballero* Don Henriquez; Miss Kate Vaughan acted, sang, and danced with much refinement as the queenly Caterina (the Queen of Spain, according to the proverb, has no legs, but Miss Kate Vaughan proved to an admiring audience that a Queen of Portugal may have very neat ankles); and Miss C. Gilchrist was a paragon of pages in pink satin, and danced with her accustomed nimbleness. Mr. E. W. Royce's Ribolledo was an extravagantly comic caricature of a Brick-lane gauffer, combined with a Whitechapel costermonger, transplanted to Lusitanian soil. In his first incarnation as a coiner and *contrabandista*, and his subsequent disguises as a footman of the "Jeames" order and a Spanish grandee, Mr. Royce was irresistibly funny; and his burlesque singing and dancing were of the very highest order of grotesque merit. That very able comedian, Mr. J. J. Dallas, has been told ere this that it was not necessary for him, in the part of Count de Campo Mayor, the Minister of Police, to disfigure his face into the likeness of a vampire suffering from hypochondriasis, or of the Ghost in Punch and Judy; and by this time, it is to be hoped, the Aquarium management have cut out a detestable music-hill ditty, sung (and very well sung) by Miss Nellie Farren, and called "When Noah Hung Out in the Ark." It is a vile piece of vulgarity, and an insult to persons who hold Scripture in reverence.

By the midnight train on Monday Mr. Irving (fresh from his arduous labours in "The Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum) went down to Birmingham, and on the following morning he opened, in the Townhall of the Midland metropolis, a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Perry Bar Institute, the first offshoot of the Birmingham Midland Institute. Of the Perry Bar affiliated Institute I was for two years president. After delivering an eloquent and impressive address, the distinguished tragedian returned by the two p.m. train to London, and played the same night at the Lyceum. "Wonderful thing, this steam, Sir"——; and it can be turned, when there is a [illegible] into the way of doing a great many useful and charitable thing.

Mr. Henry J. Byron, who, for his part, is always trying to help his less fortunate brethren in the profession of which he, both as a dramatist and a comedian, is so bright an ornament, has asked me to record an appeal which he made in last Saturday's *Era* on behalf of Mr. W. J. Turner, formerly a well-known actor, but who now, at the age of seventy-five years, is reduced to utter indigence. Those who can remember the first performance of "Martin Chuzzlewit," under the Keeley management, at the Lyceum, may be able to recall the "hit" made by Mr. W. J. Turner in the part of Nadgett, the "inquiry agent" of the Anglo-Bengalee Assurance Company. Mr. Turner has been making small "hits" ever since; but now age and decrepitude have overtaken him, and he can make "hits" no longer. Mr. Byron generally points out that this is no case of a famous actor whose income during many years has been a splendid one, and who, after squandering his money, appeals, when he can earn no more, to the public for help. Mr. Turner never received more than a "bread-and-cheese" salary, and he is seventy-five, and infirm and helpless. Please *not* to send me any money for this poor gentleman. I have no time to read a single additional letter, nor to acknowledge a single remittance. But if any old playgoers who remember Mr. W. J. Turner can spare a trifle for him, let them send their donations to Mr. Edward Ledger, Editor and Proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, 49, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

That stirling tragedian Mr. Creswick, laden with freshly gathered Australian laurels, has reappeared at his old Thespian home, the Royal Surrey Theatre, and has made a palpable "hit" in Virginius. I shall proceed to witness Mr. Creswick's Virginius at Mr. Holland's house anon.

G. A. S.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE FOREST OF MAR.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksberg, has been on a visit to the Earl of Fife, at Mar Lodge, enjoying good sport with the deer. One of the Artists connected with this Journal has been permitted to accompany the shooting party. There was a grand deer-drive on Tuesday week, when his Royal Highness killed four, and the other gentlemen of the party two; Lord Claude Hamilton and Lord Rowton were with them. Our Illustration shows the Prince and Lord Fife, attended by two men to load their rifles, seated among the rocks while the deer were running past. His Royal Highness is in the act of making a successful shot.

One of the tanks employed for supplying the fountains at the Crystal Palace burst on Thursday week. Considerable damage was done to the grounds, but no one was injured.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Another series of these performances began last Saturday evening, closely following the termination of Messrs. Gatti's season. The concerts now going on are instituted by Mr. Samuel Hayes, the conductor being Mr. H. Weist Hill, with Herr Gung'l as director of the dance music. The band numbers about one hundred skilful performers, with Mr. Palmer as principal first violin. The excellence of the orchestra was at once manifested in the opening piece of the programme, Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," which was given with great spirit and brilliancy—the incidental solos well played by Mr. A. P. Vivian (flute), M. Le Bon (oboe), and Mr. Libotton (violoncello). Another orchestral specialty was the interesting Suite, by the late Georges Bizet, entitled "L'Arlésienne," which was first performed in England at one of Madame Viard Louis's concerts, directed by Mr. Weist Hill. M. Bourgault-Ducourdray's graceful "Gavotte" in F, Herr L. Engel's melodious bagatelle "Elle et Lui," and a selection (adapted by Mr. Weist Hill) from the music of the ballet of "Alma" were included in the first part of the programme. The Ballet was produced nearly forty years ago for the celebrated dancer Mdlle. Cerito, Signor (now Sir Michael) Costa having been the composer of the music, which is pleasingly melodious and effectively instrumented. The selection given on Saturday (a little too long, perhaps) formed a good climax to the first part of the concert, which comprised Herr Gung'l's very pretty waltzes, "Soldaten Lieder," and his piquant polka "Schön Suschen," the former of which had to be repeated. This celebrated dance composer directs the performance of his music with his violin bow, using the instrument occasionally in association with the band. He met with a very cordial reception.

Madame Mary Cummings was encored in her delivery of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's well-known song, "The Lost Chord," as was Mr. W. H. Woodfield in Wallace's "Let me like a soldier fall;" the other vocal pieces in the first part having been Balfe's "I'm a merry Zingara," pleasingly rendered by Madame Zimeri, and John Barnett's trio, "This magic wove scarf," in which Madame Rose Stuart, Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. W. Clifford were associated.

The second part of the programme included dance pieces by Herr Gung'l, and vocal performances by Madame Cummings, Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. W. Clifford—having opened with Jullien's "British Army Quadrille," in the peculiar effects of which the orchestra was reinforced by several military bands.

The large attendance on the opening night augurs well for the success of Mr. Hayes's concerts.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

As already announced, the autumn season of Italian opera performances at this establishment begins on Monday evening, Oct. 18, under the direction of Mr. Armit. The list of engagements (which will probably be hereafter extended) includes the first appearances of Madame Giovannoni Zacchi, Mdlles. E. Widmar and De Bressolles; and Signori Cantoni and Quintili-Leoni; the list of vocalists also comprising the names of Madame Trebelli, Mdlles. Rosina Isidor, Olga de Morimi, and Mathilde Bauermeister, Miss Purdy, Signori Runcio, Zenari-Conti, Vizzani, Bertocchi, Foli, Pantaleone, Ordinas, Ghilberti, and Pro, and Mr. G. Fox.

A "grand dramatic opera," entitled "Maria di Gand," is to be produced, for the first time in England, under the superintendence of the composer, Signor Tito Mattei, the well-known pianist, who is adding recitatives to Vincent Wallace's "Maritana," which is to be given in Italian for the first time here—with Mdlle. Isidor in the title-character, that of Signor Mattei's opera being sustained by Madame Zacchi.

Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading and solo violinist, the band being nearly the same as in the regular season. These are very satisfactory announcements, as is that of an entirely fresh chorus, consisting of upwards of sixty voices, selected from La Scala and other Continental sources. The ballet arrangements are—as before—under the able direction of Madame Katti Lanner.

There are to be morning performances on Saturdays, beginning on Oct. 30.

The reduction of prices, the earlier hour of commencing the performances, and the abolition of the usual restrictions as to evening dress will be widely welcome, and will probably aid in securing a successful season.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Festival took place on Saturday at the Alexandra Palace, 1500 certificated singers having contributed to a varied programme. An interesting feature was the successful accomplishment of the test of sight-singing by the performance of a part-song entitled "Autumn," which had not been seen by the singers until the distribution of the music to them on the platform. Mr. Proudman conducted.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace, which begins this week. The programme of the opening concert includes the first performance in England of Joachim Raff's ninth orchestral symphony, entitled "In Summer-time."

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—conducted by Mr. Barnby—will begin its tenth season on Nov. 11, with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." At the second concert, on Dec. 2, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be given, with Madame Albani as the principal soprano.

We have previously referred to the principal features of the forthcoming Leeds Festival, which opens on Wednesday next. Further details as to the arrangements and performances must be reserved for next week. The preliminary London rehearsals took place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the new compositions—Mr. Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," and Mr. Wingham's festival overture—and other works intended for performance, were rehearsed.

The new season of the Hackney Choral Association's concerts, at the Shoreditch Townhall, will begin on Nov. 23—the three remaining concerts being fixed for Jan. 25, March 22, and May 10, 1881.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in promoting the study and practice of music was held in Edinburgh yesterday week. A Scottish Musical Society was formed, with the Duke of Buccleuch as president.

The advanced choir of the South London Choral Association had its opening concert on Tuesday. This association, which was established in 1869 for the practice of vocal music by means of the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation and Method, has taken a lease of the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, for the purpose of carrying on and extending its operations.

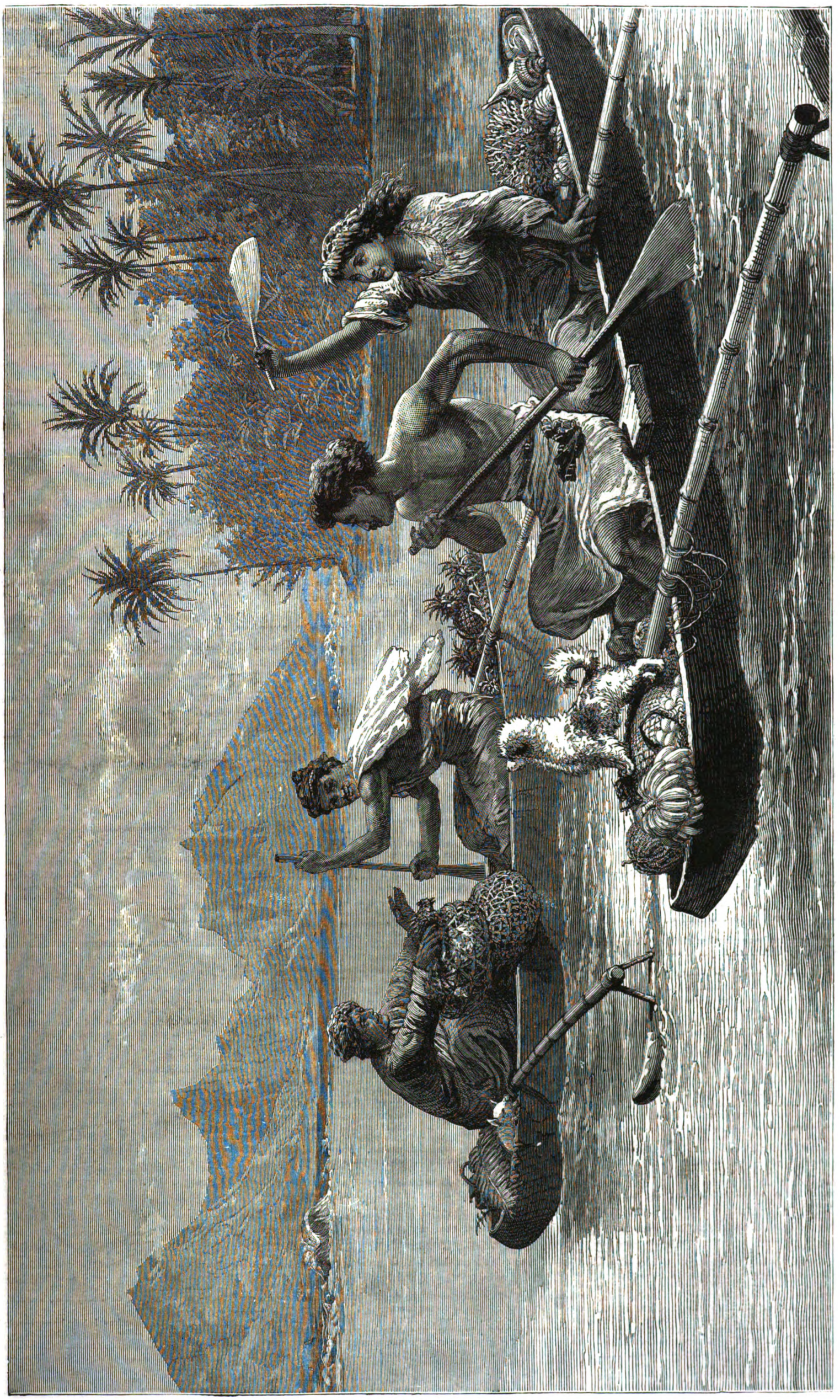
The musical critics of Prague speak highly of a new opera produced there entitled "A Night in Florence." It is the composition of Mr. Zavertal, an esteemed professor, now a resident of Glasgow. The plot of the opera is taken from a novel by the elder Dumas, and the music is said to have been received with special favour.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT A DEER-DRIVE IN THE FOREST OF MAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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A RACE TO THE MARKET, TAHITI, SOCIETY ISLANDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM THE PICTURE BY N. CHEVALIER.

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"MARKET-BOATS OF TAHITI."

The picture by N. Chevalier, a French artist not unknown to the readers of this Journal, reproduced in one of our Engravings, represents a race, for the earliest arrival at the market, among some of the native boatmen and purveyors of vegetables, fruit, yams, plantains, and other commodities, brought for sale to the chief town of Tahiti. The recent news of the formal annexation of that island to the territories of the French Republic is not an event of much political significance, as the French Protectorate over the Society Islands, with the exercise of actual rule there, has been established thirty-five years. This group of islands, with several neighbouring groups, the Austral Isles to the south, including Tubuai, the Low Archipelago to the east, and the Marquesas to the north-east, are now all under French protection. They are situated in the eastern Polynesian region of the South Pacific, between the 135th and 155th degrees of longitude west of the Greenwich meridian, and nearly midway from the American to the Australian coasts. The Society group consists of eleven islands, one of which, Tahiti or Otaheite, is actually occupied by a French colony, while the others have small missionary or mercantile stations, leaving a certain degree self-government to the native tribes. Tahiti has an extent of of 600 square miles, with a population of 14,000, but less than a thousand Europeans. The chief town and port is Papiti, which has two thousand inhabitants, and carries on a respectable amount of maritime traffic, exporting some cotton and sugar, cocoa-nuts, and mother-of-pearl to France and Germany, and some other native produce to California and to China. Its French townsfolk, in remembrance and imitation of Paris, have named its principal street the Rue de Rivoli, and it has a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and Government Offices, bearing titles similar to those of public buildings in the capital of France. The native race, with whom Captain Cook's voyages made us familiar a long time ago, are handsome brown people, with curling black hair and agreeable faces, more especially beautiful in the female sex. It is said, however, that they are much addicted to laziness, drunkenness, and other forms of licentiousness, and that their numbers have diminished since they came under European direction. But the same result has been observed in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts of American Protestant missionaries to save that interesting variety of mankind.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty has continued to take long drives during the past week, although the weather has been cold and stormy, with snow lying on the mountains. Among her excursions the Queen has visited the Linn of Dee, Glengeldie Lodge, the Gelden Shiel, the Glassalt Shiel, and other notable localities in the district. Her Majesty has been accompanied by some, or all, of the members of the Royal family now at Balmoral.

Yesterday week the return cricket-match of the Balmoral and Abergeldie households came off, and the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his three children, went to Abergeldie to witness it. Prince Leopold stayed to dinner at Abergeldie.

Last Saturday her Majesty walked out in the morning with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and her three Hessian grandchildren. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales paid a visit to the Queen and the Royal family. In the afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove to Abergeldie Mains and visited the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe. Prince Leopold and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse also visited the Duchess.

Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie, the Queen being present with her family and guests and the young Princesses of Wales. The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty in the afternoon, attended by Captain H. F. Stephenson, C.B., R.N. Captain Stephenson was received by the Queen previous to his departure with the Flying Squadron in command of her Majesty's ship Craysfort.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived as Minister in attendance on Monday, and dined with the Queen.

The Princess of Wales pays frequent visits to Balmoral, and has dined with her Majesty. Lord Colville and Miss Knollys have been invited to join the Royal dinner circle.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, has paid various visits to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen; and Mr. Royle has left and Dr. Marshall arrived at the castle.

The following changes have been made in the Royal Chaplaincies:—The Rev. William Barker, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Canon Residentiary of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, is appointed Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Earl of Fife one day during the Prince of Wales's stay at Mar Lodge. Her Royal Highness drove in a waggonette from Abergeldie to Braemar, where horses where changed, and the drive continued to Mar Lodge. Prince Leopold and the Grand Duke of Hesse arrived shortly after from Balmoral. Subsequently the Prince and Prince John of Glucksburg, with their host and a large party of his other guests, joined the Princess and the other Royal visitors, and drove to the Falls of Quoich for a pic-nic excursion; the weather was most genial, and a long ramble was enjoyed. The Prince returned home yesterday week, and on Saturday went deer-shooting in Ballochbuie Forest, killing three fine stags. Prince John of Glücksburg killed two stags, and the Grand Duke of Hesse one, a handsome royal stag weighing 16 stone. The Grand Duke dined with their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie. On Monday the Grand Duke of Hesse joined the Prince in a deer-drive in Abergeldie woods. In the evening the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, came to a gillies ball given by the Prince and Princess at Abergeldie. The Earl of Fife, Mr. G. Forbes of Newe, Mrs. Gerald Leigh and party from Birk Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, with Mr. and Mrs. Faucett and party from Glen Muick, were invited. Admiral Carr Glyn and Colonel Teesdale arrived at the castle. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, drove to Mar Lodge to visit Colonel Napier Sturt, who is lying there seriously ill. The condition of the gallant Colonel is so critical that Sir William Gull had been telegraphed for from town. After a stay of two hours, their Royal Highnesses returned to Braemar, and then drove to Invercauld Lodge, where they have been the guests of Colonel Farquharson for some days. Wednesday was devoted to a deer drive in Invercauld Forest.

The Prince, as Grand Master of Freemasons, has accepted an invitation by the Lord Mayor of London, who is the Junior Grand Warden of the craft, to a Masonic banquet at the Mansion House, on the 25th inst.

The letters which have reached Plymouth from her Majesty's ship Bacchante, which arrived at Ferrol on the 27th ult., say that the voyage to that port was attended with fine weather, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were reported to be in excellent health.

The Duke of Edinburgh passed the last few days of his sojourn in Germany on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha in Tyrol. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, left Coburg yesterday week en route for England. The Duchess was met at Calais by her husband, and the Royal party travelled viâ Dover to Eastwell Park. The Duke has been in town a day or two during the week.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are expected to return to England next week. Their children have already arrived at Windsor from the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to lay the memorial-stone of an Army Coffee Tavern at Woolwich at an early date.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, left London on Monday for the purpose of making inspections of the troops at Chatham, Dover, and Shorncliffe.

The Duke of Teck visited Edinburgh yesterday week, and had luncheon in the London Hotel with the officers of the 21st Hussars from Piershill. The Duke afterwards proceeded to Powder Hall grounds, where he witnessed the annual sports of the Hussars. On Saturday the Duchess of Teck and her husband, with their hostess the Countess of Hopetoun and the Earl and a large party, paid a visit to Stirling, where they were received at the railway station by Provost Anderson. The party drove first to the Golden Lion Hotel, where luncheon was served, and afterwards visited the castle, a Royal salute from the guns in the Half-moon Battery welcoming Princess Mary. Colonel De la Poer Beresford and the officers of the 58th Brigade Dépôt attended the visitors to all the places of interest, including the Victoria Lookout and Prince Alfred's Lookout. The Bruce monument on the Esplanade was also visited, and the party drove down through the town before returning by train to Linlithgow, whence they drove to Hopetoun House.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, who have been staying several weeks in England in the strictest incognito, left yesterday week on their return to Germany. They dined with the German Ambassador at the Embassy the evening before their departure.

His Excellency the Danish Minister has arrived at the new residence of the Danish Legation, Connaught-place.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Piers Egerton Warburton, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire, son of Mr. Egerton Warburton, of Arley Hall, Northwich, was married to the Hon. Antoinette Elizabeth Saumarez, daughter of Lord and Lady de Saumarez, on Thursday week, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Eleanor Saumarez, her sister; the Hon. Alice Irby, her niece; Miss Hervey Bathurst, and Miss Halford. Mr. Robert Bateman was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Robins, Rector of Hedsor, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Downes, Curate of St. Peter's. The wedding breakfast was given at Lord and Lady de Saumarez's house, Prince's-gate. The bride and bridegroom left for Coombe Wood, Lord Brabazon's residence, near Wimbledon.

The marriage of Viscount Newark and Miss Helen Shaw Stewart, briefly noted last week, was the occasion of rejoicing to all interested in the bride's family. At the wedding the corridor leading from the house to the private chapel at Ardgowan was lined by the labourers and their wives on Sir Michael's estate. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Stewart, her sister; Lady Mary Pierrepont, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Anne Dalrymple and the Hon. Agnes Leigh, cousins of the bride; Lady Mary Campbell, and the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore. Mr. Francis Lloyd (Grenadier Guards), was best man. The bride's dress was of pearl white Gothic satin, covered with deep flounces of Brussels point, quillings of satin, and wreaths of orange-blossom and myrtle. The old Brussels point veil, an heirloom in Sir Michael's family, was fastened to her hair by diamond stars, the gift of Earl Manvers; and pearl and diamond spray, given by Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart; and her other jewels included a pearl and diamond locket, the gift of Countess Manvers; a pearl and diamond bracelet, the present of the Earl and Countess of Stair; and a diamond bracelet, given by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce. The bridesmaids wore princesse dresses of white cashmere façonnée and white satin, trimmed with point Victoria lace and turquoise blue satin ribbon, with overskirts of white satin, trimmed with lace and blue satin; wreaths of Scotch roses and white heather, and long tulle veils. Each wore an arrow brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in pearls and turquoises, and pearl coronet above, the gift of the bridegroom. After the breakfast Viscount Newark and his bride started in an open carriage and four for Duchal, one of the family seats near Port Glasgow, escorted by one hundred of Sir Michael's tenantry, mounted, all wearing wedding favours, and headed by Sir Michael's factor. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire Lyons velvet, trimmed with marabout feathers and Valenciennes lace, with bonnet to match. At different points of their journey lively demonstrations were made, and on nearing their destination the tenantry of the district escorted them to Duchal Lodge. After the departure of the bride from Ardgowan, a dinner was given to Sir Michael's employés and their wives, and the school children had tea; after which there was a display of fireworks and bonfires on the hills. Last Tuesday Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart entertained all their tenantry in the county at a ball and supper at Ardgowan, provision being made for 750 guests. The bride's presents were of great value; among the noteworthy being, from members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, gold bracelet set with diamonds; from the directors of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, gold bracelet with diamond centre; from her father's tenants and employés, a tiara of pearls and diamonds; from his several households' servants, a silver tea service; the ladies of the congregation of St. John's, Greenock, silver déjeuner service and tray; and other valued gifts from the tradespeople, school children, and teachers. Viscount Newark also had valuable gifts of plate from his brother officers, his tenantry, and from all those who are connected with his estates.

The marriage of Miss Adeline Denison and Sir Frederick Milner is to take place at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, on the 19th inst.; that of Lady Constance Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, with Mr. Walter H. Hadow is fixed to take place at Dupplin Castle on the 28th inst.; of Lieut. R. Joynes, R.A., to the Hon. Mary Neville will take place about the end of the month; and that of Mr. J. Murray Bannerman, of Wyastone Leys, Herefordshire, with Miss Wheeley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wheeley, The Pentre, Abergavenny, will take place early in November.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Thomas Cochrane, second son of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, and Lady Gertrude Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, Edward, Rector of Dalby, to be Vicar of Lancham, Notts.
Birch, Augustus J.; Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks; Rector of Berkhampstead St. Mary (or North Church). Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Boniface, Thomas; Surrogate.
Claughton, Piers Leopold; Rector of Hutton, Essex.
Dowling, R. B.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford.
Elwyn, Richard, Hon. Canon of Canterbury; Vicar of East Farleigh.
Gerratt, W. J.; Vicar of Gannon, Burley.
Haumer, Edmund Calvert; Curate of Fillongley.
Heanley, R. M., Rector of Wainfleet; Honorary Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
Henderson, John; Vicar of Ashampstead, Berks.
Hughes, D., Curate of Llangian, Pwllheli; Vicar of Llanegryn.
Inge, W.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.
Lennard, D. B., Curate of Hodnet; Rector of Aldham, Suffolk.
Lester, John Moore; Vicar of Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Little, Charles Hardy; Chaplain to the English Church at St. Petersburg.
Lyttelton, W. H.; Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Mansfield, A., Vicar of Shirehampton; Vicar of Elberton.
Massey, Edwyn Reynolds; Vicar of Merton, Oxon.
Penny, E. L.; Chaplain to her Majesty's Land Forces on Boaz and Ireland Islands.
Penney, W. H., Vicar of Northmoor; Organising Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
Roberts, Griffith; Rector of Dowlais.
Sullivan, E. C.; Vicar of St. Michael, Hulme Walfield, Cheshire.
Symonds, G. Davey; Rector of Coryton, Devon.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Bedford consecrated the Church of St. Clement's, situated in the City-road, on Wednesday.

Dr. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, gave his triennial charge in the cathedral on Monday. There was a considerable attendance of clergy.

The Old Testament Company of Revisers finished their sixty-fifth session yesterday week. The first revision of Job was finished, and that of Proverbs carried as far as chap. xii. 16.

Yesterday week the new Bishop's Hotel for theological students at Lincoln was formally dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the service being attended by the Bishop of Truro and a great number of the clergy of the diocese.

The Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Llanguin, near Carmarthen, died suddenly on Thursday week. He was riding on his pony to Llanguin church to assist in a marriage, when he fell to the ground dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

The parish church of Chideock, in Dorset, was reopened on Thursday week after restoration at the cost of nearly £1300, raised principally by voluntary contributions. Bishop Wilkinson, late of Zululand, was the preacher at the opening service.

On Monday night a harvest thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which about 250 members of the Church of England Working Men's Society were present. The building was filled in every part. The sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Bedford.

The new church of St. Elizabeth, in the parish of Ashley, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Chester. The church has been built from the designs of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and, together with the site, is the gift of Lord Egerton, of Tatton Park. The edifice has been erected at a cost of over £3000. All the seats are free.

Allhallows church, East India Docks, was on Wednesday week consecrated by the Bishop of Bedford. It will seat about 900 persons. In the afternoon there was a children's flower service—the flowers brought to be sent to the hospitals—a congregational tea and meeting in the Bow-lane schools, and evensong at the church.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church, which has been built in the hamlet of Dunthrop by Mr Albert Brassey, of Heythrop, the ancient edifice having for some time been found to be too small for the requirements of the population. The edifice has cost about £6000 to erect, and, in addition, Mr. Brassey has built a rectory, at an expense of about £4000, besides having some years since provided a commodious school-room and master's house. The old church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the new church will be called by the same name.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Church of England Sunday-School Institute for the year 1879-80, which has been issued, states that although the committee are not able to record any large addition to their income, it is a matter for deep thankfulness, considering the severity of the recent commercial depression, that the institute has been enabled to maintain its position in regard to the various departments of its work. The subscriptions to the general fund received during the year amounted to £2226, which is slightly in excess of the previous year's receipts. The total gross receipts for the year from all sources amounted to £16,205.

At the general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday afternoon, in their new building, Northumberland-avenue, the report, read by Mr. W. H. Grove, secretary, drew particular attention to St. Katherine's College, Tottenham, where, under the direction of the society, one hundred students are trained for schoolmistresses, and where there are practising schools for 400 children. The report dealt also with the internal management of the society, financial matters, literary work, and future prospects. The agency has now been in existence 180 years, and continues to occupy a flourishing position. The meeting was presided over by Archdeacon Hessey.

A meeting was held in Christ Church Schoolroom, Perry Barr, near Birmingham, last week, to set on foot a memorial to the Rev. C. B. Snepp, the late Vicar of that parish, and the editor of the well-known hymn-book, "Songs of Grace and Glory." The Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe presided, and suggested that the memorial should take the form of a fund for its endowment. Resolutions embodying this proposal and providing for the necessary steps to be taken were then unanimously agreed to. At the close of the meeting subscriptions to the amount of £230 were promised. Mr. Richard Tilsley, the treasurer, of Perry Bar, near Birmingham, will receive subscriptions.

A memorial window has lately been erected in the south aisle of the Church of St. Mary Abbotts-Ann, Andover, to the memory of John and Lucy Maton, formerly of that parish, by their son, Mr. William Maton, of 151, Gray's-inn-road, London. The subject of the picture, taken from the parable of the Prodigal Son, is clearly illustrated by Mr. Alexander Gibbs, of Bloomsbury-street.—St. Andrew's Church, Walcot, Bath, one of Sir Gilbert Scott's last works, has been adorned with several stained-glass windows by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls. Amongst them is a rose-window in memory of Mr. William Whittaker Barry, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister and author, who was lost upon the Tyrol snow mountains at Michaelmas, 1875.—Much interest has been excited in Burslem, Stafford-

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shire, by the presentation to St. John's parish church of a costly Munich window by Mr. H. Parker, in memory of his wife. The large centre opening represents the Sermon on the Mount, and two side lights Acts of Charity. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The well-known "Greek" edifice, St. Pancras Church, in Euston-road, has been reopened for service after considerable repairs and renovation. For the last two months the church has been in the hands of Messrs. Grace, who have succeeded in imparting an aspect of warmth and refinement to an interior which certainly lacked those qualities. The Vicar, the Rev. and Hon. Canon Spence, who succeeded the present Bishop of Rochester, has actively promoted the works, which will cost over £2000. The necessary funds are being raised by a committee of the congregation. St. Pancras Church was built in 1820-22, from the designs of Inwood, at a cost of over £76,000.

The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh has appointed Tuesday, the 19th inst., as a day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

In opening a Wesleyan Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition at Kidderminster on Tuesday, Mr. Brinton, M.P., as a Churchman, commended to the religious world the lay system of the Wesleyan body as a means of creating among the laity an enthusiasm in the work of the Church.

The twelfth anniversary of the Agricultural Hall services for the working classes was held on Sunday afternoon last, there being from 2000 to 3000 persons present. The Rev. Thain Davidson, D.D., who presided, referred to the pleasant indications at the recent Church Congress at Leicester of a general and growing desire for a closer union and co-operation among Christians.

At the Clifton Conference of Christians of all denominations, attended on Tuesday by a large number of the Evangelical clergy, the Rev. J. Bennett, of London, contrasted that conference with the recent Church Congress, and deprecated the spectacle shown at the latter, where men of God met with those whose theology was the theology of Rome, whose touch was that of the rankest unbelief—men who dared to dishonour God by discussing with those the communion of saints.

A number of gentlemen met on Tuesday night in private conference, at the residence of Cardinal Manning, to forward a scheme which is on foot for founding in London a Catholic middle-class school for boys. The main features of the scheme are that a body of Catholic shareholders, say 500, should contribute £10 annually, making an income of £5000 a year; that a committee of management, partly clerics and partly laymen, should be chosen by ballot from among these shareholders, and that they should give their services gratis in the management of the school. The institution is to be totally independent of the Government or any other body outside the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities and the shareholders.—It is announced by the *Essex Telegraph* that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M.A., Cam., Vicar of St. John's District Church, Colchester, has seceded from the Church of England and has joined the Church of Rome, into which he has been accepted at the Oratory, Brompton.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland was inaugurated on Sunday by services in various metropolitan churches. Foundation-stones of two new houses, in extension of Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage for Girls, were laid on Monday by Mr. Palmer, M.P. for Reading, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, the buildings being called after the towns named, each having largely contributed towards the outlay involved. The Rev. Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the president of this Orphanage, was unable to be present on account of ill-health. Following this stone-laying ceremony, to which by Mr. Spurgeon the delegates were specially invited, tea was provided at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, after which a largely-attended public meeting was held, for the purpose of designating a number of missionaries just leaving England under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society. Mr. Joseph Tritton presided, and was supported by a number of the leading ministers of the denomination. A missionary meeting of the Union was held on Tuesday in Bloomsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. T. Coats, of Paisley. A paper written by Mr. Bompas, Q.C., on "Missionary Organisation in Church and School," was read by Mr. A. H. Baynes; and the Rev. Dr. Landels read a paper upon Missionary Consecration. Mr. Barran, M.P., was among those who took part in the discussion thereupon. A resolution was passed expressing regret that the missionary efforts of the churches were so inadequate to the demands of the work, and recommending a larger liberality for missionary purposes. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Barran, M.P., and among the speakers was the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, president of the Wesleyan Conference. On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Treshan gave, in Bloomsbury Chapel, the presidential address, upon the Moral Tendency and Influence of Infidelity.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress at Leicester opened on Tuesday week. The opening address was delivered by the Bishop of Peterborough, who, setting aside the old plea for Church Congresses, endeavoured to find a better and deeper reason for their existence. The idea of the present gathering was that the Church of England is, for her Master's sake, the servant of the English nation, and they were there to show what the Church was doing to justify that high claim on her part. The one great Church question of the time was the indifference or hostility of the masses of the great town populations and the scattered units in country parishes, and her path of duty in this matter was also her path of safety.

On Wednesday the members again divided into sections. The subjects discussed in the morning embraced no less than seven of Church interest, and included the present condition of upper and middle class education and the means of promoting its religious character. In the afternoon the subject was the responsibility of the Church toward Dissent, with special regard to home reunion. A paper was read by the Rev. Professor Plumptre, in which he regarded the prospect of home reunion as not very definite nor yet very bright. An animated discussion followed.

In Thursday's discussions the principal subjects debated were speculative unbelief, Church organisation, and the marriage laws. The working men's meeting in the evening was a great success. Over 3000 people crowded into the Congress Hall, and an overflow meeting was held to accommodate those who could not obtain admission. The Bishop of Peterborough, the President of the Congress, presided, and the speakers were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Mr. Mark Knowles.

At the morning meeting yesterday week, the Bishop of Peterborough presiding, papers were read on the subject of the Communion of Saints. In the afternoon the subject of discussion was, Popular Recreations: How to Improve Them. This raised the question of theatrical performances, and considerable interest was shown in the debate. The concluding meeting, in the evening, was signalised by the presentation of an address to the congress from the Nonconformist ministers of Leicester. The address was spoken to by a minister, and was acknowledged by the president as a fitting close to the welcome which had been already accorded in many a Nonconformist home. The members of the congress were entertained by the Mayor of Leicester (Mr. T. Bennett), a Nonconformist, at a conversazione in the evening.

Newcastle-on-Tyne has been fixed upon as the place of next year's meeting.

HOME NEWS.

Colonel North, M.P., has again returned fifteen per cent of their rents to his tenants.

Heavy gales, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed on Tuesday over nearly the whole of England and Ireland.

A show of dogs, poultry, and pigeons is to be held on Monday and Tuesday, next week, at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. R. W. Ford, solicitor, has been elected clerk of the peace at Portsmouth, in the place of his deceased brother.

The seventh annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held in Sheffield on Wednesday and Thursday.

During the first half of the financial year, while the revenue was £36,632,500, the expenditure amounted to £40,350,301. The balance in the Bank of England is returned at £1,792,394.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the Local Literary and Scientific Institute, School of Art, and Museum at Berwick-on-Tweed, was opened there yesterday week by Earl Percy.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Truscott) will hold her final receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesdays, Oct. 19 and Nov. 2, from three to five o'clock.

An exhibition of machinery and appliances used by brewers, malsters, licensed victuallers, aerated-water makers, cigar manufacturers, &c., has been held in the Agricultural Hall.

There was an attractive show of horses and stock in connection with the the Abergavenny Agricultural Association on Thursday week. The attendance was very numerous.

The Photographic Society of Great Britain is holding its annual exhibition of photographs at the Society's gallery, Pall-mall, East. It will remain open until Nov. 13.

Knaresborough Election Commission opened on Monday, and that of Sandwich on Tuesday. The inquiries at Canterbury, Oxford, and Macclesfield have been continued.

The foundation-stone of a public market-hall at Darwen was laid last Saturday. The building will be erected at a cost of about £20,000. The Mayors of Bury, Bolton, and Clitheroe, were present.

An exhaustive report on the Scotch harvest shows that the average yield of cereals is 10 per cent above the average in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality. The potato and turnip crops are heavy.

The result of the Earl of Jersey's experiment at Middleton-Stoney of letting land for small farm cultivation has been so satisfactory that his Lordship has decided to increase the quantity of land to be so let.

The introductory lecture to the course of metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines was given on Monday by the new professor, Mr. W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., chemist of the Mint.

The Royal Handbell Ringers have this week been performing at the Egyptian Hall in the afternoon, on the days when Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook give their entertainment in the evening only.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., yesterday week formally opened at Lechlade a working-men's club and coffee room, the establishment of which had been suggested by Lord and Lady de Mauley.

An exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents was opened yesterday week at Aberdeen, in presence of a large company. Provost Jamieson and Dr. Farquharson, M.P., were among the speakers.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presided on Thursday week at the first meeting of the School Board for London after the summer recess, and, in accordance with a custom originated by him, made a detailed statement of the operations of the board and the results which have so far accrued.

The Metropolitan Board of Works met yesterday week for the first time after the autumnal recess. In the course of the business a discussion arose upon the subject of the Temple Bar Memorial, and a resolution was adopted referring the whole matter to the Works Committee for inquiry and report.

The Liverpool School of Science, claiming to be the largest school of science in the provinces connected with the Science and Art Department, held its annual prize distribution yesterday week in the presence of a meeting which completely filled St. George's-hall, and was presided over by the Mayor.

On the great Denny Estate, in County Kerry, which includes the town of Tralee and the country for many miles around, a circular has been issued stating that the owners—Sir E. Denny and Mr. R. A. Denny—are prepared to join in executing leases for ever to the occupying tenants.

The American Consul at Sheffield has completed the commercial returns which show a vast improvement in the condition of Sheffield trade with the United States. The total exports of Sheffield goods to America in the present year amount to £1,966,411, compared with £559,733 in the previous year.

The arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week were much below those of the previous week; the total being 1964 cattle, 855 sheep, 384 pigs, 4418 quarters of beef, 450 carcases of mutton, and 117 dead pigs.

At a conference of Yorkshire schoolmasters held at Skipton last Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Matthew Wilson, M.P., a resolution was passed condemning the imposition of artificial restrictions on the education given in public elementary schools.

A conference of the Railway Servants' Association has been held this week at Cardiff. The annual report which was presented stated that intense satisfaction was felt throughout the service at the passing of the Compensation Act, but urged that there was a pressing necessity for a reduction in the hours of labour of railway servants.

Mr. Stewart Cumberland, the gentleman who has become known by his recent exposure of a notorious spirit medium, lectured on this subject last Monday evening at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street. He may fairly claim to have successfully exposed some of the tricks of so-called spirit mediums and others.

The annual prize competition of the 17th (late 29th) North Middlesex Rifles, No. 8 (Islington) company, took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday. Amongst the numerous prizes presented for competition by the officers and inhabitants of Islington was a handsome silver cup, given by the Mohawk Minstrels, of the Agricultural Hall.

A meeting of the committee of the Risca Explosion Relief Fund was held at Newport last Saturday, when it was reported that the total fund reached £12,000, and that harvest thanksgiving collections were coming in remarkably well. Further sums were expected from this source. About £3000 more is required to continue the allowances to widows and orphans.

Notices have been served upon twenty-one members of the Local Board of Oswaldtwistle, East Lancashire, holding them responsible for the loss of over £38,000 through the frauds of William Gourley, clerk to the board, who is now in penal servitude. The ground of action is that the board permitted their clerk to borrow money without sufficient investigation.

The residence of Sir James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, was on Monday morning broken into by burglars. His Worship was surprised in his bedroom, which was entered by the thieves whilst he was asleep. He at once sprang out of bed and gave chase, but the burglars made their escape. Several rooms in the house had been ransacked, and the valuable contents placed on the lawn ready to be taken away.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh presented silver medals and sums of money to three police-constables and four firemen, in acknowledgment of their exertions in saving life at a fire in Earl Grey-street on Aug. 3 last. The police-constables, named James Martin, Thomas Mitchell, and Henry Christie, were each presented with a silver medal and £5, while the firemen, James Chessar, Henry Kegie, John Dyce, and Thomas Graham, received a medal and £1 each.

The Social Science Association holds its annual Congress this year in Edinburgh. On Wednesday morning there was special service in St. Giles's Cathedral, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D. In the evening the president, Lord Reay, delivered the opening address in the Free Assembly-hall; and there, each morning, the presidents of departments gave their addresses before the work of the sections, which meet at eleven o'clock each day, began. Of this department there are five.

Last week 5776 births and 3571 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2453 births and 1353 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 32, whereas the death were 7 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 110 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 232 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 522 to 528 in the nine preceding weeks. These 232 deaths were 21 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 124, 153, and 174 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 199 last week, and exceeded by 10 the corrected weekly average: 121 resulted from bronchitis, and 51 from pneumonia.

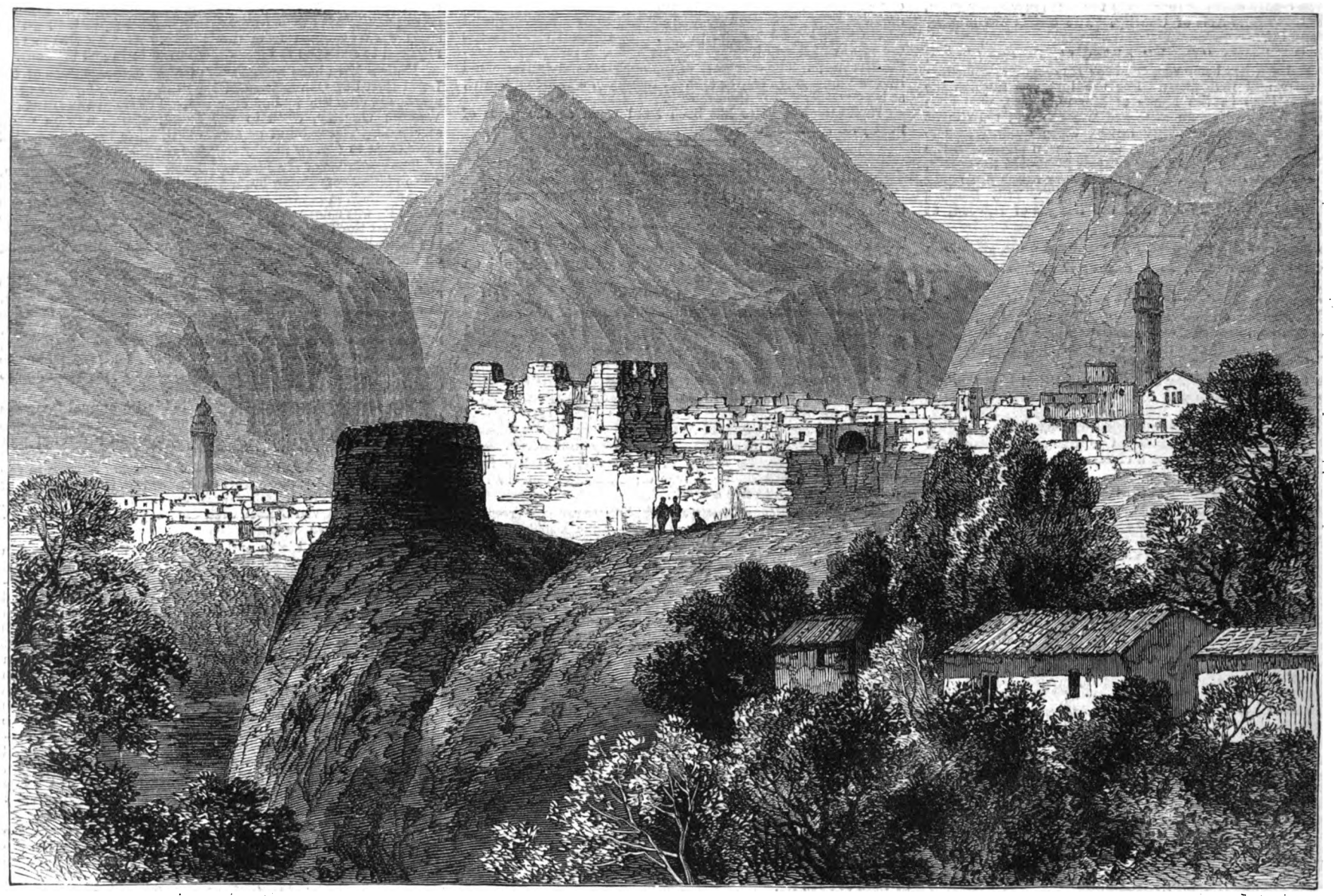
A majority of the medical schools in connection with the metropolitan hospitals were opened yesterday week, when the usual addresses were delivered—by Dr. Donkin, at Westminster Hospital; Dr. Cavafy, at St. George's; Dr. George Johnson, at King's College; Dr. Ord, at St. Thomas's; Mr. Walter Pye, at St. Mary's; Professor Tuson, at the Royal Veterinary College; Dr. T. A. Norton, at the London School of Medicine for Women; and Dr. Andrew Clark, at the London Hospital.—On Monday afternoon Dr. J. Compton Burnett gave the annual Hahnemann address to the students at the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street.—At University College the medical session was opened on Monday evening by an address delivered by Professor Burdon-Sanderson. The occasion, he said, was a special one. It was rendered so by the opening of the new science wing, in which three departments of teaching which had hitherto suffered from want of space were provided for. The examiners for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions have recommended Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Mr. J. W. Carr, and Mr. H. E. Brock for the exhibitions of £100, £60, and £40 respectively. Mr. E. H. Thane also obtained the number of marks qualifying for an exhibition. The Parkes Museum of Hygiene was reopened on Monday, in connection with the inaugural conversazione of the medical school. The museum will continue to be open free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Yesterday week the prizes were distributed to the successful students in the medical department of King's College, the chair being taken by Professor George Johnson, M.D., F.R.S.—On Monday the anatomy class-room in the new Edinburgh Medical School was opened for the use of the students, this being the first portion of the new buildings made available for class work.

TRANSVAAL NATIVE CHIEFS.

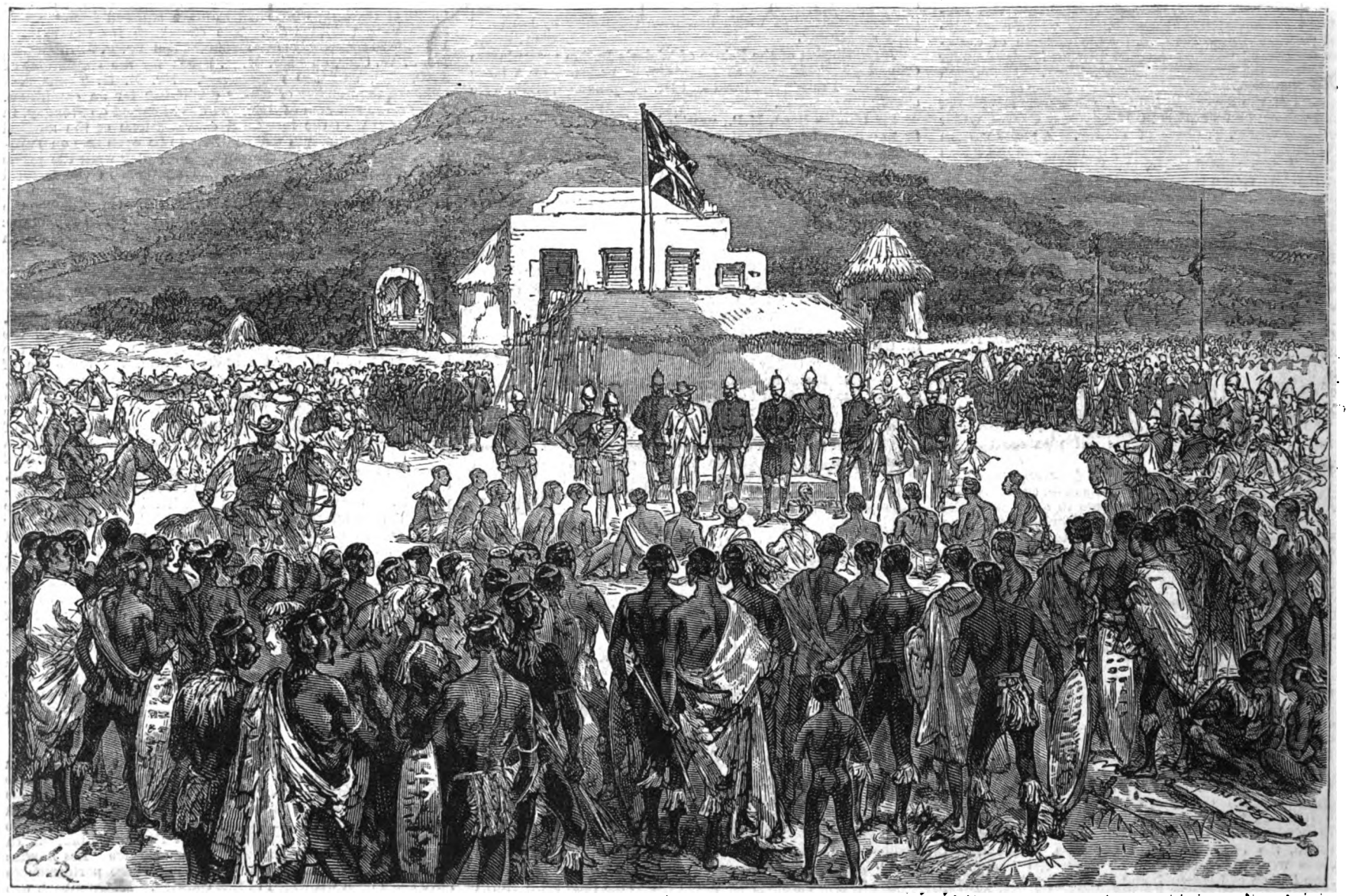
The British Administrator of the Transvaal, Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited the district of Zoutpansberg, the most northerly part of that South African province, in the latter part of July. At Klipdam Farm, the residence of Captain Dahl, Commissioner for native affairs in that district, on July 22, his Excellency received thirteen of the Makatee and other chiefs of the neighbouring tribes. Among these were Maraba, Zebedill, Mapastella, and Makapan, rulers of some of the largest native communities. Each brought a white ox as a present to the English chief and as a token of homage to the Queen of England. The Hon. Mr. Shepstone, Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, accompanied Sir Owen Lanyon, and assisted in interpreting the mutual assurances and explanations. The Administrator and his staff had an escort composed of a troop of mounted infantry, formed out of the 94th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Carden. Our Illustration of the scene is from a sketch by Captain F. Campbell, of the 94th, commanding the troops in the fort at Marabastadt. He informs us that Mr. Shepstone has had no difficulty in collecting the tax imposed on the natives and sending the amount to Pretoria. The Boers also, in that district, are now settling down quietly, and paying taxes to the British Government. Sir Owen Lanyon is the first Governor of the Transvaal who has ever visited that remote part of the country, having gone as far as the Spelonken, where he met some other native chiefs; and his visit is likely to do much good.

The popular composer, M. Offenbach, died at Paris on Tuesday morning, after twelve hours of acute suffering. He was born at Cologne on June 21, 1819. After completing his musical studies at the Paris Conservatoire, he was engaged (in 1847) in the orchestra of the Théâtre Français, and became known by setting to music some of La Fontaine's fables. In 1855 he obtained a license for the new theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," where he formed a company whose performances have since been witnessed in this country. M. Offenbach was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861. His best-known musical works (in London as in Paris) are "La Belle Hélène," "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Barbe Bleue," "La Grande Duchesse," "La Perichole," "Roi Carotte," and "Un Voyage dans la Lune."

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ANTIVARI, FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.—SEE PAGE 350.



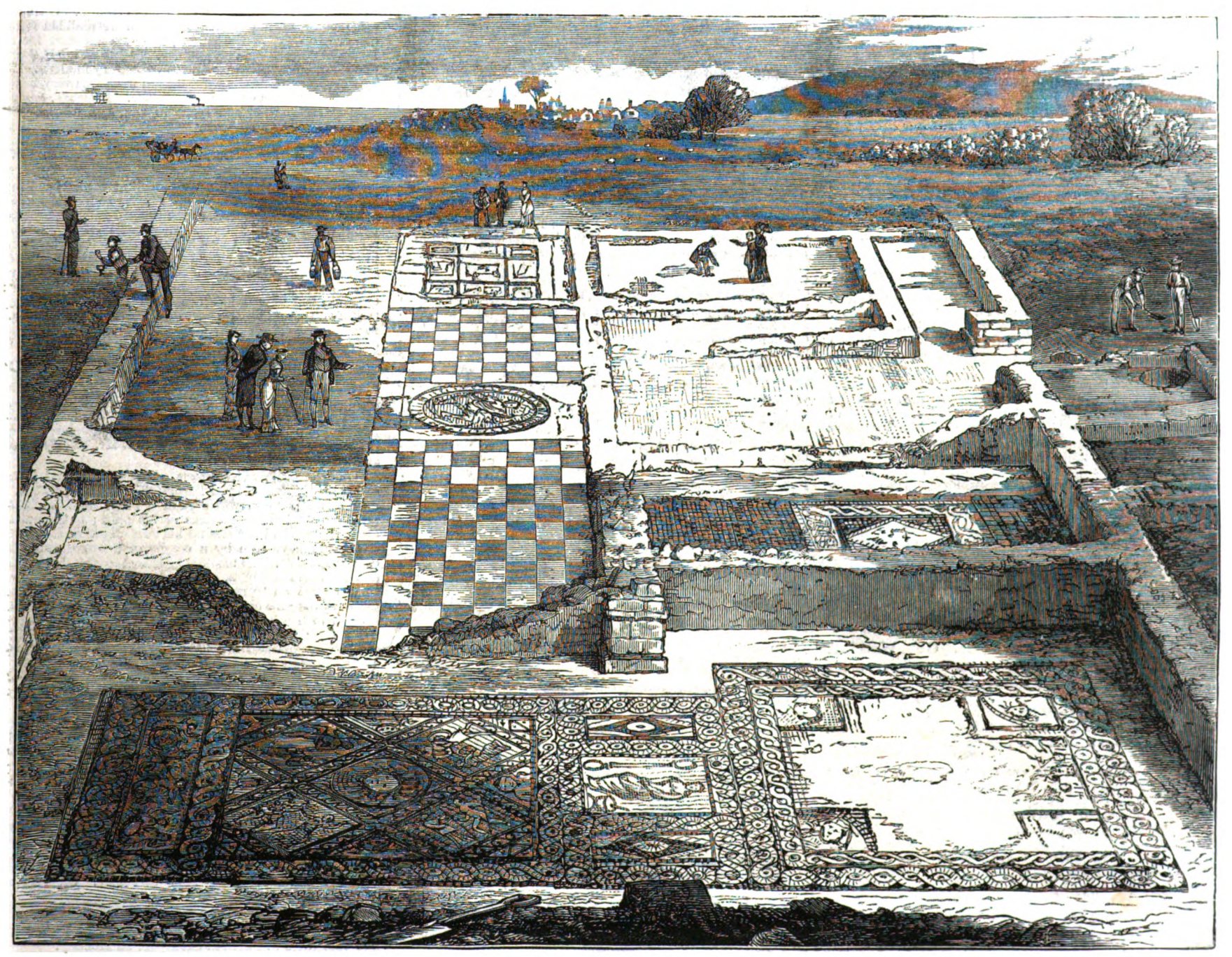
INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR OWEN LANYON AND NATIVE CHIEFS OF ZOUTPANSBERG, TRANSVAAL.

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SIR JOSIAH MASON'S SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED NEAR BRADING, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

"SETTLING A FRONTIER DISPUTE."

This fierce duel or conflict between a typical pair of Border warriors—not to call them Border ruffians—on the verge of a mountain precipice, in the highlands above the east shore of the Adriatic, may illustrate the character of those inveterate Montenegrin and Albanian hostilities, which are now singularly complicated with European policy by the recently attempted Naval Demonstration. Our Special Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, has both in Montenegro and in Albania had ample opportunities of studying the pictorial aspects of the subject; and his delineation of these wild figures respectively, of their costumes and action, not less than of the scenery of the Tchernagora and of the neighbouring mountain ranges, may be relied on as correct. The Albanian, or Skipetar, as he calls himself, is recognised by his dress, with the wide fustanella, or stiff white petticoat, the scarf wound about his waist, and the peculiar head-gear, a close skull-cap, the head being shaved, all but one long tress of thick hair, floating loosely behind. He has now grasped the hair of his enemy, and is trying to cut off his head, while the Montenegrin strives to hurl the other from the edge of the cliff. It is unnecessary again to remind the reader that, during many past ages, these irreconcilable national enemies, still further exasperated against each other by religious animosity, and by the continual efforts of the Turkish Empire to subjugate Montenegro, have striven with unabated ferocity in the patriotic work of mutual destruction, which is the only work that men in those parts of the world think it worth while to do. A grand impulse has lately, however, been given to the renewal of such "anti-human," or perhaps only too human, performances by the diplomatic patronage of the Great Powers undertaking to recommend a fresh distribution of territory, in the upland valley of the Lim, about Gusinje, or on the shores of the Lake of Scutari, or finally along the seacoast around Dulcigno. These disputed tracts of land seem to be equally well calculated to furnish the bone of contention for wild beasts to fight over, and there is a good deal of the wild beast in such warlike and half-savage races of mankind, unredeemed by Western civilisation.

SIR JOSIAH MASON'S SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The opening of this institution was celebrated on Friday, last week, with an address by Professor Huxley in the Townhall, a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, and a soirée in the rooms of the College. The buildings have been five years and a half in construction. The foundation-stone was laid on Feb. 23, 1875, that being the eightieth birthday of Sir Josiah Mason, the founder. The site comprises about an acre of ground, but only half of the area is at present occupied by buildings. The front elevation, in Edmund-street, as will be seen by the Engraving we publish, is of a very imposing character. It is in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, with details and embellishments of an elaborate design. The edifice, with its hundred rooms and 370 windows, rises to a height of 122 ft. In the apartments assigned to the use of the several professors, every provision is made for scientific teaching; all the principal science colleges of this country and of the Continent having been inspected by the architect before the plan was passed by Sir Josiah Mason and the trustees.

The foundation deed specifies that the instruction provided in the college shall consist of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, botany, zoology, physiology, the English and French and German languages, with such further extension as the trustees may consider desirable. There are at present six trustees, appointed by Sir Josiah Mason, who himself holds the title of Bailiff; but in future the number is to be eleven, and five are to be nominated by the Town Council of Birmingham. The object of the institution is to afford a thorough scientific education, especially with reference to manufactures, and to mines and metallurgy, and to the laws of health. At present four professors have been appointed, in the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology; but an extension of the scheme may be expected when the results of the first term have been ascertained.

Sir Josiah Mason has endowed the college with property consisting of freehold land and houses in Birmingham, yielding upwards of £3000 a year, and has paid all the expense of building and fittings, likely to reach about £60,000. As he founded and endowed, some few years ago, an orphanage near Birmingham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million, an idea may be formed both of his wealth and of his beneficence. Although of such advanced age, Sir Josiah Mason has personally superintended the building, from first to last, engaging no contractor for any part of the work, but relying entirely on his own judgment and the skill and experience of Mr. Cossins, the accomplished architect. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone, he gave some account of the incidents in a career which had enabled him to confer such large benefits on his fellow-men. It was mentioned that he came from Kidderminster to Birmingham a poor lad, in search of a living; that he worked at a variety of trades; that he devoted his first savings to making steel pens (then selling from the manufactory at a shilling apiece) under the auspices of Messrs. Perry; that his works grew to become the greatest pen factory in the world; and that he subsequently engaged in the electroplating and copper trade with Messrs. Elkington, and in the German silver trade, which he still carries on. The pen trade of Sir Josiah Mason is now transferred to the joint-stock company of Perry and Co. We gave a portrait of Sir Josiah Mason some years ago.

ROMAN VILLA IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The discovery, by Captain Thorp, of Yarbridge, of Roman remains at Morton Farm, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, has led to further researches of considerable interest. The Roman villa, at first but partially disclosed, is now being fully explored. In the Illustration given this week we are enabled to show the more important of the discoveries which have been made.

The extended excavations are on the estate of Lady Oglander, of Nunwell, who has generously afforded every facility for investigation. So likewise has the present occupier of the land, Mr. Micah Cooper, of Morton. The works have now been continued three weeks, under the direction of a Committee of Antiquaries, who are Messrs. Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A., of Ventnor; John E. Price, F.S.A.; and F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., of London. They propose to raise by public subscription the funds which will be requisite to ensure a complete exploration and the protection hereafter for the remains uncovered. Although several interesting chambers have been opened up, there are many indications of others which yet lie buried. It is impossible at present to describe the extent of the villa, or the purposes to which the respective apartments were adapted. The walls, none of which are known to be external, are mostly uniform in thickness. They are 2 ft. wide, and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high, which are the usual dimensions of such walls. This affords further testimony to the opinion that the foundations only of Roman domestic buildings were of solid masonry, and that upon them was reared a superstructure of wood and plaster, with a roof of slate or tiles.

The walls are of flint, chalk, and rubble, bonded in the Roman manner with slabs, in courses, of stone taken from the locality, and probably from the shore near Bembridge. They are faced with squared blocks; here and there are intervening piers for the support of doors and columns, finely worked in like material. These walls have been lined with stucco, painted in tasteful patterns, and much of which has been preserved.

The mosaic floors as yet disclosed already present wide field for study and conjecture. Two of them form part of a tesselated corridor or passage, upwards of 60 ft. in length, paved in a chequered pattern, the alternating squares being white and red. Upon the first of these mosaics is a composite design, grotesque in character, possibly symbolical, which may be connected with ancient mythology, or with the early introduction of Christianity. The meaning or intention of the strange figures which make up this combination is not yet ascertained. In the second pavement, the design is such as can be readily explained. It is a compartment of about eight feet square, with a tasteful border of the guilloche pattern, formed of tesseræ of varied colours. Inclosed by a circle is a figure of Orpheus playing on his lyre, and attracting around him a monkey, a fox, some birds, and other animals. Some of the tesseræ which form the plumage of the birds have been tastefully and artistically selected. This room or corridor leads to the largest apartment which has yet been cleared. This is nearly 40 ft. long by about 18 ft. wide. Midway are two piers of masonry for the support of columns.

At the western end is a mosaic, which, though much injured, will, like that more perfect one in the eastern division, bear comparison with any similar remains yet discovered in Great Britain. The designs are mostly of a mythological and pastoral character; figures of the Seasons, of the fable of Perseus and Andromeda, and some connected with the pursuits of agriculture, together with groups engaged in dancing and playing on pipes and tambourines; Mercury-looking figures blowing the *buccina* or horn of spiral twists, such as were used by the ancient neatherds to collect their flocks. In the centre is a bearded figure, apparently an astronomer, surrounded by objects connected with his profession. In an adjoining room is a pavement of a coarser character, with a plain geometrical pattern formed of inch-sized tesseræ, grey, white, and red.

Upwards of a dozen chambers have been examined, but their uses are not yet understood. Flues and furnaces, showing the way in which the rooms were warmed, and adapted to habitation, are in course of excavation. Some pottery, pieces of glass, bones of domestic and other animals, fresco paintings, ridge and roof tiles, together with quantities of iron nails, belonging to the slabs which once formed the roof, have been taken from the débris.

The coins, also one of the most interesting features of the work, point to the period when the buildings were occupied: they at present illustrate the reigns of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Carausius, and Constans; the last bringing the date down to the early part of the fourth century.

It is hoped that the committee of explorers will be so encouraged and assisted as to be able to complete their work, which has already attracted a large number of visitors to the island.

Mr. Henry Irving opened a bazaar at the Birmingham Townhall on Tuesday morning in aid of the Perry Barr Institute, the first offshoot of the Birmingham Midland Institute, of which he was president for two years. The Townhall was crowded, in spite of the bad weather, and Mr. Irving was enthusiastically received. He has offered, if invited, to give a reading for the benefit of the institution.

Autumn is now with us, bringing sensations of pensive regret, though mixed with hope for next year, to the lover of "Sylvan Spring." This title, pregnant with significance, has been chosen by Mr. Francis George Heath, the favourite writer upon ferns and woodland trees, for a beautiful new volume, which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have recently published. It is adorned with twelve coloured plates, drawn by Mr. F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., and printed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, which represent floral groups characteristic of the vernal season. There are many wood engravings, also, drawn by several of our best artists for landscape, or for animals and plants. Mr. Heath's work is a charming, as well as a strictly correct, description of the aspect of rural nature in our English springtime. We mean to set it by us for winter reading, as a study of consolatory promise. February or March will perhaps do for its perusal: in the mean time let us say that it is an excellent book of its kind.

The new session of the City of London College, with its evening classes for young men, began last Monday. On glancing through the prospectus just issued, we observe that several new classes have been added to the curriculum—viz., Physiography, Biology, Acoustics, Light, and Heat, Principles of Agriculture, &c. The opening address of the session was delivered on Thursday evening by Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.—On the same day began the session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, of the North London Branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, of the Quebec Educational Institution, and of the technical classes in connection with the Artisans' Institute.—The class-list of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has been issued, with a report showing the progress made by the college for the last few years. The classes are most comprehensive, and to a great extent taught by members of the Universities. At the opening meeting on Thursday an address was given by the United States Minister, the Hon. Russell Lowell.—Yesterday week there was a large gathering of the friends and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in their head-quarters in Aldersgate-street, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the evening classes by Mr. Hugh Matheson.—Yesterday week the twenty-first session of the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, was opened, with a goodly list of students, equalling in number that of any previous session. The inaugural address was delivered in one of the University lecture-rooms, by the Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D., on the Study of English and of English Literature.—The Rev. Edward White, who has succeeded the late Dr. Raleigh as Merchants' Lecturer at the Weigh House Chapel, Fish-street-hill, delivered his first address on Tuesday morning, there being a large attendance.—Professor Henry Morley has undertaken to deliver a course of six lectures on Characteristics of English Literature, at the St. James's Lecture Hall, Eden-grove, Holloway. The opening lecture will be given on the evening of the 15th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the excitement engendered by the third meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, the remainder of the racing at Newmarket last week seemed rather tame, even though the card upon each day was decidedly above the average of a First October Meeting. The weather, too, was nothing like so fine as on the first day, for a nasty haze hung about the heath, and made it difficult to distinguish the various colours at any distance from the stand. The Thirty-second Triennial Produce Stakes brought out a very good field on the Wednesday, though Mask and Zealot were the only ones backed with real spirit, the former having a slight call in the betting, in spite of having undergone a gingerly preparation for the last few weeks. Even with this disadvantage, however, he looked to be winning cleverly about fifty yards from home, and must have stopped in the last few strides, as, to the surprise of everyone, the verdict was in favour of Zealot by a head. Muriel again ran well, and finished third; but Elizabeth once more found a mile and a quarter quite beyond her compass, and should never be asked to travel even a mile, except on a very easy course, like those at Epsom or Brighton. Joseph Cannon's stable seemed quite at cross purposes over the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, as, after Fire King (6 st. 4 lb.) had been backed down to a comparatively short price, he receded to 10 to 1, and Hackthorpe (8 st. 12 lb.) was made nearly as good a favourite as anything. However, first thoughts proved the best; for this once speedy "sprinter" seems to have lost most of his dash, and Fire King won as he liked from the luckless Sword Dance (7 st. 2 lb.), who is constantly getting placed, but never seems quite good enough to win. It may be remembered that Fire King was talked of as a likely outsider for the Derby, but met with some accident during his preparation for that race, in which he naturally did not figure to any advantage. The Granby Stakes was noticeable for the first victory of Mr. J. R. Keene, the American sportsman, who has a team of horses at Bedford Lodge, and his two-year-old, Bookmaker, beat Lady Chelmsford so cleverly, that he must be a pretty good one.

The Thursday was remarkable for the repeated successes of Fordham and Constable, as the former rode four winners and the latter three, leaving one race for Archer. All Constable's victories were obtained in Lord Rosebery's colours, and must have been specially gratifying to him, as he trains his Lordship's horses as well as rides them. The Second Nursery Stakes was the most important of his three races, and he won this upon Myra (8 st. 11 lb.), the newly-named filly by Doncaster-Czarina. She must be really smart, as she gave weight to everything in the race, and conceded no less than 12 lb. to Amy Melville, who has proved that she can gallop on more than one occasion. The Thirty-third Triennial Produce Stakes fell to Thebais, a filly who has improved wonderfully since she made her debut, and who does great credit to Hermit. Certainly there was nothing very grand among her thirteen opponents, still Lemonxlove and Kühleborn, who finished second and third respectively, have both shown themselves able to win good races. On the strength of his having beaten Lord Clive in such style two days previously, Favo (8 st. 7 lb.) was made a hot favourite for the October Handicap, and ran very well for about a mile, when his roaring stopped him; and Elf King (8 st. 6 lb.), who was not at all fancied by the stable, as the distance was considered too far for him, had little trouble in beating Lancaster Bowman (7 st. 8 lb.). On the Friday, Exeter had a very easy task in the Rosebery Plate; and, of course, Bal Gal cantered home for the Rous Memorial, in which the unlucky Montrose was once more second. Owing to the same error in his nomination which disqualified Apollo for one or two races in the spring, he could not start for the St. Leger Stakes; and, in his absence, Sportsman made short work of Milan, Incendiary, and three other very moderate animals. The Cesarewitch betting during the week was very heavy, and some important changes took place. Isonomy, having met with an accident, is not likely to run, and Chippendale and Dresden China also go very badly in the market. At the time of writing, the first three in the St. Leger are the reigning favourites; whilst Ulster, Petronel, and Caroline have also plenty of supporters.

A highly successful coursing meeting was held at Plumpton last week, in spite of the weather being so hot that one could hardly help fancying that, owing to some mistake, coursing was being carried on in July. A very large entry was obtained for the Derby and Oaks Stakes, the former being for dog puppies, and the latter for those of the opposite sex. After some excellent trials, Glen Oscar, by Fugitive—Mary Hill, and Sailor, by Minatto—Stephanotis, divided the Derby; and the Oaks was shared between Palm Bloom, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe, and Glen Oban, own sister to Glen Oscar. Mr. Brice judged exceedingly well, and the duties of slipper were divided between Nailard and Wilkinson. The Brompton Club Meeting suffered somewhat from a scarcity of hares, while some of the trials were decidedly fluky. The Brompton Cup, for all ages, fell to Mr. Hyslop's Hook, who beat Commerce in the final tie. Rebecca and Portinscule were the last pair left in the Naworth Castle Stakes, for puppies, and the former, possessing a trifle more pace than her opponent, just gained the award. It need hardly be said that Mr. Hedley's decisions gave general satisfaction.

On Monday last H. Thomas, of Brentwood, and J. Cannon, of Kingston, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £380. The pair met last year, when Cannon made a grand fight of it until deprived of the services of his pilot; but, on this occasion, Thomas had matters all his own way from start to finish, and could have won by a couple of hundred yards had he chosen to do so. The meeting of Elias Laycock, the Australian, and Thomas Blackman, of Wandsworth, who sculled over the same course on Tuesday, naturally excited far more interest than did the race of the previous day. Laycock, though much inferior to Trickett, is decidedly the second best man in the Antipodes; while Blackman, though he has done little to support it, possesses considerable reputation. To all appearances—though we fancy the colonist had the measure of his man throughout—the race was a very close one for about two miles, when Blackman was rowed to a standstill, and gave up the struggle.

The Australian cricketers were entertained twice on Monday. After luncheon at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, Mr. Sargood, a member of the Council of Victoria, presented to them silver tankards, on behalf of the colonists resident in London, and in addition a loving cup was given to Mr. Murdoch. In the evening the Australians dined at the Mansion House, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, who congratulated them heartily on the success they had achieved in England. In replying, Mr. Murdoch expressed the gratification the members of the team felt at the fact that the difficulties which presented themselves at first in the way of a representative match being played had been overcome. On Tuesday the Australians left London for Venice.

The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Clubs and Institutes was held at Stourport on Monday.

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THE LATE LORD MOUNTMORRES, MURDERED AT CLONBUR, COUNTY GALWAY.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. P. F. WOOD, 7TH FUSILIERS, KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.

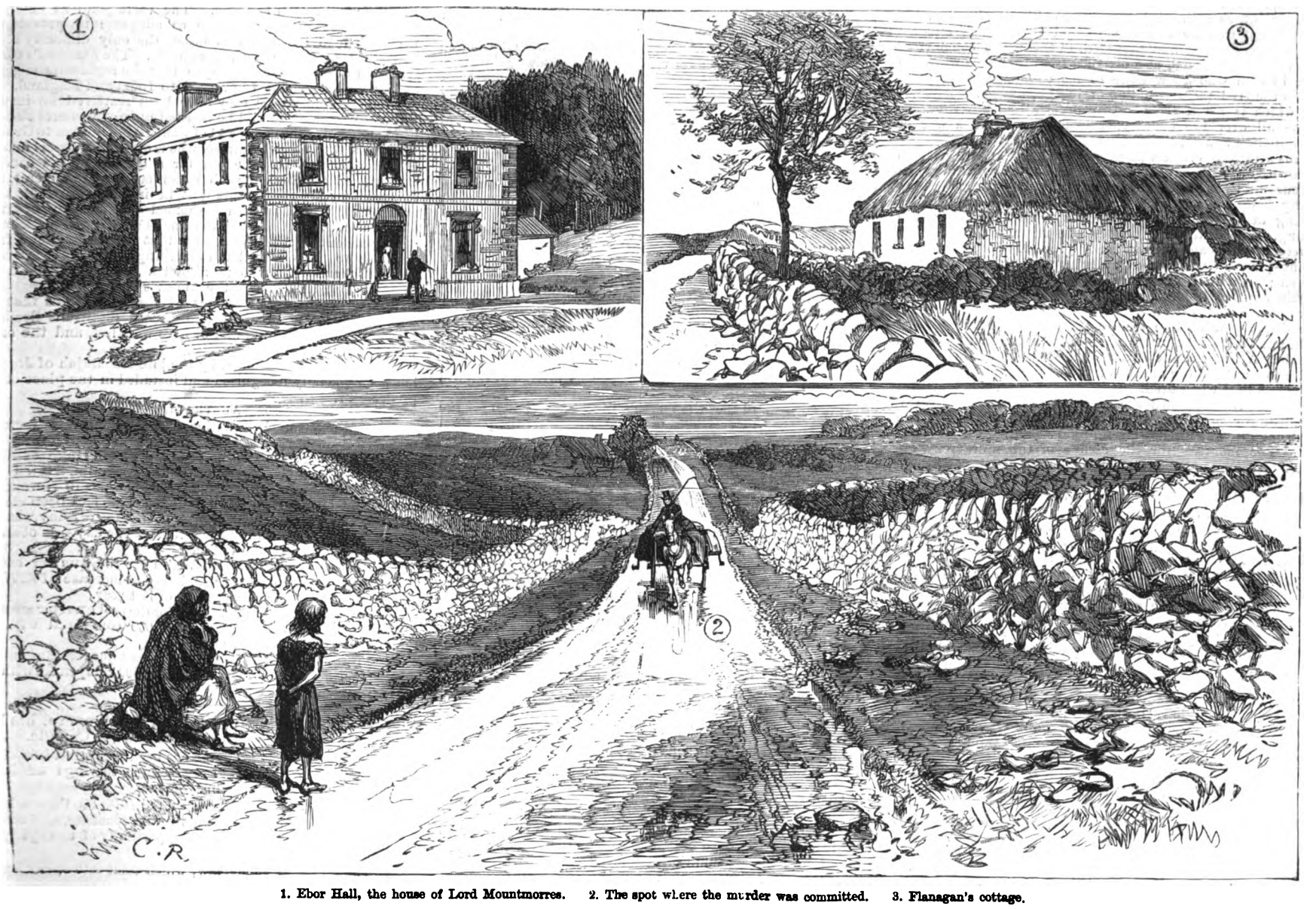
THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. P. F. WOOD.

This promising young officer, Lieutenant Frederic Philip Forster Wood, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action in the sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16 last. He was twenty-three years of age, and was the elder son of the Rev. Frederic Wood, Rector of Erwarton-with-Woolverstone, Suffolk; his mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Pratt, J.P., of Adderstone and Melkington, Northumberland. Lieutenant Wood was great-nephew of the late General William Frederic Forster, K.H., formerly Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was educated at Rossall and Bury St. Edmunds; at the latter grammar school he twice gained Lord Francis Hervey's prize for English verse, by composing poems of considerable promise, and likewise Mr. Greene's and Mr. Hardcastle's prizes for English literature and English composition. He obtained his commission through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the 33rd Foot in January, 1878, but exchanged shortly afterwards to the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was sent out in December, 1878, to join his regiment at Bombay. He accompanied the Fusiliers in January last to Candahar, and his letters home were full of cheerfulness and pleasure at the prospect of seeing active service and winning a medal.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. Vick, Ipswich, taken in March, 1878.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

The moral guilt of murder, where its motive has been a commonly prevailing animosity in the breasts of an ignorant and passionate people, is largely shared by those educated and elect politicians, who, publicly speaking in the neighbourhood, and within a few days after the crime was perpetrated, ostentatiously withheld the due expression of just reprobation. They are, virtually, accessories after the fact, and they have doubtless as much to answer for as the actual murderers of Lord Mountmorres; but there are some criminal practices that seem beyond the reach of law. "Wicked and cowardly," as the Chief Secretary for Ireland has said of one of them, is



1. Ebor Hall, the house of Lord Mountmorres. 2. The spot where the murder was committed. 3. Flanagan's cottage.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

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the conduct of these persons, whose names we all know too well.

An Irish nobleman, of ancient family and title, but of extremely impoverished estate, resided in a lonely district of Galway with his wife and children; one of the poorest of country gentlemen, living in the plainest style, hopeless of improving his fortunes, and deprived by comparative indigence of the enjoyment of social pleasures and honours befitting his legitimate rank. Of a quiet, homely, studious disposition, and willing to do any good among his humblest neighbours, he had acquired some medical skill on purpose that he might practise gratuitously for their benefit, and thus, by his personal exertions, make up for his inability to give or spend money in the relieving of their frequent needs. He had but few tenants, and these had ever found him a considerate and indulgent landlord. But his position, not his personal character or conduct, made him a mark for the class hatred systematically provoked and organised to deeds of blood, in these unhappy days, by the infamous conspirators of the Land League; and this is the man who has recently been singled out for the treacherous infliction of a violent and cruel death. No fouler deed has stained the history of the most barbarous and savage nation, in the worst ages and the wildest regions of the world.

The late Viscount Mountmorres, Sir William Browne de Montmorency, Bart., Baron Mountmorres, of the Peerage of Ireland, was born April 21, 1832, and succeeded his father, as fifth Peer and eleventh Baronet, in January, 1871. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree. The father was a clergyman of the Protestant Church, and Dean of Achonry. The late nobleman's mother was Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Shaw, of Temple Hill. The Montmorency lineage is of ancient Norman race, but the founder of this distinguished family was Hervey Morres, a Captain of horse in Cromwell's army, and afterwards a member of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. The peerage was conferred by George III. They once possessed more valuable estates in Kilkenny, which they somehow lost, and that which remained to them in Galway was of insignificant extent. In the narrow strip of rocky moorland that separates two considerable lakes, Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, forming a sort of natural bridge to reach the westerly peninsula of Connemara, is situated the obscure little hamlet of Clonbur. Here lay the unprofitable lands owned by Lord Mountmorres, whose rent-roll is said to have numbered but fifteen tenants, and these of small holdings. His Lordship's whole income from the land was £300 a year. His dwelling was a modest house called Ebor Hall, with a space of lawn and wood around it on the slope of the hill, overlooking the beautiful expanse of Lough Corrib and its multitude of picturesque islands. Here lived the poor half-ruined, well-intentioned nobleman, endeavouring to do his duty as a county magistrate, and to keep up friendly relations with all classes of the people about him. He had married, in 1862, Harriet, second daughter of the late Mr. George Broadrick, of Hamphall Stubbs, near Doncaster, and had four children, two boys and two girls, whose education was the object of his care.

Lord Mountmorres, we are told, never evicted any of his tenants for nonpayment of rent, though he must have wanted the rents badly to support his moderate household expenses. He lately had some fault to find with a herdsman in his employment, and dismissed the man from service, requiring him, at the same time, to quit the cottage allotted for the herdsman's dwelling. This man, however, claimed to be an agricultural tenant, and to have a right to hold the cottage and bit of ground. In order therefore to settle the question regarding the legal character of a piece of property, Lord Mountmorres sued for a formal decree of eviction, which was granted upon sufficient evidence. But the decree was never put into execution, and it is said that his Lordship had no intention of doing so; the man was allowed to stay, owning himself to be a servant and not a tenant. We have not yet heard by what perversion of the fact, or under what calumnious pretexts, Lord Mountmorres was denounced to the Land League Vehmgericht, as a grasping persecutor of Irish peasantry. It is very likely that he was accused and condemned, and his assassination decreed and prepared, in the secret conclave of some villanous tribunal, at a distance from the place where he lived, by men who knew little of his character and affairs. Such is the Irish popular notion of justice, under the instruction which is given by platform orators and unscrupulous writers all over the country, who have declared a war of extermination against the whole class of landlords.

This atrocious crime was perpetrated, by several persons unknown, on Saturday, the 25th ult., on the road between Clonbur and Ebor Hall. The unfortunate nobleman was alone, driving his own car, on his way home from a magistrates meeting at Clonbur. It was about eight o'clock in the evening. The distance is about three miles, the road lying between low hills and broken rocky ground, which afforded a lurking-place. Uneven stone walls bound the narrow road on each side. On an eminence about a mile from Clonbur the assassin appears to have been waiting, and as Lord Mountmorres drove past, within arm's length of the wall, six shots were discharged at him from a revolver, all taking effect. Death must have been instantaneous, from the nature of the wounds. A black mark surrounded the wound in the forehead, showing that the muzzle of the weapon must have been quite close to it when fired. It is inferred from this that, the first shots having thrown the deceased off the car mortally wounded, the assassin advanced closer and discharged the sixth shot into his forehead, sending the bullet through the skull. The facilities for the escape of the murderer were ample. A range of mountains rises about a quarter of a mile from the road on the one hand; while on the other hand a stretch of rocky, undulating ground sweeps down to the shores of Lough Corrib, about half a mile, across which he could escape in a boat, as in the case of Lord Leitrim's murderer.

When Lord Mountmorres fell off, the horse continued on its way, and reached the lodge, where it stopped. The gate was opened, and the horse and car brought in, but there was no driver. At first this did not cause any apprehension, as it was thought his Lordship might have got off to walk down the hill. But, some minutes having passed without his appearing, the servants went out in search of him with a lamp. When they had gone about two miles they discovered his body lifeless and riddled with bullets on the roadway in a pool of blood. The revolver which he carried was found in his breast-pocket; three chambers were loaded and two unloaded, but the latter did not appear to have been recently discharged. He had evidently not had a chance of defending himself.

A shocking token of the state of feeling in the neighbourhood is the conduct of Hugh Flanagan and his family, who lived in a house 200 or 300 yards from the scene of the murder. Two hours later, the servants having fetched the constables, a medical man, Dr. Hegarty, was called to look at the body, still lying in the road. There might be life in it. Dr. Hegarty, after examining the body, thought he detected a pulsation, and directed that the body should be removed to the nearest house. It was therefore taken to Flanagan's, but it was refused admission. Flanagan gave as his reason that "if they admitted it, nothing belonging to him would be alive that day twelve months." The people in this house must have heard the shots fired, but the constables found them all in bed. When Flanagan opened the door, the constable asked him to get a light and make a fire, which he did. When he spoke about Lord Mountmorres and made his request for admission, before Flanagan had time to say anything his wife and daughters rushed down stairs in their nightdresses, and said that Lord Mountmorres's body should not be brought in. They placed themselves in the doorway, so as to prevent its being brought in. They said nothing about an outhouse or any other place of shelter. The constable suggested they might use the outhouse, but the Flanagans refused. The body of Lord Mountmorres had to be left in the yard until a car was got, on which it was removed to Ebor Hall.

Lady Mountmorres and the rest of the family were absent from home; she was at Edinburgh, and could not arrive till the Monday. She was then joined by her brother, Major Broadrick, and the Hon. Arthur Montmorency, a medical man, brother of the deceased. In the meantime, on the Sunday, an open-air meeting of the Land League agitators was held at Clonbur, accompanied by a band of music, which played the "Dead March in Saul." The speakers at this meeting said the Land League was not responsible for the murder. On the same day there was a great meeting at New Ross, which was addressed by Mr. Parnell, M.P., and he did not allude to the death of Lord Mountmorres. But, with reference to the shooting of Mr. Boyd, he said it was owing to the want of organisation among the tenants for the protection of their rights. Not the least sympathy or compassion for the victims of assassination, still less any decided censure of these horrible deeds, has come from this faction of desperate political adventurers, trading on the disturbed social relations of Ireland for purposes of party ambition. The Roman Catholic clergy, to their great credit, have generally denounced such crimes; and one parish priest has called upon his whole congregation, kneeling together in the chapel, to swear that they will have nothing to do with the murder of landlords.

The body of Lord Mountmorres was removed from Galway to the metropolis last week. It was interred on Thursday week in the old Monkstown churchyard, at Dublin. Besides the two brothers of the deceased, a force of policemen, and the undertaker, no person accompanied the hearse to the grave; but in the chapel at Monkstown a few friends had assembled, to whom the Rev. G. Mahaffy delivered a short address. The *Dublin Gazette* offers a Government reward of £1000 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Lord Mountmorres, and the reward and a free pardon to any accomplice who shall give such evidence. The herdsman above-mentioned, whose name is Sweeney, has been in custody, but there is no real evidence against him. A young mason, named Francis Gannon, has also been arrested on suspicion. But all the country people, as usual, have tacitly conspired to defeat justice, and to screen the murderers from that impartial administration of law, which cares equally for the life of peer and beggar.

We have copied the portrait of Lord Mountmorres from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street, London. The views of the scene of the murder were taken by a local photographer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived at Milan last Saturday in strict incognito. They dined in state with King Humbert and Queen Margherita at Monza on Monday evening, and on Tuesday they left for Florence. The meeting of the Sovereigns of Italy and Greece has been most cordial.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Procurators-General enjoining the strict enforcement of all existing laws against the Jesuits. The Jesuits near Loretto have already had orders to quit within five days, and have replied that they will yield only to force.

General Garibaldi arrived at Genoa on Monday, and, as might have been expected, received an enthusiastic welcome. The principal streets through which he passed from the place of disembarkation to his daughter's house were thronged with people, and the General was accompanied along the route by working-men's societies and the representatives of other organisations. There was, says the *Standard* Correspondent, some groaning under the windows of the Municipal Palace, but, with this exception, the proceedings were orderly. Another correspondent says that Garibaldi appeared very feeble, and had a worn and weary look. He seemed as if he had come to find a grave in Genoa rather than to disturb a kingdom. He proceeded in an open carriage to his daughter's house, where he retired to rest, remaining in seclusion the remainder of the day. The authorities had taken the precaution to obstruct the approaches to the prison where Signor Canzio, the General's son-in-law, is confined, but there was no popular demonstration beyond the hearty welcome to the General. On Tuesday General Garibaldi paid a visit to his son-in-law. A large crowd accompanied the General to and from the gaol. The distinguished visitor said to his relative, "You were right not to ask for pardon, and I shall not ask it for you."

SPAIN.

The King and the Duke of Montpensier arrived at Madrid on Tuesday.

It is announced that the meeting of the Association for the Reform of the Customs Tariffs will also consider the position of the wine trade with England.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has voted the address to the King in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 51 votes to 16, after rejecting motions brought forward by MM. van Houten and Keuchenius to insert a paragraph recommending a revision of the electoral law.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by the Crown Princess and Prince William of Prussia, arrived on Wednesday, last week, at Kiel, and, having embarked on board his Majesty's yacht Hohenzollern, went out to meet Prince Henry, the second son of the Royal couple, on his return from a two-year's voyage round the world. On boarding the Prinz Adalbert the Crown Prince read two Imperial orders—one expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the return of his grandson and the success of his voyage; and the other, promoting Captain M'Lean, the commander of the vessel, to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and Lieutenant Seckendorf, the young Prince's tutor, to that of Corvette-Captain.

The German Federal Council has been summoned to meet on the 20th inst.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph was read in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last Saturday summoning the Delegations to meet at Pesth on the 19th inst. M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Lower House, said that the delay granted to the Porte proves that no Power manifests any intention of making war against Turkey. He could not foretell what will yet be done; but, according to the instructions received by the commanders of the squadrons, a disembarkation of troops will not be effected.

On Monday the Finance Minister, Count Szapary, introduced the Hungarian Budget for 1881 in the Lower House. It shows a deficit of 24,765,381 fl., for covering which 7,800,000 fl. of Rente not yet issued are still available. The result of the new taxes and duties is estimated at 6,500,000 fl.; and the remaining deficit of 10,500,000 fl. will be covered by an issue of new gold Rente.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened at Copenhagen on Monday, but immediately afterwards prorogued until Nov. 9, when the regular session will begin.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has visited several towns in Oregon, where he has been warmly welcomed. He inspected the Government Indian School, and expressed himself strongly in favour of the education and civilisation of the Indians.

Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, speaking at New York last week, declared that since the war with the South the country had five times refused to give the Democrats power, and that there was less reason now than ever for a change of Government.

A despatch received in New York states that eighteen Victoria Indians have been killed in an engagement with the American troops under General Carr. These Victorias, an Indian band on the Rio Grande, although surrounded by 3000 Mexican, Arizonan, and Texan troops, eluded pursuit. They slipped out by dividing into two bands—one going to the Candelaria Mountains, 200 miles distant; the other doubling on General Buell's column and attacking Fort Cummins, his head-quarters. They stole some cattle, but were repulsed. General Buell is now pursuing the band, which has gone to the Candelaria Mountains.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Philadelphia Court has forfeited the charters of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the American University of Philadelphia for selling bogus diplomas. These were the medical colleges managed by Dr. Buchanan, who is now awaiting his trial.

The Presbyterian Pan Council closed last Saturday.

MEXICO.

Intelligence received at New York from Mexico announces that the Mexican Congress was opened on the 16th ult. by President Porfirio Diaz, who in his speech on the occasion expressed great satisfaction at the political and moral progress made by the Republic. The President stated that the negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France had had a satisfactory result, and in conclusion expressed the hope that Congress would settle the difficult question of the National Debt, and place the credit of the country on a solid basis.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. H. Surmon, resident magistrate of the Thaba Bosigo district, was attacked by 3000 Basutos at Mohales Hoek on the 25th ult., but succeeded in beating them off.

A telegram from Capetown states that the relieving force has arrived at Mohales Hock, and, in conjunction with the garrison, has succeeded in dispersing the Basutos with trifling loss.

Colonel Clarke, Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces, has been appointed to the command of the reinforcements which are concentrating at Weppener for the relief of Mafeteng.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly remains at Maseru, where an attack from the insurgent Basutos is expected.

Sir Bartle Frere has been elected Chancellor of the Cape University.

INDIA.

The Indian correspondents of the *Times* send particulars of the situation in Afghanistan. The Candahar correspondent says that the Government have apparently decided to retain a strong division there for the winter. It is supposed that General Phayre will remain in command and that General Primrose will return to India. The correspondent describes the resources of the province as adequate to provide the necessary food for man and beast, the only difficulty being in respect to forage for the animals. The *Standard*'s correspondent at Candahar telegraphs that the regiments engaged at Maiwand are about to proceed to India and England, and he suggests that before they have been scattered an inquiry into the campaign should be insisted upon. General Roberts has handed over the command of South Afghanistan to General Phayre, and General Primrose, who is ordered to report himself at Bombay, will be called on for a defence of his conduct during the late crisis. Ayoob Khan has arrived at Herat, and it is rumoured in the bazaars that he intends returning with more guns, in alliance with Mahomed Jan, and supported by a contingent from Ghuznee, to attack Candahar. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest news from Cabul is to the effect that everything is quiet. It is stated that a Mohammedan who murdered a Hindoo goldsmith has been blown from a gun by the Ameer's orders.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the heavy rains of a fortnight ago caused disastrous floods in Rohilkund. A large number of lives were lost, and the crops were much injured.

The successor nominated by the late Maharajah of Jeypore has been officially recognised and installed in the place of his predecessor.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne International Exhibition was formally opened on Friday, Oct. 1, by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester and the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The Marquis of Normanby, in reply to an address, said the undertaking had been carried out in a most creditable manner, and that the display was one of which any country might be proud. The day was observed in Melbourne as a public holiday.

The revenue of New South Wales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounts to £1,224,000, being an increase of £297,000 as compared with the same period of last year.

The revenue of South Australia for the past quarter amounts to £496,000, or an increase of £87,000 compared with the September quarter of last year.

The revenue of Queensland for the past quarter amounts to £484,000, showing an increase of £81,000 compared with the same quarter of 1879.

The Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Dungarvan, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Kingston, in Canada.

The remains of a lake village has been discovered in a marsh at Regnate, near Milan. They include shavings of flints, apparently cut with bronze instruments.

In an Encyclical letter, dated the 30th ult., the Pope adverts to the solicitude of the Popes for the Slav countries, and thanks Providence for affording him the opportunity of testifying his paternal affection for them.

The new French sugar law, which came into operation on

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the first of the present month, creates a bounty of upwards of 2s. 6d. per cent upon the export of moist refined sugars of all descriptions. Hitherto, in France, the bounty has been given only upon loaf sugar, on which it is now reduced nearly one half.

The commander of the United States steamer Alert reports the discovery of a submarine volcano near San Alessandro, an island in the Pacific.

An ordinance has been issued by the Chief Burgomaster of Bruges suspending the Chief Commissary of Police for having given the assistance of his men to enforce the expulsion of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine from their houses.

THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. Henry James has never displayed more perfect mastery of his art than in the chapters of "Washington Square" now appearing in the *Cornhill Magazine*. The skill with which the action is supported, and the interest fully maintained by only four *dramatis personæ*, is most remarkable, as is also the delicacy of analysis in the portraiture of the personages themselves. The drawback is the extreme disagreeableness of two of them, and the unsatisfactory position of the heroine, who seems to have no alternative but to waste her life, do what she will. We must confess ourselves relieved that Mr. Black's "White Wings" should be furled at last. They have borne him across a wide ocean of talk, sometimes as bright and buoyant as the wave itself, but always as aimless and desultory. The concluding part of "The Pavilion on the Links" succeeds fairly in keeping up the excitement and curiosity inspired by the first part; but the incidents are less ingeniously contrived, and more distinctly melodramatic. The tardy self-sacrifice of the old banker is out of keeping with his character. "Falling in Love" is a very pretty essay, replete with tender and graceful feeling. "Venetian Folk Songs" make an interesting chapter in the great volume of popular literature. The sketch of "Country Parsons" is kindly and accurate. Mr. Quilter commences a series of "Notes on Water-Colour Art," in the course of which he astonishes us with the discovery that "a pupil of Cox's named William Bennett may be said to have determined the direction of landscape art for at least twenty years." "After him," it is added, "the deluge," which appears to have washed him out so thoroughly that few have heard of him.

Mr. James's versatility, no less than his talent, is attested by the new fiction he commences in *Macmillan's Magazine*, under the not very felicitous title of "The Portrait of a Lady." While the family likeness to his other works is unmistakable, there is as yet no sign of repetition or of the working up of old material. The heroine promises to be a charming personage, and the whole is much brighter and more attractive than the writer's more artistic fiction in the *Cornhill*. The chief drawback, a frequent one with Mr. James, is the disproportion of dialogue and description to incident. Mr. Schuyler concludes his entertaining account of the Turkish historian of the disastrous war with Russia which terminated by the treaty of Kainardji. The Turk is sufficiently severe on the obstinacy and stupidity of own countrymen, and some of his observations might be advantageously pondered at Stambul at this day. Mr. E. A. Freeman, in a discourse on "Glastonbury, British and English," points out the unique position of Glastonbury as the only link with the Romano-Christian era of Britain left unbroken by the Saxon conquest.

Fraser opens with a sensible paper by Mr. Cliffe Leslie on "Easy Methods," deprecating the tendency to such short cuts towards the solution of Irish problems, and more particularly the endeavour to introduce peasant proprietorship where even proprietorship will not enable a man to support himself. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's fairy tale is too capriciously fanciful, without artistic unity or moral purpose. Mr. A. C. Ewald follows a recent German writer in detailing the circumstances of Henry the Eighth's sister's love-match with the Duke of Suffolk, after the death of her first husband, Louis XII. of France. Mr. Blackley, in the guise of an attack on the Poor Law, returns to his favourite subject of compulsory insurance. There is an entertaining article on Dax in the Pyrenees, and a searching examination of the individual items that make Oxford education so costly. The most remarkable contribution, however, is an anonymous study entitled "A Greek Hamlet," a powerful retelling, after Herodotus, of the tragic tale of the son of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, whose situation, indeed, was more like Hamlet's than his character, but who presents sufficient affinity in both respects to justify the parallel instituted by the writer.

The most readable contributions to a not very brilliant number of *Blackwood* are the continuation of "Dr Wortle's School," by a hand it is impossible to mistake, and a hearty invective against "The Stump Ministry," in the good old *Blackwood* style. The Athenians would have thought it odd to hear an orator seriously impeached for being more eloquent than his antagonists, and on that account more addicted to addressing the public assembly. "Bush Life in Queensland" is concluded. "The Roof of the World" is an interesting summary of Lieutenant Wood's exploration, in 1838, of the River Oxus's "high mountain cradle in Pamir." "The Enchanted Bridle" is a very fair imitation of the old weird style of Scotch ballad.

Mr. O'Brien's contribution in the *Fortnightly Review* to the Irish Tenant question is needlessly one-sided in tone—needlessly, for few will dispute the justice of his proposition, that the tenant should benefit by the improvements he has himself made. How far improvements are generally made by the tenant is a subject for inquiry; and even should this prove to be the case, it will be fair to remember that Irish landlords have little encouragement to improve. Mr. Swinburne's criticism of Dryden and Pope is so just and pointed as to make it matter of marvel how such manly substance comes to be allied with so pretentious a style. Affectation also interferes with the enjoyment of Mr. George Meredith's highly characteristic "Modern Comedians." It is as full of brilliant things as a comedy of Congreve's; but, as with Congreve, one wearies even of witty conversation at such perpetual high pressure. "Are We Englishmen?" by Grant Allen, is a paradoxical attempt to prove that England owes her characteristic qualities to the Celtic element in her people, the extent of which Mr. Allen prodigiously overrates. The other articles are not remarkable.

In the leading article of the *Nineteenth Century*, Lord Sherbrooke discusses the question whether it be a greater evil that talkers for talking sake in the House of Commons should be stopped or that the debate should be entirely given up to them, and very sensibly decides in favour of the former course. Mr. Frederic Harrison's anathema upon all creeds but his own shows how liberally even a Positivist may be endowed with the *odium theologicum*. The candid tone of the Bishop of Carlisle's study of the philosophical and theological aspects of the structure of a crayfish is refreshing in comparison. The Lord Chief Justice's paper on the history and laws of the chace is chiefly interesting as an illustration of the venerable writer's perennial freshness and energy of mind. The translation of a portion of a Chinese Envoy's diary of his mission to England is important in more ways than one. The writer is a Conservative mandarin who dreads above all things the extension of the railway system to China. His exposition of the grounds on which even enlightened Chinese prefer their civilization to ours is highly suggestive, and contains not a little which Europeans might profitably lay to heart. Lord Lymington's short account of the management of the Portsmouth property in Ireland is most satisfactory in itself, and affords valuable hints towards a solution of the Irish difficulty.

The only contribution of much weight to the *Contemporary Review*, the Duke of Argyll's disquisition on "Man's Place in the Unity of Nature," is also very abstruse, and, being a portion of a series, must be necessarily interpreted by what is yet to follow. "Theology and Materialism," "The Origin of Music," and "Recent Speculations on Primitive Religion" are also too abstract for most readers; the last-named, however, contains a lively account of the singular theory of Caspari, which associates early religious ideas with the discovery of fire. Lady Verney's collection of legends respecting swords famous in romance, whether purely mythical, like Arthur's Excalibur, or historical, like the Cid's Tizona, is, on the contrary, highly entertaining. "Through Siberia," the record of a summer tour, gives a highly favourable account of the resources of Southern Siberia in fish, game, and the fruits of the earth. Mr. Grant Allen, whose ambition it seems to be to have a paper in every magazine, and a paradox in every paper, propounds the question, "Why Keep India?" Were anyone to answer, "For the sake of the holders of Indian securities," it does not appear what reply Mr. Allen would return, for this primary consideration is not once adverted to by him.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has one of those studies of American life in Europe which Mr. James is rendering fashionable. "A Florentine Experiment" is quite in his manner, and not unworthy of him. The other contributions are fully up to the average standard, and that of the poetry is even unusually high.

The leading feature in *Scribner's Monthly*, in the eyes of its conductors, is, apparently, the life of the great peasant painter Millet, somewhat too literally translated from the French of A. Sensier. The numerous illustrations adequately render the peculiar intensity which constitutes the most definite note of Millet's art; but we can scarcely imagine that they do him full justice in other respects. In point of literary merit, nothing in the number approaches "Miss Stotford's Specialty," by Philip Bourke Marston. This little tale is a perfect triumph of character painting. Miss Stotford is a real creation, a finished miniature of a woman who, painted at full length, might have occupied the foreground of a three-volume novel. "A Group of Poems" includes some very pretty pieces. "Porpoise-Shooting" and "In the Mammoth Cave" are capital illustrated papers in this magazine's characteristic style. "The Grandissimes" is concluded, "Peter the Great" continued, and "The New South" holds forth a prospect for the Southern States as the possible seat of small farms, in contrast to the great food factories of the West.

The best contributions to *Minerva* are, as they should be, those treating of Italian matters. Among them may be mentioned papers on Roman malaria and on the river on which Naples anciently stood, but which seems to have vanished as completely as the Fleet or the Tyburn.

Temple Bar, besides its serial tales, has well-written memoirs of the painter Romney and "Monk" Lewis; and a capital burlesque of Macaulay's ballad style, entitled "Orange Sauce." Mr. Payn's "Confidential Agent" keeps up the prestige of *Belgravia*, which has also a very good short tale entitled "Mr. Earl's Investment," and some very life-like experiences related by a *ci-devant* tramp. There is nothing to notice in *Time* except "Violet Fane's" clever and eccentric "Sophy." The most interesting contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine* are essays in criticism. Mr. Swinburne points out "possible and probable" traces of Dryden's hand in a generally inferior comedy entitled "The Mistaken Husband." Mr. S. L. Lee ingeniously identifies the principal characters in "Love's Labour's Lost" with the contemporary leaders in French politics; and Mr. Haweis contributes a very fair criticism of Russell Lowell's poetry. Mr. Mattieu William's monthly notes on science are also a feature, not only from their intrinsic interest, but from their independence of "scientific orthodoxy."

The *University Magazine* as a quarterly is very like the *University* as a monthly. The most interesting contributions are two on Jewish subjects, "The Talmud" and "A Very Remarkable Interview." The *Antiquary*, as usual, is full of excellent papers. No one can be better qualified to write on the revival of Gothic architecture than Mr. Parker, or on bookbinding than Mr. Wheatley. It is only to be regretted that these essays are in general too short.

Among Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's excellent serials are the Magazine of Art (a new and enlarged series of which will be commenced with the next monthly part), Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have received the Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise and his serial issue of Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Churchman, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, Scribner's Monthly (the closing number of the twentieth volume), St. Nicholas (completing the seventh volume), Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, the Christian Age, the Library of Romance, and the House Decorator.

We have received the third part of a reproduction by heliogravure on a large scale of the marvellous series of designs by Makart for the Procession in Celebration of the Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Vienna, the originals of which were lately exhibited at the Hanover Gallery, Bond-street. The present number, which, like the whole series, illustrates some of the trade guilds of Austria, in conjunction with legends relating thereto, includes The Historical Hunt of Joseph Fuchs, the Mountain Building of Alois Greil, the tale of the Spangler by Rudof Geyling, and that of the Bronzeworker, melter and smelter, by the same. This is one of the most important and successful applications of heliogravure we have seen.

BRAEMAR AND ITS CATARACTS.

The first week of "Chill October" has already brought, even to the southern parts of Great Britain, warning signs of the end of outdoor holiday lounging and sauntering, though sportsmen are still busy with the gun, and are now looking forward to the greater business of the chase. Snow has been seen on Scottish mountain tops; but the valleys and straths between the Grampian ranges continue to afford pleasant resort to the lingering sojourners and tourists in that romantic Highland region. The Queen stays at Balmoral through this last month of autumn.

We present Views of two of the picturesque bits of Highland river scenery found in the Braemar district, of which we lately spoke, and which is the upper valley of the Dee, with its tributary streams, immediately above Balmoral. The stream of the Garry-alt, or Garrawalt, as the name is often spelt, comes down the declivity of the Ballochbuie pine-forest, issuing from that group of mountains, in the south, which comprises Lochnagar, overlooking Balmoral, Cairn Taggart, and the Cairn of Corbreach. It flows northward, to enter the main river near the Bridge of Dee, five miles below Castleton of Braemar, and eight or nine from Balmoral Castle. The Falls may be approached by a road turning off the highway at the Bridge of Invercauld, and are quite worthy of a visit. Here the water pours over several rocky shelves, which, though not perpendicular, are of considerable height; and, when the stream is in flood, the whole of its stony, sloping, broken bed is filled with a foaming and thundering torrent. The View that we have engraved, from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen, represents the Garry-alt waterfall in a milder summer mood. There is a rather handsome wooden bridge crossing the stream just above this cataract.

Two or three miles above Castleton of Braemar, on the way to Old Mar Lodge, the residence of the Earl of Fife, is a "linn" or cataract, which is named "the Linn of Quoich." This is a stream flowing into the Dee from the north-west, where it descends from Ben-na-Bourd across the Forest of Mar. The schist rock of its bed is perforated in many places with deep circular holes, one of which has the shape of a huge cup, or "quoich;" and hence the name bestowed on this "linn." A view of that singular feature, likewise from one of Mr. G. W. Wilson's photographs, appears on the same page with that of the Garry-alt. There are, besides these cataracts, the Falls of Corriemulzie, a few miles west of Castleton, which are very beautiful, the ravine being overgrown with creeping plants and overhung with birch-trees. The Linn of Dee, an hour's walk farther on, is remarkable for the deep and narrow passage which the water has cut for itself through the rock.

A RELIC OF THE CABUL MASSACRE.

The little Chinese pug-dog, a female named Patty, which is figured in one of our Engravings, belonged to that lamented and distinguished officer, Major Sir P. Louis N. Cavagnari, the late British Resident Envoy at Cabul. She was with him during the first campaign of the Afghan War, when he accompanied, as Political Commissioner, the Peshawur column of the army, commanded by Sir S. Browne, from Ali Musjid through the Khyber Pass, to occupy Jellalabad and proceed to the negotiations of the peace at Gundamuk, where our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, made acquaintance with Patty, as well as with her gallant but unfortunate master. When Major Cavagnari, immediately afterwards, went to Cabul as Resident Envoy, he took this little favourite animal with him, and she must have been present at the massacre of the Englishmen in the Residency, in the September of that year. She was found by an Armenian spirit-seller disconsolately wandering about the city; and when General Roberts entered Cabul with his avenging army, she was given up to the British Staff, and has been sent home to Lady Cavagnari. We are told that Lady Cavagnari first had this little creature in India, about six years ago, as a gift from the late Major Wigram Battye, who was killed in the late war.

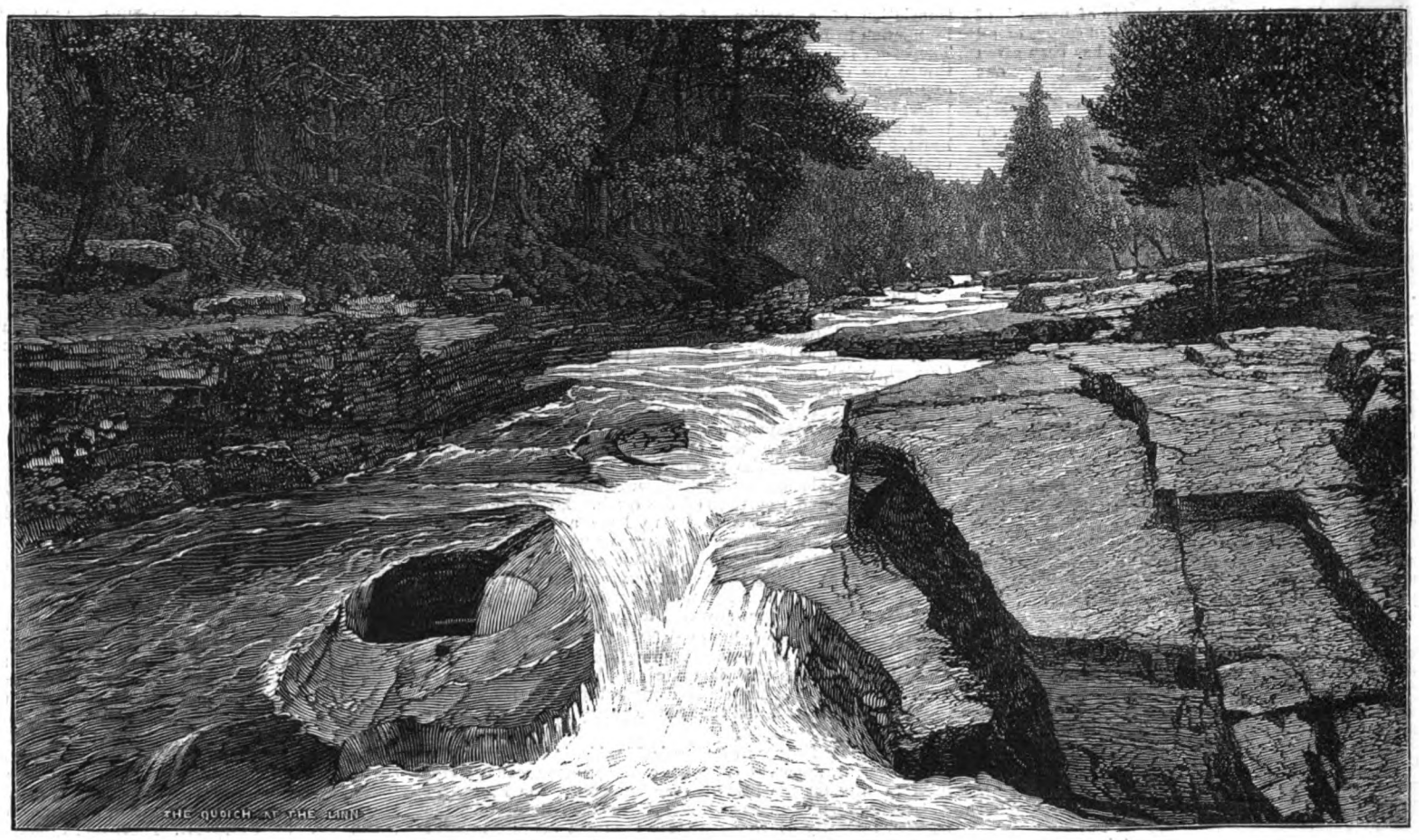
SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

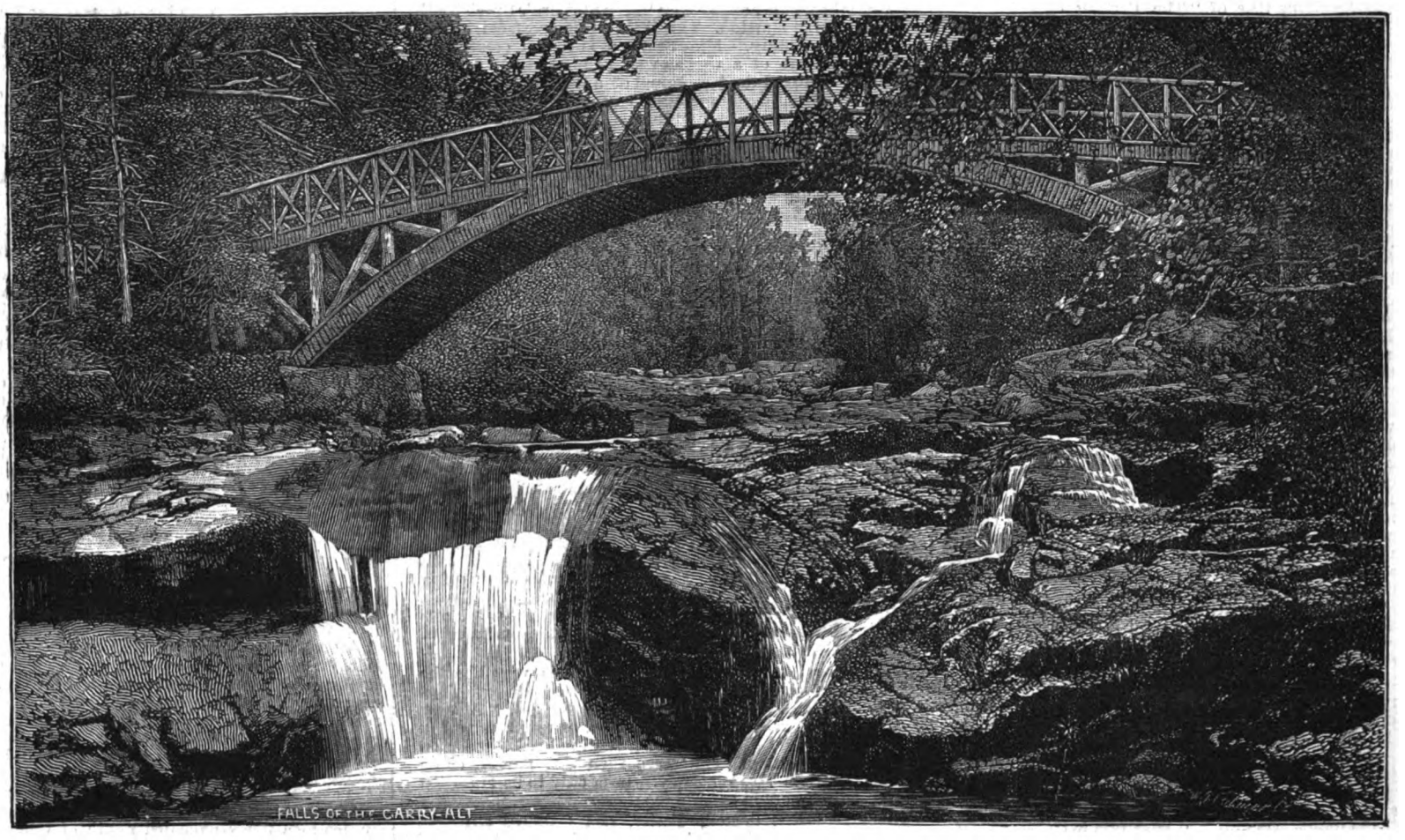
The Common Council on Wednesday presented the freedom of the City of London to Sir Henry Bessemer, as a token of esteem for his merits in the invention of great improvements in the manufacture of steel, and in other branches of productive industry. The proceedings took place in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, and were presided over by the Lord Mayor; who in the evening entertained Sir Henry and Lady Bessemer and a company numbering about 300 guests at the Mansion House. The gold casket, specially designed and manufactured by J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, illustrates the process of the conversion of iron, from the raw material, to the application of the Bessemer steel to engineering and constructive purposes. It is of solid English design, surmounted by a finely-modelled figure of Commerce, standing between a stack of pig-iron and the furnace used for the Bessemer process. She commends the invention on account of the impetus that cheap steel gives to commercial enterprise. The overflowing cornucopia at the base signify this success. On either side of the rounded cover are vignettes (in repoussé work) of a railway locomotive, entirely constructed of this steel, and standing on its steel rails, and of a steel-clad ship. The two curved ends contain the enamelled arms of the City, with the dragons modelled in high relief. On the centre panel is the medal that Sir H. Bessemer gives annually at the Iron and Steel Institute. The inscription is on the reverse side. Shields for the Bessemer arms and monogram complete the whole, which rests on a plateau of Bessemer steel.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

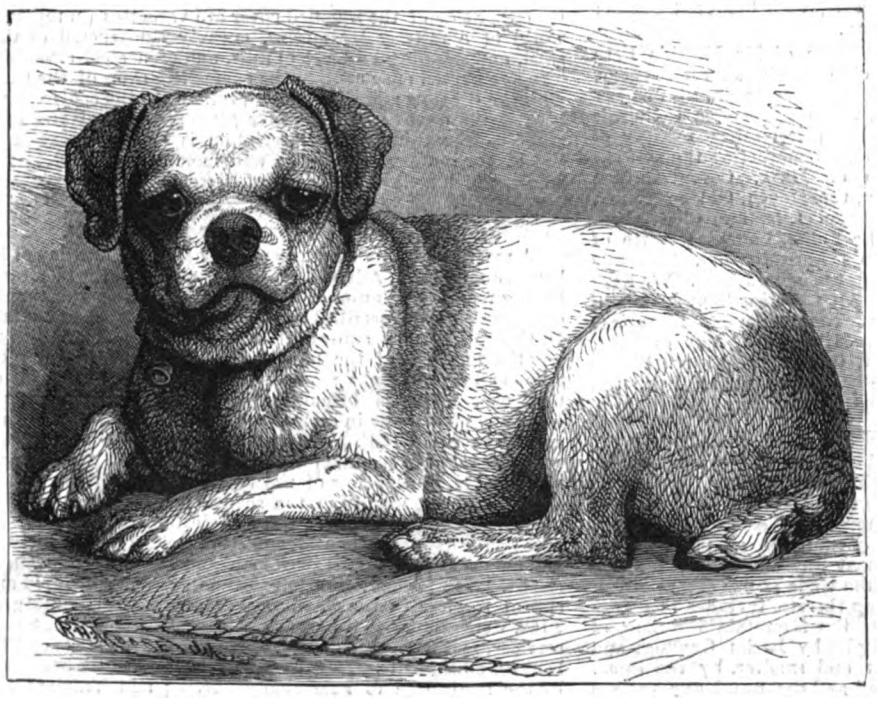
A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were granted to Captain D. George, Lloyd's sub-agent at Fishguard, and £18 19s. to pay the expenses of the life-boat at that place, in going off twice and saving eight persons from the smack Catherine, of Cardigan, and the brigantine Osnabrick, of Papenburg, Hanover, which were in distress off Fishguard during a strong gale from the N.N.E. The special thanks of the institution were also voted to Captain John Hodge and Mr. T. B. Williams, and £10 14s. to the crew of the St. Ives life-boat for saving the crew of six men from the schooner Jane Smith, of Plymouth, which had struck on Porthminster beach in a strong gale and heavy sea. The second service clasp was granted to Mr. James Murphy, coastguardman and assistant coxswain of the St. Ives life-boat, in acknowledgment of his intrepid and skilful services in the boat. Other rewards, amounting to £160, were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services, and payments amounting to £2734 were made on life-boat establishments. New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Fraserburgh, N.B.; and Tramore and Ardmore, Ireland.

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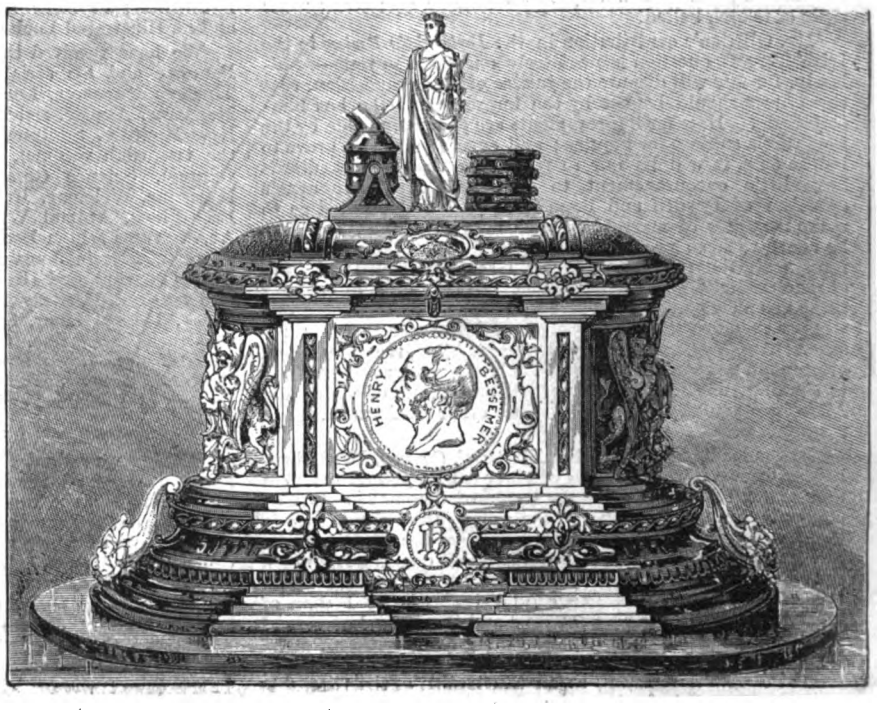




SKETCHES IN BRAEMAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PATTY, A CHINESE PUG DOG, PRESENT AT THE CABUL MASSACRE.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



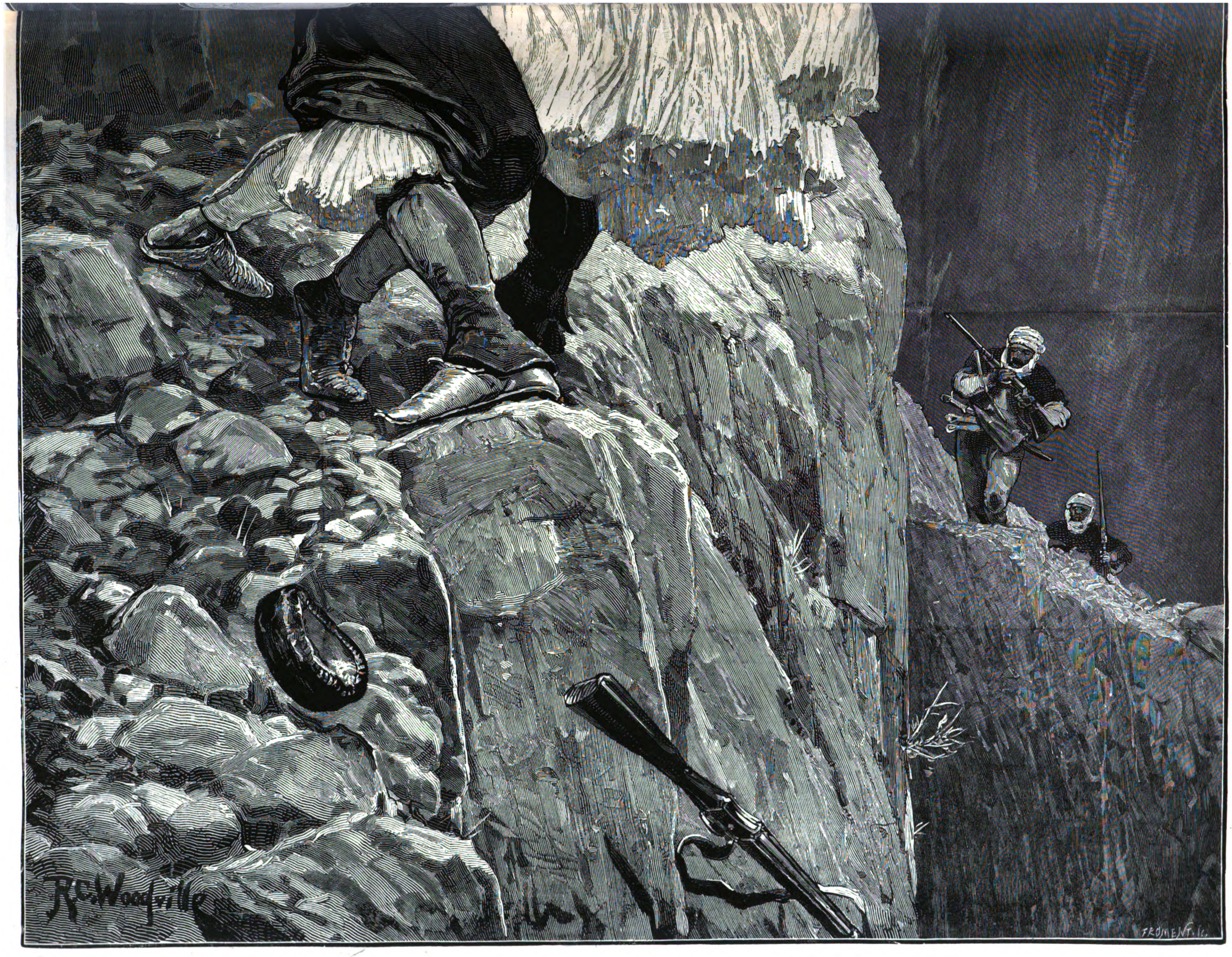
CASKET FOR SIR HENRY BESSEMER, WITH FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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SETTLING A FRONTIER DISPUTE.

BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XIII.—THE ORNAMENTAL DIRECTOR.

The Marquis of Mistylands was a truly magnificent creature, who married the heiress of A. Shoddyman, merchant clothier, of Bradford and San Francisco; but Lord Augustus Shortcasshe, one of his younger brothers, had no money at all, nor would the most honourable Marquis give him any. His junior Lordship, who had a pleasant wit indeed, was wont to compare himself to an acorn, which is, he remarked, the same thing as an oak-tree, only not so big. Lord Augustus and his brother were wonderfully alike. They had the same features, the same hair, even the same proud noses, and, above all, the same pure, unadulterated love of themselves. "Come, Bustibus (Bustibus was the form of Augustus used in familiar intercourse by the peer in addressing his kinsman), if you were in my place, would you give me a tanner to save me from drowning? Out with it, man! 'Yes,' or 'No'?" And to this straightforward appeal the younger brother, who never wasted an untruth, answered with candour and spirit, "Not one"—whatever else he was going to say, however, was happily stopped by the entrance of the most honourable Marchioness; and the party dined together very cheerfully off hominy, pumpkin-pie, American oysters, and other Transatlantic delicacies which her sprightly Ladyship had opportunely introduced into the domestic cookery of the ancient house of Shortcasshe.

"I'll tell you what it is, though, old man," chirped the Marquis, while the beauty who adorned his home had retired to make herself more captivating for her opera-box on the grand tier, where she was about to pass the fag end of the evening before she went the round of balls upon her list, "I don't mind doing anything for you that costs nothing."

"Honour bright?" asked the young Lord, looking up from his dessert-plate, where he was peeling a walnut that required attention.

"Well, I don't know about 'honour bright;' that's a little rough on a man after dinner. Let 's hear first what you want," said the Marquis, who had a practical mind and was fond of inquiring into details affecting his interests.

"I want you to breakfast with me to-morrow at the Albany," replied his brother, lighting a little rose-coloured cigarette, which he drew from a silver-gilt case engraved with his crest and coronet. Our impecunious nobility have ever a haughty contempt for expense, and Lord Augustus was in constant intercourse with many creditors who understood his feelings and appreciated them.

The Marquis of Mistylands made no answer, but sipped his wine slowly, and once held it up to the light. Then he winked, closing his right eye gently, almost imperceptibly; but he certainly did wink, though in no other respect did his noble features depart from their calmness and gravity.

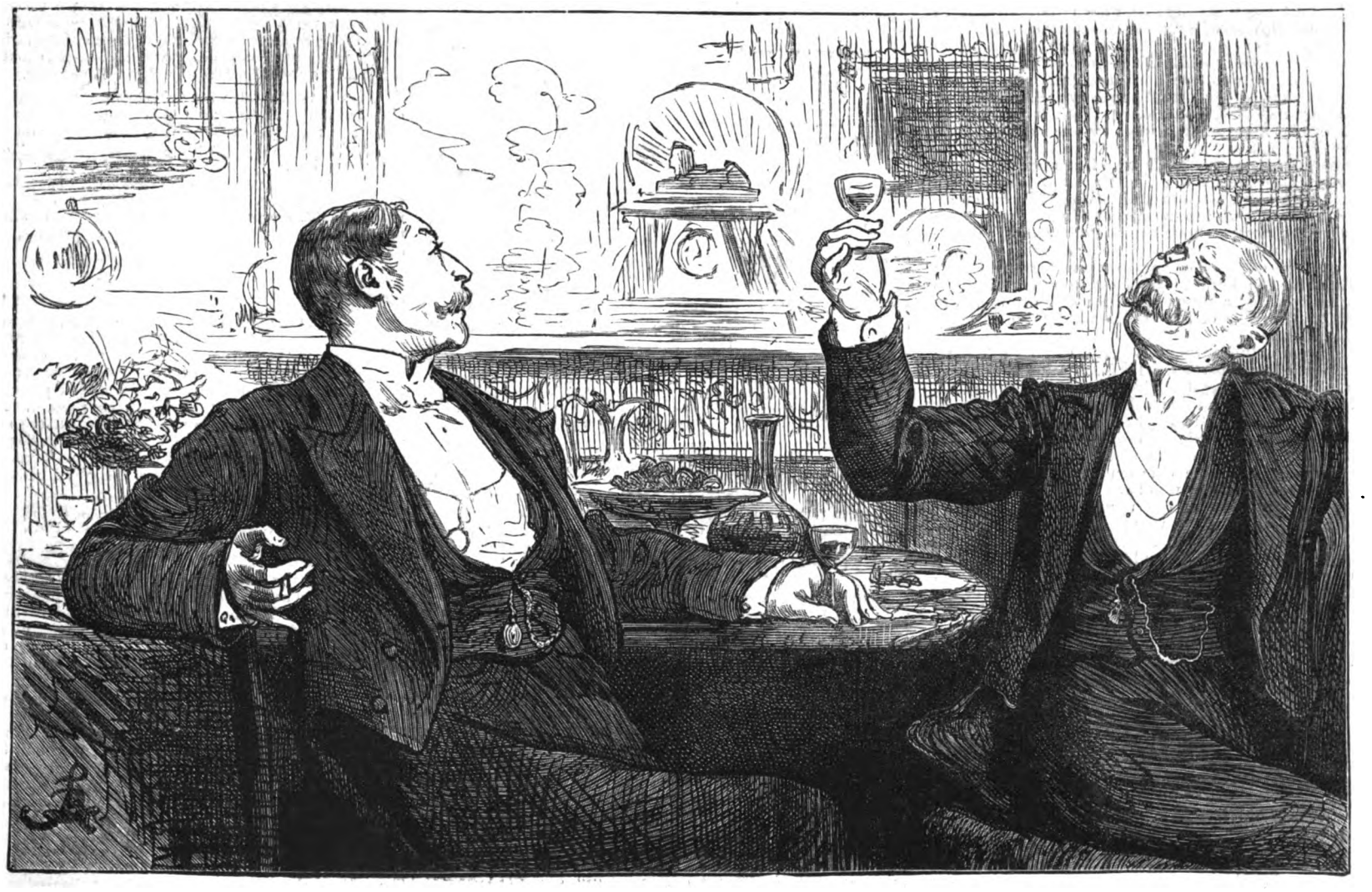
"Well?" said Lord Augustus, with a note of interrogation in his voice, as he inhaled the fragrant tobacco of the true Odessa make.

"I hear," observed the Marquis, drily. "What then?" The peer as he spoke cast his eyes up at the ceiling as though absorbed in contemplation.

"Some city men are coming to call on me at one o'clock.



THE ORNAMENTAL DIRECTOR.



"The Marquis of Mistylands made no answer, but sipped his wine slowly, and once held it up to the light."

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If they see you with me they will think we are on good terms, and I can get what I want out of them," explained Lord Augustus with perfect sincerity.

"Ah, I am to act as decoy duck. It is a simple plan," replied the Marquis, demurely. "You don't expect me to say anything, I suppose?"

"Not much; you'll have to be civil, you know, as if we were no end of good friends," said Lord Augustus; "and hang it, Fred, my Lady shall have my Maltese dawg if you'll go through your paces cleverly. It will save you buying one."

"Send the dog. I'll come," answered the Marquis; and he went.

They were important people who called on Lord Augustus Shortcasshe; and the Marquis even found his own account in making their acquaintance, for one of them subsequently put him into a way of doing a great thing in building lots, with a worthless part of his estate that had never before yielded a guinea. Another got him some shares which rose to a startling premium before he paid for them. A third taught him how to deal with a railway company which wants to run through the ornamental part of a gentleman's park, or interfere with his plans for remunerative improvements connected with suburban villas.

Indeed, they belonged to that bold and enterprising body of men who just now possess most of the nerve and energy to be found in England. They were contractors for public works on a large scale; men who ranked with Brassey and Peto, Waring and Betts. Lord Augustus and his most honourable brother naturally looked down upon them; but they might as well have looked up. They knew perfectly well what they were about. They had come to buy Lord A. Shortcasshe merely because he was worth buying. They had no doubt about that in their minds; and they were hard-headed men of business, not at all likely to deceive themselves. They could not afford to be duped, rich as they were. The public like Lords; and they had to deal with the public. The public was their master, and no better policy can be pursued in trade than to satisfy a customer. Shareholders might grumble now and then, and did grumble, about promotion-money; but they never grumbled about having Lords among the directors. Indeed, if there was not a Lord somewhere they would not take shares; and a Lord could only be made a director. His colleagues would take care he did not go far wrong. He would have no real power; he would be merely ornamental—and useful when it was necessary to use him. There must be always a margin on any contract worth working; and a few hundred pounds to the right people were never thrown away.

Lord Augustus had no idea how accurately his worth had been estimated before he was definitively purchased. A Duke's uncle had run him very hard, and would have broken his chance but for a docket of bankruptcy which was struck against him by a tradesman who owed him a private grudge arising out of some affair of gallantry twenty years before. Such things will happen; and vulgar men take inconvenient revenges. The Duke's uncle was at once put out of the running, not because the contractors are more rigid in their code of morals than other people; but because directly a nobleman gets into a scrape there is such a hubbub round his name that it loses all value in open market. An Earl in like manner had his little game spoiled by a riot in a police court. The business world is strangely touchy on such questions. Besides, there is a good deal of competition for this sort of outdoor relief for the upper classes; and whenever one competitor can put a spoke in another competitor's wheel he is sure to do it. Now, Lord Augustus had never been mixed up in any public scandal. He had been caught young, and under shrewd training ultimately became one of the most ornamental directors in this Imperial city.

It was a red-letter day for Lord Augustus Shortcasshe when he first attended the meeting of the board of directors who had negotiated for his services. The Marchioness, his sister-in-law, who was fond of fun, put it into his head that he looked too young for a man of business, and had amused herself all the morning by imparting a judicious tinge of powder to his hair, that it might seem to be growing grey at the temples. He also ordered a complete suit of snuff-coloured clothes from his tailor, that he might appear in a garb of becoming gravity, having observed in several comedies he had witnessed at theatres that City men were usually dressed in brown. On the other hand, several of the directors had arrayed themselves in attire of great splendour to meet him, and were festooned with gold chains and brilliant-hued cravats. But all passed off satisfactorily on both sides; and everybody present, from the chairman to the assistant secretary and the solicitor (who naturally happened to be there) shook hands warmly with their titled colleague, who was now one of themselves, and reflected the lustre of hereditary rank on their establishment. Some of them shook hands with him more than once, and the ornamental director who had forgotten to take off a rather unbusiness-like collection of rings which he wore on his right hand, suffered some inconvenience. Indeed, warned by his sufferings, he always shook hands with members of the boards to which he belonged in after life by extending his fore finger only. He came to belong to a great many boards in due time, for the Lord Mayor's dominion contained no better figure-head for a new enterprise; and before he was forty years old the name of Shortcasshe was known on every exchange in Europe.

It was favourably known, too. The city men had no cause to repent of their bargain. Lord Augustus would have been worth his price if they had given twice as much for him, and all the parties concerned in this transaction had equally good reason to be content. He had precisely the qualities which his employers wanted; for ordinary men of business, practised as they are in the methods of making money habitual to them, are mere children in the ways of the world. They are like people who have lived all their lives in a mine and see nothing of the upper earth. Moreover, although men of business know very little of Courts, Cabinets, Parliamentary wire-pullers and influential ladies, those high and mighty personages take a very keen interest in them, and are for ever prying into their proceedings and making vexatious rules and regulations about them. The ways of the governing classes all over the world have never altered; and those men of business fare ill who confront them unprotected. Did not one of the sharpest money makers in Europe get the finest concession to be had for love or gold out of his Majesty the King of Kings, who is known to our Stock Exchange as the Shah of Persia, and was he ever able to make any thing of it? Have not the Pashas of Turkey and the Tchinovniks of Russia driven every man of business to despair who has had dealings with them on commercial principles. Lord Augustus would have piloted them through all their troubles into the smoothest of waters had they but consulted him.

The official world has its secrets as well as Change-alley and Threadneedle-street. It has manners, language, and a code of ethics all its own. A virtuous engineer, with his clear head full of useful facts and scientific truths, will make nothing of a peer of the realm, or of a Secretary of State, or of a foreign diplomatist, prince, or general. All these illustrious personages will receive him on stilts, and talk mere words and wind to him: yet the virtuous engineer and his backer the eminent capitalist cannot get beyond the influence of any one of those occult and vigilant influences which rule all sublunary affairs. It is here that the ornamental director comes in.

Suppose the Government of All the Tartars has not fulfilled its engagements with scrupulous accuracy, and a company of enterprising Britons have ten thousand men employed on a railway to pay every week out of their own pocket. What are they to do? A letter to the *Times* will not bring the Grand Tartar to reason; it will only make matters worse. Two sides can play at writing to the papers; and, if the truth must be told, perhaps the Tartaric Government has a strong primâ facie case against the company, together with much influence over the press. The Tartaric Ambassador probably is one of the first journalists living, so strangely are diplomatic appointments made abroad. Moreover, the company cannot back out of the contract, because the Tartaric Government has got their caution money and will not let go its hold. Besides, the contract is a lucrative and a valuable one, if only the difficulties which stop the way could be got over. They seem trumpery enough; but the local manager of the company has committed suicide while in a state of brain fever, and the chairman's nephew, a golden youth on his travels, has just wired to say that his successor is always drunk, having grown quite reckless at the hopeless character of the obstacles placed in his way. All is loss, confusion, and disorder.

It changes by magic when Lord Augustus appears on the scene. The Aide-de-Camp-General Governor-General His Serene Highness Knaz Dontoumosch-Tüpplingoff, who has played such an unapproachable, mysterious, abominable, perplexing, diabolical part in the telegrams and letters of the poor men of business; and who has seemed to the board of directors and the secretary, sitting glumly over the prospect of next half year's dividends, as Satan incarnate, turns out to be merely a jolly dog, somewhat used up by devotion to tobacco, champagne, and ladies. He and Lord Augustus go off to shoot in the Caucasus, and when they come back all is settled. They understand each other directly by the free-masonry which belongs to their class. And did not Lady Hermione Nortiman, Augustus Shortcasshe's own aunt, marry Count Krankswilsky-Smokitoff, the Governor-General's own uncle? He and the ornamental director called each other by their Christian names before they finished dinner on the first day they met. "Those confounded Engineers and their 'Co.,'" complains the Governor-General, opening his whole heart to Lord Augustus and letting out the cares of office abundantly, "write me sometimes two letters a day. I never read them. Once several of them were impudent and I had them pumped upon. I hope it did them good. By-the-way, who is 'Co.,' mon cher? They sign their letters, 'Humpty, Dumpty, Grumpy, and *Co.*' I know Humpty, who bought my yacht, and Dumpty, who sent my brother some cigars from the Havannah. Grumpy was here lately. But who is '*Co.*'?" Lord Augustus explains that he is "Co.," and the Aide-de-Camp-General Governor-General goes off into fits of laughter. "You know as well as I do," he adds; "that I can do nothing for you. But I tell you who can. There is a Polish Jew named Dashmivig, who has the ear of the Minister of Public Works. Luckily, he is Peruvian Consul. So I can ask him to dinner to-morrow. He will put it all right for you. But you will have to take him into your boat, I fancy, if your cargo is worth anything. He is a reasonable man, however, and manages one of my estates. I never found him dishonest. You may have what you like of him if you get the Marchioness, your sister-in-law, to be civil to his wife. All these people are bitten by a taste for noblemen's tea-parties." So that business is settled. Lord Augustus is sometimes wanted also nearer home, for nobody can handle one of the real shifters of the scenes on our own pure stage of public life so well as his Lordship? He and his set could make London too hot to hold anyone who made a resolute stand against them. Besides, the scene-shifters are mostly made of the same stuff as themselves; and these people won't offend each other. Indeed they cannot do so conveniently, because they meet half a dozen times a week, and must be civil or have a row, which none of them fancy. Our governing classes are a very judicious community, and keep themselves wonderfully close.

There was yet another quality which men of business liked in Lord Augustus and other ornamental directors who resembled him. They really did the work for which they were paid; and they showed admirable discipline under instructions. There was nothing obstreperous and kicking about them. They went perfectly quiet in harness. They did not babble, they did not sell themselves twice over, as certain men of business have been known to do. They were loyal and true to their employers; and such was the spell of their nobility over the substantial British shareholder that they could be trusted to make an awkward statement on dividend day much better than the most experienced chairman or secretary. They really did it better too. It was quite an improving sight to see my Lord handle a body of perplexed shareholders at a critical meeting; and if any malcontent so far forgot himself as to stand up and challenge a statement over loose or vague made by such authority, cries of "Order" soon gave evidence of the respect in which the nobleman was held, and some happy allusion to the usages of polite society at once put the laughers on his Lordship's side and confounded the politics of his opponents. Even his lisp and the jargon of fashionable life in which he spoke seemed to have a charm for them, and many of them stored up his words and phrases for after use with amazing fidelity. In plain truth, Lord Augustus was the dummy of the great capitalists and contractors who had set him on high, and he acted becomingly in that capacity. In their turn, too, they were very kind to him, and often put him up to a good thing. "But," observed Sir Whistleton Fluke, one of the most prudent of them, "whenever you want to make a trick for your own private game employ Chyssel! He is the best man-of-all-work I know, and not too greedy of the plunder." So, while Lord Augustus Shortcasshe made a good profit by his profession, every company which employed him might safely be congratulated on their Ornamental Director.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the pleasure-gardens, Hampton Court, if the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or to the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens. In the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

FOLKLORE OF OCTOBER.

In some of our old Saxon calendars the present month is symbolised by the figure of a husbandman carrying a sack on his shoulders and scattering corn, in allusion to the practice of sowing the winter grain at this season. It was called by our forefathers "Wyn-Monath," or the "Wine-Month," and also "Winter-Fyllyth," from the approach of winter. The warm weather which we so often experience towards the middle of this month is in almost every European country designated summer, and various names have been applied to it. Thus in our own country it is popularly called "St. Luke's Little Summer," and by the Americans the "Indian Summer." On the Continent the Germans term it "the Summer of St. Gall," and the Belgians "St. Michael's Summer." Among the weather proverbs associated with this month, we are told that—

Good October, a good blast
To blow the hogs, acorns and mast

There is also a popular saying that "if the oak bear much mast (acorns) it foreshows a long and hard winter." About this season the wild fruits come to their perfection, and cast a beauty on the landscape, now variegated with the rich hues of autumn. Weather prophets have therefore turned these to good account in their prognostications—

Many haws,
Many snaws;
Many sloes,
Many cold toes.

Thunder in this month is said to foretell wind, and a scarcity of corn, fruits, and trees. And the "Shepherd's Kalendar" tells us that "if in the fall of the leaf in October many leaves wither on the boughs and hang there, it betokens a frosty winter and much snow.

On St. Faith's Day (6th) a curious custom was formerly observed in the North of England. A cake of flour, spring water, salt, and sugar, was made by three maidens, each taking an equal share in its composition. It was then baked before the fire in a Dutch oven, being turned nine times, or three times to each maiden. When thoroughly baked it was divided into three parts. Each one, then, took her share, and dividing it into nine slips, passed each one three times through a wedding ring, which had been previously borrowed from a woman who had been married at least seven years. Afterwards, each one ate her nine slips as she undressed herself before retiring to rest, at the same time repeating the following rhyme:—

O good St. Faith, be kind to-night,
And bring to me my heart's delight;
Let me my future husband view,
And be my visions chaste and true.

It was supposed that in the course of the night they would see their future husbands in their dreams. St. Etheldreda or Audry, commemorated in the Romish calendar on June 23, but in the English calendar on the 17th of this month, founded the Church and Convent of Ely on the spot where the Cathedral was subsequently erected. Formerly, at Ely, a fair was annually held, called, in memory of her, St. Audry's fair, at which, it seems, much cheap lace was sold to the poorer classes, which at first was known as St. Audry's lace, but in after times was corrupted to tawdry lace; an allusion to which we find in the following old ballad:—

One time I gave thee a paper of pins,
Another time a tawdry lace,
And if thou wilt not grant me love,
In truth I'll die before thy face.

In some parts of the country love-sick maidens still make use of curious love-charms, on St. Luke's Day (18) invoking the saint in a variety of rhymes, of which we subjoin a specimen:—

St. Luke, St. Luke, be kind to me;
In dreams let me my true love see.

At York St. Luke's Day was formerly known as "Whip-Dog Day," from a strange custom practised by boys of whipping every dog they found in the streets. According to tradition, this custom originated in the times of Popery,—a dog, on one occasion, having swallowed a consecrated pax which a priest accidentally let fall. The unfortunate dog was killed, and thence on this anniversary a persecution commenced which lasted for many years, until forbidden by a Lord Mayor of York. The same custom is said to have existed at Manchester on the first day of Acres Fair, which was held about the same time; and also at Hull on every 10th of October.

On the Continent, we find sundry weather-sayings associated with this festival; as, for example, in Spain, where the farmer is recommended "to kill his pigs and bung up his barrels." The Venetian peasantry affirm that "he who has not sown by St. Luke's Day, tears his hair (for sorrow). Alluding to the increasing cold about this time, the Servians say:—"Up to St. Luke's Day put your hands where you like: after it, keep them in your pockets." In allusion, also, to the warm weather which so often prevails, there is a common proverb:—

On St. Luke's Day
The oxen may play.

St. Crispin's Day (25th) has, from time immemorial, been a red-letter day in the calendar of the shoemakers, being the festival of their patron saint. In the town of Hexham, Northumberland, the following custom was formerly observed. The shoemakers met and dined, by previous arrangement, at some tavern, a king Crispin, queen, prince, and princess, elected from members of their fraternity, being present. Afterwards they formed a grand procession and paraded the streets with music, dressed in gay attire; finishing the day's proceedings with music and dancing. Shakspeare has perpetuated the memory of this festival by making Henry V., before the battle of Agincourt, say:—

This day is called the Feast of Crispian.
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.

The festival of St. Simon and St. Jude (28) has generally been regarded as a critical day by weather sages, being superstitiously regarded rainy, as well as that of St. Swithin. Thus, in the old play of the "Roaring Girls" we read:—"I know it as well as I know 'twill rain on Simon and Jude's Day." We learn from Holinshed that, in 1536, when a battle was appointed to have been fought upon this day between the King's troops and the rebels in Yorkshire, so great a quantity of rain fell upon the eve thereof as to prevent the battle from taking place. An amusing love-charm was once practised on this day, the directions of which are thus given by Brand in his "Popular Antiquities:"—Take an apple, pare it whole, and, holding the paring in your right hand, stand in the middle of the room repeating the following lines:—

St. Simon and Jude, on you I intrude,
By this paring I hold to discover,
Without any delay, to tell me this day
The first letter of my own true lover.

Turn, then, three times round, and cast the paring over your left shoulder, and it will form the first letter of your future

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husband's surname; but if the paring breaks in many pieces, so that no letter is discernible, you will never marry.

Allhalloween, or Hallow Eve (31st), so called from being the Vigil of All Saints' Day, is still a season abounding in superstitious observances. In days gone it was a popular notion that on this night there was a universal walking of spirits abroad, and hence the very season for divination; in allusion to which Burns says:—"It is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands." In the Isle of Man it is called Hollandtide Eve; and in the North of England Nutcrack Night, from the popular charm of burning nuts. Young people fling nuts into the fire; if they lie still and burn together they prognosticate a happy marriage; but if they start from beside one another, it is regarded as an unlucky omen. Among other divinations, we may mention eating an apple before the looking-glass, running round the stack three times, procuring omens from apple-pippins, hemp-seed, &c. In the Midland Counties this vigil was formerly known as Snap-Apple Night.

OBITUARY.

MR. MACKENZIE, OF FAWLEY COURT.

Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Bucks, Henley Park, Oxon, Newbie, in the county of Dumfries, and Auchenskeoch, in the county of Kirkcudbright, J.P. and D.L., died recently, aged seventy. He was the youngest son of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburn, Ross-shire, a civil engineer, and brother of the late Mr. William Mackenzie, who, first with Macintosh and then under Fletcher and Telford, assisted in most of the great works, railways, canals, &c., of his time, and was a partner in the eminent firm of Mackenzie and Brassey, as was also the gentleman whose death we record. By his energy, ability, and successful contracts, Mr. Edward Mackenzie realised a large fortune, and purchased, in 1853, the manor and estate of Fawley Court, Bucks, previously the seat of the family of Williams-Freeman. Here, in the old mansion, built by Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Mackenzie resided up to his decease, being a magistrate for the counties of Bucks, Oxford, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, a Deputy Lieutenant also for Oxfordshire, and its High Sheriff in 1862. He married, first, Jan. 29, 1839, Mary, daughter of Mr. William Dalziel, of The Craigs, Dumfriesshire; and secondly, in 1864, Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Mullett. By the former he leaves four sons and six daughters. The eldest of the former, William Dalzell Mackenzie, M.A., is a barrister, and served as High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1873.

SIR WALTER TARLETON.

Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., died on the 25th ult. He was born in 1811, the son of Mr. Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle, in the county of Chester, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Philip Egerton, of Oulton Park, and was grandnephew of General Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1879. During the intervening period he saw much service. Throughout the last Burmese war he commanded H.M.S. Fox, was present at the capture of Rangoon, at which he led a storming party, and was in command of the naval forces when Pegu was taken. He commanded also the first expedition up the Irrawaddy, which resulted in the occupation of the town of Prome and the dispersal of the Burmese army. From 1866 to 1869 he was Controller-General of Coastguard, A.D.C. to the Queen 1861 to 1866, and Naval Lord of the Admiralty 1871 to 1874, and Admiral Superintendent of Coastguard and Naval Reserves 1874 to 1876. The distinction of K.C.B. was conferred on him in 1873. He had medals and clasp for Burmah, and was awarded the Flag Officers' Good Service pension. He married, 1861, Finetta Esther, daughter of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major Edward Haughton, late 98th Regiment, on Sept. 29, at Levally, Enniskillen, aged thirty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel George O'Boyen Ottley, Bengal Army, on the 1st inst., at Cornwall-road, aged seventy.

The Rev. John James Barlow, Vicar of Kempsford, Hon. Canon of Bristol, Rural Dean of Fairford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-four.

Lady Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Mr. Egerton Leigh, of West Hall and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, on the 1st inst., at West Hall, near Knutsford. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the present Earl of Bantry, and sister to Lady Ardilaun.

Lady Elizabeth Murray, on the 24th ult., at The Elms, Dulwich, aged seventy-seven. She was second daughter of William, third Earl of Mansfield, by Frederica, his wife, daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

The Rev. Edward Powlett Blunt, Rector of Spettisbury-cum-Charlton, Dorset, on the 24th ult., at the Rectory, aged seventy-four. He was second son of Mr. James Blunt, of Wallop House, Hants, whose grandfather was Sir Henry Blunt, second Baronet, of Heathfield Park, Sussex.

The Rev. John Waddington, D.D., a prominent Congregationalist minister and historian, on the 24th ult., at Surrey-place, London, in his seventieth year. Dr. Waddington commenced his ministerial career at Stockport, and was engaged subsequently in Southwark from 1846 to 1871. He was author of various pamphlets on theological subjects.

Lieut.-Colonel George Romney Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, Lancashire, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, suddenly, at Great Malvern, on the 21st ult. He was born June 3, 1837, the second son of the late Mr. John Job Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, J.P., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Romney, B.D., of Whitestock Hall, Lancashire, and descended from an old county family.

Mr. John Page Reade, of Crowe Hall, Ipswich, J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk (High Sheriff 1865), on the 28th ult., at Graton, Torquay, aged seventy-three. He was the second son of the late Mr. George Reade, of Crowe Hall, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Swinton, of Swinton, Berwickshire. He married, firstly, 1829, Helen, younger daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, in the county of Dumbarton; and secondly, in 1854, Lady Mary, second daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ranfurly, and leaves issue.

Mr. James Henry Deakin, of Moseley Park, Cheshire, and of Werrington Park, Cornwall, Lord of the Manors of St. Stephens and Werrington, Constable of Launceston Castle, J.P., Hon. Colonel 33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Moseley Park, near Cheadle, aged fifty-seven. He was formerly a merchant at Manchester, and, having realised a considerable fortune, purchased some years since the fine estate of Werrington, in Cornwall. In 1874 he was returned, in the Conservative interest, for the neighbouring borough of Launceston, but was unseated on petition. He married, 1846, Martha, daughter of Mr. John Newton, and leaves issue. His eldest son, James Henry, was M.P. for Launceston 1874 to 1877.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G B S (Strand).—You shall have a report upon the position after it has been again examined.

C B C (Clifton).—The lady's proposed solution of No. 1908 is met by 1. K takes P. We are glad to hear from you again.

A M (Strand).—If neither King nor Rook has been moved, a player can castle whether the King has been checked or not. Letters addressed to us on a Thursday cannot be answered in the next Issue.

E G (Westfield).—We have already referred to the solution of No. 1908.

C F (Brunswick).—We have addressed a letter to you on the subject.

Dr F St (Dorchester-place).—The correction of your four-move problem is noted; but that style of problem, Knight and Rook against the solitary King, was brought down to what our American cousins would call "hard pan" half a century ago. You should study Alexandre's collection of chess problems to note what to avoid; what to do may then be left to yourself.

N C (Hastings).—Thanks for the trouble you have taken; but the game is not up to the standard of publication.

B A (Brompton).—Two of the four prize sets in the American competition have stood the test of public examination—viz., "Sub hoc signo vinces" and "Varieties."

C T B (Manchester).—Problem No. 1908 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 7th. See answer to C B C.

W J E (Dewsbury).—It is an interesting position in which White with the move should win. Look at No. 1910 again.

D W C (Barnaul, Siberia).—Thanks for the budget of problems.

B L D (Westminster).—Damiano's work, "Libro da Imparare," &c., was re-published a few years ago by Pretl, of Paris. You can probably obtain a copy through a bookseller or newsagent.

A G M (Port Elizabeth).—Your solution of No. 1899 is correct.

P S S (Ilford).—You are right, of course, as regards the dual solution, and also as to the cause of that "effect defective."

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1908 received from R H Brooks, A Chapman, Cant, W J Eggleston, L Chappelle (Malta), A C Edwards, J Tucker, W F Payne, Onno, James Atkinson, Brough (Alexandria), B C M S, and P S Shenele.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1909 received from Hofstede de Groot, Cant, J Tucker, Onno, Ch Pompe, James Atkinson, M H Moorhouse, W J Eggleston, P S Shenele, Dr F St, F E Purchas, G C Baxter, and Alfred W Hale.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1910 received from H B, R H Brooks, Julia Short, East Marden, Shadforth, Cant, Lulu, James Dobson, A R, F W, Norman Rumbelow, J W W, W Biddle, Baker Orn, Semaj, E L G, No Name (Elgerton), H Langford, A Kentish Man, One of Them, Elsie, Chessophile, C C E, Ben Nevis, R Jessop, T Barrington, C Oswald, H Brewster, D Templeton, T Greenbank, R Ingersoll, B Dyke, C S Cole, G L Mayne, Helen Lee, D W Kell, An Old Hand, W Warren, F R J, H Blacklock, S Farrant, E Elsbury, C Darragh, N Cator, E P Vulliamy, J Nepveu, A C Edwards, Agostino Bozzini, W F Payne, Quince, W M Curtis, Alice and Charlie, M H Moorhouse, P S Shenele, Gogarth Lodge (Llandudno), W Burr, E F (Winchester), Dr F St, Carioca, Frank E Purchas, Muriel, G C Baxter, J Glossop, Alfred W Hale, E Louden, and Alpha.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1909.

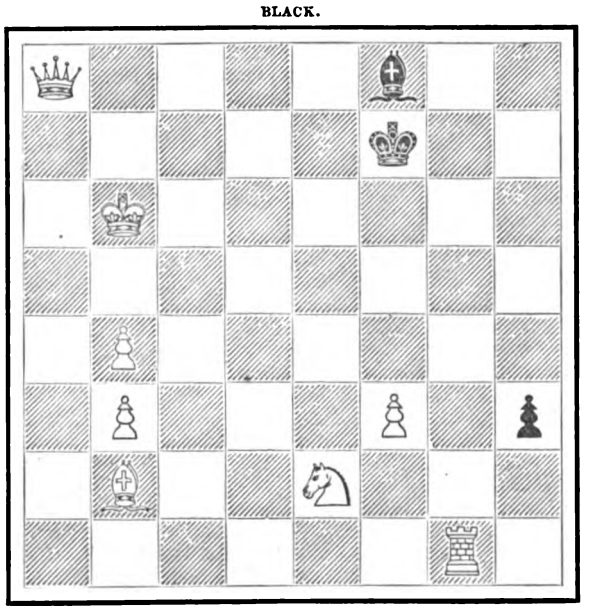
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R sq	K to B 3rd*
2. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
3. B to Q 8th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. R to K 6th, or 1. R to K 7th, or 1. R to Kt 7th, White continues 2. Kt to Q 4th, discovering check, mating with Queen or Bishop accordingly; and if 1. K to B 5th, then 2. Q to B 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1912.

By Dr. F. Steingass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York, announces that the match between Messrs. Neill and Davidson, of Philadelphia, has been brought to a premature conclusion by the resignation of Mr. Neill, the cause assigned being pressure of business and delicate health. Of the seven games played in the match, Mr. Davidson won three, Mr. Neill won two, and two were drawn. We quote the final game from the Philadelphia *Times*.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th
6. P to B 3rd	Castles

An extraordinary blunder for a strong player at the sixth move of a match game. 6. P to Q Kt 4th, followed by 7. P to Q 4th, is the correct line of play here. The move in the text loses a Pawn.

7. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B
8. Kt takes P	B to K sq
9. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
10. P to K 5th	P to Q 5th
11. Castles	Kt to Kt 5th
12. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
13. P to K R 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
14. B takes Kt	P takes B
15. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
16. P to B 4th	P to B 4th
17. P takes P	B takes B P
18. Q to B 2nd	K to R sq
19. Q Kt to Q 2nd	R to K Kt sq
20. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
21. R to K Kt sq	R to Kt 2nd
22. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to R 2nd
23. P to B 5th	Q R to K Kt sq
24. Q Kt takes P	P to Q B 3rd
25. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
26. Q to B 3rd	

An unfortunate slip, indeed. As the *Times* observes, 26. Q to Q 2nd is the correct move.

26.	Q to B 5th (ch)
27. K to R sq	R takes P
28. R takes R	

There are some chances in White's favour springing from 27. P to K 6th (discovering check); but Black, with careful play, should win eventually, we think.

28.	Q takes Kt
29. R to K Kt sq	Q takes P (ch)
30. R to R 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
31. K R to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 4th
32. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	P to B 3rd.

Black resigned.

The following amusing *Partie* was played a short time ago on board the steam-ship Britannia, in the Pacific Ocean, between Mr. F. Fesser and a fellow-passenger.

(*King's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. B takes P (ch)	

The attack obtained by this sacrifice is very brief in its course, and the move has gone out of vogue for many years.

5.	K takes B
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
7. Q takes Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Q takes B P	P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 3rd	

White is certainly at sea here. The right square for the Knight is Q B 4th.

9.	B to K 3rd
10. Castles	B to Kt 2nd
11. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K B 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K sq
15. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q sq
16. P to Q B 4th	K to B sq
17. Q to R 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
18. Q to Q 2nd	

White never recovers the time lost in the abortive manœuvre begun on the fifteenth move.

18.	B to Q 2nd
19. P to Q 5th	Kt takes K P
20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
21. R to B 4th	B to Q 5th (ch)
22. K to R sq	Q R to B sq
23. P takes Kt	B takes P
24. R takes R	R takes R
25 P to K R 3rd	R to B 8th (ch)
26. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th (ch).

White resigned.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* for October shows no signs of dissolution, although it is threatened with the secession of its principal editors and contributors at the end of the current volume. The opening notes and queries this month refer to the "Ruy Lopez" and the analysis thereof by Mr. Barnes, of New York, published in the *Canadian Spectator*. It is not a far cry, nowadays, from Madrid to Montreal. The games are selected from those played at the recent meetings at Wiesbaden and Brunswick, and from a collection, in MS., of games played by the late Mr. Cochrane in India.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1879) with two codicils (dated 26th and 30th of the same month) of Monsieur François Xavier Branicki, late of No. 54, Rue Abbatucci, Paris, who died on Nov. 22 last, at Syout, in Upper Egypt, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by Charles Saint Anga Berceon, the executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Madame Pelagie Branicki, born Comtesse Zamoyski, his house in the Rue Abbatucci with its dependencies, and the furniture, objects of art, pictures, wines, and all supplies; to his brother, Gregoire Constantine Branicki, and his nephew, Count Ladilas Branicki, one half of his property between them, subject to their paying thereout 100,000f. to his clerks and servants; 100,000f. to Miss Constance Gurska; and an annuity of 2500f. to his valet de chambre, Mohammed Fadil; one fourth of his property, as reserved by law, to Augustin Branicki; and the remaining fourth of his property is directed to be divided into ten parts, one part of which he gives to his said brother and nephew to be distributed among the poor; two parts each to his nephews Stanilas Potocki and Antoine Potocki, and the Comtesse de Comminge; and one part each to Alexandre Stylinski, François Sapieha, and his nephew Theobald de Choiseuil.

The will (dated May 13, 1874) of Mr. George Checkland, formerly of Leicester, but late of Hawkswick, near St. Albans, Herts, coal and iron master, who died on May 25 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Millicent Checkland, the widow, George Edward Checkland, the son, and George Griffiths Williams, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his residential furniture, plate, pictures, books, wines, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £1500 for life, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his servant, Mary Stuffins, 19 guineas; to his clerks, Arthur Taylor and E. M. Blackwell, £100 each; to the Leicester Infirmary and the Church Missionary Society, £100 each; and to the Leicester Dispensary and the Curates Augmentation Fund, £50 each. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives in equal shares to all his children.

The will (dated June 12, 1874) with a codicil of Mr. Robert William Gaussen, late of Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Viscount Cole, and Robert George Gaussen and Cassamajor William Gaussen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his son Robert George, £10,000, and his household furniture, effects, live and dead stock; to his son Cassamajor William, £9000, in addition to what he is entitled to under testator's marriage settlement; to his executor, Viscount Cole, £100; and legacies to his housekeeper, gamekeeper, steward, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is given upon trust so as to go with his settled estates, and his diamonds, gems, and jewellery are made heirlooms, to be held therewith.

The will (dated Sept. 4, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 3 following) of Mr. Thomas Veasey, late of South Lodge, Baldock, Herts, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Catherine Anna Veasey, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Hitchin Infirmary; 19 guineas each to the National or Church Schools of Baldock and Weston, Herts; and, after the death of his wife, £300 to the Hitchin Infirmary, £200 to the Baldock Almshouses, and 19 guineas each to the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, and the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1877) of Mr. John Skirrow Wright, Chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and M.P. for Nottingham, was proved at the District Registry, Lichfield, on Aug. 7 last, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving several legacies to his own and his wife's relations, bequeaths £200 each to the People's Chapel, Great King-street, Hockley, the General Hospital, Birmingham, and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; and £100 each to the London Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, and the Birmingham Sunday School Union, all to be paid within two years and free of duty. The whole of the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Wright, for her sole use and benefit during her lifetime, and at her death £5000 each is given to his daughters, Mrs. Amy Ransom and Miss Kate Wright, and to his youngest son, Harold; £3000 to the family of his son Egbert; and the ultimate residue to his sons Alfred and Frank, in the proportions of three fifths to the former and two fifths to the latter. The testator states he prefers that none of his family should wear any mourning.

The will (re-executed on Jan. 27, 1880) with a codicil (dated March 2 following) of William Watkin Edward Wynne, late of Peniarth, Merionethshire, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., and Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 14, 1877) of Mr. Benjamin Dixon, late of Wickham Mills, Wickham Bishops, Essex, miller, who died on July 14 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Robert Walker Dixon and Thomas Butler Dixon, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the London Missionary Society and the Essex Home Congregational Missionary Society; and £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Congregational School, Lewisham, Kent, the Essex and Hertfordshire Benevolent Society for the Relief of Dissenting Ministers, and the Essex and Colchester Hospital.

The will (dated July 25, 1879) with a codicil (dated March 9, 1880) of the Rev. George Martin Barrow, late of Writtle, near Chelmsford, Essex, who died on July 25 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Scarlett and Frank Pellatt Suthery, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Mr. William Henry Giles Kingston, the well-known writer, late of Stormont Lodge, Willesden, who died on Aug. 6 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Agnes Kingston, the widow, and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own use and benefit. The personalty is sworn under £4000.

The annual conference of the Association of Librarians of the United Kingdom was opened in Edinburgh on Tuesday. Thirty-five new members were elected. The chairman, Mr. Small, of the University Library, gave the opening address, in which he dealt with the work of the last three years, and of their future prospects. Speaking of the libraries they would visit while in Edinburgh, he mentioned that they represented a total of upwards of 700,000 volumes available to the literary public of Edinburgh.

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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE, UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. 2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London, E.C.

FER BRAVAIS (Bravais' Dialysed Iron), used in every Hospital. Recommended by all Physicians. For Anæmia, Chlorosis, Debility, Exhaustion, &c. FER BRAVAIS (liquid iron in concentrated drops) is the only one entirely free from acid; it is without smell, tasteless, and produces neither constipation, diarrhœa, inflammation, or fatigue in the stomach; it is besides the only iron that never blackens the teeth. It is the Cheapest of all Ferruginous Compounds, as a bottle of it lasts a month. General Depôt in Paris, 13, Rue Lafayette (near the Opera); and at all Chemists. Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every Bottle, which can be had of all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Sold also at 8, Idol-lane; and Messrs. Barclay and Sons', 95, Farringdon-street, London, where the Pamphlet on "Anæmia and its Treatment" can be obtained.

EAU DE SUEZ.
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EAU DE SUEZ.—Comfortable Teeth.
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EAU DE SUEZ.

EAU DE SUEZ, so called from the name of its inventor, M. Suez, has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the Mouth," inasmuch as it does away with toothache as completely as vaccination does away with smallpox. It immediately and permanently cures toothache, whitens and preserves the teeth, removes all unpleasant colours, including that of tobacco, and secures a pure and healthy state of the gums, mouth, and throat.
There are three kinds, distinguished from each other by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread.

EAU DE SUEZ.—GREEN THREAD must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouth-wash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning.

EAU DE SUEZ.—YELLOW THREAD instantly removes toothache, however violent it may be.

EAU DE SUEZ.—RED THREAD is used in the same manner as the green, but is specially adapted for children.

SUEZ TOOTH-BRUSH.—This brush is soft, being made of the finest badger-hair. A hard tooth-brush is not only a foolish, but also a criminal instrument, so to speak. For by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will evidently become spongey and weakened, thus being no longer of any use in protecting the roots of the teeth, which naturally become exposed, and impart an offensive smell to the breath.

SUEZ ORANGE TOOTH PASTE secures the permanent removal of tartar, and by daily use restores the whiteness of the teeth.

EAU DE SUEZ.—To guard against counterfeiting, buy only those tooth-brushes which are stamped on the handle with the name "Suez," and those bottles which bear the words "Wilcox and Co., 336, Oxford-street, London," on the labels.

Green Thread	4s. 6d.	Carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O.O., stamps, or cash in registered letter, to Wilcox and Co., 336, Oxford-street, London, and all Chemists.
Yellow Thread	2s. 9d.	
Red Thread	3s. 6d.	
Orange Tooth Paste	4s. 6d.	
Suez Tooth-Brushes, each	1s. 6d.	

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), is purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless. No change of diet required. Will reduce from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. Acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical professional.
The late THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 61 lb.
"Prattville, Ala., July 20, 1878.
"Botanic Medicine Company.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I commenced using your 'Anti-Fat,' at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds.—Yours truly, "GEORGE BOYD."
Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Sold by Chemists everywhere, at 6s. 6d., or delivered free on receipt of price. Send stamp for Pamphlet.
Address, BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, prepared without mercury, are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Sour Eructations, and General Debility. As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation and grateful to the stomach. They will be found, in slight cases, by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind. Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere-street, London, W. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or, post-free, 15 or 35 stamps, and sold by all Chemists. The Genuine are in a Square Green Package.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in Boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

FITS.—EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS.—GIDDINESS—SENSATIONS—FAINTS.—A certain method of CURE has been DISCOVERED for these distressing complaints. Full particulars of the remedies will be sent by post free of charge.—Address, Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM, PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to all parts of the COUNTRY, FREE of EXPENSE to purchasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of made-up Articles of the BEST and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the SAME PRICES as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.
Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small Families.
Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated charges.
Address ONLY to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, PETER ROBINSON'S.

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of PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, have just returned from Paris with a new and choice collection of MANTLES, CLOAKS, and JACKETS, MILLINERY, COSTUMES, in SATIN and SILK, COSTUMES in NEW MATERIALS, EVENING DRESSES, OPERA CLOAKS, and Novelties in every department.
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, respectfully solicits a visit to THE REGENT-STREET SHOP, Nos. 256 to 262, Regent-street.

BLACK VELVET-VELVETEENS, new and superior makes, in appearance equal to silk Velvet, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d. Also the guaranteed fast Pile Velveteens, at 2s. 11d. and up to 5s. 11d. For patterns, please direct only to 256 to 262, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON'S.

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EVENING DRESSES.
A New and very Choice Collection for this Season, at 1 guinea and up to 7 guineas.
Illustrations and Descriptions, with Patterns, sent on application.
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BLACK SILKS.
DURING THIS MONTH, we shall sell
Messrs. BONNET et CIE. and JAUBERT et CIE. BLACK SILKS at Manufacturers' prices, and Cheaper than they have ever before been supplied.

Bonnet's	No. 1 Quality,	4s.	3d.	from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard under fair value.
	No. 2 "	5s.	3d.	
	No. 3 "	6s.	0d.	
	No. 4 "	7s.	0d.	
Jaubert	No. 1 Quality,	3s.	3½d.	from 1s. to 4s. per yard under their fair value.
	No. 2 "	3s.	11d.	
	No. 3 "	4s.	9d.	
	No. 4 "	5s.	3d.	
	No. 5 "	6s.	0d.	

To be obtained only at
PETER ROBINSON'S
REGENT-STREET SHOP,
Nos. 256 to 262, Regent-street.
For Patterns please be careful in the address.

"LOUIS"
IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

"THE QUEEN" of Sept. 11, 1880, says:—
"As this is to be a velvet season, it may be as well to point out some eminently novel features in
LOUIS VELVETEEN,
"LOUIS." now an established favourite for Dresses. The REDS are particularly rich; indeed, so are the many PLUMS and PRUNES, and we have also OLD GOLD (no less than four shades), PEACH, PORCELAIN BLUE, and many DARK GREENS of the WILLOW and MYRTLE tones. The pile, which is both erect and fine, is asserted to be permanently fast.

LE FOLLET says:—
"The Louis Velveteen is a very close and admirably wearing material, with a lustrous silky surface, draping richly and softly, and the brilliant blue light on the folds cannot be surpassed by the best silk velvet. For every purpose to which black velvet can be applied, we can recommend the Louis Velveteen; and a dress of this material would be a most elegant and useful addition to any lady's wardrobe, successfully representing, as it does, a silk velvet at more than four times the cost."
"LOUIS."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE says:—"This Velveteen costs no more than ordinary velveteen, and is worth at least double, so that purchasers should be sure that it is the Louis Velveteen that they get. It is stamped with the words 'LOUIS VELVETEEN' upon every yard of the fabric."
"LOUIS." Ladies are respectfully informed that on and after this date all Louis Velveteen, both Black and the New Autumn and Winter Colours, have stamped on the back plain instructions for removing all creases, folding-marks, &c., made in conveyance by rail, post, or other causes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
who will send on inquiry, post-free, the names of the nearest Drapers from whom the genuine "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can be obtained:—
"LOUIS." J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling-street, London, E.C.
JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM FIFE, 52, Glassford-street, Glasgow.

"THE AMARANT VELVETEEN" supersedes all others for durability and silk-like appearance.
Is not Spotted by RAIN, nor Injured by HEAT.
It is of PERFECT MANUFACTURE and PATENTED FINISH
Unfading in Colour, Unequalled in Value, Firm in Pile.
To be had in all Colours and Prices.
Ask for it, and see that the word "AMARANT" is stamped in GOLD on the FACE SELVAGES.
Patterns and Show Cards supplied to the Trade.
RAWSON BROTHERS, Sole Agents, 2, Blue Boar-court, Friday-street, London, E.C.

INDIAN EMBROIDERY of the most Elegant and Fashionable Designs—viz., Christening Robes, 21s. and 42s. each; Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 35s. and 45s. the half dozen; Babies' Bibs, 20s. the dozen; Children's Frocks, 15s. each; Petticoats, large size, 28s. each; Ladies' Neckties, 30s. the dozen; Children's Capes, 12s. 6d. each; Narrow Edging, 1s. per yard; Ditto, Wide, 3s. 4d. per yard. The above sent post-free to any address in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Remittances to be crossed "Agra Bank," and made payable to J. KENYON and CO., 19, Strand, Calcutta, East Indies.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,
Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILKMERCER AND LINENDRAPER, TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W
(where the Business was Established in 1833).
CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVET, and PLUSHES.—NOW ON SALE.
All Patterns free.
The entire Manufacturer's Stock, comprising Rich BROCADED SILKS, in every variety, for the fashionable Combination Dresses,

3s. 6d.	usual price 5s. 6d.	In all the New Autumn Shades and Mixtures of Old Gold, &c.
4s. 6d.	" 6s. 6d.	In delicate Tints for Evening and Dinner Wear.
5s. 6d.	" 7s. 6d.	
6s. 6d.	" 8s. 9d.	In White Ivory and Cream for Bridal Wear; also in Black.

RICH VELVET BROCADES.

8s. 11d.	usual price 8s. 9d.	In splendid variety of new Autumn Shades and Mixtures for making up with Silks, Satins, or other fabrics.
6s. 11d.	" 8s. 6d.	
7s. 6d.	" 10s. 9d.	

BLACK VELVET BROCADES, in very handsome designs for dresses and mantles, much under price—7s. 6d. to 21s.
400 pieces COLOURED SATIN STRIPED VELVETS—3s. 9d.; usual price 5s. 6d., in every shade.
ITALIAN SILK VELVETS—4s. 11d., 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d., in every possible shade.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS—8s. 6d. to 21s., 11s. 9d. to 16s. 9d., in all new shades.
The New DRESS and MANTLE PLUSH, in black and all new colours—7s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.
LYONS DRESS SILKS, in every possible shade of colour—2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d.; worth 7s. 11d., extra double warp.
Rich DUCHESSE SATIN, in black and all the new shades—6s. 3d., exceptional, 23 in. wide.
SILK-FACED and SILK SATINS, in all shades—2s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.

BLACK SILKS, SPECIAL.
200 Pieces Lyons Gros Grain—2s. 11½d., wear guaranteed.
400 Pieces of the best make in pure Lyons Silks—3s. 6d. to 4s. 11d.; 5s. 11d., usual price 7s. 11d., extra rich; 6s. 11d., usual price 8s. 11d.; 7s. 11d., usual price 10s. 6d.
The Satin Merveilleux, very soft and bright—6s. 6d., wear guaranteed.
Black Silk-faced Satins—1s. 9½d. to 2s. 11d.
New Dress Satins, very bright—3s. 3½d. to 6s. 11d.
12 Pieces All-Silk Satin Duchesse, extra wide—9s. 6d., worth double. Specially recommended.
300 Pieces of Black Satin de Lyons—4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

RICH VELVET VELVETEENS.
Black, White, and all the New Colours, in Plain, Striped, and Embossed, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.
Also, the New Black, as advertised, very wide, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.

AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES.
NEW MATERIALS in NEW COLOURS, suitable for the present and APPROACHING SEASON, Casimir d'Italie, Grain de Poudre, Cashmere de la Reine, Angora Foulé, &c. All pure Wool, and dyed by the most eminent Paris dyers, in black and every new colour.
Prices from 1s. 6d. to 2s. the Full Dress.
Also in Black and the same colours, several thousand pieces of Cashmere and Cashmere Merinos, very wide, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. the yard.
Estamene, Witney, Devonshire, and other all-wool Serges, in Navy, Dark Brown, Prune Bronze Black, &c., from 1s. to 2s. 9d. the yard.
Patterns of all the above free. Cash prices. Parcels free.
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THE GLOVE STOCKS of L. T. PIVER, of 160, REGENT-STREET, and H. ORGER, of 152, REGENT-STREET, Bought for cash at large discounts, are NOW on SALE at little more than Half Price, at PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD-STREET.

NEW SHADES AND NEW MIXTURES, 1880.
Under the direct patronage of the
ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES
MAINTAIN THEIR UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE for YACHTING, SEASIDE, and TRAVELLING WEAR. Proof against Salt Water or Rain. Prices, 1s. 3½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. "The Queen" says:—"Mr. Burnett has gained a very high reputation for the ROYAL SERGES." Orders are daily arriving from all parts. Pattern Books post-free. Carriage paid to London, Bristol, Glasgow, or Belfast. Any length cut. Goods packed for exportation.
Address—
EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSE,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.
N.B.—He has no connection with any Company or other London or Provincial Firm whatsoever. NO AGENTS.

EGERTON BURNETT'S "IMPERIAL VELVETEEN,"
"PATENT FAST PILE."
In the most Fashionable Colours.
Le Follet says:—"The dye is said, by competent judges, to be the most permanent ever brought out. Their finish is superb."
Ladies must see that my name is branded on the back, without which none are guaranteed. Any length cut.
Patterns post-free on application to
EGERTON BURNETT,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.
No Agents.
Carriage paid to any town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales on orders over 40s.

WINTER DRESSES—THE BEST VALUE IN LONDON.—Vicuna Foule Serges, the Fashionable Material for the Season. Price, 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 58, Oxford-street, W.

THE LADIES' HAWICK COSTUME TWEED, in all the newest colourings, 1s. 6½d. per yard. Patterns free. Parcels over 20s. carriage paid.
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PRETTY FLOWERS, Bridal Bouquets, Bridesmaids' Bouquets, Baskets of Flowers, Loose Cut Flowers, Funeral Wreaths. Prices on application.—WILLIAM HOOPER, 86, Oxford-street, W.

PRATT'S WATER PAD TRUSSES are the MOST EFFECTUAL CURE FOR RUPTURES. PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for VARICOSE VEINS, &c. J. F. PRATT. Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON

A LADY having a simple RECIPE that at once safely removes SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their appearance, has pleasure in forwarding it upon application to Mrs. Grace Newton, Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey.

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATS'-EYES. OPALS. EMERALDS.
Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street, W.
INTRODUCER of 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY and ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, (MACHINE-MADE.)
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

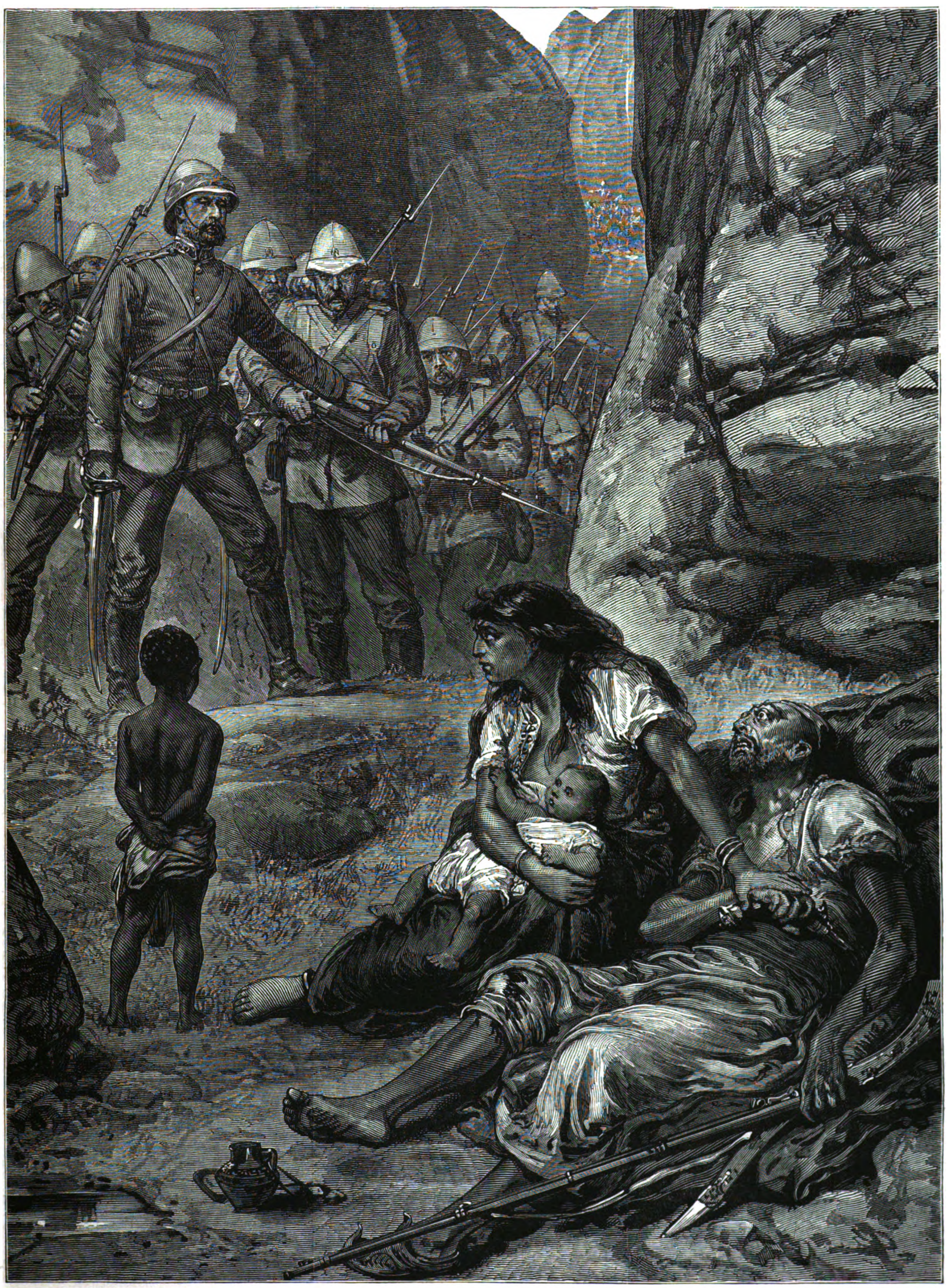
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2159.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



AN INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF OUR TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.—SEE PAGE 374.

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BIRTHS.

On Aug. 13, at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of George Henry Rew, of a son.

On the 17th ult., at 21, Connaught-terrace, Folkstone, the wife of Jesse Nowell, of a son—Algernon James Thilbrick.

On the 28th ult., at 42, Russell-road Kensington, the wife of W. Stanley Adams, M.D., of Forest Lodge, Hong-Kong, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 50, Stanhope-gardens, the Lady Chelmsford of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Fir Grove, East Hothly, Sussex, the wife of Sir Edmund Horuby, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 23, Bryanston-square, the wife of Colonel Sir Charles Keyes, K.C.B., of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 6, Atherstone-terrace, the wife of the Hon. Edward Romilly, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 46, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Gye, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Saviour's, Jersey, by the Rev. Charles Marett, M.A., Rector, Alfred John Le Cornu, of Highfield St. Ouens, to Rozel, daughter of T. G. Falle, Esq., Plaisance, Jersey.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Deptford, in the county of Kent, by the Rev. Charles Walford, Gustaf Svensson, of the I.M. Customs Service, China, youngest son of Olof Svensson, to Grace Martha Owen, youngest daughter of David Owen.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's Church, Cork, by the Rev. E. Ellis-Viner, assisted by the Archdeacon, Francis A. St. Maur Sheil, to Margaret Jane, second daughter of Sir John Arnott, D.L., Woodlands, Cork.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 29, Grosvenor-square, the Lord Lanerton, aged 70.

On the 4th inst., at 31, Linden-gardens, Kensington, Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, C.B., K.C.S.I., H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 55.

On the 9th inst., at Skairfield Lockerbie, N.B., Sir William Linton, K.C.B., in his 79th year.

On the 11th inst., at East Cowes Castle, in the 90th year of her age, Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Viscountess Gort.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23.

Sunday, Oct. 17.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. iii., 1 Thess. ii. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v., Luke xiii. 1—18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Butler; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. N. Dawes, Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.
St. James's (re-opened), noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. M. S. A. Walrond, Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Alfred Gurney, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Oct. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Full Moon, 4.26 a.m.
Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany born, 1831.
Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (three days).
Farmers' Alliance: meeting at Westminster Palace Hotel, 2.30 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society; quarterly court, Willis's Rooms, noon.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Cowie on Geometry; and on 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Evangelical Alliance, opening of Conference at Nottingham—President, Lord Polwarth; opening of the Irish Branch at Belfast.
South Place Institute, Finsbury, 3.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology; 7 p.m., Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles.
Pembroke Dog Show.
Southwell Agricultural Show.
Races: Newcastle, Croydon.
The Lady Mayoress's Reception, 3 to 5 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m., Dr. F. Pollock on the Law of Partnership.
British Horological Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. W. B. Warwick on Electro-Metallurgy.
International Balloon Contest, Crystal Palace, 3 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Miss Sarah Marshall, on the Moral Treatment of Invalids.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's victory and death, 1805.
Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Races: Sandown Park.

Friday, Oct. 22.

City of London College, 6 p.m., Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy: Variations in Productiveness.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Christ's Hospital: Annual dinner, the Albion, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 23.

Meeting of the first United Parliament of Great Britain, 1707.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 8	29·876	44·5	35·6	·73	6	53·8	35·0	SW. W.	146	0·000
1	29·635	42·2	39·1	·89	10	46·7	37·8	W. NE. E.	241	0·215
5	29·222	56·0	54·1	·93	9	61·8	45·5	E. S. SW.	331	0·375
6	29·355	49·2	47·5	·94	10	56·8	49·8	SSW. NE.	202	0·460
7	29·397	51·5	49·3	·84	4	64·8	49.9	NE. E. SSW.	142	0·655
8	29·728	52·1	48·3	·88	9	57·6	48·9	NE. E.	235	0·130
9	29·663	51·6	48·3	·90	10	56·0	47·7	NE.	538	1·080

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·803	29·714	29·916	29·343	29·561	29·728	29·680
Temperature of Air	47·6	44·3	48·3	50·9	54·2	52·6	52·9
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42·7	41·4	5·6	49·9	53·6	51·8	50·4
Direction of Wind	NW.	NE.	S.	NNE.	ENE.	E.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 53	1 20	1 38	1 55	2 15	2 30	2 48	3 5	3 23	3 40	3 57	4 15	4 30	4 47

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Public affairs have a slightly more promising look. The excessive strain upon men's anxieties for the maintenance of peace in Europe has somewhat relaxed. The Sultan of Turkey seems to have discovered the mistake he made when he counted upon breaking up the European Concert by assuming an attitude of direct defiance. So far from disintegrating the international combination, it has rather tended to knit it together more closely. Germany and Austria are said to have availed themselves of the opportunity to bring under the notice of his Imperial Majesty the immediate mischief he was doing to his own objects, and the ulterior danger to the very existence of his Empire that his reckless obstinacy was raising up. For the moment, he has listened to reason. There can be but little doubt that, if convinced at all by the representations made to him from the quarter indicated, he has been "convinced against his will." Dulcigno is to be unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegrins—will have been surrendered, possibly, before these columns have reached the eyes of our readers. We will assume this. We will assume that one item of the demands made upon the Porte by the united will of Europe has been, or presently will be, struck off the list. So far, good. The cession, save as a recognition of the principle which underlies remaining claims, is of very little importance in itself, but it puts an end to any present necessity for a Naval Demonstration, and goes far to justify the resort to that kind of coercive pressure. Whether it will be employed in aid of the settlement of the Greek Frontier Question is extremely doubtful. It is a weapon insufficient of itself, unless intended to initiate a further recourse to material means; and it remains to be seen whether the Signatary Powers can agree to take it up again, together with the responsibility which it implies. At any rate, no precipitate decision is called for. The Greek and Armenian questions remain to be dealt with on their respective merits; and, substantially, there can be hardly room to doubt, will be eventually settled without resort to bloodshed.

Ireland is much nearer home, and much more closely concerns England's "business and bosom," than the Port of Dulcigno. The face of Irish affairs appears to us somewhat less troubled than it was. Agrarian outrages, assassinations, non-payment of rents, and inflammatory, not to say menacing, meetings summoned and held by the Land League leaders, have perhaps done their worst, but they have also called into action the better influences which, in Ireland as well as elsewhere, are latent in society until evoked by events. We do not wonder that Irish landlords have taken the alarm. We cannot be surprised at the appeal they have made with such moving earnestness to the Executive for the protection of life and property, The State we think, may be trusted to discharge with efficiency its primary duty; but it will exhaust all the means which law has placed within its reach before it asks for an extension of them. It has no intention, it is said, of sending any additional military force to the Island. We do not hear that it is likely to call Parliament together for the purpose of passing a new Coercion Bill. It has "proclaimed" two Counties and has sent into them an augmentation of the Police Force, the expense of which will fall upon the cess-payers. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the Priesthood under his Ecclesiastical superintendence, in a firm but Christian denunciation of those quasi apologies for violence and murder, too frequently ejaculated at recent public meetings. We shall see in the sequel what is the effect upon the multitude of this patriotic interposition. That it will be beneficial may be fairly assumed; to a certain extent, no doubt, it will assauge angry passions and neutralise the sympathy of the Tenant-Farmer class with the evil doings of the desperadoes who profess to act on their behalf. It will, moreover, encourage that large portion of the community yet uncommitted by overt acts to illegal remedies to protest against any resort to, or connivance at, criminal deeds as a means of reform. But whether the better elements of Irish Society will avail to place the more turbulent ones under restriction until Measures of Reform have been matured by the Government and Legislature of the United Kingdom, is one of those practical problems which can only be solved by facts. There is some room for hope that it may yet be peacefully and favourably solved. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has his hands full enough, as it is. He is becoming intimately and painfully acquainted with the weaknesses of the body politic he has been called to govern, and with the subtle and pervasive causes of them. If he should get at the root of the malady which he is attempting to cure, and should persuade Parliament to adopt effective remedial measures, he will achieve a task such as no previous Statesman has achieved for that country.

The inquiries now proceeding as to corrupt practices at the late General Election, in several constituencies, have already disclosed to us a laxity of political virtue and a readiness to barter patriotism for pelf at which there are few politicians, we hope, who will not blush, for their country's sake. If our Constitution rests upon so unstable a foundation as is laid bare by these Electoral Commissions it is hastening to decay. But we do not believe it does, to anything like the extent hastily surmised. Comparatively small constituencies generally inherit the evil tendencies and cherish the evil habits lately brought to light, but not by any means for the first time. It has become quite clear that the Ballot is no adequate preventative against bribery. It has, perhaps, put an end to, or, at any rate, has largely diminished, the potency of intimidation. But it leaves corruption where it found it; and voters accustomed to handle money at electoral contests are shrewd enough to see that their miserable privilege can only be upheld by fidelity, in the main, to the pledges which they sell. Large constituent bodies are tolerably free from the degrading vice. It is now becoming a serious question as to what should be done to extirpate the disease. It is too large a question to discuss now, and here; but it will no doubt be thoroughly discussed when a renewal of the Ballot Act shall be brought under the consideration of Parliament; and, we trust, with more earnestness of spirit and with better practical results than heretofore.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper gave a dinner party last Saturday evening at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. On Friday the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper paid a visit to the Cripples' Home at Bray. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, left Spencer House, St. James's, on Monday morning, for Dublin, accompanied by Viscount Ebrington, his private secretary, and during his short stay in Ireland will be the guest of the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge. Countess Spencer left yesterday for Althorpe Hall, Northampton.

Colonel George Chesney, R.E., President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, has accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

The Duke of Bedford has bought Norris Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight. The Queen, when Princess Victoria, resided there some time with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. In the year 1831, during the stay there of the Princess, she laid the foundation-stone of the district church.

Mr. Donald Currie, M.P. for the county of Perth, has bought Garth Castle estate and Drumchary Wester, between Aberfeldy and Glenlyon.

In consequence of the disturbed state of Mayo and Galway, a proclamation has been published in the Dublin *Gazette* directing "an additional establishment of police force" in these two counties.

Lord Fitzwilliam has resolved, at the request of his Irish tenantry, to spend the winter on his Wicklow estates.

The O'Conor Don has been elected President of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

It is announced that the Hon. Russell Lowell, United States Minister in London, will give a lecture at Edinburgh on the 5th prox. before the Philosophical Institute.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The French Government, so the telegrams say, have been contemplating the prosecution of M. Felix Pyat, the Irreconcilable editor of a Paris paper, with the engaging title of "*La Commune*," who has started a subscription for presenting a "revolver of honour" to Berezowski, the Pole who, some thirteen years ago, attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander of Russia in the Bois de Boulogne by shooting him with a pistol. Individual subscriptions to the Revolver Fund are to be limited to five centimes, or one halfpenny; but the Government fails to approve of this proposed testimonial to a "political martyr," who very narrowly escaped the guillotine, and who is at present expiating his little act of indiscretion in 1867 as a convict in New Caledonia. So the Editor of *La Commune* was to be proceeded against for the offence of "qualifying and justifying a crime condemned by the law;" but, at the last moment, the prosecution seems to have fallen through.

M. Felix Pyat is a very clever gentleman, who must be close, I take it, on seventy years of age. He is by profession an Advocate. Ever so many years ago he produced, at the Porte St. Martin, a most moving melodrama called "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," afterwards adapted to our stage as "The Ragpicker of Paris." The principal character was, I think, played by an excellent actor, Mr. Addison, one of whose latest appearances in London was as Mr. Pickwick to Mr. Henry Irving's Jingle, at the Lyceum. In 1848 M. Felix Pyat abandoned the mimic drama for the real one of politics. He went into exile with Ledru Rollin, and remained in banishment until 1870. He was one of the most conspicuous actors in the great spectacular drama of the Commune (you remember its striking effects of petroleum and red fire?); but, more fortunate than M. Rochefort, he managed to get away, and was only condemned to death *en contumace*, a sentence which pleased his political opponents but did not hurt him. Only the other day he was amnestied; and returned with other gentlemen of his patriotic persuasion to Paris. He immediately proceeded to found an Irreconcilable journal, and to attack the powers that be tooth and nail. All this on the verge of seventy. A "game"—a very "game" old gentleman, as it would be said in fistic parlance.

Touching the convict Pole, Berezowski, it was my fortune to see the man tried, one warm morning during the season of 1867, at the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The court was crowded; and we were all, from M. le Président in his ermine-lined robes to us poor spectators huddled together on the back benches, uncomfortably hot. Some of the ladies present fainted. The coolest person in court seemed to be Berezowski himself, sitting on the *banc des accusés* between two gendarmes. I can see the prisoner now, in my mind's eye, and could draw his portrait from memory on my thumb-nail. A little, sinister-looking, shambling, weak-kneed wretch, with a stubbly apex to his head which looked like a fir-cone, and a birdlike profile. Can you realise the idea of a bilious vulture or a hypochondriacal hawk? Stop. Did you ever see the "Aztec Children"? On ancient bas-reliefs and in linen pictures in Mexico I have seen the counterpart of Berezowski's lineaments over and over again.

If this miserable little *crétin* was not at least two thirds a congenital idiot, I am very much mistaken. He had lain many weeks in gaol, and had the prison taint and the prison pallor on his face; and, with his bleared, lashless eyes, he blinked in the sunlight as an owl in an ivy-bush (I never saw an owl in an ivy-bush, but I once knew a lady at Washington who kept a screech-owl in her parlour) might be supposed to do. Otherwise he seemed quite undisturbed by what was going on, and answered the interrogatory of M. le Président (during which the accused stood up) quite jauntily. The evidence against him was clear; and of a surety he would have been condemned to death but for the impassioned eloquence of his counsel, Maître Emmanuel Arago. The distinguished advocate had got hold of the, to him, gratifying fact that Berezowski's maternal parent had died since her son's arrest; and of this fact M. Arago made the most. "The accused," he thundered forth, "had two Mothers—his own parent, and his beloved country, Poland; and the Czar of Russia has assassinated them both." An allusion to one's mother may be always warranted to "fetch" a French jury and a French theatrical audience.

As M. Arago resumed his seat, after this telling *coup*, I heard a stout and elderly Frenchman close to me murmur to himself, "*Après ces belles paroles, la tête du malheureux ne tombera pas.*" Nor did it. That allusion to his mother in all probability saved his life. He had ceased, in the opinion of the spectators, to be a criminal of the deepest dye. He was only a *malheureux*—an unfortunate. The jury found him guilty, "with extenuating circumstances;" and he was sentenced to *les travaux forcés à perpetuité*, or penal servitude for life. As he was being taken from the Court the members of the *jeune barreau*—the junior barristers—hastily sent a hat round, and gathered what I was told was a round sum of money for the wretched life-convict, to purchase him some trifling comforts withal. French convicts are mercifully permitted to spend a little pocket money to buy additions to their rations. It was thirteen years ago. I wonder how many of those smock-faced young barristers whom I saw in the Palais de Justice are judges, prefects, deputies, diplomatists, Ministers of State, it may be, now! I wonder whether M. Léon Gambetta was of the company!

No signs are visible in the surcease of the statue mania in France. Denis Papin at Blois and Blaise Pascal at Clermont Ferrand have been succeeded by a statue at Sens of the famous Renaissance painter, sculptor, and engraver, Jean Cousin. And now, poor dear Joan of Arc has had yet another statue erected to her memory at Compiègne, outside the gate of which, at the close of an unsuccessful sortie, she was captured by a Burgundian archer belonging to the Bâtard de Wandonne, who took his valuable prize in triumph to his castle of Beaulieu, and delivered her over to his womankind for safe keeping until arrangements could be made for selling her to the English. The statue at Compiègne is from the chisel of M. Leroux. I had the curiosity this week to go through a collection of no less than seventy engraved portraits of the Maid of Orleans; and there are scarcely three alike as regards the martial costume which she assumed during her brief but glorious campaigns. She is represented in plate armour, in chain armour, in a surcoat of mail, in a cuirass and shoulder-pieces, and a long white slashed skirt, like the *fustanella* of a Greek *palikar*, in a riding-habit, and, in one instance, in a hat and feathers, the sleeves of Titian's daughter, *and a periwig!* This is a seventeenth-century Pucelle.

But there happens to be, in the National Library, Paris, an illuminated manuscript, bearing the date of 1484, with a vignette representing the capture of Joan. She is on horseback, clad *cap-à-pié* in armour of plate; but she wears in addition a flowing skirt open at the sides, so as to give free action to her limbs when mounting and dismounting. The probability of her having been so accoutred is enhanced by the testimony of the contemporary accounts of her capture, which record that the archers dragged her out of her saddle *par ses longs habits*. A specially light panoply of steel must have been made for the heroic girl. Perhaps the industry of some indefatigable antiquary will one day be rewarded by the discovery of her armourer's little bill.

The gentleman who wrote in a hurry to the *Times* to point out that the griffin in "fine white stone" with which it is proposed to crown the Temple Bar "Memorial" would soon be converted by the sulphur-laden atmosphere of London into the semblance of a "shapeless block of sugar candy" has been tersely but effectually demolished by another correspondent of the leading journal, who adopts the signature, "One who Knows," and who sarcastically remarks that the gentleman who wrote in a hurry is perfectly right—"that is he would be, only the griffin is to be of bronze, and not of marble at all."

It strikes me that all, or nearly all, the friction which has arisen from this unfortunate undertaking of embodying the ghost of old Temple Bar might have been avoided had the City Lands Committee only condescended in the first instance to set up a model of the structure which the City architect proposed to erect in the middle of the roadway. Then the public at large, as well as the "experts," might have had their say; and the vexed question might have been ultimately settled by one of Mr. Linley Sambourne's wondrously weird allegories in *Punch*. Meanwhile, Mr. Bedford sticks manfully to his text, and continues to maintain that there will be room for two vehicles to pass abreast on each side—mind, on *each* side—the Memorial. I await the Ninth of November (on which day there are to be no Men in Armour in the procession; those warriors are said to be serving as stokers on board the ironclads in the Adriatic) with some anxiety. Most sincerely do I hope that the Lord Mayor's State coach will not knock over the Memorial, or that the gilded ark of civic royalty itself will not come to grief by sudden collision with the griffin-surmounted What-d'ye-call-it. I do not intend to scoff at it any more. It is an all but accomplished fact. I "cave in" and "dry up," and yield to the Inevitable. I will try to learn to love it, as the student learned to love the Bottle Imp.

Mem.: Thus we have grown to tolerate, if not to love, the equestrian statue of the Duke on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch at Hyde Park-corner. Do you remember *Punch's* famous joke about the man and horse being so heavy that by their own ponderosity they would probably cause the arch and themselves to sink right through the solid globe and come out in the middle of George-street, Sydney, New South Wales? And when the statue of Nelson was placed on the capital of Mr. Railton's disproportioned column in Trafalgar-square did not some wicked wag declare that they had "mast-headed the Admiral"? Altogether, the bronze statuary on the top of Decimus Burton's arch is not so very bad. The horse is really a remarkably fine piece of modelling. It is only that monstrous cocked hat which is incurably offensive, and which continues to excite the derision of foreigners. "*Plus grand que Napoléon*," one sneering Gaul remarked, "*même en fait de chapeau.*"

My respected correspondent "E. L. L.," —— Rectory, near Oxford, writes me that he has been an enthusiastic student of Shakspeare for fifty years, and that, without referring to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, he can call to mind that the expression "the Music *of* the Spheres" occurs in the first scene of the fifth act of "Pericles Prince of Tyre." Since my receipt of "E. L. L.'s" friendly communication the courtesy of Messrs. Bickers, of Leicester-square, has made me the proud possessor of a new and revised edition of the Cowden Clarke Concordance; and therein I duly find the "Music *of* the Spheres" from "Pericles" duly tabulated; but I would mention one curious fact: that, out of about seventy correspondents who have quoted the "Music *from* the Spheres" passage in "Twelfth Night," and the exquisite implied allusion to spherical harmony in "The Merchant of Venice," my correspondent from —— Rectory is the only one who has said anything concerning the "Music of the Spheres" in "Pericles."

Mem.: Would not this seem to point to the probability of "Pericles Prince of Tyre" being about the least frequently read of all Shakspeare's plays? Mr. Howard Staunton, in the "Routledge Shakspeare," comes to the conclusion that "in an imperfect form this piece was the work of an older playwright than Shakspeare, and, being founded on a story which for ages had retained extensive popularity, that it was placed in the latter's hands very early in his dramatic career for adaptation to the Blackfriars stage." It is a sufficiently curious coincidence that the first edition of "the late and much-admired play called 'Pericles Prince of Tyre'" (which is not comprised in the folio of 1623) was published in 1609, the self-same year that saw the production of the first two parts of Kepler's "Astronomia Nova." The third part, containing the "Harmonia Mundi," was not printed until ten years afterwards.

Touching Mrs. Cowden Clarke's marvellously exhaustive Concordance to Shakspeare I note that the authoress on the dedication page consecrates her handsome volume of nearly nine hundred pages, with its thousands of references (entailing some sixteen years of continuous labour), to the "Memory of Shakspeare and the Use of the British Nation." Am I in error in fancying that some five-and-twenty years ago the first edition of the Concordance to Shakspeare bore some such Dedication as the following:—"To Douglas Jerrold, the First Wit of the Age, this Concordance to the Works of Shakspeare, the First Wit of Any Age, is dedicated by Mary Cowden Clarke, a Woman of a Certain Age, and no Wit at all." I am trusting entirely to memory. But it may have been some other book by Mrs. Clarke which was thus inscribed. I am one of the poorest of Shakspearean scholars, and have the most meagre of Shakspearean libraries; and whenever I go to Birmingham (head-quarters of Shakspearean lore) and meet my old friend Mr. Sam Timmins, J.P., I am always full of fear and trembling lest he should offer me a Shakspearean nut far beyond my powers of cracking.

We have been warned to "beware of the Man of One Book;" and the "monobiblic" student may be apt sometimes to be a bore. But he is a useful bore: an ambulatory solver of textual problems, a peripatetic guide and directory. Is it better to be a student of one book than of many books? His Excellency the Hon. James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, who delivered an admirable address lately to the students of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, seems to be of opinion that the present generation read too many books, and that the major portion of the literature which they devour is rubbish. The beau ideal of a student formed by the author of the "Biglow Papers" is he who confines his reading to three authors—Shakspeare, Goethe, and Dante. Touching the illustrious Florentine, the American poet and humourist was pleasantly enthusiastic. "He would defy," he said, "anyone who knew Dante thoroughly to do a shabby thing." Alas and alack! I have been studying the "Divina Commedia" these many years past, in the original, and comparing it with the English versions of Cary and Wright and Longfellow and Canon Ford, and getting cantos of it by heart, and lingering over its beauties (when I should have been minding my Shakspeare, perhaps), and I am guiltily conscious of having done in my time a great many shabby things. Better to acknowledge having been what the Americans style "a mean cuss" than to be a hypocrite.

Mem.: I have a dear friend, who has a deeply religious sense too, who often tells me that he habitually prays *not* to be Poor. "For," he says, "if I be poor, I may tell lies. I may be jealous and envious. I may evade and shuffle. I may do inexpressibly shabby things. I may be Mean." There is poverty, and poverty. The beggar has no responsibilities, and, as a rule, is happy enough. Paupers have no responsibilities; and they can scarcely be so very miserable: else they would hang themselves with greater frequency than they do. And how they chirrup at Christmas-time over their beef and pudding and strong beer! The wretchedest of poor people are, first, I take it, middle-aged gentlewomen with insufficient incomes; and, next, professional men who are compelled—by the very circumstance of their profession—to associate with the rich, and are continually and coolly expected to co-operate with Crœsus in pecuniarily assisting distressed persons who are in many respects much better off than the professional men are. And when they, the professionals, die, and it is found that they have not left thirty thousand pounds in Consols to their widows, the usual sneers are heard about "sending the hat round," and the usual head shakings take place over the thoughtless prodigality of men, who have had to make small incomes out of their brains, instead of immense ones out of making bricks, or boiling bones, or distilling gin.

An extraordinary paragraph is going the round of the papers purporting to be a compendious summary of the political opinions of Mr. John Ruskin, who is the Conservative candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Ruskin's estimate of parties in general, and Liberalism in particular, is set forth in a letter addressed by him last July to a gentleman in Scotland, and which should never have been published. I have too much admiration, too much esteem, too much veneration for the genius and character of the illustrious author of "Modern Painters" (of whom I have not any kind of personal knowledge), to quote textually the amazing phraseology in which Mr. Ruskin's thoughts on Liberalism as against Conservatism are couched. But I will say this, that, as an old and incurable Radical (those horrid Radicals!), I most earnestly hope that Mr. John Ruskin may be elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Why do I think he should be elected? Because it is time that signal honour were done to one who in his magnificent writings—full as they are of unsurpassed knowledge of Art, of almost magical appreciation of nature, of deep poetic feeling, of pure thoughts and noble aspirations, have done honour to his country. The first volume of "Modern Painters" appeared in the year 1843; and since that time what mines of intellectual and artistic wealth have there not been opened to us by the subtle hands of the necromancer of Brantwood! I would uphold him were he even to ascend the rostrum at Glasgow and deliver an inaugural address kindred in type to the judicial charge of Bérenger's "Juge de Charenton."

Partout règnent les intrigants,
On n'interdit point les extravagants,
Ce dernier point n'est pas un rêve,
Puisqu'en robe je dis tout ça,
Et patati, et patata,
On trouve du bon dans ce discours là.

Mr. Howard Paul, most versatile of "entertainers," has had the moral courage, on "public grounds," to prosecute to conviction at Highgate Police Court an intemperate constable in the City Police, whom Mr. Paul had the misfortune to meet in a railway carriage travelling between the Alexandra Palace and King's Cross, and who, on being remonstrated with for using unseemly language, retorted by using speech yet more objectionable, and altogether made a very offensive exhibition of himself. The first prosecution broke down on some technical points, but eventually the indiscreet police-constable was fined for his misconduct, and, moreover, bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Howard Paul, who is to be congratulated on the public spirit which impelled him to prosecute this man to conviction.

G. A. S.

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THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN TARLETON.

The death of this distinguished naval officer was announced last week. He was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and grand-nephew of the late General Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B. He was born in 1811, and entered the Royal Navy in 1824. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1835, was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1846, and was made a C.B. for his services in the Burmese War. He was promoted to flag rank in 1868, and to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1873, in which year he was also made a Knight of the Bath. Sir John Tarleton was successively Controller of



THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR J. W. TARLETON, K.C.B.

the Coastguard, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He was granted an Admiral's "good service" pension in 1870, and went on the retired list in 1873. He received from the Royal Humane Society and from the Congress of the United States medals for saving life. Sir John Tarleton married in 1861 a daughter of Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE M. OFFENBACH.

This popular composer of *opera buffa* music, who died last week, was born at Cologne, the son of Jewish parents, about sixty years ago. He received his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire, and, on completing his studies, was engaged as *chef d'orchestre* at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, in 1847. He achieved his first reputation by setting to music several of La Fontaine's fables, and by his performances as a violoncellist. He remained at the Théâtre Français until 1855, when he undertook the management of the new Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens. He there formed a company whose performances have not been confined to France, but who have occasionally visited this country and Germany. His first piece, "Les Deux Aveugles," was produced at the Bouffes Parisiens, but did not meet with the same favour that was bestowed on his "Orphée aux Enfers," produced in 1869. The year 1861 was notable for the production of two pieces, "Le Chanson de Fortunio" and "Le Roman Comique." He then received from the Emperor Napoleon III. the decoration of the Legion of Honour. From that period he has given to the world a large number of light lively operettas and a series of burlesque operas, by which he is best known. These include "La Belle Heléne," produced in 1864; "Le Barbe Bleue," in 1865; the "Grande Duchesse," in 1867; "La Perichole," in 1868; "Les Brigands," in the following year; and "Le Roi Carotte" in 1872. His later works include "Geneviève de Brabant;" "Le Corsair Noir," a three-act opera produced in Vienna in September, 1872; "La Jolie Parfumeuse," a three-act opera brought out at the Rénaissance in Paris in December, 1873; a one-act opera, produced at the Bouffes Parisiens in May, 1874; "Un Voyage dans la Lune," a piece in four acts and twenty-three tableaux, produced at the Gaîté in 1875; "Madame l'Archiduc" in 1876; "Le Docteur Ox," a fairy opera, in three acts, produced at the Varieties in 1877; and "Madame Favart" a year or so since. Most of these have obtained high popularity in every country of Europe.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. S. MARSH.

Among the officers killed in the sortie of the British garrison from Candahar, on Aug. 16, was Everard Swaine Marsh, a second lieutenant of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, He was second son of the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of Wethersfield, Essex. He was educated at Wellington College, and by Professor Wolffram of Blackheath as private tutor; he afterwards passed out of the final examination at Sandhurst, second on the list. He accompanied the relief force which was sent out to cover the retreat of the remnant of General Burrows' brigade under Brigadier General Brooke, who was killed in the same sortie.

The circumstances under which this young officer came by his death are not without a touching interest. We gave last week the portrait and memoir of his comrade, Frederick Wood, a second lieutenant of the same regiment, who also fell upon that occasion. A letter from one of their seniors in the regiment, describing the incident as follows, relates how Everard Marsh was killed in the attempt to save his wounded brother-officer:—"The Fusiliers lost twenty-nine killed and twenty-seven wounded, besides two officers killed and two wounded; two men and one officer since dead. Poor little Wood was the first officer of ours hit, and when being carried back in the dooly, two bearers were shot and two bolted. 'Don't leave me, Marsh,' he said to his brother subaltern, one of the nicest boys I ever met. He replied, 'I'll do the best I can for you, old fellow.'



THE LATE M. OFFENBACH, COMPOSER.

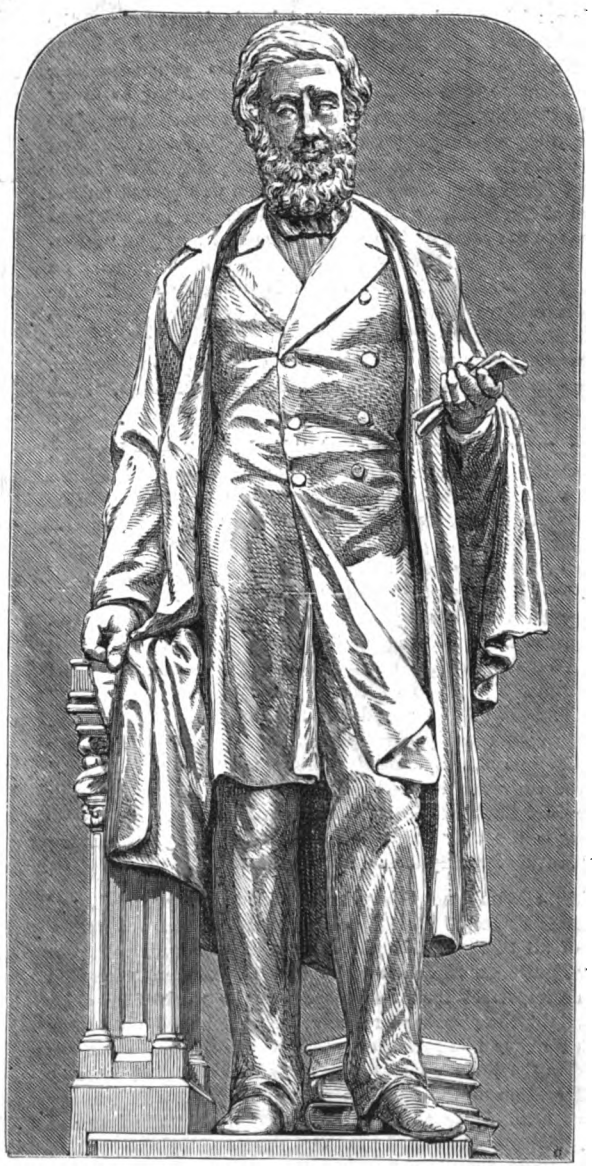
He and three men then lifted the dóoly, when poor Marsh fell, shot through the heart. One other man was shot through the head, and the other two pulled Wood out and carried him in anyhow. Poor little chap! he died inside the gate, having no less than five bullets in him. Major Vandeleur was dreadfully wounded in the right shoulder, but managed to get in on Conolly's horse. They had to take off his right arm from the shoulder, and he died the night after the operation. It was a dreadful morning's work. How any man escaped out of the cross-fire when retreating between the two villages on the right, or how any got back from the treble fire on the left front, I cannot tell. The Fusiliers behaved splendidly, but no man can perform impossibilities."

The portrait of Lieutenant Marsh is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

With reference to Lieutenant F. P. F. Wood, it should be mentioned that he was the elder son of the Rev. Frederic Wood, Rector of Erwarton, Suffolk, and eldest grandchild of Mr. Thomas Wood, J.P. and D.L., of Coxhoe Hall, Durham, and of Dumbleton Hall, Evesham.

STATUE OF THE EARL OF DEVON AT EXETER.

The city of Exeter, pleasantly seated amidst the green and wooded hills that rise along the banks of its river, has preserved many picturesque features of antiquity in its streets; but has nevertheless admitted great modern improvements and artistic adornments. The general effect of these is rather surprising to most visitors, as was lately testified at the meeting there of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. On arriving at the Queen-street station, the stranger finds himself at the foot of Northernhay, one of the most beautiful urban pleasure-grounds in England. It is a lofty bank, the scarped face of the hill upon which the Castle of Exeter, called Rougemont Castle, formerly stood, but is now covered with a grove of stately elms, and laid out as a public garden with much care and taste. Here are the statues, by an Exeter sculptor, Mr.



STATUE OF THE EARL OF DEVON AT EXETER.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. S. MARSH, KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.

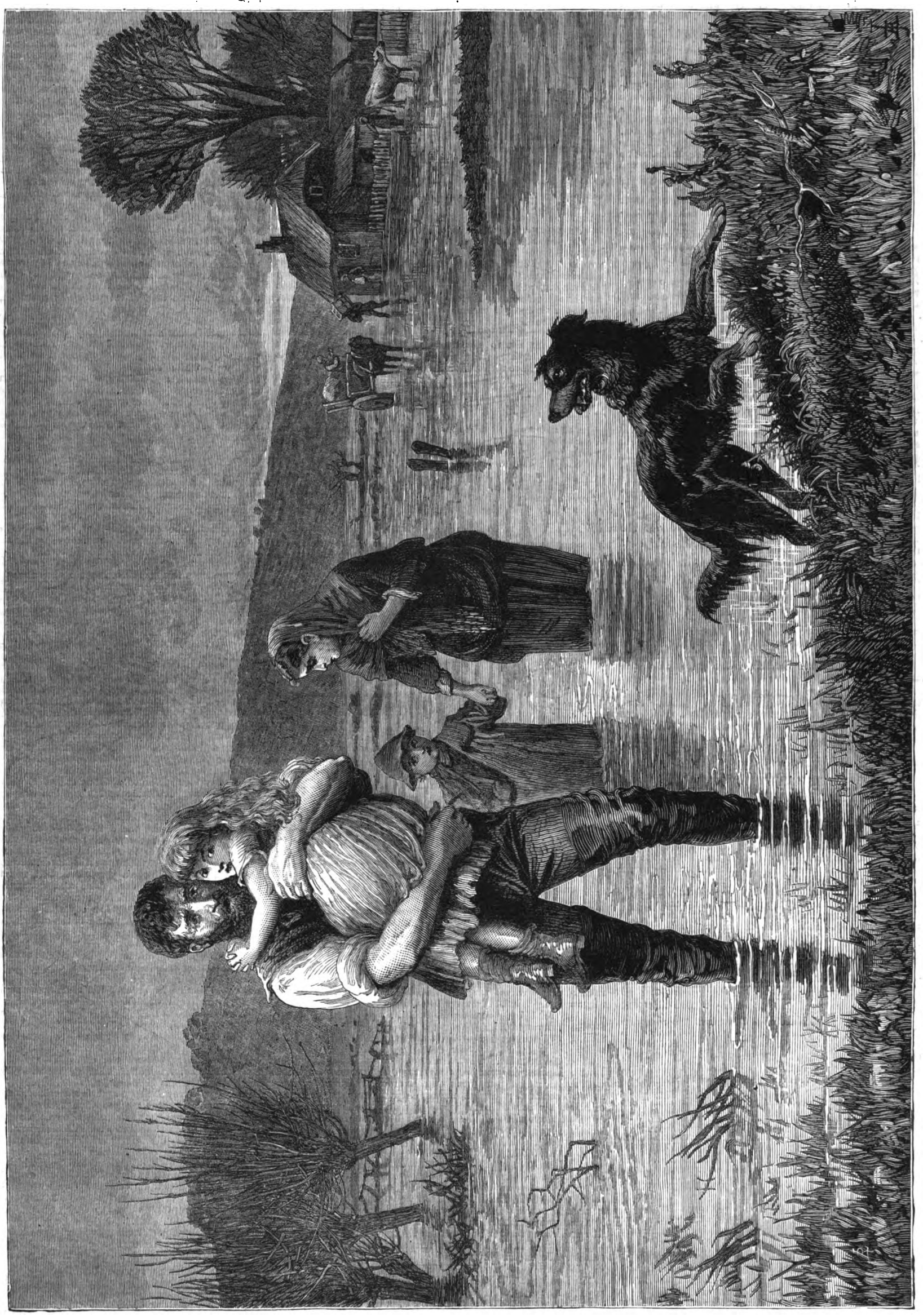
E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., of several eminent local worthies; the late Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for North Devon, and the late Mr. John Dinham, a benevolent Exeter tradesman, who founded a conspicuous range of almshouses on St. David's Hill. The Albert Museum, which has some architectural beauty, stands close by. A short walk from Northernhay, through a handsome, cheerful street containing the Higher Market-house, the Post Office, and other important buildings, reaches the centre of High-street. It is very commodious for town traffic; and here, in the very heart of the bright little city, are wide openings to the Cathedral Yard, which has a well-preserved space of grassy turf and shady trees, and further towards Southernhay, with its gardens and shrubberies facing mansions of a superior class. Opposite the newly opened entrance from High-street into Bedford-circus, leading to the Exeter Theatre, was erected, not long ago, that creditable work of art, Mr. E. B. Stephens's bronze group, "The Deer-slayer," of which we gave an Illustration when the model was shown in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It has now been removed, from the inclosure of Bedford-circus, to a more appropriate site in the Northernhay Public Garden; and its former place is occupied by the same artist's bronze statue of the Earl of Devon, which was publicly unveiled yesterday week.

The ancient family of Courtenay, the Earls of Devon especially, have many old and intimate historical associations with Exeter; their noble seat on the estuary of the Exe, Powderham Castle, being distant but seven miles from this city. The present Earl, who was M.P. for South Devon till his accession to the Peerage, has always been much esteemed by his neighbours, for merits and services which they are best able to appreciate. They have bestowed upon him the rare compliment of putting up his statue during his lifetime. Mr. E. B. Stephens has designed and executed this work in a manner which seems to have won general approval at Exeter, to judge from the following notice of it in the *Western Times*:—"The Earl stands with his right hand resting on a pedestal, whilst in the upraised left hand he holds a roll of papers. The artist has been happy in moulding the figure in the attitude characteristic of the noble Earl, the body being well braced up, the head a little on one side, and the entire carriage is dignified, but at the same time quiet and easy. The dress immediately strikes one with an air of familiarity, the artist having thrown over the shoulders of the statue a representation of the style of Inverness cloak usually worn by Earl Devon. Looked at from every point, there is something in which one recognises the individuality of the noble Earl, and we cannot pay the artist a higher compliment than that which is conveyed in the verdict that the statue is faithful to life. The height of the figure is about eight feet, the weight is two tons, and the metal is bronze, and the clearness and perfection of the details of the work show that no better material could be used for the purposes of street decoration. The pedestal on which the Earl's right hand rests is of a decorated ecclesiastical character, and the design may in some measure be taken as indicating the well-known taste of Earl Devon for works of art and for matters ecclesiastical." The pedestal upon which the figure stands is a massive block of granite from the Cheesewring, supplied by Messrs. Stephens and Son, of Fore-street, Exeter. On the front of the pedestal is a bronze plate, given by Messrs. Garton and King, bearing the words:—"William Reginald, Eleventh Earl of Devon. A Tribute of Respect and Affection from many Friends." On the reverse side of the pedestal are Wordsworth's lines:—

> Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
> Looks forward, persevering to the last,
> From well to better, daily self surpassed.

The statue at the unveiling was presented to the city. The ceremony was performed, in the Earl of Devon's presence, by the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who resides near Exeter. Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Portsmouth, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., and other gentlemen of position, with the Mayor of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Ellis, and Mr. S. C. Hamlyn, chairman of the committee for the statue, took part in the proceedings.

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FLOODED OUT. BY NORMAN TAYLER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The honours of the political week have been undoubtedly for Félix Pyat, who has written a rhetorical panegyric of regicide, and originated the idea of a public subscription of five centimes to buy a pistol of honour for Bérezowski, who shot at the Emperor of Russia while he was at Paris in 1867, and who is now languishing in New Caledonia. The arm is to bear the date, 1867, and the inscription: "Paris, Moscow, Varsovie. Au vengeur de trois peuples, au justicier de deux tyrans, à l'ouvrier Bérezowski, les ouvriers français reconnaissants." The pistol is to cost 200f., and it will therefore require 4000 subscribers, just the number of voters who by electing Trinquet forced the Government to vote the Amnesty. The Trinquet electoral committee have taken the matter up, and by this time the subscription must have been nearly covered. In looking over the lists one is struck by the number of women who have subscribed. The women, indeed, take a very active part in the movement of the French proletariate. Augustine Chiffon, Louise Michel, and *citoyenne* Rouzade exercise a great influence amongst the people by their example and their words. The reader may think that all this is very trivial, and that the French Socialists and Communists are mere dreamers. On the contrary, they are earnest and active. They mean business, and the fact that the journals of the *classes dirigeante* ignore their existence altogether and make them the butt of their witticisms only proves that those journals are written by men who are wilfully blind. The Bérezowski subscription has of course been scoffed at. The best thing has been said by *La France*, which dubs Félix Pyat with the title of "Consulting Assassin," and suggests that it is about time for him to operate in person. In 1870 Félix Pyat started in his journal, *Le Combat*, a similar subscription to buy a gun to shoot the King of Prussia. The subscription was covered and the gun bought, and nobody has heard of it since. It appears that no volunteer regicide presented himself to make use of the gun. Finally, to finish up this Bérezowski case, *La Commune* threatens the Government, if it refuses to amnesty him, to elect him deputy, and so force the hand of the Government, as was done in the Trinquet case. There appears to be no truth in the statement that the caustic and rhetorical Pyat is to be prosecuted. At least, he himself has heard nothing of it.

Nevertheless, there is no lack of press prosecutions, apart from those of the pornographic journals. At present three papers are prosecuted on political grounds, the *Citoyen*, for an article on President Grévy, who was compared to a "Major de table d'hôte;" the *Triboulet*, for insulting President Grévy; and *La Trique*, a new satirical journal, which was seized last week at its printing office.

It is almost useless to attempt to give any coherent account of the intentions or deliberations of the Ferry Cabinet on any subject whatever. The Ministers arrive at one decision one day and at another the next, and that, too, not only in the matter of the Eastern Question, but also in that of the application of those tiresome religious decrees which M. Constans appears to find more difficult of execution than he had imagined. It was expected that some dozen Capucin fathers would have been expelled from their monastery yesterday, but it was decided at the last moment that President Grévy should be invited to give a little respite to the rabbits of Mont-sous-Vaudrey, and to come to Paris to aid the hesitating Ministry by his advice. M. Grévy is expected here to-night, and to-morrow an important Cabinet Council will be held to settle the date of the meeting of the Chambers, the date of the municipal elections, and the method of the execution of the decrees.

Meanwhile reports from various parts of the country represent the Jesuit colleges as being carried on just as usual. The titular proprietors have been changed, but the Jesuit fathers who were expelled in August have returned simply in the garb of secular priests, the General of their order having relieved them, with the Pope's assent, of their monastic vows.

The Jung de Wœstyne case came before the eighth Chamber of the Tribunal Correctionnel to-day. Three journals were involved in the affair. The *Gaulois*, *Gil Blas*, and *Paris Journal*. The Tribunal ordered the hearing of each journal separately.

On Sunday last a bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled at Compiègne, the town where the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by a Picardy archer in the English service. As a work of art, this statue does not do much credit to its sculptor, M. Leroux. It is curious that Joan of Arc has never been a source of happy inspiration either to painters, or sculptors, or even to poets. What can be said of Voltaire's "Pucelle," or of Casimir Delavigne's commonplace verses? Bastien Lepage's picture in the Salon this year was strange, and that is all. Falguière's statue of her is by no means a great work; and every tourist is expected to laugh at Frémiet's equestrian abomination which adorns the Place du Pyramides. The ceremony at Compiègne on Sunday was chiefly remarkable for the unexpected arrival of M. Sadi Carnot, who came down expressly to pronounce this phrase, "Le gouvernement veut la paix."

Two important theatres have produced new pieces this week. At the Porte Saint Martin we have had "L'Arbre de Noël," a spectacular piece, on which a large sum of money has been spent. The fairy story, about the novelty and wit of which we have heard so much, is of the most sickening stupidity. The scenery and costumes are very splendid and abundant, as the piece contains no less than thirty tableaux. It will doubtless be forced into a success. At the Vaudeville MM. Gondinet and D'Arlhac had played a piece called "Les Grands Enfants." It is poorly constructed, but full of interesting and amusing episodes. The play is supposed to be directed against divorce; but, after all, the authors do not declare themselves either way. Their chief object, I imagine, was to get the most fun out of the various situations. The comedy was well received.

Offenbach, it appears, had not written a single note for the Variétés piece, "Le Cabaret des Lilas." "Belle Lurette," on the contrary, was finished. "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," to be produced at the Opéra Comique, has to be arranged for the orchestra. This task has been intrusted to M. Guiraud, who will make use of Offenbach's notes.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will sail from Havre for New York on board the Amérique on Saturday next. She will take with her all her pictures, sculptures, and a large quantity of *bibelots*. As soon as she arrives at New York she will open her *atelier* and give æsthetic teas. There seems every probability that her success in America will be as colossal as that great country itself. At any rate, if *réclame* can do anything, there is no one who knows better how to manage it than Mdlle. Bernhardt.

Bressant, the famous actor of the Comédie Française, is about to leave Paris in order to live in the country. His collection of pictures and objects of art will be sold on Nov. 25. He has some fine pictures and bronzes, and his sale will be the first important one of the season. T. C.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An important change for the better has this week taken place in the aspect of the European political crisis, occasioned by the dispute between Turkey and the Powers represented at the Congress of Berlin. It had been rumoured that there was a proposal made to those Powers by the British Government for the sending of their combined naval squadrons from Cattaro to the Ægean Sea, with a view to some coercive measures against Turkey, probably in the nature of a blockade, or sequestration of the Customs revenue, at the ports of Smyrna and Salonica. But the expected necessity for any such measures has been obviated by the tardy consent of the Sultan to give up Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. The following Note was delivered on Tuesday morning by the Porte to the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Note is dated "October 11, midnight":—

"The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Sultan is instructed by his Government to convey what follows to the knowledge of their Excellencies Messieurs les Ambassadeurs:—The Sublime Porte, desirous of giving a fresh proof of its loyalty and goodwill, declares that it will immediately give categorical instructions to the local authorities of Dulcigno for the cession of that locality to the Montenegro authorities by pacific means. A Convention will be drawn up to settle the conditions of that cession. The Ottoman Government, which only makes this sacrifice in view of avoiding the Naval Demonstration, hopes that the said measure will be entirely given up. The undersigned takes this opportunity, &c."

The above Note is the result of pressing counsels tendered by the German, Austrian, and French Ambassadors. We are now in hopes of the preservation of peace, if the Albanians will submit to the Sultan's decree, which has actually been published, for the peaceable surrender of Dulcigno; and if the Greeks will refrain from an invasion of Thessaly and Epirus, which the Sultan has never agreed to cede, wholly or in great part, to the Kingdom of Greece. He has consented to a "rectification of the Greek frontier," on the border of those provinces, but not to give up their principal towns, Jannina and Larissa, and the strategic position of Mezzovo. This question will have to wait for its settlement a while longer.

ON THE MARCH IN AFGHANISTAN.

The incident which is depicted in the Engraving on our front page, as having occurred in the returning march of a column of British troops from the scene of the late military campaign, is inspired by a timely remembrance of the duties of humanity, of compassion and kindness, that should always be cherished by good and brave soldiers amidst the inevitable scenes of distress attendant on war. A Ghazi, or devoted Mussulman warrior against the invading army of the Kaisar-i-Hind, whose power he has doubtless been taught to regard with dread and detestation, has been left, severely wounded in some fierce conflict, among the rocky passes of Afghanistan. He probably belongs to a local tribe, which has sent forth its militia to fight in the common cause of national antagonism to foreign and "infidel"—that is to say, non-Mussulman—domination. Perhaps the quick dispersion of their ill-armed, "unscientific," force by the English may have prevented them from carrying him off to his own village. It is more probable, however, that the village has been destroyed by a measure of warlike retaliation; for we see that his wife and children have quitted their home. This disconsolate woman, unveiled like many of the labouring class of Mohammedan females in those countries of Central Asia, has come to sit beside her poor helpless husband at the roadside. At the approach of the British troops the unhappy couple in this forlorn situation feel their hearts distracted by a mixture of rage and terror. The wounded man, unable to rise and make use of his matchlock gun, draws a pistol from the sash round his waist and lies ready to shoot the first of the hated strangers. But he is restrained by the hand of his wife, who mutely appeals to their pity by the mere display of such abject misery, though she cannot speak to them, and will not make an imploring gesture. We are pleased already to perceive that the officer in command has taken these poor people under his generous protection.

"FLOODED OUT."

The subject of Mr. Norman Tayler's picture, which was in the last Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, may impress the mind with greater sense of truth at this moment, since we have just had sad accounts of the prevalent floods in some East Midland shires of England. The lowlands through which the river Trent, with the Derwent and other tributaries, finds its course before turning northward to the Humber, seem to have been afflicted, last week, during several days following the excessive rains, with inundations causing much damage to agricultural property, and to household safety and comfort. Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire have also suffered from this visitation of superabundant waters; and there was considerable danger about Sheffield, of a sudden rush and rise of the streams that flow down comparatively narrow valleys into the river Don, by which some terrible disasters have been occasioned in former years. The actual mischief, however, has this time not been so great as was feared, and we trust that the autumn and winter may pass without any such deplorable calamities in these or in other parts of the country. The scene of distress which Mr. Norman Tayler has represented in his picture, though not attended with loss or risk of life, must engage our heartfelt sympathy, as we cannot but reflect upon the privations likely to be endured by this humble rustic family, who are suddenly expelled from their little homestead by the rising flood that has already submerged the neighbouring fields and lanes. The husband and wife, with their two young children, wading through the cold water to reach higher ground, have left behind them, in the cottage, their small possessions of furniture and other domestic chattels, to be placed in a cart for easier and speedier conveyance. Their cow is also on its way from the byre, while their faithful dog, which does not see any harm in wading or swimming, frisks on before the sorrowful party. Let us hope that kind friends or kinsfolk, living at no great distance, will receive them with a compassionate welcome, and that they will find themselves not entirely ruined when the floods have gone down.

In London 2261 births and 1398 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 227 below, while the deaths exceeded by 2, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 63 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 64 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 124 to 199 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 266 last week, and exceeded by 42 the corrected weekly average: of these 149 were attributed to bronchitis and 69 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Newmarket does not appear to have suffered quite so much as London and other parts of the country from the recent plague of rain; and, as there was a fine drying wind on Sunday, the "going" on the following day, when the Second October Meeting began, was really very fair. The five days' programme was inaugurated tamely enough; but, after Monday, there were plenty of exciting events on each day's card to satisfy the most confirmed grumbler. The pretty Thebais, another of the all-conquering Hermits, had a couple of virtual walks-over for nice little stakes; and Lord Rosebery's recent turn of luck continued with Prudhomme, who proved good enough to secure the Cesarewitch Trial Plate from Mr. Dodd and three others. Favorita's long career of victory was at length checked, both Brag and Mynheer finishing in front of her in a T.Y.C. Plate; but, of course, she had a good deal the worst of the weights, and, moreover, must be sadly in need of a long rest. In spite of her 9 lb. penalty, Bal Gal had matters all her own way in the Clearwell Stakes, for Iroquois, who was also fully penalised, has gone utterly to the bad since he won the Chesterfield Stakes at the July Meeting, while the other four runners were mere platers. Fordham secured his fourth win during the day, in the Ditton Stakes, on Traveller's Joy, the newly named filly by Adventurer—Wild Myrtle.

Tuesday was big with the fate of the Cesarewitch, and we may as well tell the story of that race before touching on the minor events. Little change took place in the betting during the morning. Cipolata (7st. 8 lb.) and Petronel (7 st. 5 lb.) closed in equal demand at 5 to 1, while Robert the Devil (8 st. 6 lb.) receded slightly, and Ulster (6 st. 9 lb.) made a decided "Irish rise" in the quotations. Chippendale (9 st. 4 lb.) was in great demand, and he was one of the few saddled in the Birdcage, the great majority being put to rights in the Ditch stables. The twenty-one runners were at the post in capital time; but three or four breaks-away occurred, and it was nearly a quarter of an hour after time when the flag fell. When they were fairly on their legs, Eurus took a clear lead, and cut out the work at a cracking pace, Retreat, Stockmar, Seahorse, Schoolboy, and Unready heading the others, of whom Ulster, Pacific, Chippendale, and Wallenstein were well up; while the last four were Cipolata, Robert the Devil, Petronel, and Exeter, with the exception of Caroline and Rochampton, who were tailed off from the start. Without any material change they ran behind the Ditch, and when on the flat it was seen that Eurus was beaten, and that Retreat, in the centre of the course, with Schoolboy, Pacific, Unready, and Stockmar, were forming the front rank, while wide on the far side were Petronel and Ulster, Sea Horse having beaten a retreat, and Robert the Devil being a few lengths behind these in the centre. Meanwhile, on the Stand side were Chippendale and Cipolata, though until reaching the T.Y.C. winning-post they were well behind. Before they had gained this point Petronel and Ulster were in difficulties, and Retreat, with Schoolboy, was now going on in front of Wallenstein, The Star, Unready, and Stockmar, who were on pretty level terms, Robert the Devil in the centre being behind these, with Cipolata and Chippendale on the lower ground now close up. So they went to the Bushes, where Retreat was still in command of Stockmar, Schoolboy, The Star, and Wallenstein, the latter of whom coming down the hill lost his place, an opportunity at once taken advantage of by Robert the Devil, who then came through, while Chippendale and Cipolata began to gain on the front rank. Coming out of the Dip, Retreat and Stockmar were in trouble, Unready and Pacific having previously been done with, so Robert the Devil went to the front. Cipolata at the same time passing Schoolboy, Retreat, and The Star, went on in pursuit of the St. Leger winner; but, although she made a game struggle, it was utterly useless, as directly Robert the Devil had taken up the running the race was all over, the verdict being very easily secured by four lengths; a length between second and third. Retreat was fourth, clear of Chippendale fifth, Schoolboy sixth, Stockmar seventh, Exeter eighth; then came Wallenstein and Ulster, with Eurus, Pacific, and Ridotto whipping in, with the exception of Caroline, who walked in by herself. Such a performance as that of Robert the Devil entitles him to rank as one of the best three-year-olds ever seen. No horse of his age has ever carried such a weight successfully in the Cesarewitch; indeed, Audrey (8 st. 5 lb.) is the most highly-weighted animal that has ever won the race, and she was a five-year-old. No victory could possibly have been more popular than that of Messrs. Brewer and Blanton, and it is reported that they and the party intimately connected with the stable have won something like £80,000 in bets. Cipolata performed well, but the St. Leger form was more than confirmed, and though Petronel and Ulster showed good speed for more than half the distance, neither of them could stay the course. The Burwell Stakes was perhaps the most interesting of the other races of the day, and it appears that Elizabeth has lost the fine turn of speed that she possessed at the beginning of the year, as she could make no show at all, and was unplaced to Golden Eye. Savoyard, who has long been talked of as a likely youngster, credited Lord Rosebery with a £100 Plate; and Apollo had not much trouble in beating the roaring Pride of the Highlands in the Royal Stakes.

The Middle Park Plate was, of course, the great event of Wednesday, and, in spite of the full penalty having invariably proved a fatal bar to success, the hitherto invincible Bal Gal was freely backed against the field. She, however, fared no better than her predecessors, and could only finish fourth to St. Louis, who, in Fordham's hands, gained a very easy victory for Mr. Crawfurd. The colt, who had never run previously, is by Hermit—Lady Audley, and is therefore a half brother to Pilgrimage. He cost no less than 2200 gs. at Mr. Cookson's annual yearling sale at Doncaster last season; Town Moor was second, and Lucy Glitters third. The Select Stakes, in which Toastmaster very cleverly upset the odds laid upon Mask, was the only other important race on the card.

The Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting, which was brought off last week, proved very successful in every way, and the hares were so stout, and stood up so long, that most of the stakes were divided between three or four dogs, their owners wisely declining to run them to death by fighting matters out to the bitter end. Mr. Hornby's Handicraftsman, a son of that well-known performer Handicraft, ran into the last three of the North Lancashire Stakes. The Clifton Cup, in which nine Waterloo dogs were engaged, was remarkable for the hollow defeat of Dear Erin by Hilda in the first round, but the former was amiss only a week ago, which detracts from the merit of the performance. Still Hilda won her other two courses, though not in the most dashing style, and took a fourth of the stake. Mr. Pilkington's kennel was quite out of form, and Duenna, whom he purchased for a large sum, succumbed to Subpœna, in the second ties of the Lytham Cup. The Scotch kennels were in rare form, and took a share of every stake except the Lytham Cup.

On Saturday last Thomas Blackman beat Harry Clasper very easily indeed in a sculling-match from Putney to Mortlake. The latter's form was perfect, but he had evidently flown a little too high in challenging Blackman.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Last Saturday, at the Court Theatre, in the presence of an audience as crowded as it was refined, took place the first performance of the tragedy of "Mary Stuart," adapted, and it may be said remodelled and rewritten, from the German original of Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Mr. Carlyle has said quite enough about the general ineligibility for modern theatrical purposes of the illustrious Würtemburger's grandiose but wearisome drama. If he could devote five whole acts to the exposition of the incidents which occurred between the condemnation of the hapless Mary to death and the execution of her sentence, how many acts, it has been elsewhere asked, would he have required had he begun at the beginning of her troubled career—had he traced her from the Palaces of the Louvre and Chenonçeaux, thence to Holyrood House, thence to the Kirk of Field, Carberry Hill, Lochleven, and Dumbarton; and, so through the many English castles in which during a period of nineteen years she was imprisoned, to the ultimate catastrophe on the scaffold in the hall at Fotheringay? The play in twenty-six acts which mad Nat Lee wrote would have been but the merest interlude in comparison with a complete Marian epopœa from such an exhaustive pen as Schiller's. Even Mr. Swinburne, in his exquisitely poetical treatment of the same fertile theme has only reached the Boswell episode; and the life-drama of Mary Queen of Scots, in its entirety, might rival in oppressiveness Guicciardini's History of the Italian Wars. A culprit condemned to the galleys, Lord Macaulay tells us, was once offered as an alternative punishment the reading of Guicciardini's tremendous work; but he "gave out" at the War of Pisa, and went to the galleys gleefully.

Schiller was a wonderful writer; and "Mary Stuart" is, in many respects, a very fine play. So are "Wallenstein" and "The Robbers" (of which the frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre would have naught, as the libretto to the opera of "I Masnadieri"), "Don Carlos," and "The Maid of Orleans" very fine plays; still not one of these could, with any chance of success, be produced intact on our stage. "William Tell" is, perhaps, the most actable of all the pieces in the Schillerian repertory; but were it presented at a London theatre it would require, in the way of excision, the application of the axe, rather than the pruning knife. A distinguished French playwright, M. Pierre Lebrun, tried his hand at a compressing of Schiller's unwieldy drama at the Théâtre Français, sixty years ago. The famous Mdlle. Duchenois was the Mary; and the more famous Talma played Leicester. The piece seems, at this time of day, a weak and impertinent production. The more recent "Maria Stuarda," so splendidly impersonated by Madame Adelaide Ristori, was a slightly altered version of the Italian translation from Schiller by Maffei. Mr. Lewis Wingfield has very wisely refrained from any attempt to patch, cobble, truncate, and disfigure the text of Schiller. He has not cut down the stately old three-decker to the proportions of what, in nautical technology, used to be called a "razee." He has left, the rather, the fine old galleon laid up in ordinary, and painted with the dockyard drab, and he has built by her side, in quite another slip, and on quite other lines, a smart, taut, seagoing ship. Only downright ill-nature and injustice could stigmatise Mr. Wingfield's "Mary Stuart" (written in very ringing and in portions very polished blank verse) as a dull play. It is, on the contrary, from first to last, intensely interesting; but that it should not be dull, and intolerably dull, is positively a marvel. The plot is merely the congener of that of Victor Hugo's "Dernier Jour d'un Condamné." Is Mary to have her head cut off or not? that is the pivot on which the entire interest of the play runs. Besides the great scene in the third act in the park at Fotheringay, when "the trampled worm turns," and Mary overwhelms Elizabeth with scorn and insult, there are scarcely any "situations" of moment. The suicide of Mortimer in the fourth act is an absurd anti-climax; the signature of the death-warrant by Elizabeth, which is led up to by some excellent writing and acting, is marred in its effect by the too "stagey" yells of a mob outside; and the parting of Mary from her attendants and the procession to the block are only the realisation of long foregone conclusions. In a word, "Mary Stuart," both the old and the new, must be considered as dramas made up of dialogue; and dialogue may be dramatic, but is not, *per se*, a drama. Why Mr. Wingfield's able paraphrase of Schiller is, from the beginning to the end, replete with the deepest interest is simply due to this:—that, from first to last, we are watching the course and conflict of the most tumultuous and most virulent of human passions: love that is "strong as death;" jealousy that is "cruel as the grave." In Elizabeth we have the proud, imperious Tudor Princess, who has every reason to hate Mary as a Queen—who has hated and dreaded her from her youth, when the Scottish Queen denied the legitimacy of the daughter of Anne Boleyn and claimed the Crown of England. But the political animosity which she entertains for her is far exceeded in steady bitterness by the hatred which she feels for her as a Woman. How she abhors her; and how she fears her! Mary is younger and comelier than she. She hates her own red hair and painted face and attenuated form; she rages at the thought of her rival still beautiful, still loving and beloved, after nineteen years' cruel captivity. The only wonder is that, in the park at Fotheringay, she does not make a rush at Mary and slash her across the face with her riding-switch. Mary's vengeful feelings towards Elizabeth take, characteristically enough, just such a shape as might be expected in a highly accomplished Frenchwoman. In her heart of hearts she detests her Queenly persecutor; but she can be polite to her, she can pathetically entreat her as "Sister," and kneel before and fawn upon her, so long as she thinks that her object can be gained by submission; but when that hope is gone she turns upon her with the fury of a wild beast, and rends her. The entire scheme of action between the two Queens in Schiller, as interpreted by Mr. Wingfield, is a Duel; and a duel is more interesting than a pitched battle.

It may fairly be said of Madame Helena Modjeska's impersonation of Mary Stuart that it is so exquisitely pathetic, so winning, so thoroughly "loveable" that, if we yielded to the oblivion of the moment—as well we might—and fancied that she was the real Mary who was done to death at Fotheringay, we should at once forgive and forget the murder of Darnley, the scandalous alliance with Bothwell, the equivocal episode of Rizzio, and the hundred-and-one dark scandals that cling like burrs to Mary's regal mantle. When the old men saw Helen at the Scæan gate, they forgave her all the woes of Troy. The pathos of Madame Modjeska never becomes sickly nor maudlin. That she should be sunk from time to time in the deepest dejection, is but natural, looking at what she has suffered, and the awful doom with which she is menaced; and in wondrously artistic contrast with this normal sorrowfulness is the exuberant, the almost infantile manifestation of her joy, when, for a few brief moments, one bright streak of the light of Hope gleams across her gloomy path; and when, although still encircled by watchful guards, she treads the fresh green turf and breathes the pure air in the park at Fotheringay in comparative freedom. The blackest of clouds speedily obliterate the sunshine. Her interview with Elizabeth passes from cautious tentatives of reconciliation to bitterest recrimination, and culminates in the tremendous outburst of invective in which she tells her enemy that she is a base-born usurper, that the English people are the dupes of a deceiver, and that she, Mary Stuart, is the rightful Queen of England.

The parting of Mary with her female attendants in the Fifth Act was almost pathetically heartrending; and, looking at the supreme nature of the coming catastrophe, I am not prepared to say that the farewell was too protracted. But the curtain should have definitively fallen when Mary, given over to the custody of the sheriff, slowly passes from the stage on her last and dismal progress to the scaffold. I am reluctant, also, to object too stringently to the somewhat too obtrusive display of the large crucifix which Mary holds in her hands in the last scene:—because I may be told that such an exhibition of her piety is strictly historical; and because, perhaps, Madame Modjeska, may plead that she herself is a Catholic and is reluctant to change the conduct of her stage action for the reason that Protestant audiences entertain a strong objection to the too-marked parade of the emblems of Religion on the stage. But I do most strongly protest against the recitation by Madame Modjeska behind the scenes of sundry fragments of a low mass in the Latin tongue. Excerpts from the *De Profundis* and the *Dies Iræ* in a monotonous chant at the "wings" are as unnecessary as they are unseemly; and, besides, this funereal psalmody is only a vague refinement on the lugubrious chanting of the Penitential Friars heard behind the scenes in the banqueting-scene in Victor Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia."

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Miss Louise Moodie for the most artistic and most powerful manner in which she rendered the part of Elizabeth. The character is a repulsive one, and the sympathies of the audience are, throughout, against her; but against these disadvantages Miss Moodie bravely struggled. In two of the five acts she is the predominant female personage; nor, with herself as the central figure, did the interest for one moment flag. In the great scene of the third act (for which a view of the castle and park of Fotheringay has been superbly painted by Mr. William Beverly) Miss Moodie played on an artistic equality with Madame Modjeska. Politically her rival, she was dramatically her compeer—even to the extent that such an Iago as Mr. Hermann Vezin is the compeer of the best Othello that could be brought forward on the stage. Mr. John Clayton was bluff, chivalrous, and at times impassioned, in the wholly cloudy, unhistoric, and inconsistent part of Leicester; and Mr. Edward Price was grave, solid, and respectable as Lord Burleigh. He has only to talk; and Mr. Edward Price talked well. As the crack-brained Sir Edward Mortimer, who, in this "drama of dialogue," is the only conspicuous "man of action," Mr. J. R. Crauford was somewhat overweighted. Schiller's Mortimer, as distilled in Mr. Wingfield's alembic, should be a combination of the Admirable Crichton, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Cinq Mars, and Anthony Babington; but Mr. Crauford failed either in speech, action, or appearance to rise above the level of an ordinary Gunpowder-Plot Conspirator. He would make a good Catesby. It was not the gentleman's fault that he had to die in so ridiculous a manner. On the other hand, the part of the high-minded, albeit austere, custodian of Mary, Sir Amias Paulet, was very impressively played by Mr. Clifford Cooper. The part of Hannah Kennedy, Mary's nurse, was acted with quiet effect by Miss M. A. Giffard. Altogether, Madame Helen Modjeska has every reason to be satisfied with the triumph which (in the presence of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and a whole host of political, social, and literary notabilities) she achieved at the Court on Saturday night; Mr. Wilson Barrett is to be congratulated on the highly successful commencement of his autumnal season of management; and Mr. Louis Wingfield is to be sincerely felicitated on the scholarship and the adroitness with which he has accomplished a most difficult, yet not by any means a thankless task; for his "Mary Stuart," as adapted for the use of Madame Modjeska, will probably remain an integral part of her *répertoire*.

The exigencies of space only permit me to record the production, on this same Saturday night, at the St. James's Theatre, and with complete success, of the three-act play of "William and Susan," founded on Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and adapted for modern usage by Mr. W. G. Wills, who has re-written the two first acts, while leaving the last almost entirely in its pristine integrity. When I say that Mr. Kendal was the William and Mrs. Kendal the Susan, and that the slight but characteristic part of the Admiral was sustained by Mr. Hare, I have said all that I am able to say about Mr. Wills's improvement on Douglas Jerrold, this week. I went to see "William and Susan" on Monday night, and was charmed with it; but it would be unjust not to make it the subject for a careful study, and it would be inexpedient to place the consideration of such a piece (which is one essentially of pathos) in direct juxtaposition with the pathetic "Mary Stuart." G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

The third triennial music meeting at Leeds took place this week, the object having been, as before, in aid of the funds of the medical charities of that place—these being the General Infirmary, the Public Dispensary, the House of Recovery (or Fever Hospital), and the Hospital for Women and Children. The large and constantly increasing demands made on such institutions in such a locality incur expenses that cannot be adequately met by the voluntary contributions on which they mainly depend, and the success of the musical festival is therefore a matter of serious consequence.

The result of the experimental meeting of 1858 (on the occasion of the opening of the Townhall) was so encouraging as to lead to the establishment of triennial festivals, the first of which took place in 1874, and the second in 1877. The musical arrangements on each occasion have been of a very extensive kind; and not only by the general excellence of the performances has Leeds distinguished itself, but also by the production of new works. It was at the festival of 1858 that the late Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen" was produced, the composer having been the conductor on that occasion.

At the festivals of 1874 and 1877 Sir Michael Costa was the conductor, the latter of these occasions having brought forward Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph," and a dramatic cantata entitled "The Fire-King," composed by Mr. W. Austin, of Leeds.

The festival just concluded has also been rendered special by the production of two important new compositions expressly written for it—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Building of the Ship." A numerous and fine orchestra, comprising many of the most eminent instrumentalists, was led by Mr. Carrodus (of our Royal Italian Opera), the chorus having been of exceptional strength, and chiefly consisting of Yorkshire choristers, whose admirable singing has long been renowned—altogether about 420 performers.

The solo singers were Mesdames Albani, Patey, and Trebelli, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Herr Henschel, Mr. H. Cross, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Arthur Sullivan having been the conductor. A long list of guarantors ensured the payment of the costs of the undertaking, the financial success of which—and the consequent benefit to the hospital—is expected to be great, the sale of tickets having been unusually large in advance of the occasion.

The festival opened with Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Wednesday, and in the evening Mr. Barnett's cantata was produced. Thursday morning's performances included Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm "When Israel out of Egypt came," Beethoven's choral symphony, and Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen." In the evening Handel's "Samson" was given, with additional accompaniments written for the occasion by Mr. E. Prout. For yesterday (Friday) morning, Mr. Sullivan's new cantata was announced, to be followed by Beethoven's Mass in C, and Schubert's "Song of Miriam." In the afternoon an organ recital by Dr. Spark (organist of the Leeds Townhall) was to take place, and in the evening a concert comprising Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Joachim Raff's "Lenore" symphony, a new overture entitled "Mors Janua Vitæ," composed for the festival by Mr. T. Wingham; Bach's sacred cantata "O Light Everlasting," the finale to Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Loreley," and a miscellaneous vocal selection, to which Madame Albani was to contribute.

The festival is to terminate to-day (Saturday) with Spohr's "Last Judgment," the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," and the "Gloria" from Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate," in the morning; and an organ recital by Dr. Spark in the afternoon. Of the performances we must speak next week.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts, which began last week, when Joachim Raff's ninth and latest orchestral symphony was given for the first time in England. It forms the second of a series of four intended to illustrate the seasons, the remaining two having yet to be produced. The first, entitled "Frühlingsklange" ("Spring Sounds"), was performed at a Crystal Palace concert last November, and was noticed at the time. The work now referred to is called "In Summer-Time," and consists of three principal divisions, "A Hot Day," "The Hunt of the Fairies" (including "The Meet," "Oberon and Titania," "The Hunt," and "The Return"), and the *finale*, consisting of an "Eclogue" and "Harvest Home." There are more variety and interest in this symphony than in its predecessor, each portion being replete with characteristic writing and masterly orchestral treatment. The first movement, the several pieces constituting the second division, and the "Eclogue," are especially noteworthy, although the applicability of some of the music to the subjects indicated is not very apparent. The symphony received a very fine performance by the excellent band conducted by Mr. Manns, who was warmly greeted on his appearance on the platform.

Madame Montigny-Rémaury gave a fine rendering of Schumann's Concertstück in G, op. 92—for pianoforte (with orchestra), and of three unaccompanied pieces—the concert having included Weber's overture to "Euryanthe" and Wagner's "Ride of the Walkyries;" and the air "Far Greater" (with recitative), from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba;" and Mignon's song from M. Thomas's opera, both sung with much refinement by Mrs. Osgood.

Mr. Samuel Hayes's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre (conducted by Mr. H. Weist Hill) are being carried on with great spirit and success. The bright dance music of Herr Gung'l, directed by himself, continues to be an attractive feature. Yesterday (Friday) week was a "choral" night, the programme having included part-songs, glees, and choruses, effectively sung by Mr. Weist Hill's choir of about 120 voices. For yesterday (Friday) evening, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was announced.

Mr. Armit's prospectus of the autumn season of Italian opera performances at Her Majesty's Theatre has already been referred to by us. The opera chosen for the opening night (on Monday next) is Gounod's "Faust," with the first appearances here of Mdlle. Elsa Widmar and Mdlle. Morini, respectively as Margherita and Siebel. For Tuesday "La Favorita" is announced, with Madame Trebelli's first impersonation in this country of the character of Leonora, and the début of Signor Cantoni as Fernando. On Wednesday Mdlle. Giulia Bressolles is to appear as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and on Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be given, with the début of Madame Giovannoni-Zacchi as Lucrezia. "Carmen" is announced for Friday, with Madame Trebelli in the title-character; and on Saturday "Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be performed, with the first appearance here of Mdlle. Rosina Isidor as the heroine.

Madame Christine Nilsson was announced to sing at Mr. Kuhe's concert, at Brighton, on Thursday evening.

The annual benefit of Mr. Seymour Smith (from the Royal Polytechnic) takes place at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, this (Saturday) evening, when he will be assisted by several artists of note.

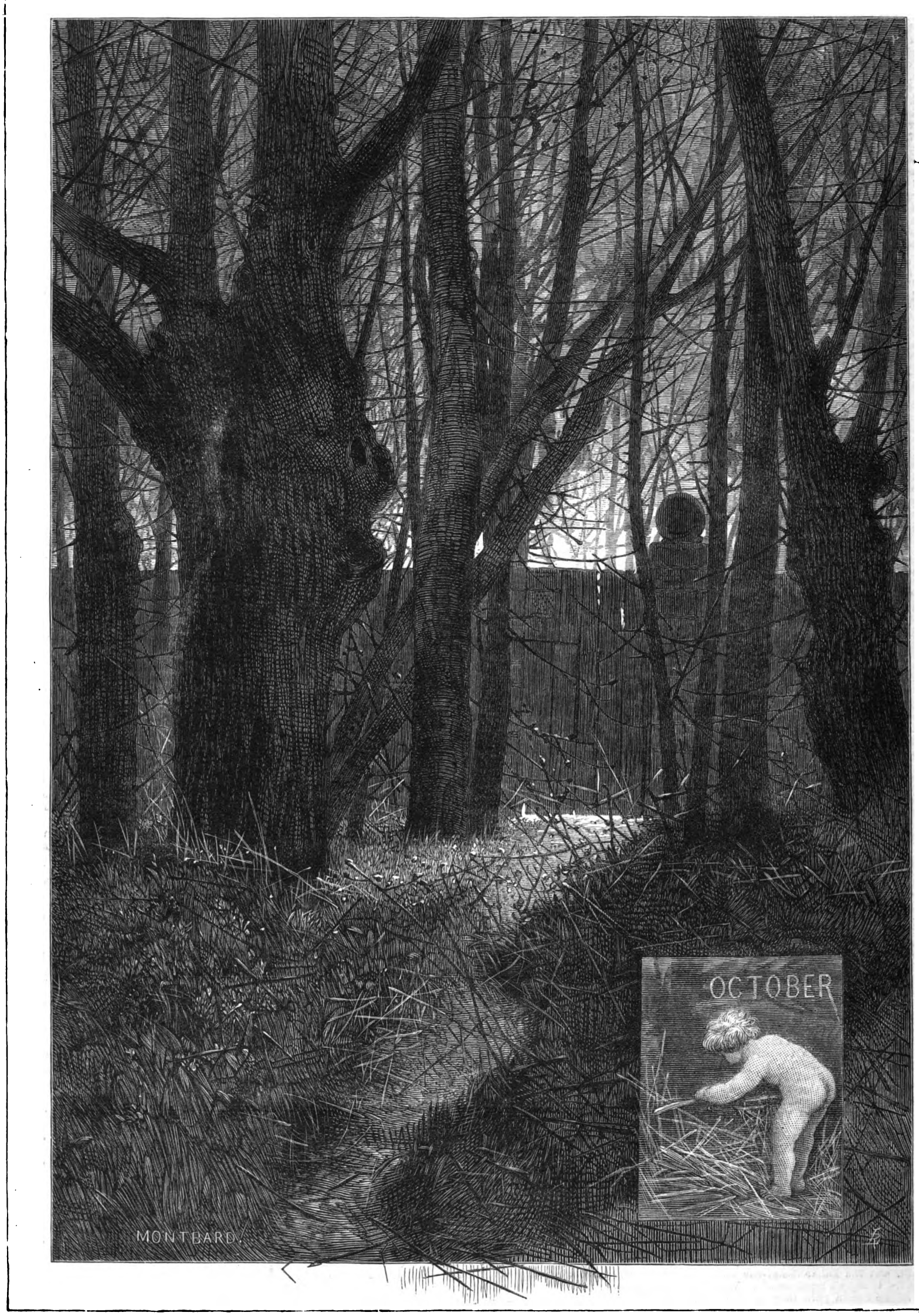
Miss Glyn (Mrs. Dallas) will resume her dramatic readings on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., continuing them on the Wednesdays throughout November, at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, a new First Part, entitled "A Turquoise Ring," from the pen of Messrs. W. E. Godfrey and E. W. Craigie, will be produced, the music being supplied by Lionel Benson. Mr. Corney Grain has also a new Musical Sketch, "The Haunted Room," which he will give for the first time on the same evening.

A long discussion took place at the last meeting of the London School Board on the question of detaining children at school after the hours laid down by the board. The matter was ultimately referred to the School Management Committee. A proposition of the Industrial Schools Committee as to a contribution of money towards the establishment of an industrial school for Roman Catholic truant boys was also discussed.

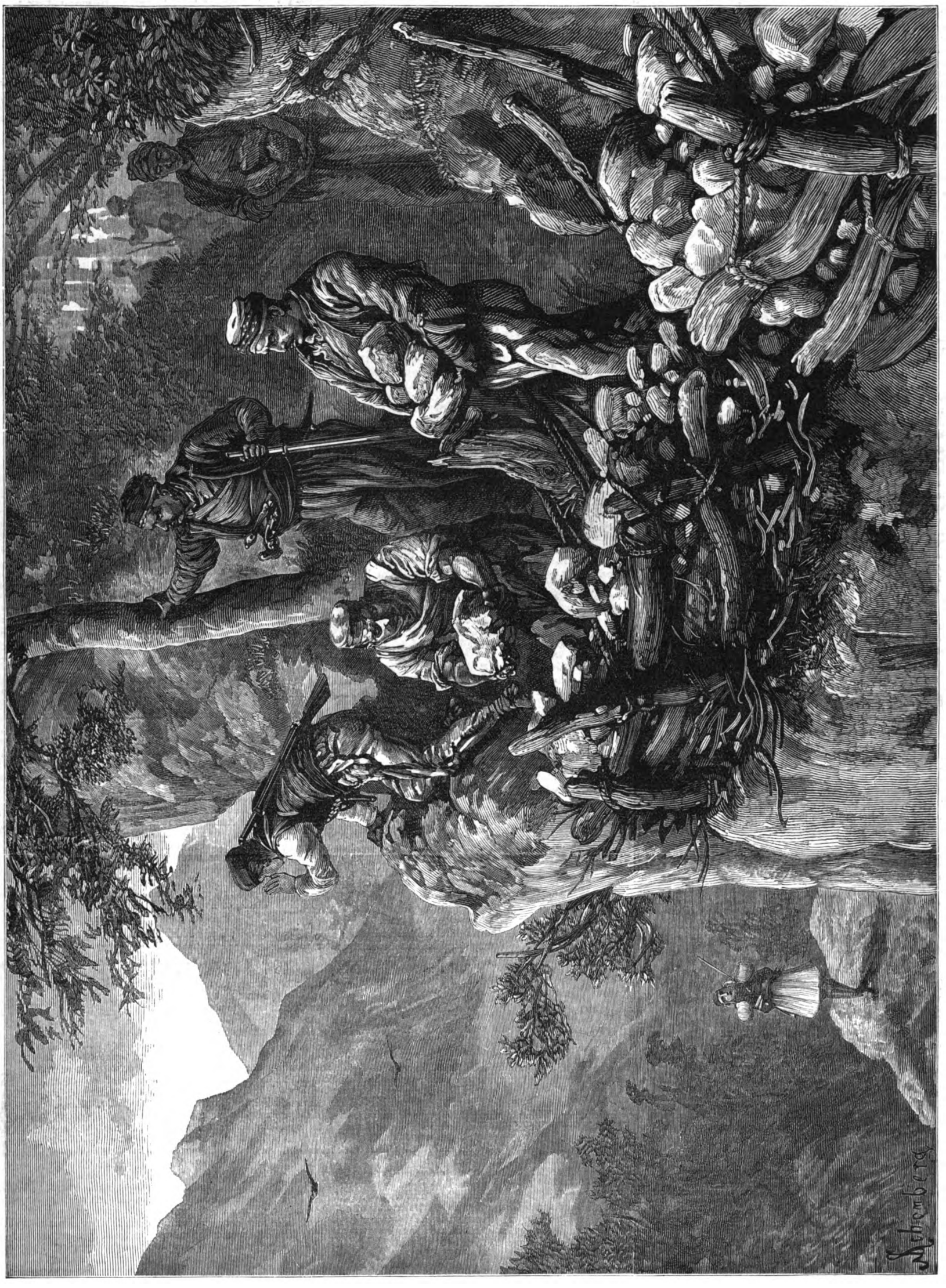
The Scotch express from St. Pancras to Edinburgh came into collision last Saturday night at Kibworth with an ironstone train, wrecking a number of the carriages and injuring several passengers. It appears that the accident occurred under extraordinary circumstances. The engine-driver stopped the train in order to examine the driving gear, with which, he thought, something had gone wrong. The engine, however, was all right; but when the train was put in motion it went backwards, and came into collision with the goods-train standing on the same line of rails.

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THE MONTHS: OCTOBER.—SEE PAGE 378.

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MOUNTAIN DEFENCES IN ALBANIA: MIRIDITES AND ALBANIANS BUILDING STONE BATTERIES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE RECESS.

Fog! On the eve of the gloomy autumnal season which finds London usually enveloped in fog as dark as Erebus, Dr. Alfred Carpenter has simultaneously made the timely suggestion at a sitting of the Social Science Congress and in a letter to the *Times* that the evil might be removed to a great degree by making each grate consume its own smoke. May not the same remedy effectually disperse the political fog which prevails? At any rate, the public would feel infinitely obliged to numberless public speakers and writers if they would consent to consume their own speeches and leading articles.

The political world goes round without paying much heed to the croaking commentators who would have it revolve in accord with their lethargic views. At the very moment some omniscient organs of public opinion would have it that discord had broken out in the European Concert directly the Turkish march was played—the news came that Dulcigno was ceded. Politicians who had conjured up fancy portraits of Mr. Gladstone sitting the picture of despair in the Council Chamber of Downing-street, would indubitably have seen the creatures of their imaginations vanish into thin air had they witnessed how serenely the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, walked to his seat in the stalls of the cosy Court Theatre on Saturday night, and how completely the right hon. gentleman gave himself up to the enjoyment of Schiller's "Mary Stuart" as embodied by Madame Modjeska.

Returning to town on Monday, brightened by an invigorating deer-drive or so with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Hartington learnt from the lips of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary the reassuring intelligence from Constantinople. This trio of her Majesty's Ministers, together with Mr. Bright, during the day held an informal conference at Devonshire House. Whether or not it was resolved to proceed with the rumoured partial blockade of Smyrna in order to quicken the action of the Porte with regard to the rectification of the frontier of Greece, affairs in the East appeared to be progressing so far satisfactorily that on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone felt himself free to return to Hawarden Castle; Earl Granville left the Foreign Office to breathe the sea air at Walmer Castle; Mr. Bright sought the seclusion of One Ash, probably to arm himself for fresh conquests over salmon; the Marquis of Hartington quitted town to indulge in his favourite sport on Newmarket Heath; and Lord Northbrook, ceasing for a time from telegraphing to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour from the Admiralty, hied to his Hampshire seat.

The Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition has, meantime, not been idle. Albeit the Earl of Beaconsfield is confidently reported to be seeking relaxation in writing a companion novel to "Lothair," the noble Earl has not improbably found time to inspire a spirited attack upon Ministerial policy. Not only has Lord Lytton been a guest at Hughenden lately, but Lord Sandon has been staying under the same roof, and the wisdom his Lordship may have imbibed from his host and mentor will possibly leaven the speech he is to make at the Sheffield Conservative demonstration on the 27th inst. That lively scion of the Conservative Party Lord George Hamilton, ever more vivacious in his attacks on the Government from the platform than from his seat in the House, where his meekness would be remarkable were it not for the formidable array of strong debaters he has to face in Parliament—this dashing assailant of the Ministry out of doors aired his eloquence in company with Mr. Coope at the Feltham dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society yesterday week, and on Monday at the opening meeting of a new Conservative Club at Armley, Leeds. Harmony has presumably been uppermost there since, this being the week of the Leeds Musical Festival. But on Monday Lord George Hamilton (seemingly unaware of the Dulcigno concession) roundly declared that the Government had set the Eastern Question again in a blaze, and brought us face to face with war in the East and anarchy in Ireland. In brief, his Lordship appeared to paraphrase in prose an old saw to read thus:—

> We have many faults. Lib'rals have but two:
> There 's nothing right they say, and nothing right they do.

Suited, no doubt, to the natural urbanity of Sir Stafford Northcote are the generalities the right hon. baronet has been indulging in recently in the congenial climate of Devonshire, where speech partakes of the nature of, if it be not always so palatable as, Devon's thick cream. Politically, Sir Stafford has been marking time since the prorogation—the better to double to the attack, may be, when the signal is given. He unveiled on the 8th inst. the statue erected in Exeter of the Earl of Devon, an engraving of which will be found on another page. The inevitable banquet followed. It took place at the New London Hotel; and the occasion was so far awkward for Sir Stafford Northcote that he had to pronounce a glowing eulogium on the character of the noble Earl, with his Lordship sitting on his right.

Represented by members holding such widely divergent views on the Eastern Question as Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Ashton Dilke do, Newcastle-on-Tyne could scarcely be expected to be of one mind in the matter. Hence a public meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Nelson-street Lecture-Room to "protest against the threatened war with Turkey, and to insist that no war be made without the consent of Parliament," was broken up in confusion, and it was left undecided whether the resolution put by the chairman or Mr. Spence Watson's amendment approving the action of the Government was carried. On the other hand, the Tynemouth Liberal Association unanimously agreed about the same time to a resolution expressing "its high opinion of the devotion of Mr. Gladstone's Government to the interests of the nation."

Whilst Mr. Chamberlain has been zealously displaying his high capacity for business by inspecting the docks between Newcastle and Shields, and the Tyne lighthouses, the right hon. gentleman who was generally named for the post of President of the Board of Trade when the Gladstone Administration was being formed. Mr. W. E. Baxter has been showing his mastery of a subject which Parliament must shortly be called upon to deal with thoroughly. Mr. Baxter discussed the land question with habitual shrewdness at Arbroath on Tuesday, the solution he favoured was the encouragement of a natural settlement of the vexed question by the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture.

Chester, Gloucester, and Boston have been added to the towns whose election customs are being searchingly inquired into by Commissioners. But not one of these places could hope to vie with Oxford, Macclesfield, and Sandwich in bribability—if the word may be permitted. Such a wealth of incident is furnished by the Deal inquiry, and so keenly do the Commissioners appear to have relished the work of fishing in the Kentish waters, that it might be suggested to Mr. Burnand that a burlesque of the affecting little play of "The Deal Boatman" from his humorous pen would be welcome. Dramatic personages in plenty are ready to his hand. In fact, one quotation will indicate the amount of mirth produced by the examination of the Deal boatmen Sir Julian Goldsmid guilelessly sought to represent, and the Conservative member did represent when Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen gladly sailed into the haven of a peerage:—

> W. B. Mackey, a pilot, said that he had received £42 from Mr. Olds, which he had given to voters for their votes. When the petition was on they wanted to serve him, but he went to sea to get out of it (Laughter).
>
> Mr. Jeune: You were "all in the Downs," also, I suppose (Laughter)?—Witness: That's it (Laughter).
>
> G. Redmond, the landlord of the True Briton and a voter at Deal, was paid for watching poles. They were in front of his house, and he just looked at them a little bit (Laughter).
>
> The President: You saw them in the evening, and again when you got up in the morning (Laughter)?—Witness: Just so, Sir (Laughter).
>
> J. Phelps had distributed £38 among voters. One had taken money on both sides
>
> Mr. Jeune: I see that he is described as "a sweep" (Laughter).

Mr. Parnell has been discreetly silent in Ireland for a fortnight. His headlong colleague in the Home-Rule movement, Mr. Dillon, M.P., has not profited by the lesson Mr. Forster manfully read him in the House of Commons. At least, so it appeared from the report of the reckless remarks Mr. Dillon let drop on Saturday at a Land League meeting in Cork. Lord Donoughmore has denied that the deputation of landlords who felt it their duty to have an interview with the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Forster dropped any hints as to adopting retaliatory measures against the armed peasants. Archbishop M'Cabe, of Dublin, has written a seasonable pastoral letter discountenancing the impracticable demands of agitators, and deeply deploring the silence of Irish leaders when threats of violence to landlords have been uttered in their presence. Finally, a letter written by Mr. Bright so far back as 1868, and indicating his well-known views on the necessary reforms for Ireland, has been published this week.

THE MONTHS: OCTOBER.

> The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
> A gentler mood inspires.
>
> The fading, many coloured woods,
> Shade deepening over shade, the country round
> Imbrown.

The season that painters revel in has come, the hour of the year when Autumn's mellow tints light up the landscapes in their most picturesque attire; when the trees of the forest put on their last grandeur, bursting forth into all their warmest colours. Indeed, so beautiful just now are the trees, we almost forget that the year is waning fast. Their loveliness covers a multitude of blemishes and defects. What though the lark but rarely now "at heaven's gate sings"—what if Phœbus be late in rising, and the subdued brightness of his shining be also somewhat dimmed by a mistiness in the air—what care we though the mornings and evenings are becoming chilly—when forests, parks, copses, dells, and thickets are lit up in a halo of golden glory! And though there be at times a little haziness in the atmosphere, it is a haziness that is as yet unmixed with fog and cloud: it is a haziness born of ineffable calms, that are all the sweeter after the slight disturbances in the atmosphere when the sun-god took his flaming chariot across the line. The few frosty nights that succeeded the equinoctial spasm have left behind them nothing that savours of winter, and Nature is smiling again, smiling in her gentlest mood. But those few frosty nights—such as almost periodically pay us a transient visit in the first week of October—though they may not bequeath to us anything that is really wintry, have nevertheless left traces behind them: and very beautiful traces they are—to wit, the autumnal foliage. The sensitive leaves, under pressure of those cold nights, were utterly unable to preserve their summer verdure; yet have they, in shrinking from the chill hand that was laid upon them, as if in revenge for the injury done them, assumed a garb more radiant than before.

The grand old wood in that valley down there, beneath whose shade a murmuring stream loses itself in many a curve, looked very beautiful in the months just sped, but not one whit more beautiful was it then than now—nay, it was not so fair. What can surpass the loveliness of yon shimmering mass of yellow and russet and dusky red, as the soft autumn sunbeams play upon it—the fleecy clouds which now and then pass under the great orb serving only to render more beautiful by contrast the varying hues? The colours are less gorgeous than in lands where a cold winter follows close upon the heels of a hot summer—as, for instance in Canada; but our English woodlands have such diversity of trees, that our autumnal tints are highly picturesque: unless, indeed, summer merges into autumn and autumn into winter so gradually as to let the leaves slowly shrivel and drop, instead of their suddenly turning colour by two or three nights' sharp frost while the leaves are still entire. Such nights we have had, and the result is that glowing mass in the valley down there in front of us.

Magnificent as are the woods from the standpoint we have taken up here, which is more than half a mile above them, they will bear a closer inspection. Let us then enter them, and examine the trees individually. How fair are these elms in their soft yellow dress, which is burnished gold in those upper limbs, where some stray sunbeams are glancing timidly through, as though doubtful whether they should have left the main stream of light between the elms and those stately oaks beyond, whose outer fringe of foliage is also bathed in gold! But go deeper into the wood, where there is less sunlight, and we find ochre the prevailing tint in the oak-leaves, though they have also every variety of green and brown. And how kindly the oak-tints blend with the orange of these adjacent beeches, whose olive-hued trunks, overspread with patches of moss and lichen, are themselves a feature in the wood well worth our notice! The pale yellow of the maples is very pretty, and the browns and dingy reds of the sycamores give depth of tone to the rest of the woodland colours. But here is a tree that makes us shiver and recall the words of the poet:—

> Like leaves on trees, the race of man is found—
> Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.

It is the ash, who in the warm summer days was fairest of all the trees of the forest, but who now, instead of contributing a tint to the autumn foliage, shrinks from the distant storm, and gives only her naked limbs as a contrast to that Spanish chestnut there beside her, all glittering in gold, whose feathering lower branches seem to be scornfully upbraiding her for her faint-heartedness. And here are some more elms, grand old trees whose foliage is deeper-dyed than those we first met with, contrasting finely with these crimson dogwoods that have somehow crept in between them and those golden-crested birches beyond.

Though the woodland metamorphoses are finest where the trees are mixed, an oaken wood, pure and simple, is at this season a pleasant haunt to roam in, from its variety of tints and the picturesque appearance also of the great mossy trunks. A beechen grove is, perhaps, somewhat monotonous in its uniform dress of deep orange—which sometimes, however, becomes a modest brown. But the two together, oak and beech, present combinations of colour charming as any we have, especially when we come to those sudden openings where the sunbeams love to linger; and in such a wood, in the open glades, feeding upon the fallen acorns and beech-mast, we often find the game-bird of the month, the beautiful pheasant. All the trees, however, cannot boast just now of their loveliness: the less said about the avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts the better.

The hedges, too, are contributing their small quota to the general autumn colouring; and, in addition to the dusky tingeing of their own leaves, are laden with berries; with the scarlet hips and haws of the wild rose and the hawthorn; with the purple sloes of the blackthorn; with the berries of the elder, holly, honeysuckle, bryony, privet, and woody nightshade; and with the luscious fruit of the bramble, as is evident not only from the bramble-bushes themselves, but from the faces and pinafores of the little lads and lasses we meet in the lanes, who seem much to prefer nutting and blackberry-picking to the vagaries of school boards. But hazel and bramble bushes will soon be picked bare; and, as there are no sweet flowers now to tempt the truants from their lessons, teachers may take heart of grace. No flowers, said we? Yet we remember, one October morning, a few years ago, finding on some high ground above the wooded banks of the Teme, and in great abundance, a wilding that made us think of the verdant springtime—the pale purple meadow-saffron, or autumn crocus; but we fear there are only a few other nooks in the country where these pretty dainty things may be found, the last of Flora's gifts.

In the bird-world the "season" is now quite over. Impelled by a resistless impulse, our summer birds of passage are fast leaving us for the palm-fringed shores of Africa. Some, indeed, such as the cuckoo and the swift, left us long ago, before the harvest was over. Others—and amongst these our choicest sylvan choristers, the nightingale and the blackcap—waited, but only just waited, to see their leafy haunts touched by autumn's magic wand, and then, guided by unerring instinct, winged their way through illimitable space to lands where the birds are of gayest plumage, but who, if our little brown Philomel deigns to sing to them, must listen with mingled awe and envy. Most, however, of our summer birds of passage wait until October's nut-brown month ere they take their long aerial flight. The swallows, who towards the close of last month assembled at their several places of rendezvous, are now off; and so are those pretty minstrels of the air, the whitethroats, redstarts, willow-warblers, fly-catchers, yellow and willow wrens, and ring-ouzels. The thickets and hedges, berry-laden as they are, must look very tempting to the dauntless little travellers; but the autumn tints are deepening fast, and they must not tarry; though the ring-ouzels, before they start on their journey, fortify themselves with a short revel amongst the bilberries of the moors. But they are gone now, as are nearly all the birds that dread our English winters. Heaven speed them, little wanderers, on their long and perilous way through "the surges of the boundless air," and grant them a safe return in the sweet spring-time! But we must not forget that, while great flocks of our summer birds are winging their way to sub-tropical lands, others, guided by the same unerring instinct, are approaching our shores from the icy North, driven hither by the intense cold of the winter that has set in already in their far northern home. Amongst these latter are two interesting little rovers of the thrush family—the redwing and the fieldfare—who reach our shores during the latter part of October, and very soon make themselves quite at home in all the cultivated parts of the country. These arctic thrushes are followed by other birds of a different order; and when autumn is nearly over, high up in the misty air, may be seen triangular flocks of teal, wild geese, and ducks.

The farms, dotted as they are over all the country-side, seem naturally involved in a contemplation of the months. In October, however, there is not much on the farms to interest us. The orchards are delivering up the last of the harvests, winter wheat is being sown, and there is a good deal of brewing going on. Much of the sowing was done last month, and the corn will be nearly all in before October is half through; and once the seed is in the ground, the fields have a rather dreary aspect. They seem quite deserted, but for an occasional ploughman trudging slowly up and down the weary lengths of a corn-stubble.

But the ploughman, even in October, sees something of life. A reddish-brown, sharp-nosed little quadruped suddenly dashes past his team of stolid-looking horses, whom it does not require much urging to bring to a dead stand; then comes a rush of two or three score of hounds, deeply baying, and, closely following, a whirlwind of horses and red coats. In less than a minute all have vanished, Reynard, hounds, horses, riders, in one mad stream that swerves not from hedge, ditch, or five-barred gate. The hunting season has set in.

ALBANIAN MOUNTAIN DEFENCES.

The Sultan of Turkey has finally yielded to the menacing demonstration of the European Powers in ordering the surrender of Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. But it remains to be seen whether the Albanians will consent to let this cession be carried peaceably into effect. Persons acquainted with the country and the people say that the Turkish Government has not such absolute control over them, and rather expect that there will be an obstinate resistance, not probably to the entrance of the Montenegrins into the seaport town, but to the settlement of the internal frontier in accordance with the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. We may hope that these sinister apprehensions will not be realised; but the highland Border tribes, both Mussulman and Roman Catholic, seem to be of a fierce and independent character; and their hereditary feuds with the Montenegrins, an Illustration of which we gave last week, cannot be instantly appeased by a decree of the Sublime Porte, or by the supreme authority of "the European Concert." It is therefore by no means quite certain, as yet, though for the sake of humanity one would fain wish it may be so, that the picturesque figures shown in our Illustration, Miridites, Clementi, and other warlike tribesmen of the North Albanian frontier, will not continue their work of building parapets on the edge of the cliff to shelter them while firing upon the enemy when he advances by the road below. These men have, we are told, Martini-Henry rifles, and great abundance of cartridges, which they know how to use, in guerrilla warfare, at least as well as the Montenegrins; and it is to be apprehended that the conflict, once provoked, would rage for a long time, and would be carried on in a savage and ferocious spirit. The wisdom and prudence of European statesmen will be properly exercised in avoiding measures of provocation between those half-barbarian races of the Turkish Empire and its frontiers.

The Government of Bengal, with a view of improving scientific agriculture in the Presidency, has resolved to create two special scholarships of £200 a year each, to be held by science graduates of Calcutta University, at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

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THE COURT.

The Queen's life in the Highlands is but little varied from its general course of driving and walking; as, except to a few of her valued friends in the district and some of her old retainers, her Majesty seldom pays visits. The younger members of the Royal family, including the Hessian Grand Ducal visitors, enjoy a more extended Highland experience in the sports of the forest and moor, and in their daily rides to the less accessible points of interest in the locality.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove to Invercauld on Thursday week and visited Miss Farquharson, when the Royal party inspected the stags which had been brought down the previous day by the Prince of Wales and party at the deer-drives in Invercauld Forest.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys, dined with the Queen yesterday week.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove by Gavenside last Saturday; and the Marquis of Hartington, Minister in attendance, who had returned from being the visitor of the Prince of Wales at Altnaguisach, dined with the Royal family, and subsequently left Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his son, attended Divine service at Crathie church; the Rev. Dr. M'Gregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, officiating. Sir Bartle Frere had an audience of her Majesty in the afternoon, and he had also the honour of joining the Queen's dinner circle, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg.

The Grand Duke of Hesse joined the Prince of Wales for a deer-drive on Monday. The Rev. Dr. M'Gregor lunched at the castle, and afterwards had an interview with her Majesty. The Queen gave a ball in the evening to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Balmoral and Abergeldie households. Sir Bartle Frere, Admiral the Hon. C. Glyn, Lady Susan Suttie and Miss Suttie, Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes, Colonel and Miss Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, from Invercauld, and Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie and party, from Glenmuick, were invited.

The Grand Duke of Hesse having been requested by the Queen to continue his visit to Balmoral, his Royal Highness will be unable to be present at the ceremonies in celebration of the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Her Majesty has granted to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., and to Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., her authority that they may accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidich, which the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by the Sultan, has conferred upon them respectively; and also to Auckland Colvin, Esq., that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Second Class of the said Order of the Medjidie.

In memory of the late Colonel Picard, a brass tablet has been placed in the Rutland Chapel of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, bearing the inscription—"To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F. Picard, V.C., C.B., R.A., Assistant-Keeper Privy Purse, and Assistant Private Secretary. Born April 12, 1841; died March 12, 1880. This monument was erected as a tribute of respect by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. Not slothful in work; fervent in spirit."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, are still at Abergeldie. Last week, upon the return of the Prince from Invercauld, his Royal Highness passed a couple of nights at Altnaguisach Lodge, where the Grand Duke of Hesse and a numerous party were entertained by the Prince, the two days being occupied with deerstalking. Another day's sport was had with Mr. Mackenzie, of Kintail, in Glenmuick forests. The Prince and Princess have entertained a large party during the week, Sir Bartle Frere being one of the guests. His Royal Highness has had good sport in the forest.

Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, arrived at Vigo on Monday. All well.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has been the guest of Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham Thorpe, arrived at Hull on Monday and inspected the guard-ship Audacious. An address was presented by the Mayor at the Townhall, and his Royal Highness afterwards partook of luncheon with the Elder Brethren of Hull Trinity House, who presented him with a gold casket, and created him a Brother. The Duke afterwards planted some trees in the Botanic Gardens. On Tuesday his Royal Highness inspected the coastguard, the naval reserve, and the life brigade at Sunderland.

Princess Christian has expressed her willingness to be received at Brighton Railway Station by the members of the Corporation on the occasion of her visit to Brighton on the 20th, when her Royal Highness will open a bazaar at the Dome of the Pavilion in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum, a local institution.

The Duke of Connaught narrowly escaped a serious injury a few days since while riding to the Camp at Aldershott, through his horse shieing and throwing him. Happily, his Royal Highness escaped with little harm, and has been able to perform his military duties. The Duke, as ranger of Epping Forest, has consented to plant two memorial trees to-day (Saturday). He will be accompanied by the Duchess.

Prince Leopold will receive the Freedom and Livery of the Vintners' Company, of which the Lord Mayor of London is the Master, on Nov. 6, at their hall, in Upper Thames-street. The Prince has accepted the invitation of Mr. W. Busbridge to deliver to the students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes the Queen's prizes, awarded by the Science and Art Department. The Lord Mayor will preside, and the ceremony will probably take place at the Guildhall early in November.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops quartered at Colchester on Monday, and on Tuesday his Royal Highness had a field-day at Havant, after which he returned to Portsmouth, being the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke has since inspected Parkhurst and the forts of the Isle of Wight. His Royal Highness has also, on his return, had a field-day at Aldershott.

The Duke of Aosta, who arrived at Claridge's the end of last week, went to an early mass at the Italian church, Hatton-garden, on Sunday, and afterwards entertained various friends at luncheon. His Royal Highness has visited the Duke of Cambridge, and has received various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the Ministry. The Duke has made a general inspection of the public buildings and improvements of the metropolis, and has visited some of the theatres.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Birtwell, G., to be Vicar of St. Elizabeth's, Ashby, near Bowden.
Brown, C. W. H.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Penarth Roadstead.
Bubb, Osborne; Rector of Woodeaton, Oxon.
Carver, Henry Jonathan; Rector of Melbury Abbas, Dorset.
Davies, J. Hart; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol.
Fairclough, William Henry Hutchinson; Vicar of Barton-under-Needwood.
Forster, C. A.; Rector of Walton-in-Gordano and Weston-in-Gordano.
Garry, W. W.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Newport Docks, Monmouthshire.
Gerratt, W. J.; Vicar of Gannow, Barnsley.
Hadow, G. R.; Senior Curate of Wilton; Rector of Calston, Wilts.
Hodges, J. H.; Vicar of East Leach, Gloucestershire.
Ibs, John Hodson; Vicar of Christ Church, Lichfield.
Parsons, Randal; Rector of Sandhurst, Berks.
Phillips, J. R.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Cardiff Docks.
Rooker, John; Vicar of St. Peter's, Clifton-road, Bristol.
Suckling, R. J.; Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks.
Theed, T. M.; Vicar of Ferriby, near Hull.
Vernon, W. G.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Pennfields, Wolverhampton.
Westmacott, Walter; Perpetual Curate of Highbridge.
Wilcox, Henry Jenkyns; Vicar of Nettleden, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

On the 4th inst. the Bishop of Durham reopened the parish church of Escombe, after restoration.

Lady Cardigan laid the foundation-stone on the 7th inst. of the restored Church of St. Michael, East Ardsley. The Countess is the principal landowner in the district, and this was her first visit.

At a conference of the clergy and laity of the Deanery of Ilchester, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, it was resolved unanimously to carry out the provisions of the Burials Act with kindness and courtesy and Christian charity, but not to make concessions beyond the Act.

A painted window, from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been erected in Christ Church, Crouch End, in memory of Mr. Gillatt Jonathan Ottaway, who was for five years churchwarden. The window is presented to the church by his friends and parishioners.

Speaking at a Church conference held at Leeds on the 6th inst., the Bishop of Ripon stated that during the last twenty-four years in his diocese there had been 144 new churches consecrated. The number of confirmations and persons confirmed had also very largely increased.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new Church of St. Saviour, Erlestoke, which has been erected by Mr. Street, R.A., at the sole cost of Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor. Her Ladyship has also provided a vicarage for the Incumbent. The church, which was highly spoken of by his Lordship, has cost upwards of £6000.

The revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members of the company were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company was engaged in the consideration of proposals of the American committee.

The new Church of St. Matthew, South Watford, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of St. Albans. Towards the outlay necessary for the erection of the church, estimated at £5700, considerable aid was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and about £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The site, containing upwards of an acre, is the gift of Mr. Jonathan King. Mr. David Carnegie contributed £2000 (and £500 to the parsonage fund), Mr. R. Russell Carew, £1000; Mr. T. Blackwell, £1000; Mr. T. W. Eley, £500; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., £250; Lord Ebury, £105; the Earl of Essex, £100; and Mr. J. W. Perry-Watlington, £100.

The annual conference of clergy and laity has been held at Oxford. The Bishop of Oxford, in his opening address, referring to the subject of ecclesiastical benefices, said that it was most important that all appointments to the cure of souls should be free from the taint of corruption or from the suspicion of malpractices. If a Government or Parliament was to deal with these very important questions it must be under some kind of pressure, and he knew no pressure more legitimate or more likely to receive fair attention than the pressure which was put on members of Parliament by a great representative body of Churchmen.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been appointed to the place on the Board of Intermediate Education rendered vacant by the retirement of Lord Belmore. This appointment makes the representation of the Presbyterian Church by two members equal to that of the Church of Ireland, and removes a ground of complaint.

The opening service of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which met this week in Birmingham, was held on Monday night in Carr's-lane Chapel, of that town, and the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. E. R. Conder. The preacher addressed himself chiefly to the relations between science and revealed religion, and combated the claim of advanced thinkers that modern thought and intellectual progress were superseding the Gospel. Congregationalism, he added, had changed, but not for the better. The change was in favour of form and priestly assertion, instead of Christian profession. He urged the return to earlier, broader, and simpler principles. The conference proper began on Tuesday. There were about 1200 Members present. The Rev. S. Newth, D.D., presided, and in his opening address dealt with the subjects of ministerial training and the present duty of the Congregational churches. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the earnestness with which the Government undertook to deal with the long pending controversy relative to the burial grounds, and also acknowledging much common ground with the Church of England, which was not opposed by them as a Church but as a State establishment. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, the Rev. G. S. Barrett, and the Rev. J. M'Ewan Stott. In the evening there was a public meeting in the interest of Continental and Foreign Missions. The conference continued until Friday, inclusive.

A Conference of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain was opened at Birmingham last Saturday by Dr. Ilsley, the coadjutor Bishop of Birmingham. Sixty delegates were present, representing London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other towns. A letter was read from Cardinal Manning, in which he said the efforts of the Young Men's Societies to promote the intellectual objects they had in view had his blessing. Dr. Ilsley in his opening address stated that the objects of the Young Men's Societies were to promote mental improvement and the extension of the spirit of religion and brotherly love.

At the meeting of the Baptist Union at Bloomsbury Chapel, on the 7th inst., papers on the subject of evangelical work were read by the Rev. E. Stone, of Nottingham, and the Rev. J. W. Lance. A discussion took place upon both papers. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Sir Morton Peto presiding, and amongst the speakers was Mr. C. H. Spurgeon.

At a meeting of representatives from metropolitan hospitals, held at King's College Hospital, it was decided to form an Association of Hospital Registrars, with a view to securing greater uniformity in the registration of disease.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Lord Reay gave the opening address at the Edinburgh meeting of the Social Science Congress on Wednesday, the 6th inst. He contrasted the social system of the Continent with that of England. He ridiculed the notion of the inviolable sanctity of treaties, and showed that treaties were only the exposition of the relations existing between different Powers at a given time. In England, united by free trade and individual liberty, a glorious prospect was still before us.

All the sections met on Thursday, when an address was given by the Right Hon. J. M'Laren, the Lord Advocate, as chairman of the Jurisprudence department, in the Free Assembly Hall. The Lord Advocate dwelt on the question of criminal law administration, and recommended the study of the Scotch criminal administration to the attention of English jurists, not as an absolutely perfect system, but as one which has stood the test of experience. The chief merit of the system is that it accords in a large measure independence of action to the local prosecutors, while ensuring the full responsibility of the State in regard to land reform. He expressed an opinion that it would be unwise to prohibit contracts which were neither immoral nor hurtful. In the Educational Department, the dangers of educational overwork were discussed by Miss Edith Pechey, M.D., Miss Lumsden, and others; and in the Art Section the question of dramatic reform was considered. A paper by Sir Walter Crofton, upon the repression of crime, was also submitted; and Mr. Macfie, who wishes to see the House of Lords representative instead of hereditary, introduced the question of Parliamentary Government.

Yesterday week the sectional meetings were fairly attended. The proceedings opened with an address by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, President of the Educational Department. He confined his observations to a review of educational work in Scotland and the effects produced by the Act of 1872. Mr. Smith, of Coalville, gave an interesting account of wandering life in canal-boats and gipsy tents. The registration of land titles, the law of copyright, and the best means of detecting and repressing crime, were among the other topics discussed. The Principal and Senators of the University entertained members of the Congress to an open-air musical promenade in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

On Saturday all the sections met, with the exception of those devoted to Art and International Law. Dr. Beddoe, the president of the Health Department, gave the opening address. He expressed his belief that disease is diminishing under sanitary supervision and regulation. He condemned the Vaccination Bill introduced last Session as a measure of a retrograde character. The incidence of the income tax, educational phases and fallacies, thrift, and national education were discussed.

Excursions were arranged for Saturday, and although the weather was showery and cold, they were well patronised. One party, numbering a hundred, drove to Dalmeny Park.

The proceedings opened on Monday morning with an address on charitable endowments by Sir W. Kay-Shuttleworth, the president of the Economy and Trade department. He believes that the existing charities, from which a gross annual income of more than two millions sterling is derived, are wasted and misapplied generally. The donors have been mistaken and misguided in their benevolence, and have been as unable to see the march of events as those who left property for ever to redeem English slaves from the Moors, to pay persons for awakening sleepers and turning out dogs in church, or to provide bulls to be baited and Bibles to be raffled for. During the last forty years the income from charities has increased by half a million, and a complete reform of the administration and employment of such charities is now imperatively demanded. All the sections held meetings for the discussion of special questions. In international law Mr. Thorburn introduced the question of the practicability and expediency of assimilating the laws of different countries in relation to bills of exchange; and Mr. J. Kirkpatrick in another paper recommended the codification of the mercantile law. In municipal law, Mr. R. V. Campbell discussed the propriety of having one bankruptcy law for England and Scotland. The repression of crime section was occupied in considering papers by Mr. Meredith, of the Wandsworth Prison Mission; Captain Christie, Governor of the Edinburgh prisons, and others on juvenile delinquency. A general opinion in favour of the recent action of the Home Secretary was expressed. Mr. Health, Sir James Alexander, Dr. Stevenson Macadam, and Major-General Scott debated the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers.

Professor Richmond, the President of the Art Department, gave the opening address on Tuesday. He dealt with the question of art from a social point of view, and showed that, with all our desire for improvement, we were very far from being an artistic nation. No doubt there had been much reaction during the present century, but, unhappily, it had taken the form of restoration instead of preservation, and has created more ruin and disintegration than the progress of railways. All the sections met for the consideration of special questions.

In most of the departments votes of thanks were awarded to the presidents and the secretaries.

A great meeting of working men, organised by the Edinburgh Trades' Council and the Workmen's Industrial Institute, was held in the Free Assembly Hall under the presidency of Lord Reay. Several prominent members of the Congress took part in the proceedings, the drift of the speeches being to show working men that they are more deeply concerned than almost any of the other classes of the community in the chief subjects which the Congress deals with—public health, education, economy, and trade. The proceedings were enthusiastic throughout.

A public meeting on women's suffrage was also held in the Queen-street Hall, which was filled in every part. Mr. C. B. M'Laren, M.P., occupied the chair; and among the other speakers were Mrs. Duncan M'Laren, Miss Lydia Becker, and Miss Downing.

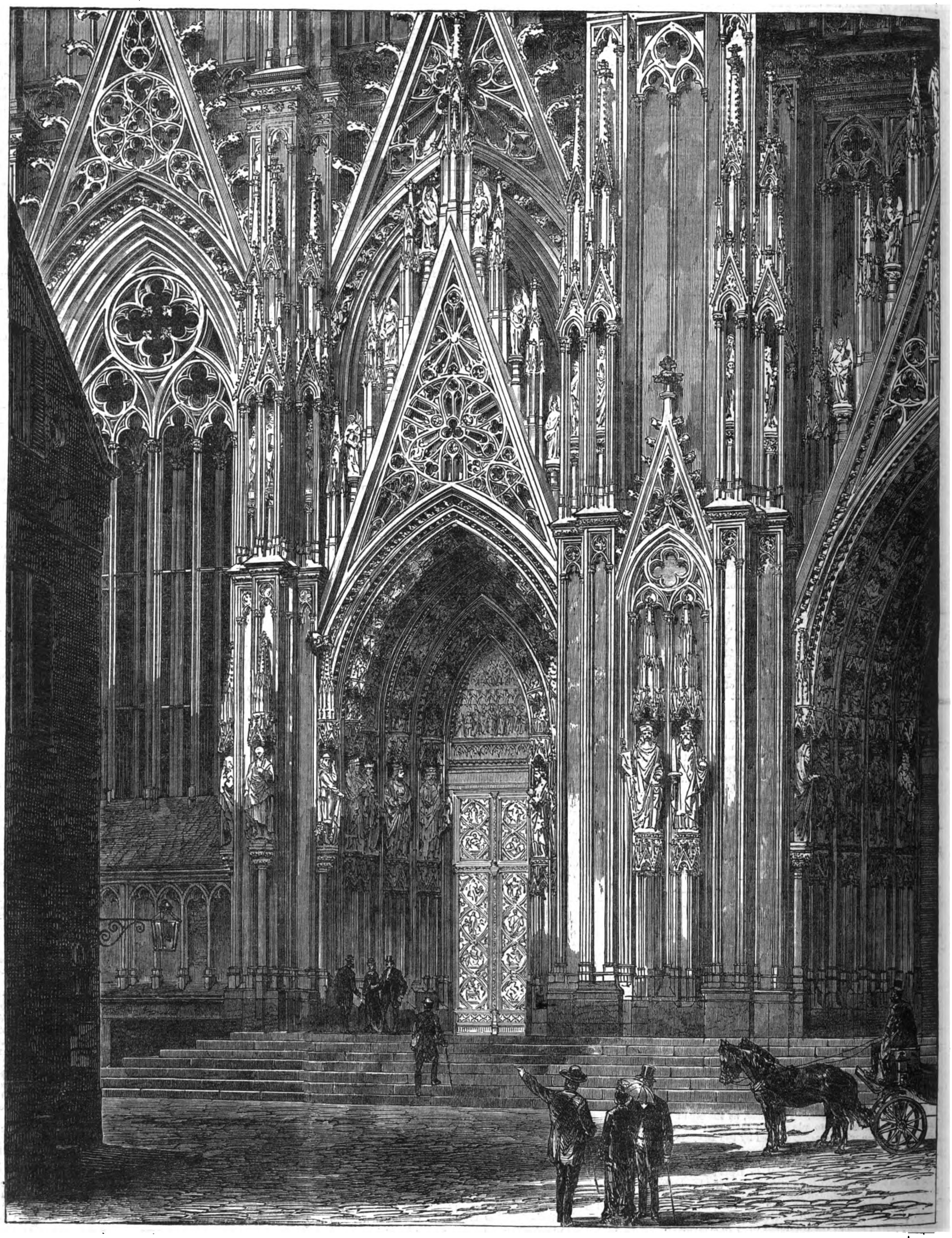
The public business of Congress was brought to a close on Wednesday morning, when Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., President of the Council, gave an address.

The meeting next year will be held in Dublin.

Lord Rosebery will give his address as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University on Friday, Nov. 5.

Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Guildhall, one of the principal municipal buildings in Arbroath. Much valuable property was destroyed, and there perished in the flames letters of the Corporation extending back hundreds of years.—The Folly Cotton Spinning Mill, Rochdale, formerly the property of Messrs. Bright, was burned down on Saturday last, and on Monday morning a large woollen mill at Millbrook, near Stalybridge, belonging to Mr. Robert Hyde, was destroyed by fire.—A fire took place on Sunday morning at 24, Spring Garden-street, Dublin, a house which was let out in lodgings. Several of the inmates had narrow escapes, and one Lawrence Murphy, a labourer, was burned to death.

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WEST DOOR OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The Emperor of Germany will have performed the grand national ceremony of formally celebrating the completion of this magnificent edifice, by the time our present Number, with its Illustrations, comprising a general View of the Cathedral, and one of the West Front, has been published for all our readers in this country. Yesterday, the 15th inst., was the day appointed for this august solemnity at Cologne, which has the character of a significant historical event, being regarded by the Germans, Protestants and Catholics alike, as symbolic of their national unity, and as a type of the realisation, at length, of those patriotic and romantic aspirations for Germany, visions of power and glory among the European States, long cherished by the literary and artistic studies of the last two generations. It is the triumph of what was called the Romantic School of German poetry, and of the political sentiment that was nourished by that school, after the decay of the purely classical or Hellenic school; but it is not now accompanied, as it might have been half a century ago, by a fresh exhibition of devotion to Catholicism in ecclesiastical relations. The actual conflict of authorities between Church and State in the German Empire is rather decidedly marked by the conspicuous absence of the Archbishop of Cologne from this notable celebration, though partly of a religious character, at the seat of his diocese. Times are changed, indeed, since the princely prelates of that See, in the Middle Ages, ranked among the most powerful electors of the "Holy Roman Empire."

One of these great Archbishops, Conrad von Hochstaden, laid the foundation-stone of Cologne Cathedral on Aug. 14, 1248. There was a cathedral on that site before, which had been founded in the ninth century by the Frankish Emperor Charlemagne, but it had been destroyed by fire. The architect first employed in the present Gothic structure was Gerhard von

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THE SONG OF THE Whip-poor-Will.

Even-tide drooped like a veil,
Over misty Hill and Dale.
Th' old witch passed us on the path
That climbed the tangled Hill;
We laughed for she was strange and old,
Then her eyes gleamed green and cold,
Like a serpent's in its wrath;
While sang the Whip-poor-Will.
"Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will;"
The strange witch bird that silent flits
Thro' the dusk, or crouching sits,
And sings its song of omen ill,
"Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will."

Bleak the winds of Winter blow,
Bringing ice, and frost, and snow.
That look the old witch gave to me,
It made me deathly chill.
At dead of night I see her gloat,
And hear that bird its lonely note,
In fancy still that look I see,
And hear the Whip-poor-Will.
"Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will;"
That witches' bird that silent flits.
Thro' the dusk, or crouching sits,
And sings its song of omen ill,
"Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will."

H Pyle

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Riehl, a native of the village of Riehl, near Cologne. It was not till 1332 that the choir was finished and consecrated by Archbishop Henry of Virneburg, after which the building of the transepts was commenced. The southern tower was erected in the fifteenth century, and the bells were hung there in 1447. The conflicts in Germany which were occasioned by the Protestant Reformation, in the sixteenth century, stopped the progress of this grand edifice; and, for nearly two hundred and fifty years, it seemed likely never to attain completion, if not already doomed to perish of neglect. There was actually some intention of demolishing the north tower, for the purpose of widening the adjacent street. The interior was defaced by various unseemly additions and pretended decorations in the most tasteless style of the eighteenth century. The French Revolution, and the wars of Napoleon I., brought the rude hand of military violence to inflict still worse degradation upon the sacred pile; its interior was converted, by one French army, into a storehouse for hay and forage. That it was an object of German national pride would render it the more amenable to the insults of a foreign invader.

The Prussian monarchy, after the overthrow of Napoleon, looked upon the restoration, at least the preservation, of Cologne Cathedral as a token by which to pledge its rulers and people to the ultimate redemption of Germany. King Frederick William III., and his successor of the same name, bestowed serious attention upon this work, assisted by the official architects, Ahlert and Zwirner, the second of whom prepared a scheme for the completion of the original design. On Sept. 4, 1842, the first stone of the new construction was solemnly laid. A national subscription was opened to supply the funds, which have been steadily contributed by the Germans everywhere, since that time, without regard to provincial or religious distinctions. The sexcentenary festival, on Aug. 14, 1848, was attended by the King of Prussia, and by the Austrian Archduke John, the elect President of the German Empire, then attempted to be established by the votes of a National Assembly. Notwithstanding the subsequent political reaction, the Princes and the people of Germany continued to support this undertaking, which became indeed the symbol of their future reconciliation. It has survived the greater shocks of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, and the dissolution of the former Germanic Confederation. The fund raised for Cologne Cathedral, altogether exceeding one million sterling, was much augmented by the contrivance, in 1863, of a popular lottery for the pecuniary profit of this great public work. The architect Zwirner, who died in 1861, was succeeded by Herr Voigtel, the present architect of the Cathedral, who now sees the work happily finished by the completion of the two lofty western towers.

The ground-plan of the Cathedral, which we lately described, is cruciform, as usual; the breadth of the nave, including two aisles on each side, is 144 ft.; the total length of nave and choir is 466 ft., and the length of the transept, which has two aisles, is 238 ft. The interior vault is 143 ft. high; there are two rows of clustered pillars, 106 ft. high, around the nave and choir, and one row surrounding the transept. The west front, which has now been finished, is shown in our Illustration on the preceding page. It presents a beautiful Gothic portal, with four recesses at each side, containing statues of saints and kings; the four great exterior buttresses are grooved and niched, admitting the same kind of decorative sculpture; and so are the openings for the two large windows, to the right and left, the upper parts of which are of the best Geometrical Gothic design. The pediments, canopies, and pinnacles above are very richly adorned; and two tiers of tall canopied windows, four in each tier, occupy the higher portion of this front. The façade of the south transept is likewise elaborately decorated in the same manner, which, indeed, has been imitated in the west front. The general effect of the exterior view of the whole cathedral is shown in the large Engraving presented for an Extra Supplement this week. The central tower, rising over the intersection of the nave with the transept, is 350 ft. high to the star that appears over its summit. But the two western towers, measuring their elevation from the pavement outside, attain the vast height of 524 ft., or 515 ft. from the basement; which is far greater than the altitude of any other building in Europe. The completion of this majestic cathedral will be a matter for great congratulations, as we have observed, among all who belong to the German race, and who call Germany their Fatherland, though some of them dwell perhaps in this country, or in America, or Australia, or other distant parts of the world.

ART ITEMS.

Lord Lytton on Wednesday, the 6th inst., opened a Fine-Art Exhibition at the Shirehall, Hertford. The leading county families are contributors to the loan collection, and many of the articles exhibited were rare and valuable. Yesterday week a large and influential meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors in this exhibition, and also of promoting the establishment of a local school of art. The idea of inaugurating the enterprise by an exhibition originated with the Countess Cowper, and was carried out by her in conjunction with the Marchioness of Salisbury and a committee of ladies interested in artistic work. The exhibition proved to be a decided success, and the resolutions proposed were carried unanimously. Viscountess Grimston distributed the prizes. The prizes in the needlework department were given on Tuesday last by the Marchioness of Salisbury, and it was then resolved to establish a needlework association for the eastern districts of the county.

The Temple Bar Memorial was again the subject of discussion at the Court of Common Council held on the 7th inst. The City architect stated that the cost would be about £10,000. Notices of motion, directed against the scheme, were given.

The conditions upon which the twelve sculptors selected to compete for the production of the statue to the late Sir Rowland Hill were yesterday week agreed to by the Mansion House committee. Each of the sculptors will receive a gratuity of 15 guineas; and the models, which are to be 18 inches high, are to be sent to the Mansion House not later than Nov. 30.

Mr. Pfoundes, an English gentleman who has spent several years in Japan, threw open to the inspection of a few specially-invited guests, at his residence, No. 1, Cleveland-row, St. James's, Westminster, on Saturday last, a collection of objects illustrating Japanese art, folklore, and literature, it being his intention to give similar receptions every Saturday evening for a considerable period.

Mr. Cowen M.P., in an address delivered on Monday evening in connection with the Newcastle Science and Art School, spoke at considerable length on the subject of Art, which, he remarked, notwithstanding national inconsistencies and shortcomings, had during the last forty years made unprecedented progress in this country. A British school of art, both vigorous and healthy, had arisen, which, for variety, dexterity, and power, for purity of design, brilliance of colouring, and truth to nature, was not surpassed by that of any modern nation.

An exhibition under the auspices of the Turners' Company was opened at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The competition includes specimens of hand-turning in wood, ivory, and precious stones, and engraving in intaglio. The prizes, besides those of the Company, are contributed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the Master (Mr. Greenhough), and others.

Signor Romanelli, of Florence, has completed a statue of the Prince Consort for Mrs. Richardson-Gardner (wife of Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P.), who intends to present it to the Albert Institute at Windsor.

The winter exhibition of the Institute of Art will open on Nov. 1 at 9, Conduit-street, W. The exhibits will be received on and after Monday next, the 18th inst.

HOME NEWS.

The reference library of the London Institution is open to all persons having reading tickets.

Next Monday, Oct. 18, the new Townhall at Wakefield, which has cost £80,000, will be opened by the Mayor.

The Earl of Fife will preside at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's Day.

The monthly meetings of the new Shakspere Society at University College, were resumed yesterday (Friday), when its eighth session began.

Two other men, Patrick Heffernan and William Spencer, have been arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres.

Earl Fortescue, supported by a distinguished company, presided at the prize-day proceedings of the Devon County School, West Buckland, on the 6th inst.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cooke, Archbishop of Cashel, has collected £2766 as the subscription for the past year from his diocese to Peter's pence.

On Monday evening the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross had a most successful meeting at Exeter Hall, over which Cardinal Manning presided.

The open entrance scholarship of 125 guineas in science at Guy's Hospital Medical School has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Pigeon, and that of 125 guineas in Arts to Mr. R. Moody Ward; Mr. G. E. C. Anderson *proxime accessit*.

A gratuity of £2500 has been unanimously presented by the London Common Council to Mr. B. Scott, the City Chamberlain, for the able and zealous manner in which he had performed the duties of his office.

The *Citizen* states that no allegorical or theatrical adjuncts will form a feature of the Lord Mayor's show on Nov. 9; but, to make the occasion one of interest, good music, numerous banners, and an augmented military array will be relied on.

Nearly 17,000 Sunday-school children, representing Church and Nonconformist schools in Salford, took part in a united demonstration in Peel Park last Saturday in celebration of the Raikes centenary.

An official visit was paid to Burnham Beeches last Saturday by members of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the London Corporation, who have recently become the lords of the manor. Whilst determined to preserve the sylvan beauty of the place, the Corporation intend widening and improving the existing roads and walks.

Lady Grosvenor on the 6th inst. opened a new ward for children in the Chester Infirmary, in the erection of which the Duchess of Westminster had taken great interest. Some twenty-seven cots have been provided.

There has been a cat show at the Crystal Palace this week.—The Autumn show of English and Foreign cage birds has been held in the conservatory at the Alexandra Palace. There were about 550 entries, spread over 70 classes, and the arrangements afforded great facilities for inspection.

The closing dinner of the New Thames Yacht Club took place at the Club-house, Gravesend, last Saturday, when, despite the storm which had been raging throughout the day there was a large assemblage of members, presided over by Mr. W. N. Rudge, the vice-Commodore.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week, at Liverpool, were greatly below those of the preceding week, but quite up to those of recent weeks; the totals being 21,391 cattle, 529 sheep, 455 pigs; 2610 quarters of beef, 482 carcases of mutton, and 215 of pigs.

The rains which fell during the past week have swollen many rivers in the country to such an extent that the flat surrounding lands have been submerged to a depth of several feet. Villages have been consequently inundated, highways rendered impassable, and much destruction done to gathered crops and stock.

As a memorial to the late Mr. Ralph W. Jackson, it has been decided to acquire by public subscription a park, to be presented to the public of West Hartlepool. The site chosen is slightly to the west of the town, and about fifteen acres of land will probably be first secured. Already about £700 has been subscribed for the purpose.

A conference on the best means of dealing with discharged prisoners was held on Tuesday in Brook-street, Holborn. It was presided over by the Ordinary of Newgate, and attended by several governors and chaplains of metropolitan prisons. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. Hatton, and a discussion followed.

A resident in Bath having offered to present the city with a building worth £3000, provided it was used for a free library, the burgesses were polled three years ago, and decided to refuse to adopt the Free Libraries Act. Last week the burgesses were again polled, when the majority against a rate-aided library was nearly 2000.

A conference of licensed victuallers from all parts of the country was held at Birmingham on the 7th inst., to discuss the question of the united action of the Metropolitan Association with the National Defence League to defend the trade from the attacks threatened by the present Legislature. United action was resolved upon.

A barmaid has sued her late employer for a week's wages in lieu of a week's notice. In defence it was pleaded that it was part of the bargain that there should be no "counter courtship," and that the plaintiff, by paying too much attention to one customer, had broken her engagement. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

At a meeting of the Birmingham School Board, at which nine scholarships and eight prizes were distributed to the successful students, the chairman, Mr. George Dixon, announced that since the establishment of the School Board the number of school children in the town had increased from 16,000 to 49,442.

The Marquis of Londonderry was on Tuesday installed with great honour as Provincial Grand Master of the province of Durham. The ceremony took place in the Castle Hall, Durham. After the ceremony a procession was formed to the cathedral, where a special service was held; and in the evening a Masonic banquet was held in the Townhall.

The Czar's new yacht Livadia had a six hours' continuous steaming in the Firth of Clyde yesterday week for the purpose of testing her engines. The six hours' voyage was performed at an average speed of fifteen knots, being one knot above the speed contracted for. While the Livadia was at anchor the Duke of Argyle went on board and inspected the vessel.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., presided yesterday week at the sixth annual conference of the North-Western Poor Law district, held at Chester. He said that during the last ten years a saving of a million a year had been made in the dispensation of relief, and he looked to further reforms in the dealings with outdoor paupers.

The number of paupers in the metropolis on the last day of last week, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, was 84,446, of whom 47,595 were in workhouses, and 36,851 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding weeks in each of the three previous years these figures show an increase respectively of 2412, 7679, and 7277.

According to the report of Dr. Frankland, all the Thames waters, except that supplied by the Chelsea Company, were unfit for dietetic purposes in September owing to their large proportions of organic impurity, notwithstanding efficient filtration in every case. The Lea water distributed by the New River Company was of much better quality, although that sent out from the same source by the East London Company was little better than Thames water; both had been efficiently filtered. The river waters were delivered at a high temperature, which rendered them vapid and unpalatable.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS

A DEER-DRIVE IN MAR FOREST—WAITING FOR THE DEER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The Engravings presented in this Supplement to the *Illustrated London News* are supplied by the Sketches of our Special Artist, who has been permitted to see the practice of Highland sport recently enjoyed by the Prince of Wales and a party of noblemen and gentlemen in the Forest of Mar. That district, as many of our readers know, is situated in the western part of Aberdeenshire, in the upper valley of the Dee, just below the group of mountains which comprise Ben Mac Dhui, Cairntoul, and Cairngorm, and which, rising to the north of Mar, separate the region of the Dee from that of the Spey. This range, composed of granite, and attaining an elevation of more than 4000 feet, is a northward projecting spur of the Grampians, which have the forests of Badenoch and Athol on their western and southern sides. The Forest of Mar, properly so called, is the northern portion of Deeside, above Castleton of Braemar; the southern portion constitutes the forest of Glen Ey, extending to Glen Tilt and the Grampian hills. Castleton of Braemar, the little town adjacent to Braemar Castle, has lately been described in this Journal, with some of the neighbouring picturesque features of river scenery, the Linn of Quoich, the Falls of the Garry-alt, and the Cluny, another tributary of the Dee. The chief landed proprietor of this district is Colonel J. R. Farquharson, of Invercauld House, one of the finest mansions on Deeside. Below his place, and on the south side of the Dee, are the extensive demesnes of Ballochbuie and Balmoral Forest, which are bounded to the south by the Cairn Taggart and Lochnagar mountains. Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland residence, and Abergeldie Castle, which is that of the Prince of Wales, are situated at Crathie, a village on the Dee, about fifty miles from the city of Aberdeen, and about eight from the railway station at Ballater. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Abergeldie towards the end of September, and the Prince has been a visitor upon more than one occasion to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge, in the Upper Braemar district; and likewise to Colonel Farquharson, at Invercauld.

On Monday afternoon, Sept. 27, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg arrived at Mar Lodge on a visit to the Earl of Fife. In the evening Lord Fife gave a grand ball, at which his distinguished guests were present, and the entertainment included a torchlight procession and dance by the Duff Highlanders. Among Lord Fife's guests were the Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Lord Rowton, Lord and Lady Holmesdale, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Mrs. George Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, Sir William Gordon Cumming of Altyre, Colonel and Mrs. Napier Stuart, Mr. Charles Hall (attorney-general to the Prince of Wales), Mr. Horace Farquhar, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, Mr. Gerald Leigh, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Captain and Mrs. Paget, Colonel Francis Baring, Mr. George Farquharson, and Dr. Pratt. Next day the Prince of Wales, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Lord Fife went out in the North Deeside Forest. The *Court Newsman* reported that they went out "deer-stalking;" but this was not exactly what they did. It was "a deer-drive," which they attended with their rifles; and there is a considerable difference in the manner of the operation.

Deer-stalking, as one of the noblest of British sports, has long been held in honour. It has been made a theme of literary description by such eminent writers as Scrope, Murray, and Colquhoun; a book by the first-named, specially treating of this subject, having won high popularity forty years ago. The most recent essay in this line, a little volume just published by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, is the "Handbook of Deer-stalking," by Mr. Alexander Macrae, late forester to Lord Henry Bentinck. It must be correct and trustworthy, as it is recommended in a preface by that veteran sportsman, Mr. Horatio Ross, whose experience of fifty or sixty years, with his reputation both as a shot and as an accomplished amateur and connoisseur of all these matters, command general respect. Those of our readers who care for the subject of the Illustrations given this week may be interested, likewise, in a notice of the practical advice to deer-stalkers, which is supplied by Mr. Alexander Macrae; though it will be seen that the mode of shooting which Lord Fife and the Prince of Wales, and their party, chose to adopt, was much less arduous and precarious; and there is no doubt much to be said, according to taste, for the one and the other method of proceeding.

Stag-shooting may be considered to end about Oct. 12, after which hinds may be shot. The first days of October are esteemed by Mr. Macrae the most exciting part of the season, as large herds of deer are then found together. At a later period, the stags "are looking for hinds, and begin to dislike each other;" so that the herds break up. The roaring of the stags, however, when left single, may be useful to direct the course of the deer-stalker; but they are so much on the look-out, at this time, that it is not easy to approach them.

The sportsman should endeavour to get a shot at them within such moderate distance as to be sure of *killing*. This distance, even in shooting with a Henry express rifle, is limited by Mr. Ross to 150 yards. With a Purdey rifle of the old construction, he says, "one hundred yards was about the longest distance at which any old careful stalker thought it right to fire at deer." He condemns as unsportsman-like—not to say wantonly and recklessly cruel—the practice of trying to hit an animal with the chance of merely wounding and not killing. The attempt to make very long shots at a living creature is, in his judgment, an abuse of the improved modern weapon. "People, especially young stalkers, get excited when they see the deer galloping off, and sometimes keep up a fire, with their long-range express breech-loaders, so long as they can see the deer. I won't mention names or place, but simply say it occurred in the Highlands during this century. I was watching a party stalking. He got a chance and missed, but fired *eight* consecutive shots at a single stag galloping, and when it disappeared it was certainly a quarter of a mile from the stalker." For his own part, Mr. Ross, who could once, at a hundred yards, hit a chalk mark, the size of a rifle-patch, eleven times in twelve shots, is justified in saying, "I cannot accuse myself of having often wounded deer, because I make it a rule never to fire at deer beyond the range of a hundred and fifty yards, and then only if I had a good steady view of the deer." He insists very earnestly upon this humane maxim. "However well men may shoot at a small mark on a target at a long distance, I venture to implore them to think of the misery and pain they may cause to poor deer for years, by reckless shooting." One hundred and fifty yards is the range for aiming at a vital part; but Mr. Macrae says that he believes, even with the superior power and precision of the new sporting rifles, "more deer are killed every season at about one hundred yards, than outside of it." The great advantage of these straight-shooting guns, compared with the old rifles, is that they have removed the uncertainty which formerly attended shooting up or down hill. When the path of the bullet, the trajectory as it is termed, was very much curved, the gun being sighted for level ground, the bullet would go over the mark in shooting down hill, or strike the ground short of it when shooting up hill, unless the aim were taken lower in the one case, and higher in the other, than on level ground. It is, however, still very desirable for the sportsman to exercise himself in the judging of distance, both on plain ground, and also where the ground is so uneven, and partly hidden, that the object is seen independently of the intervening surface. The improvement of modern fire-arms has not superseded the need of skill and care in these particulars.

The chief labour of the deer-stalker therefore—not of the shooter at a deer-drive—is to get within 100 yards or 150 yards of the deer. He must contrive not to be perceived by their sight or scent, as he makes his wary approach to the noble game. The power of vision possessed by these animals is, indeed, less transcendent than the power of smell. "Whether deer can see an object at a longer distance than man," remarks the old forester, "I cannot say; but, if they are standing on ground where they are easily seen, a man will see them at a distance where he is in no danger of being seen by them. This is apparently the result of carelessness on their part, because, when on the retreat, they see nearly as well as a man at a long distance, if not equally well. From this it may be inferred that deer, although of a suspicious disposition, on account of their fear of man, generally confine their attention, when undisturbed, to a space within which the eye is perfectly sure to decide whether the enemy is in view or not: but that they can see up to 400 yards or 500 yards as well as a man, is well known to any one who has spent some of his time after deer. In mist, and in the gloaming, their power of vision is far superior to that of man. So, on the whole, it may be concluded that, if a man's eye is in any way superior to that of a deer, it must be at a long distance."

The eye and the nose of the deer, as Mr. Macrae rather quaintly observes, are "equally hostile" to the success of the deer-stalker; but he presently adds, "in any case, trust as little to the nose as you can, whatever you do to the eye," meaning to the chance of evading detection by those organs. "I believe it was never definitely ascertained, and perhaps never will be, at what precise distance a deer can smell a human being. But, where the ground is plain and open, and the wind blowing strongly, I would not consider it safe to pass much within a mile on the windward side of a lot of deer. Where, however, the ground is undulating, with hollows and hillocks here and there in the course of the wind, and the weather moderately calm, the danger is not so great." He informs us, further, that deer can scent the track of a man if they cross it a few hours after him. Particular instructions are given, in this little handbook, for stalking up or against the wind; and stalking down the wind, from above, only where the deer are "below very sharp and steep edges or rocks, where the wind passes over them altogether," or where the wind reverses quickly at the edge, or two currents of wind meet and rise, which is a delicately experimental situation for the deer-stalker. The respective qualities, opportunities, and exigencies, for his artful purpose, of a downhill wind, an uphill wind, a wind blowing across the glen or gully, one blowing along its side, or in a slanting direction, are carefully explained. With a side wind passing straight along between the sportsman and the deer, he may get some advantage of them, as they are not so watchful on the windward as on the lee side; but a sudden gust, changing the direction of the wind, or the turning of its current by some rock or hillock, may betray him to the deer where they have taken shelter. Wind blowing straight down hill is generally unfavourable, as there are sometimes two currents meeting, from different openings in the slope above, and the deer will often stand at their converging point. It may then be possible to attack them from below, on a side wind, but the result is apt to be uncertain. An uphill wind is the most favourable, but even this may be reversed by the obstruction of steep rocks, especially on a stormy day. The worst chances, however, are those of a cross-wind in a narrow glen with steep sides; the deer will be on the sheltered side, but the wind is driven to and fro, striking against the opposite side and returning, "which makes the confusion in the air quite incalculable." This is a difficulty that tasks all the science of the most expert and judicious forester. The simplest and easiest approach, where practicable, is by going straight up against the wind; but it is not always that this can be done without alarming the deer, who are more vigilant on their lee side. It depends pretty much on the nature of the intervening ground, and whether this will afford cover to the hunter. We are told that the lee side of the herd is commonly allotted to "lean rubbish of beasts, which, as they seem perfectly aware, run no risk of being shot," and which are the safest sentinels to post, to guard the rest, in those positions of danger from which the wind can communicate no warning. "For deer," says Mr. Macrae, "are not at all destitute of wisdom."

All this, and other practical information, giving acquaintance with the effects of configuration of the ground on the atmosphere, as well as with the habits and instincts of the animal pursued, should be useful to the Highland sportsman. It is not uninteresting, we hope, to the ordinary reader, who has never looked for deer in those sequestered upland tracts of country, which are, indeed, forbidden ground to the majority of tourists. A deer-preserve in Scotland, like an English pheasant-preserve, is usually kept from unauthorised intrusion, at least in the season when the game would be likely to suffer from disturbance. The tourist in summer or autumn may travel through many districts of the Highlands without seeing much of the deer; and, if they were in sight at a distance, he might fail to recognise them, even with a pretty good field-glass. "For in the latter end of August and the month of September," we are told, "the colour of deer becomes extremely difficult to discern at a long distance, and some of them are far worse to see than others. A person, not accustomed to look at deer through a glass, might go over them repeatedly without observing them."

With the actual stalking—we might call it sneaking up—the stealthy, covert, hidden approach as close as possible to the deer, the sportsman usually crawling prostrate on the ground, keeping his head down, and moving his limbs with extreme gentleness and humility—with this toilsome kind of work, meritorious and glorious as it is, the Prince of Wales has had nothing to do. We read all about it, a long time ago, in Mr. Scrope's entertaining pages, and are content here to leave it to the imagination. Mr. Macrae's "Directions for Crawling" may be perused with comfortable self-complacency in an arm-chair. "You will take care," says he, "when in view of deer on bare ground, and endeavouring to approach them, that your motions be slow, like those of a snail, especially when in close quarters. You must not move either hand or foot too suddenly. Your head should be foremost when going up hill; your feet when going down; and you should creep on your belly, or hands and knees, when on level ground. Some people have a bad practice of lifting their feet, when on their belly, in the struggle for getting on." Mr. Ross tells a story in confirmation of this advice. "I was stalking for a young man; we had to cross some flat ground; and, before we came to it, I gave my young friend strict injunctions to keep low, and to do just as I did. Flat as a flounder, I moved at the rate of about a yard in five minutes, keeping my eye steadily on the deer. When almost within shot of them, up jumped an old hind, stared in our direction, gave a bark, and off they went. I looked round; and there was the novice, with his chin almost ploughing up the ground, and his feet well in the air, at right angles to his body." It is nevertheless the fact, that "three or four times as many stalks are spoiled from deer getting the wind of a stalker, as from seeing him." We cannot but admire the laborious patience and endurance of gentlemen who will put themselves, for sport and pleasure, into such an extremely painful attitude, writhing for long hours through bog, stones, or heather; "o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till" they get a shot at the stately beast of venery, in a Scottish Highland forest.

The Deer Drive, on the contrary, as provided for his Royal Highness in the Forest of Mar, is a sort of Royal Road to Deer-shooting. We shall not offer any particular narrative of the incidents of a very pleasant day, which was equally enjoyed by all whom the kindness of the Prince and of the Earl of Fife invited to share its amusements. The Prince, with Lord Fife and Lord Claud Hamilton, arrived at Mar Lodge from Castleton of Braemar in a carriage, which was followed by vehicles conveying Prince John of Glücksburg, Lord Rowton, Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Morris, and other guests, amongst them our Special Artist. They mounted ponies, and rode five miles up into the Forest of Mar, preceded by the keepers and gillies, who carried their rifles and ammunition. The way that was taken by the party cannot here be exactly described, but it was a rugged path towards the mountains at the head of one of those glens. It was soon perceived that there had been a change of wind, and a brief consultation with the keepers took place; after which Lord Fife spoke to the Prince about it, saying that he was afraid the deer would not come up their way. His Royal Highness said, "Never mind; let us try," and immediately dismounted, being then at the spot where the ponies were to be left, and the sportsmen to proceed on foot. A number of keepers had been sent out early in the morning to find the deer all over the forest, and drive them so as to come past the appointed station. The whole company of sportsmen, having reached this place, was divided into three several parties. They saw the deer coming down the opposite mountain. Most of the company lay down, trying to hide themselves when the deer came near. The Prince and Lord Fife sat behind some rocks, while the Prince's man Peter, and Lord Fife's man, were employed, close at hand, in loading and reloading the rifles. The herd of deer, about 500, passed up the glen, within a hundred and fifty yards of the Prince. His Royal Highness fired at them repeatedly, killing three and wounding another, which was killed soon afterwards. Two other deer, making six in all, were shot by some of the party. After resting awhile, and inspecting these spoils of the chase, they returned to Mar Lodge; the carcases of the deer were conveyed on the saddles of the ponies, making a truly sportsman-like show. The Earl of Fife entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen, with the Prince of Wales, at dinner that evening; and they came out to see the six deer, by torchlight, exhibited on the lawn. The Highland pipers made brisk music there, which prompted some of the gentlemen to dance a Highland reel; and this was the merry ending, as we have said, of a very agreeable day.

The Prince of Wales last week spent some two or three days with Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld, and attended a deer-drive in the adjoining forest on Wednesday week. The southern stretch of the forest, from opposite the village of Braemar to Invercauld Bridge, was driven for stags, and several splendid herds were started. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld and Mr. George Farquharson, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., Colonel Stewart, Mr. J. T. Mackenzie of Kintail and Glenmuick, Colonel Baring, and Mr. George Forbes of Asloun. Throughout the day the weather proved fairly propitious, and the result of the deer-drives—there being two of them—was eminently successful. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his own residence at Abergeldie, and has since enjoyed this sport on the Royal estates, and on those of Mr. Mackenzie in Glen Girnag and Glen Muick.

The following extract from the Queen's own publication, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," describes what must have been the first occasion upon which the Prince of Wales, then in his seventh year, witnessed the sport of deer-shooting at Braemar. Her Majesty does not state, however, that his Royal Highness was that day subjected to the initiatory rite of being made "a Free Forester":—

"Sept. 18, 1848.

"At a quarter past ten o'clock we set off in a postchaise with Bertie, and drove beyond the house of Mr. Farquharson's keeper in the Balloch Buie. We then mounted our ponies, Bertie riding Grant's pony on the deer-saddle, and being led by a gillie, Grant walking by his side. Macdonald and several gillies were with us, and we were preceded by Bowman and old Arthur Farquharson, a deerstalker of Invercauld. They took us up a beautiful path, winding through the trees and heather in the Balloch Buie; but, when we had got about a mile or more, they discovered deer. A council of war was held in a whisper, and we turned back and went the whole way down again; and rode along to the keeper's lodge, where we turned up the glen immediately below Craig Daign, through a beautiful part of the wood, and went on along the track, till we came to the foot of the craig, where we all dismounted.

"We scrambled up an almost perpendicular place, to where there was a little *box*, made of hurdles and interwoven with branches of fir and heather, about five feet in height. There we seated ourselves with Bertie, Macdonald lying in the heather near us, watching and quite concealed; some had gone round to beat, and others, again, were at a little distance. We sat quite still, and sketched a little; I doing the landscape and some trees, Albert drawing Macdonald as he lay there. This lasted for nearly an hour, when Albert fancied he heard a distant sound; and, in a few minutes, Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim. We then heard them coming past. Albert did not look over the box, but through it, and fired through the branches, and then again over the box. The deer retreated; but Albert felt certain he had hit a stag. He ran up to the keepers, and at that moment they called from below that they had 'got him,' and Albert ran on to see. I waited for a bit, but soon scrambled on, with Bertie and Macdonald's help, and Albert joined me directly, and we all went down and saw a magnificent stag, 'a royal,' which had dropped, soon after Albert had hit him, at one of the men's feet. The sport was successful, and everyone was delighted—Macdonald and the keepers in particular; the former saying that 'it was her Majesty's coming out that had brought the good luck.' I was supposed to have 'a lucky foot.' We walked down to the place we last came up, got into the carriage, and were home by half-past two o'clock."

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes arrived in Rome yesterday week, and were received at the station by Signor Cairoli and several other Cabinet Ministers. On Saturday the King had a long interview with Signor Cairoli, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Their Hellenic Majesties went to the Pantheon on Sunday and placed two wreaths, one of immortelles, the other of fresh flowers, tied with blue and white ribbons, at the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. At four o'clock their Majesties went to the Vatican and were received in private audience by his Holiness the Pope. Their Majesties left Rome on Monday for Naples, remaining there for two days, afterwards proceeding to Otranto, whence they embarked for Greece.

General Canzio, son-in-law of General Garibaldi, and all others concerned in the rioting at Genoa in May, 1879, were released from prison on Sunday, in accordance with a Royal decree issued the previous day.

The first Congress of Italian Shipowners was opened on Sunday at Camogli, a town near Genoa. All the maritime provinces were largely represented. A proposal to inaugurate the proceedings by the dispatch of a telegram to the King was voted by acclamation. Many of the delegates made speeches describing the decadence of the Italian merchant navy, which they contrasted with that of other nations, especially that of France. They urged that the present state of things ought no longer to be endured, and contended that the matter should be brought before the Government without delay in order that some remedy might be found.

GERMANY.

Prince Prisdang of Siam was received in private audience at Potsdam last Saturday by the Crown Prince, to whom he conveyed the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the White Elephant. His Highness was afterwards presented to the Crown Prince's family, with whom he lunched.

The Prussian Parliament will meet on the 28th inst. for the consideration of the economical schemes stated to have been elaborated by Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria, with the King of Saxony, has returned to Vienna from his Styrian hunting-box. The Prince and Princess of Roumania arrived at Vienna last Monday on their way to Bucharest. The Prince had an interview with Baron Haymerle at the Foreign Office, and both the Prince and Princess dined at Schönbrunn with the Emperor. On Tuesday his Majesty left for the Château of Gödöllö in Hungary, where he is to remain till the 17th inst., when he goes to Austrian Silesia, returning again on the 22nd inst. to Pesth, where he will open the Delegations on the 23rd or 24th inst.

HOLLAND.

The baptism of the Princess Pauline took place at the Hague on Tuesday in the Willems church. Prince Frederic and Princess Henry of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the President of the Luxemburg Government, the members of the diplomatic body, and the principal authorities were present. A sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Koetsveld, who took for his text the fourteenth verse of the tenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark. The Royal family were warmly received on their passage from the palace to the church, and also on their return.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is no ground whatever for the recent statement that the Russo-Chinese question has assumed a serious aspect, rendering hostilities inevitable.

The Council of Ministers have agreed to the construction of the Ekaterinburg and Tiumen branch of the Siberian railway.

Some particulars are published by the *St. Petersburg Gazette* respecting the recently discovered mine which was laid as far back as last year near the Alexandrovsk railway station, with the object of blowing up the Imperial train. The mine, it is stated, was divided into two partitions, each filled with dynamite and connected by a wire with the roadway adjacent to the railway track. On the approach of the Imperial train train a carriage drawn by three horses came rapidly up on the roadway, but drove off after the train had passed. It is supposed the carriage contained an electric battery, and that the attempt proved unsuccessful on account of the wire having been accidentally cut.

AMERICA.

General Grant arrived in New York last Saturday night from Chicago. He will take a prominent part in the New York election campaign. There was a welcoming procession on Monday night of 40,000 Republican soldiers of the late war, bearing torches. They were reviewed by Generals Grant and Arthur.

Mr. Colquin, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Georgia, has been re-elected by a majority of 40,000 over Mr. Norwood, the "Bolting" Democratic candidate. No candidate was nominated by the Republican party, who have, however, gained some seats in the State Legislature.

Intelligence received from Salt Lake City states that at a Mormon conference Mr. John Taylor has been elected president of the community.

A convention has been sitting at Boston to promote the restoration of the United States shipping trade. It has adopted resolutions requesting Congress to create a Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet Minister at its head; to change the admeasurement laws, so that only the cargo space of vessels shall be measured; to abolish all compulsory pilotage, and also all Commissioners for shipping seamen. The convention also passed a resolution that Custom-house dues and the tonnage tax should be set apart as a fund to provide for proposed bounties to shipowners.

The general triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been held in New York. Among others present were Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland, and Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh.

Nine thousand Freemasons were present last Saturday at the ceremony of placing in the Central Park, New York, the corner-stone of the pedestal on which the obelisk recently brought from Egypt is to stand.

Intelligence has been received by the United States Navy Department of the safe arrival of the Arctic Exploration steamer Jeannette at Cape Serdze Kamen on Aug. 29, 1879, all well.

A fight, lasting a whole day, is reported to have occurred between American and Canadian Indians hunting buffalo on the border. One of the American and many of the Canadian Indians, including women and children, were killed.

An accident occurred to a crowded excursion-train at Pittsburg last Saturday night. A local train was running in two sections. At midnight the first section stopped at Wall's Station, and, the signal-lights being obscured, the second section ran into the rear car, entirely wrecking it. Twenty-four persons were killed and many others severely injured.

CANADA.

By an order in Council, published in the Canadian *Gazette*, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, will be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from Sept. 1 last.

The revenue of the Dominion during the last quarter amounted to 7,165,586 dols., and the expenditure to 4,467,710 dols.

A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic churches in Ottawa last Sunday forbidding parents, on pain of deprivation of the sacraments, to send their children to the Government Model School, a preparatory institution to the Normal School.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The following telegram has been received from the Premier of the Cape Colony, dated Cape Town, Oct. 11:—"Large reinforcements now on border of Basutoland. No other tribe has joined the Basutos. All well at Mafeteng." But later advices from the Cape state that official information has been received of a portion of the Tambookie tribe having joined the rebel Basutos. The tribe numbers about 98,000.

An official despatch from Cape Town announces that a strong force of insurgent Basutos attacked Maseru on the 10th inst. Firing continued all day until nightfall, when the enemy, taking advantage of the darkness, made a movement compelling the Cape Rifles to retire within the fort. The Basutos were, however, subsequently repulsed, with trifling loss on the Colonial side. The extent of the enemy's loss is not known.

INDIA.

A telegram received by the Viceroy reports all quiet at Candahar. Ayoub Khan is said to have reached and entered Herat. The Candahar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that there is no longer any doubt of Ayoub Khan's safe arrival at Herat. The correspondent says it is feared that he will be able there to foment troubles, and suggests that Candahar should be held in force. The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that, owing to the rumours of Ayoub's intention to make another attack, the people of the neighbourhood are not sowing their land. The correspondent states that agitation is increasing among the tribes, and that trade is being brought to a standstill. General Roberts was expected to leave for England on the 30th inst. The *Daily News* correspondent at Quetta states that General Roberts is believed to be favourable to the annexation of Candahar. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the recall of Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall, which has followed the report of General Roberts on the Maiwand disaster, has been received with universal satisfaction. The same correspondent says that cholera still hangs about the troops returning from Cabul.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of Victoria colony for the past quarter amounts to £1,092,000, showing a decrease of £41,250 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The secretary to the Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibition has received a telegraphic despatch from Sir Herbert Sandford, the official representative of the commission at Melbourne, stating that the exhibition had opened most successfully, nearly all the courts being very complete, especially the British court, thanks to the exertions of the exhibitors and of the Great Britain committee, who respectfully desire to congratulate his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Majesty's commissioners on the splendid display of British fine arts and manufactures.

Chili and Peru have accepted the offer of mediation made by the United States.

China has demanded reparation from the Governor-General of Cuba for the arrest of the secretary of the Consulate at Havannah by the police.

From Athens it is announced that numbers of volunteers are constantly arriving in Greece from Alexandria, Smyrna, and other places. The strength of the army is now upwards of 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are quartered in Athens. A review of troops was held at Athens on Sunday.

The King of Hawaii, according to advices received at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, acting, it is alleged, under the influence of the foreign residents, has formed a new Cabinet, with Mr. William L. Green as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has recalled and dismissed Mr. Moreno, the Hawaiian Special Envoy to America, England, and France.

The King of Norway has appointed Councillor of State Selmer to the post of Norwegian Minister of State. On Sept. 28, the city of Christiania inaugurated a statue to its founder and great benefactor King Christian IV. King Oscar was present, and was specially thanked by Burgomaster Rygh for assisting at the ceremony. His Majesty was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the people.

A Buenos Ayres telegram to the 16th ult., received viâ Lisbon, says that the Senate had passed a resolution declaring Buenos Ayres the capital of the Republic, and the subject had come on for discussion in the Provincial Chambers. The elections were on the point of taking place, but there were no apprehensions of disturbances. The election of the new Governor was fixed for the 27th. Sir Horace Rumball, the new British Minister, had arrived. Buenos Ayres had been visited by a great storm, lasting three days, which caused several shipping disasters and necessitated the detention of the mail-packet.

A body of Kurds has invaded Persia, and, having been joined by other bands, have plundered several districts successfully. They now number, it is said, 15,000 men, mostly armed with Martini-Henry rifles. The Persian Government is sending troops to the scene of the rebellion, the nearest point being distant ten days' march. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Persian Government offered a subsidy to the Merv Turcomans for the formation of a cavalry corps to repress border brigandage. The offer was refused. A telegram from Teheran states that the Kurds are reported to have destroyed, totally or partly, 170 Persian villages. The Kurds are now falling back and sending their booty over the frontier into Kurdistan.

A constable encountered a burglar in the grounds of Park Villa, Blackheath, on Monday morning, and after a desperate struggle, in the course of which three shots were fired at the constable from a revolver, he was knocked down by a second ruffian who came to his comrade's assistance. Both men escaped, leaving the constable insensible, with a severe shot-wound in the head, and a bullet-hole in his clothes. On the same morning, at Lewisham, a burglar, while plundering the house of a Bank of England clerk, was interrupted by one of the inmates, and, after a desperate struggle, escaped. His assailant's night-dress was shot through, but a parting bullet struck the burglar as he was passing over the lawn, without, however, preventing him getting clear off.—In the neighbourhood of Leyton and Walthamstow a gang of thieves have entered a large number of dwellings, carrying off, in many cases, valuable property.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1875) of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., K.C.B., has been proved by Eliza Charlotte, Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, the widow, and the Hon. Misses Louisa Charlotte Canning, Katherine Jane Canning, and Mary Canning, the daughters, the executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1872) with two codicils (dated Dec. 4, 1873, and Feb. 5, 1877) of Mr. Edward Moon, late of Bank-chambers, Cook-street, Liverpool, and of The Lawn, Aigburth, Lancashire, who died on Aug. 10 last, was proved on the 1st ult. at the Liverpool district registry by Richard Moon and Robert Moon, the nephews, and Ralph Brocklebank, jun., the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for the five children of his late niece, Mary Swire, £25,000; to his niece, Anna Scott, £15,000; to his great-nephew, the said Ralph Brocklebank, £10,000; to his sister-in-law, Jane Anne Holland, an annuity of £300; to his niece, Isabella Aspinall, £2000 and an annuity of £600; to his niece, Mary Elizabeth Wood, £4000; to his nephew, Samuel John Heathcote Martin, £5000; to his clerk Samuel Frodsham, an annuity of £300; to his clerk Charles Newman, an annuity of £150; and other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephews, the said Richard Moon and Robert Moon.

The will (dated May 20, 1878) of Mr. Henry Ludlam, late of No. 174, Piccadilly, hosier, who died on June 23 last, has been proved by Mr. William Gardiner Rigden, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, King-street, Golden-square, £1000; to the Royal Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, his minerals and cabinets, and he requests that such as may be chosen for exhibition may be labelled "Ludlam Collection;" and numerous legacies to executor, relatives, friends, clerks, assistants, and servants. The residue of his property he gives to his nieces, Alice and Rosa Ludlam.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 11, 1880) of Mr. William Henry Wills, late of Sherrards, Welwyn, Herts, who died on the 1st ult., were proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Janet Wills, the widow, and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. After giving numerous legacies, the testator gives the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, at her death, the house and grounds known as Sherrards are to go to Mrs. Eliza Priestly; and the remainder of his property as his wife shall by will or codicil appoint. In default of any such appointment, amongst other legacies which are then to take effect is one of £1000, given to the Newspaper Press Fund.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1864) with three codicils (dated April 9 and Nov. 15, 1875, and June 13, 1878) of Mr. Peter Marten, formerly of Chilham, Kent, but late of Bridge-street, Canterbury, who died on June 29 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Benedicta Marten, the widow, and John Marten and Peter Lonbert Marten, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife £150 and his household furniture and effects absolutely, his residence at Canterbury, and the rents of his freehold property at Canterbury and Littlebourne for life, and an annuity of £300 during life or widowhood. There is a bequest in favour of his bailiff, William Coulthup; and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to all his children by his present and former marriages in equal shares.

The will (dated April 27, 1860) of Mr. John Surman Surman, late of Swindon Hall, near Cheltenham, who died on Aug. 8 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. at the Gloucester district registry by John Surman, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £2000 to the Gloucester Infirmary; £1000 each to the Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the minister and churchwardens of Swindon, to be invested and the dividends distributed as they shall think fit and proper among the parishioners living in cottages of less yearly value than £6; there is a similar bequest of £500 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Prestbury; £500 to build a school-room at Swindon, if none built in his lifetime, but if this has been done the money is to be invested and the income applied in paying the schoolmaster; and £150 to purchase a piece of land to build such school-room if it has not been built in his lifetime. The residue of his property he gives to his brothers and sisters, Thomas William Goodlake, Henry Cox Goodlake, Mrs. Elizabeth Surman, and Mrs. Catherine Samler.

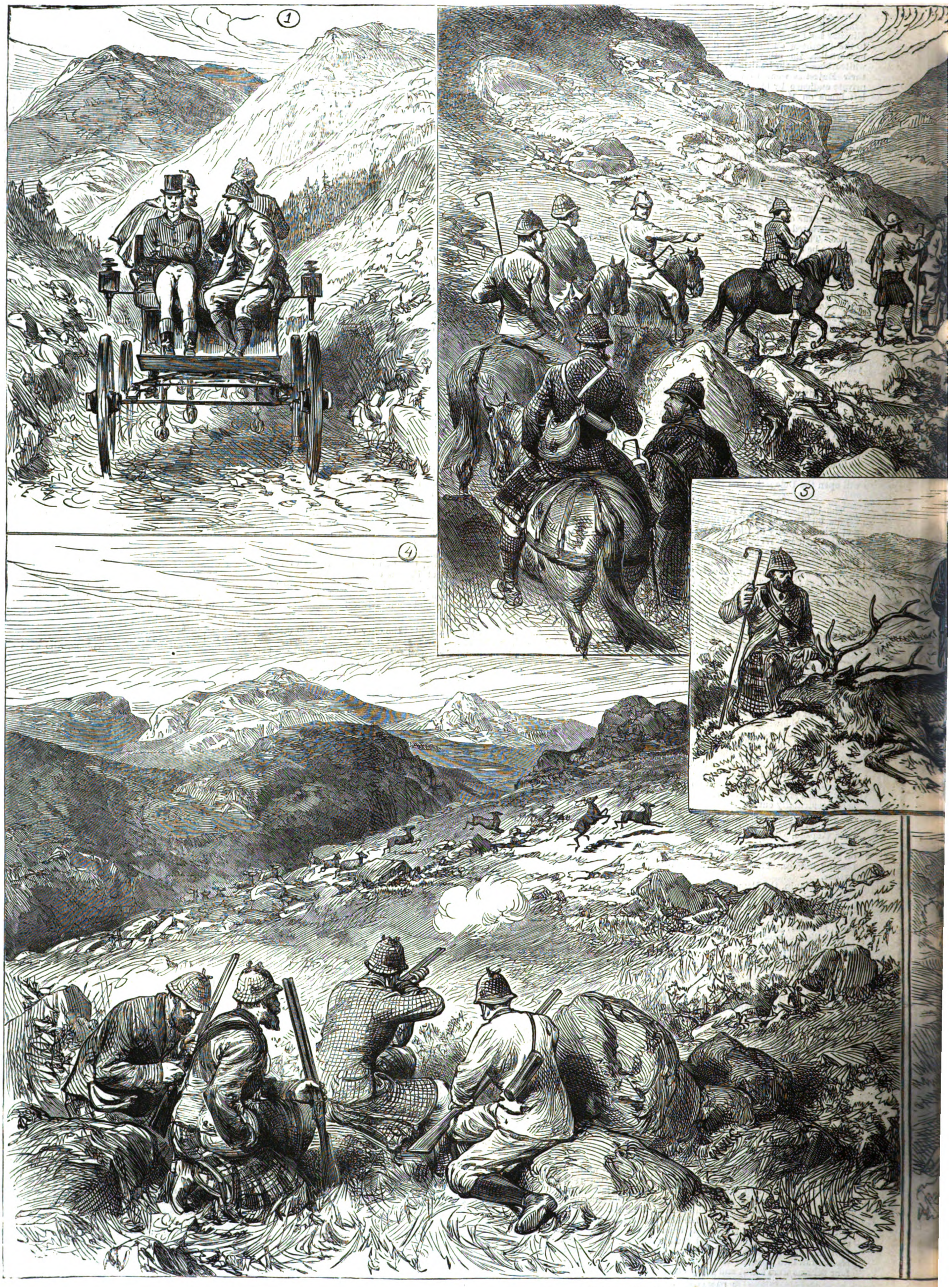
The will (dated April 3, 1875) of Mr. Charles Copland, late of No. 11, Angel Park-gardens, Brixton, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Patrick Copland and William Copland, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1500. Among many other curiosities bequeathed to his children we may mention King Henry VIII.'s carriage clock, with alarum, and marked as being still in going order; one of the ten casts of the Portland vase, taken by Tassie, presented to his late father by Jane, Duchess of Gordon; and a silver medal, struck at the annual closing of the doors of the Cathedral of St. Peter's, 1725, Benedict XIII., most of which were exhibited at the National Exhibition of 1851.

Lord Carnarvon on Saturday last opened a workmen's club and coffee-house at Highclere, and gave an address, in which he referred to the rules as being framed on a liberal scale irrespective of party, and showed that the influence of such institutions was highly beneficial to society at large.

A new armour-clad corvette of 4200 tons, fitted with steel-faced plates, was launched on the 6th inst., from the shipyard of Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, for the Argentine navy.—Three gunboats have been launched at Barrow-in-Furness for the Admiralty. These vessels are of the Forward and Foxhound type, being 125 ft. in extreme length, 23 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 12 ft. in depth of hold. They carry two 64-pounders and two 25-pounders. Their engines are of 360-horse power.

Lord Beaconsfield has directed his agent to return twenty per cent of the rents just paid on the Hughenden Manor estate.—It was decided at a luncheon given on the 7th inst. by the Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Chamberlain) to the Council of the Agricultural Exhibition Society to hold a show of dairy stock and dairy produce in Birmingham next year. The sum of £558 was promised in the room towards a guarantee fund for carrying out the show.—At the annual meeting of the South Bucks Agricultural Association, held on the 6th inst., the Prince Consort's silver cup, value 20 guineas, given by the Queen for the best root crops, was awarded to Mr. Ive, of Langley; Mr. Slack, of Upton Court, taking second prize, value 10 guineas, presented by Mr. Lambert.—The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association took place yesterday week at Strawberry-hill, on the road to Eridge. Special prizes were given by the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and the Tunbridge Wells Farmers' Club.

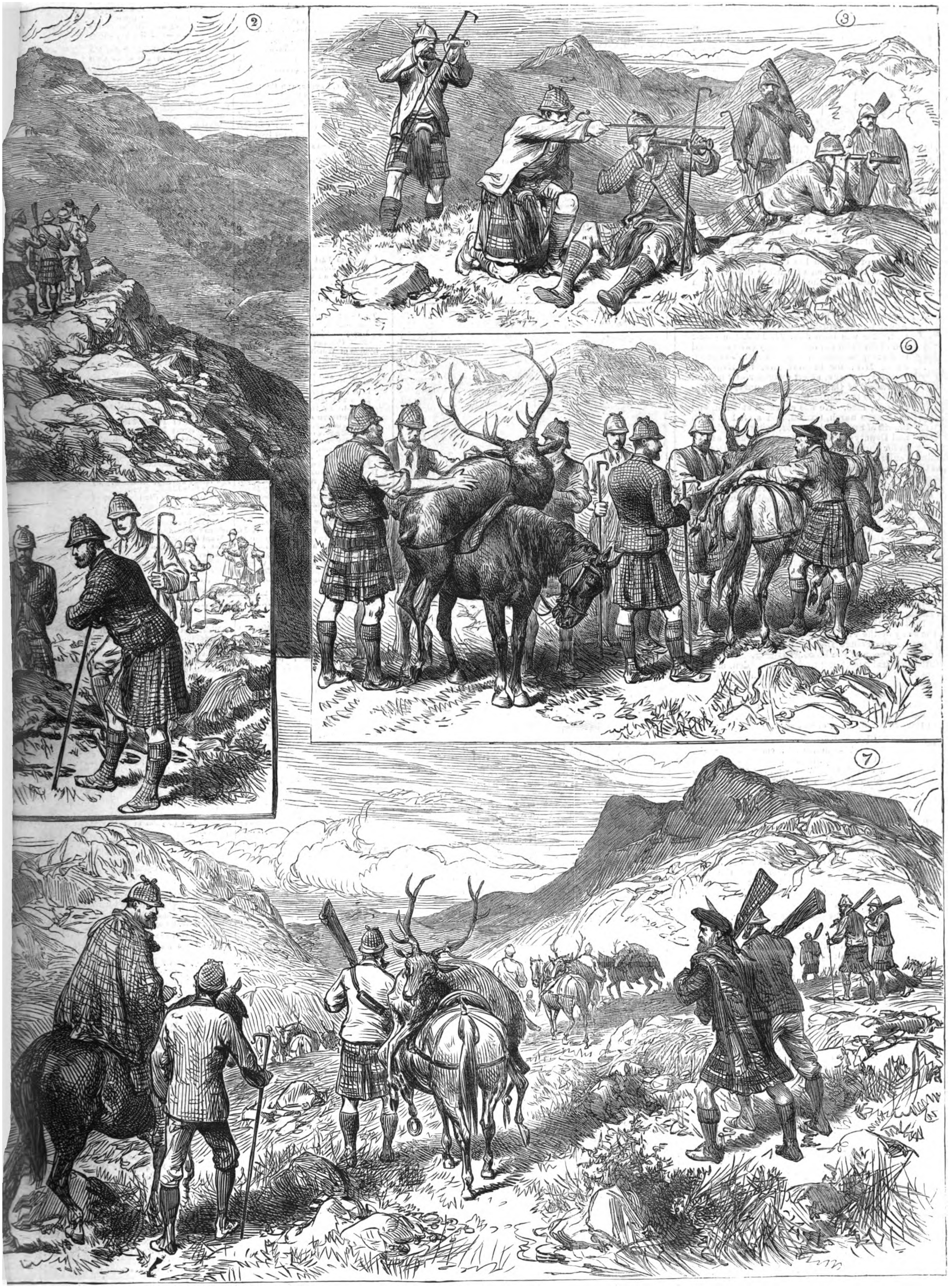
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1. Driving to the forest. 2. Over the hills. 3. There they come! 4. The

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: A DE

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5. Examining the "kill." 6. Putting the deer on ponies. 7. The return home.

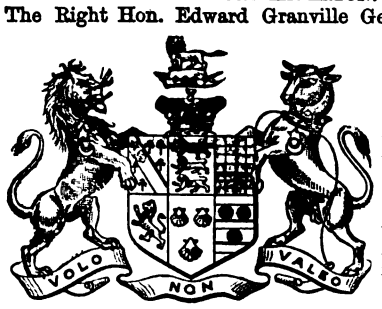
R-DRIVE IN MAR FOREST.—[From Sketches by our Special Artist.]

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OBITUARY.

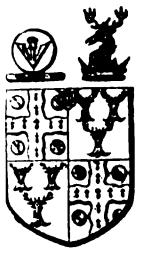
LORD LANERTON.

The Right Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, Baron Lanerton, of Lanerton, in the county of Cumberland, Admiral in the Royal Navy, died at his town residence, 29, Grosvenor-square, on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 23, 1809, the fourth son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, his wife, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was brother to George, seventh Earl of Carlisle, K.G., so popular as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to his successor, the present Earl of Carlisle, to whom he was heir presumptive. He entered the Royal Navy in 1823, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1870. He sat in Parliament for Morpeth in the Liberal interest from 1834 to 1837, and from 1840 to 1853, and was raised to the Peerage, under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, in January, 1874. Lord Lanerton married, Aug. 16, 1842, Diana, only daughter of the Hon. George Ponsonby (son of William Brabazon, first Viscount Ponsonby), but leaves no issue, and the barony of Lanerton has consequently become extinct, the heirship to the earldom of Carlisle devolving on Mr. George James Howard, son of the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, formerly M.P. for East Cumberland.



SIR T. F. FENTON BOUGHEY, BART.

Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, third Baronet, of Aqualate, Staffordshire, died there on the 6th inst. He was born Jan. 22, 1809, the eldest son of Sir John Fenton Boughey (who assumed that surname on inheriting his cousin's estates), Bart., M.P. for Staffordshire, by Henrietta Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, in that county, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in June, 1823. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and served as High Sheriff of Staffordshire 1862, being a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county as well as for Shropshire. Sir Thomas married, Dec. 27, 1832, Louisa Paulina, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, and had eight sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Fletcher Boughey, fourth Baronet, who was born April 5, 1836, and married, Aug. 25, 1864, Sarah Annabella, only daughter of Mr. Harold Littledale, of Liscard Hall, Cheshire. The family of Boughey was one of antiquity in the county of Stafford, and the name was adopted by the inheritors of the family property on the extinction of the direct line.



SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.

Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., who died suddenly on the 4th inst., was the son of Mr. Serjeant H. A. Merewether. He was born in 1825, was educated at Westminster, and entered the Bombay Army in 1841, in which he attained the rank of Colonel 1868. He saw much active service in India, in Scinde with the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry in 1842 and 1843 (including the battle of Hyderabad), and with the army of the Punjaub at Mooltan and Goojerat. While engaged on the Scinde frontier he rendered effectual service in the suppression of the Beloochee rising. In 1865 he was appointed Political Agent and Resident at Aden, and he also accompanied the expedition to Magdala in the Abyssinian War. He was appointed Chief Commissioner of Scinde in 1868, and was a Member of Council for India. Sir William received the decoration of Companion of the Bath in 1860, and was nominated K.C.B. in 1868. He married, 1854, Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. J. Dale, of Coleshill.

GENERAL JONES.

General Henry Richmond Jones, C.B., commanding the 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers, died suddenly at Brighton on the 5th inst., aged seventy-three. He served through the Crimean War from Aug. 14, 1855, and through the Indian Mutiny. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services during the Indian Mutiny, particularly at the capture of Bareilly, and was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards in May, 1873. The deceased gentleman was the second son of the late Rev. Inigo Jones, of Chobham Place, Surrey, by Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsey Hall, in the county of Lancaster, younger brother of Wilson Braddyl, Esq., M.P., of Conishead Priory, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to George IV., and the younger brother of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo Jones, of Kelston Park, Somerset.

MR. LASSELL.

Mr. William Lassell, F.R.S., the eminent astronomer, died on the 4th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was born June 18, 1799, at Bolton, and early evinced extraordinary genius for the study of that science with which his name, as are those of Herschell and Lord Rosse, is so prominently associated. So far back as 1820 he commenced the construction of reflecting telescopes for himself, the result being most important astronomical discoveries—the satellite of Neptune, Hyperion, and the eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851 he discovered also two additional satellites of the planet Uranus. He proceeded the following year, with his telescope, to Malta, and here again the results of his observations contributed largely to astronomical lore. They are recorded in volume xxxvi. of the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society." His last work was a telescope, mounted equatorially, of 4 ft. aperture and 37 ft. focus. On his return to England, Mr. Lassell purchased an estate near Maidenhead. He obtained a Royal Medal in 1858, had an honorary degree of Cambridge University, and was a member of several learned societies.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Ida, Duchesse de Talleyrand Perigord, on the 2nd inst., at Florence, aged eighty.

The Rev. John Clare Pigot, on the 2nd inst., at The Priory, Taunton, aged seventy-one.

Captain George Sherbrooke Airey, R.N., on the 27th ult., at Cadenabbia, Lake of Como, aged sixty-nine.

The Rev. Thomas Lea Howlett, B.D., Vicar of St. Paul's, Westminster Bridge-road, on the 3rd inst.

Major Herbert William Wood, Royal (Madras) Engineers, F.R.G.S., on the 8th inst., at Madras, aged forty-two.

Thomas Hunter, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, late 4th Hussars, on the 7th inst., suddenly, at the Army and Navy Club.

The Rev. Sidney Amherst Shepherd, formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Holme Eden, on the 29th ult., at Cairn House, Warwick Bridge, Carlisle, aged seventy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Brahmin Youth (Cuddapah).—The problem must be incorrectly described, for a solution cannot be effected in two moves. Black has several checks on the White King at his choice in reply to your first move.

Orima (Rostoff).—The problem is neatly constructed, but we require your full name and address before publishing it. You can write in the Continental notation.

T G (Smethwick).—We note your explanation, and have pleasure in crediting you with having solved the Brunswick problem from the diagram in twenty minutes.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

Upendrana Maitra (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1903, 1904, and 1905 are correct.

W B (Stratford).—The problem shall be examined.

W H T (Yokohama).—Very neat and very good, if sound. We are always glad to hear from you.

P D (Clapham).—It is to be hoped your friends may be lucky enough to discover the correct defence to a two-move problem; but, lest they should not be so, we recommend you to examine 1. P takes Kt, in reply to 1. Kt to Kt 7th.

Dr. F. Sr. (Dorchester-place).—Your suggested improvement is noted, but we consider the problem good as it stands.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1909 received from H Hampton, Agostino Bozzini, J Veglio, E L G, and Walter W.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1910 received from T Guest, Hoftede de Groot, H Hampton, N M Carrig, Ozokerine, H F K, Franklin Institute, A C, J Bumstead, and Walter W.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1911 received from H B, T Guest, R H Brooks, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, One of Them, F H Jeffrey, Ben Nevis, R Oswald, C Oswald, C Elmore, Elsie, B Dyke, A Kentish Man, E Elsbury, C Darrach, W Warren, H Blacklock, S Farrant, G L Mayne, D Templeton, H Brewster, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, T Barrington, R Jessop, T Greenbank, C S Cox, F E Purchas, James Dobson, Sema, W Biddle, Alpha, H Hampton, Ch Pompé, N M Carrig, E P Vulliamy, Hereward, Lulu, Agostino Bozzini, E L G, W Burr, An Old Hand, Franklin Institute, Carioca, A W Hale, J Tucker, S Stripe, Louis Spencer, A C Edwards, and Hampsteadian.

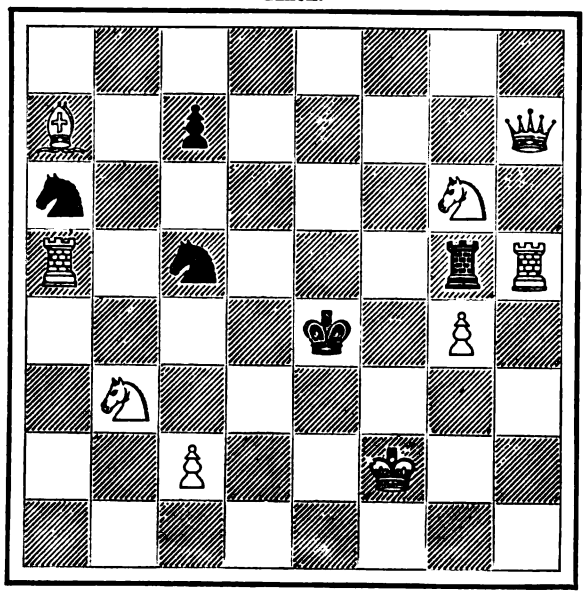
Solution of Problem No. 1910.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 3rd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1918.

By H. T. Young.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Mr. Macdonnell yields the odds of K Kt to another Amateur.
(Remove White's K Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q Kt 4th	

Unsound, of course, but frequently successful when giving odds.

2.	P takes P
3. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P takes P	B takes P
5. B to R 3rd	B takes B
6. R takes B	Kt to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
8. P to K 5th	P to B 4th
9. R to K Kt 3rd	Castles
10. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to K B 4th	P to Q R 4th
12. P to R 4th	K to Kt 2nd
13. P to R 5th	R to R sq
14. K to B 2nd	K to B 2nd
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd
16. Kt to B 3rd	P to R 5th
17. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
18. P takes P	P takes P
19. R takes R	Q takes R
20. R to R 3rd	Q takes R

He cannot avoid the loss of the Queen for the Rook, and has no better course than the move in the text.

21. P takes Q	Kt takes P
22. P to R 4th	P to R 6th
23. P to R 5th	P to R 7th
24. P to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
25. Q to Q R sq	B to Q 2nd
26. P to R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
27. Q to K R sq	P Queens

He might have prolonged the game by playing 27. K to Kt 2nd.

28. Q to R 6th.

Black resigned.

One of two Games played concurrently and *sans voir* by Mr. C. A Gilberg, of Brooklyn.—(*K Kt's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. R takes R	B takes R
9. Q to Q 3rd	P to Kt 5th

9. Kt to Q B 3rd seems preferable at this juncture.

10. P to K 5th	P takes P
11. Q to R 7th	Q to B 3rd
12. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. Kt takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)
14. K to K 2nd	B to K 3rd

This makes matters much easier for the "blindfold" player.

15. B takes B	P takes B
16. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
17. B takes P	B takes Kt
18. B takes B (ch)	K to Q 4th
19. Kt to B 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th
20. Q takes K P (ch)	K to Kt 5th
21. P to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to R 4th
22. P to Kt 4th. Mate.	

Mr. J. P. Taylor's forthcoming collection of two-move problems will be published next month. Intending subscribers should address the publisher, Mr. G. C. Heywood, High-street, Lee, Kent, before the 21st inst., on which date the subscription-list will be closed. The following position is culled from an advance sheet:—

White:—K at Q 8th; Q at Q 3rd; B's at Q B 7th, Q Kt 7th; Kts at K 7th, K B 7th; B at K R 4th; Pawn at Q B 2nd. (Eight pieces.)

Black:—K at K 3rd; Q at Q R 7th; R's at K 8th, Q Kt 3rd; B's at K B sq, Q B sq; Pawns at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd, K Kt 3rd, K Kt 6th, Q Kt 5th, Q R 2nd and 6th. (Thirteen pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Brentano's Monthly, a New York magazine, has added the game of chess to the long list of sports and pastimes with which it has been identified for some years in America. The September number contains several games, eight problems, an editorial on the subject of awards in problem tournies, and the news of the month. The new department is conducted by Mr. H. C. Allen, and the list of contributors includes the best-known names in the American chess world; among others Mr. W. A. Shinkman, who contributes what is called a suicidal problem that is worth quoting:—

White: K at K B 8th; Q at K B 5th; R at K Kt square; Kts at K B 4th and K Kt 5th; B at Q 5th. (Six pieces.)

Black: K at K B 3rd; Q at K R 7th; R's at Q square and Q R 2nd; B at K Kt square; Pawns at Q 2nd and 6th. (Seven pieces.)

White to play, and force Black to mate him in two moves.

This branch of problem art has never found much favour in England; and, although specimens of it appear here and there, in collections and periodical publications, our best modern composers have practically ignored it. The neglect into which it has fallen is probably due to the circumstance that suicidal problems were usually constructed to embody combinations in an excessive number of moves, and such compositions have few, if any, admirers nowadays. Of late years, however, the problem-makers of America and Germany have given us compositions surpassing the productions of the old school in brevity and brilliancy, and of these qualities Mr. Shinkman's problem is a fair example. We warn our younger readers that in this problem the defence is more difficult than the attack, and that, therefore, they should not quickly conclude that they have successfully studied it.

The twenty-ninth season of the City of London Chess Club was opened on the 8th inst., when a general meeting of the members was held in the club-room, Mouffiet's Hotel, Newgate-street, Mr. H. F. Gastineau presiding. The programme for the ensuing year comprises a tournament with sixty-four competitors, a blindfold *séance* by Mr. Blackburne, and simultaneous games by several first-rate players, besides the usual matches with the other metropolitan and suburban clubs.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Allen.
Lord Lawrence: A Sketch of his Public Career. By Captain L. J. Trotter.

Bentley and Son.
Johnny Ludlow. Sec. Series. 3 vols.

Bickers and Son.
"Jammed," and other Verse.

Burns and Oates.
Freville Chase. By E. H. Dering. 2 vols.

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Insect Variety: its Propagation and Distribution. By A. H. Swinton.
Science for All. Edited by Dr. Robert Brown. Illustrated.
Trinity College, London: Calendar for the Academical Year 1880-1.

Chapman and Hall.
The New Era. A Dramatic Poem. By Virginia Vaughan.
The Clerk of Porturick. A Tale. By George Manville Fenn. 3 vols.
South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks: Japanese Pottery. Edited by A. W. Franks.

Chatto and Windus.
A History of Our Own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Vols. III. and IV.
Credulities Past and Present. By William Jones, F.S.A.
Leaves from a Hunting Journal. By G. Bowers.
Ellice Quentin and other Stories. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols.

Cox.
An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament. Compiled by George Henry Jennings.

Curwen and Sons.
Studies of Worship Music, chiefly as regards congregational singing. By J. Spencer Curwen.

Eyre and Spottiswoode.
The Englishman's Bible: combining in one the Englishman's Hebrew Bible and the English-Greek Testament. By Thomas Newberry.

Griffith and Farran.
Glimpses of England. A Companion to "Glimpses of the Globe." By J. R. Blakiston.
Two Rose Trees. The Adventures of Twin Sisters. A Story. By Mrs. Minnie Douglass. Illustrated.
Designs for Church Embroidery and Crewel Work from Old Examples. Collected and arranged by Emily Sophia Hartshorne. Eighteen Plates, containing upwards of Sixty Patterns.

Hamilton and Adams.
The Teacher's Work. What It Is, and How To Do It. By John Palmer. New and Revised Edition.

Hodder and Stoughton.
Modern Scepticism. First Volume of Popular Edition of the Christian Evidence Society's Lectures.

Isbister.
A Dweller in Tents. By L. T. Meade.
Stepping Stones. A Story of our Inner Life. By Sarah Doudney.

"Leisure Hour" Office.
The Boy's Own Annual. Being the Second Volume of the Boy's Own Paper.
The Girl's Own Annual. Being the First Volume of the Girl's Own Paper.

Longmans.
A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors. Selected and arranged by Arthur B. Davison.
Faiths and Fashions. Short Essays Republished. By Lady Violet Greville.

Low and Co.
Brigitta. By Berthold Auerbach. From the German by Clara Bell.

Macmillan.
He That Will Not When He May. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols.
Queen's College, London. The Calender for the Year 1880-1.

Maxwells.
The Scarsdale Peerage. A Novel. By Frederick Talbot. 3 vols.
Just as I am. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." 3 vols.
Quite True. A Novel. By Dora Russell. 3 vols.

Nimmo:
In Gipsy Tents. By Francis Hindes Groome.

Paul.
Mary Magdalene. A Poem. By Mrs. Richard Greenough.
The Atomic Theory. By Ad. Wurtz. Translated by E. Cleminshaw.

Poole.
Breezes of Song from Mount Pleasant. By George Johnson.

Remington.
In Fair Bruges. A Romance of the Present Day. By C. Beeston.
Cords and Discords. By Charlotte Atcherley. 2 vols.

Routledge and Sons.
Ultima Thule. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
The Works of Father Prout (The Rev. Francis Mahony). Edited, with Notes, by Charles Kent.

Satchell.
God, Saints, and Man. Poems. By Eugène Lee-Hamilton.

Tinsley Brothers.
The Silent Shadow. A Novel. By Jessie Sale Lloyd. 3 vols.
What Will Society Say? A Story of Society and the Stage. By H. C. Coape. 3 vols.

Tyne Publishing Company.
Golden Gleams from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Words and Works.
Tales and Sketches of the Covenanters.

Ward and Lock.
Jesus Christ: His Life and His Work. By the Rev. F. A. Malleson.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

Ashdown and Parry.
Hommage à Mozart. Morceau Symphonique pour Piano à quatre mains. By J. Baptiste Calkin.
To The Clouds. Song. Translated from the German by Thomas Campbell. Music by J. W. Elliott.
In The Spring. Two Impromptus for the Pianoforte. Nos. 1 and 2. By Johannes Weingaertner.

Bertini.
Marche Triomphale for the Piano. By F. N. Birtchnell.

Cuningham Boosey.
Love's Secret. Song. Words and Music by Jeanne Percy.
L stands for Love. Song. Words and Music by Jeanne Percy.
The Honeymoon Polka. By Jeanne Percy.
Happy Days. Song. Words and Music by Ralph Percy.

Robert Cocks.
Corydon. Song. Words by Vincent Amcotts. Music by Cotsford Dick.
A Farewell. Vocal Duet. Words by Maria X. Hayes. Music by Franz Abt.
The Dear Old Songs of Home. Words by Mrs. Aylmer. Music by Franz Abt.
Handel's Largo. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by F. Lemoine.
Les Chevaliers. Marche Militaire. Composed for the Piano by J. Duval.
The Gipsies' Festival. Descriptive Fantasia for the Pianoforte. By John Pridham.

Everard.
Alone: in Memory of Prince Louis Napoleon. Written and composed by Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson.
Ravenspring. Arranged as a Solo or Quartet. Words and Music by Mrs. S. P. Atkinson. Second Edit.

Ewald.
Good-Bye! Ballad. Written by Edward Oxenford. Composed by Ferris Tozer.

Forsyths.
Third Sonatina for the Pianoforte, intended as a Study of the Sonatas by the Great Masters. By Stephen Heller. Op. 149. Edited and fingered by Charles Hallé.
The Football Galop. By James Batchelder.
The Whisper Valses. By C. D'Ace.
The Prince's Galop. By C. D'Ace.
Andantino in G, from the First Sonatina by Stephen Heller. Edited and fingered by C. Hallé.
Valse, in D major, for the Pianoforte. By Ferdinand Hiller. Op. 188. Edited and Fingered by C. Hallé.
Barcarolle. Composed for the Pianoforte. By Boyton Smith.
Gwendoline. Composed for the Pianoforte. By Boyton Smith.
Trois Morceaux de Salon. For the Violin and Piano. By Aloys Kettenus. No. 1, Tyrolienne. Ditto. No. 2, Mélodie. Ditto. No. 3, Sicilienne.
Villanelle. Canon. For Violin and Piano. By Aloys Kettenus.
The Lively Polka. By Joseph Sherwood.
Shades of Evening. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by F. N. Löhr.
Thuringia. Melody by Mendelssohn. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Frederick N. Löhr.
Albany. A Fantasy. Arranged for the Pianoforte by F. N. Löhr.

Goddard.
A Wrist and Finger Exercise in a Single Study for the Pianoforte. By Aug. Buhl.
Suite de Pièces. Ten Easy and Melodious Musical Miniatures on the Pianoforte. By H. Stiehl.

Metzler.
Time Long Past. Song. Poetry by Shelley. Music by Maria E. H. Stisted.

Morley.
Cambriana. Song. Words and Music by Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson.

Neumeyer.
The Trumpeter of Säkkingen. Six Characteristic Pieces for the Pianoforte. By H. Hofmann. Books I. and II.
Gavotte for the Pianoforte. By Sir Julius Benedict.

Novello and Ewer.
Cherubini's Second Mass (D minor). Novello's Collection of Anthems, Vol. X.

265, Regent-street.
Five Separate Vocal Pieces, with English and Italian Words, from Arrigo Boïto's Opera, "Mefistofele."
Dance Album: From Boïto's opera "Mefistofele."—Waltz.
Ditto, ditto, Mazurka.
Ditto, ditto, Polka.
Ditto, ditto, Quadrille.
Ditto, ditto, Galop.

Salter and Son.
March of the Monks. By Robert Coverley.
Joie. Polka. By Robert Coverley.

B. Williams.
Smallwood's Operatic Duets for the Pianoforte: No. 1, Giovanni; No. 2, Der Freischütz; No. 3, Guillaume Tell; No. 4, Masaniello.
Allegro Scherzo for the Pianoforte. By W. Porter.
The Exile. Romance for the Pianoforte. By W. Porte.
Grand Festival March for the Organ. By Adam Wright.
Ditto, with Pedal Obbligato. By Adam Wright.
Grand Festival March for the Harmonium or American Organ. By Adam Wright.
Harmony Simplified for the Use of Students. By Farley Newman.
Midnight March. By L. Williams.
The Zephyr Polka. By L. Williams.
God Speed and Welcome. By D. Christie Murray. Music by Ciro Pinsuti.
In the Sweet of the Year. By D. Christie Murray. Music by Ciro Pinsuti.

Wood and Co.
Perles Classiques for the Pianoforte, Edited and Fingered by Carlo Tiesset:—No. 1, Schunann; No. 2, Mendelssohn; No. 3, Clementi; No. 4, Chopin; No. 5, Mozart; No. 6, Clementi; No. 7, Clementi; No. 8, Beethoven; No. 9, Weber; No. 10, Clementi; No. 11, Chopin; No. 12, Weber.

11, York-place, Portman-square.
A Complete Course of Wrist and Finger Gymnastics for the Use of Performers on the Pianoforte. By A. Lefler Arnim.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—The reaction in the Securities of this Railway during the past month has been one of the most remarkable features of the whole market, when the intrinsic merits of the property are considered. The aggregate of increased receipts for the fourteen weeks of the current half-year amount to no less a sum than £111,729, and this fact alone, without regard to the many other favourable features now discernible, should rather have caused an improvement in capital value. Those who have been induced to sell cannot possibly have realised what the real progress of this Railway has been. On the day of the last meeting in April the Ordinary Stock was quoted at 26, and the Third Preference 46. No one then dared to dream of such a rapid and uninterrupted development as has since taken place. In the interval of twenty-four weeks which have elapsed the gross addition to the earnings has amounted to the enormous total of £187,213. The Grand Trunk has since been admitted to the Chicago Pool, the Directors have been enabled to successfully float £1,000,000 Debenture Stock to redeem prior charges, by which a net saving of £14,000 a year will be effected, the full half-year's dividend has been paid on the First Preferences, and an interim distribution at the rate of 3 per cent per annum announced on the Second Preferences, and yet the Third Preference is now about 6 per cent and the Ordinary 5 per cent lower than in April.

The recent fall in quotations is wholly attributable to adverse speculation. It would appear that there are some who cannot or will not understand that the position of the Grand Trunk to-day is very different from what it was a few years ago, and who have sold large amounts of Stock which they do not possess, in the hope of buying back at lower prices to secure profits. In order to assist their operations they have carefully ignored every favourable feature and circulated a variety of the wildest and most extravagant rumours, for not one of which has there been a shadow of foundation.

Upon the important question of "rates," the Grand Trunk was never in so strong a position, as the "Pool" Commissioners are rigidly enforcing a strict observance of the agreed tariffs. The Grand Trunk and Chicago line has only just been admitted within the City; hitherto, the Grand Trunk has not derived anything like the full benefit of this valuable feeder which will now accrue to it.

Shareholders may, I think, look forward with the greatest confidence to the meeting to be held on the 28th inst., and if in the meantime the weekly receipts should show occasional fluctuations they may rest assured that on the closing of the navigation in November extraordinary results will be manifested. All the securities of this railway, at the present reduced quotations, are well worth buying.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER.—

It must be satisfactory to the shareholders to remark the continued steady development of this railway, the increase in the traffic receipts for the fourteen weeks of the current half-year to the 3rd inst. amounting to £20,277. During the same period the additional earnings of the South-Eastern Railway, with double the mileage, only amount to £12,514. At the time of the proposed fusion of the two companies, the advocates of that measure of spoliation to the Chatham and Dover line estimated the relative progress of the two companies as 39 in the South-Eastern, as compared with 31 in the Chatham. As a matter of fact, the result has been reversed.

GREAT EASTERN AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAYS.

—The traffic receipts of both these railways continue to exhibit decided vitality, and the ordinary stocks of each undertaking are unquestionably good and improving investments.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Immediately

following the issue of my Circular last month, in which I recommended investments in this Stock, a steady rise ensued, the quotations advancing from 127½ to 131. The subsequent reaction has been wholly attributable to sympathy with surrounding markets, and not to any adverse feature affecting the intrinsic value of the property; on the contrary, the weekly growth of the receipts has been considerable. It may be interesting to investors to point out the relatively small amount of the Ordinary Stock in proportion to the whole capital of this Railway as compared with the other leading lines in the United Kingdom. Thus, the proportion is—41·19 per cent in the case of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 37·68 London and South-Western, 36·87 South-Eastern, 36·31 North-Eastern, 32·79 London and North-Western, 30·71 Midland, 30·65 Great Northern, 30·55 Brighton, while it is only 23·11 in the Great Western. It is therefore clear that it requires a much smaller ratio of increased receipts to pay an extra one per cent of dividend on the Ordinary Stock of the Great Western than in any other of the above-mentioned Railways. Quite apart from the intrinsic merits of this stock, it is additionally attractive just now, as there are reasonable grounds for anticipating its being subdivided into Preferred and Deferred. Should this be carried out, a very great advance would no doubt take place.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—The Shares

of this Company are but little known in the market, but they deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. They are £5 fully paid, and can be bought at a small premium. The dividend for the present year will, I expect, be 5 per cent, although the line has not reached anything like its full development. In my next circular I propose to enter more fully into the merits of the undertaking. This Railway is perfectly safe from all competition.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The announcement

that it is the intention of the new President of Mexico to seriously take into consideration the public debt, with a view to revive Mexican credit abroad, is a welcome sign of the improved condition of the country. Concurrently with this cheering declaration a strangely inconsistent rumour has been very industriously circulated to the effect that the President contemplated inaugurating his new régime by nothing more nor less than an act of spoliation—viz., the withdrawal of the subvention to the Mexican Railway Company. It seems impossible to believe that he should voluntarily stultify himself by committing such a gross injustice while professing, at the same time, a desire for re-establishing the credit of the country; and any proposal to the Bondholders which included the diversion of this Railway subvention from its rightful owners would be fatal to the settlement of the debt, as it would only demonstrate the unreliable nature of the engagements of the Mexican Government. One looks in vain for any official confirmation of this report; and no doubt it will prove to be only another canard which has been concocted to serve the purpose of adverse speculators in the securities of this Railway.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

Holders of these Bonds should at once apply to the agents for the receivers' report to June 30 last, which has just been published. It will repay a careful perusal, as it contains a vast amount of information demonstrating the rapidly-growing prosperity of the railway. Nothing can be more hopeful than the following extract:—"For the past year the net revenue realised was more than sufficient by the sum of 192,133 dols. (or £38,433) for the payment of full interest" on the Divisional and Seven per Cent Bonds. It further appears that on June 30 there remained in the hands of the receivers no less a sum than 411,946 dols. (or £82,389) as "excess resources over liabilities." and this after paying off 84,190 dols. (or £16,838) Virginia and Tennessee Registered Certificates out of revenue. This surplus of 411,946 dols. must, of course, have been further augmented during the past three months, so that it is reasonable to assume that the receivers at the present moment are absolutely in the position to pay from 8 to 10 per cent to the certificate-holders on account of overdue coupons. It is surprising, therefore, in the face of the above official statement that the full interest is now being earned, the Seven per Cent Certificates are quoted at only 103, the more especially when it is remembered that this price includes no less than 39 per cent of over-due coupons which will be dealt with immediately. Sooner or later a great improvement in value must take place when the merits of the security are clearly understood.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD.—Since the issue of the Committee's Report, considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed as to the position and prospects of this railway. No one can deny that this is a great property, though it has been grossly mismanaged in the past; but under the present more enlightened administration, and aided by the enormous growth of the traffic receipts, there seems every prospect of a successful future, and whether the floating liabilities are discharged by means of an assessment on the Ordinary Shares (as in the case of the Erie), or by the issue of a Deferred Stock, there can be no doubt that benefit must accrue to the Ordinary Shareholders, and I am decidedly of opinion that they will act wisely in firmly retaining their holdings.

TRAMWAYS.—The market for these

Securities has lately shown some symptoms of revival, owing to the steadily increasing traffic returns and the probability of the working expenses showing a large decrease due to the low price of provender. The following Tramway Securities can now be bought to yield 5 to 6 per cent to present investors, with steadily improving prospects (the current quotations include three months' of accrued dividend)—viz., Argentine, Barcelona, Birkenhead Preference, Bordeaux, Provincial, Tramways of France, Tramways of Germany, Tramways Union, and Wolverhampton. Tramways and General Works can be bought to pay 7 per cent.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND

OMNIBUS.—There are now twenty-four miles of this Tramway system finished, but only about sixteen are yet opened for traffic. The weekly receipts since July 1 amount to the handsome total of £22,858, or an average of £1750 per week. It is expected that the remaining fourteen miles will be completed before the close of the year. These Shares at 10½ are very cheap.

TRAMWAYS COMPANY OF

GERMANY.—During the past month the meeting of this Company has been held, when it was pointed out that, although only 6 per cent dividend was distributed, the Directors really could have paid 7½ per cent. If the position of this security were properly understood the shares would, I think, be quoted at £12 instead of £10, at which they are now selling.

IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS.—The Directors

have decided, and wisely so, I think, to issue £35,000 of Six per Cent Preference Shares, for the purpose of extending and more thoroughly equipping the various systems. Having perfect confidence in the Board, I have no doubt this money will be expended so as to produce the largest possible amount of benefit. These Preference Shares must prove a steady Six per Cent investment. As some misapprehension exists as to the general principle of extensions, it may be well to point out that the great improvement in the position of the Sunderland and Birkenhead Companies dates from the time when additions to their respective lines were opened out. I look for similar results in Belfast.

CITY OF LONDON REAL PROPERTY.

Since I first recommended these Shares for investment in 1875, there has been a continuous rise in value from £9 10s. to the present level of £16 per share, and the dividends meanwhile have been 7 per cent per annum. As its name implies, the property of this Company is of the very highest class, and the management is altogether unexceptionable. The new Shares recently issued to provide the capital for the purchase of further properties are now quoted at a small premium. They enjoy a guarantee of 6 per cent for seven years.

CANADIAN COPPER.—It would appear

by the recently published advices that the works upon the several Mines are now being pushed on vigorously, so that the shareholders may reasonably look for some practical demonstration of the value of their property at an early date. The £4 fully-paid Shares can at present be bought at £1 15s. per Share, and they are likely to advance considerably upon any further favourable reports being received. The principal market for these Shares is in Glasgow.

NEUCHATEL ASPHALTE.—The business

of this Company is increasing. The Preference Shares at £1 12s. 6d. and the Ordinary at about 9s. are well worth buying, both being fully-paid up and limited.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—The great rise

in the value of the shares of the London and Westminster and London and County Banks, since they were registered as "Limited," is a convincing proof of the beneficial nature of that change in their constitution. It must be a matter for regret to the shareholders of the Union and London Joint Stock that they have not adopted the same policy, as no doubt a similar advance in the value of their property would also have ensued.

INDIAN GOLD MINES. — Enormous

transactions in the Shares of the three leading Indian Gold-Mining Companies have taken place during the past month, and the buying has been of a very influential character. Public interest has been principally directed to the Shares of the Devala Moyar Company in consequence of the great importance attached to the official statements of Mr. Brough Smyth, the late engineer to the Indian Government, who is now associated with this particular undertaking. The £1 fully-paid shares are now quoted at 2¾, and there seems to be ample justification for this advance. While the Devala shares command this improved price, it is surprising that those of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Companies, which were the earliest in the field, and therefore will be the first to commence actual mining operations should remain at such low prices as £1 15s. and £1 10s. respectively. The comparison is the more remarkable when it is remembered that some few months since, in the very earliest days of these pioneer Companies, the South Indian Shares were at £3 and the Glenrock at £2 5s. Now that these two Companies are on the eve of commencing absolute work (the machinery being on its way to India), the shares should at any rate be at the old level, if not higher.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for October.

10, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

WHETHER TO HAVE CARPETS OR RUGS.

RUGS have novelty on their side, and that is nine points in fashion's law, but there is much more to be said for them than simply that they are the latest thing out. Probably the housekeeper's argument for carpets is akin to her argument for tidies and slips and the other expedients by which the great enemy dirt is imagined to be circumvented. Carpets are great hiders of dirt and dust, and a new broom easily restores them when too much dirt and dust is collected on their surface, but then they are great storers of dirt and dust as well, and apart from the waste of money in covering places that do not need covering, the question of health involved in the use of carpets is a very serious one. The large pieces of furniture that in all rooms stand against the wall—the sofas, the pianofortes, the sideboards, the bookcases, the bedsteads, the wardrobes, the washstands, the bureaus—do not need any carpet under them; the carpet that is put under them stands for so much wasted money, and yet we go on putting down yards of carpet where they are never seen, where the dust collects, and is only attacked in weekly sweepings, and where it keeps a sort of colour, while the rest changes colour and fades. Let anyone give a rug a fair trial, and observe for himself how much less dust will be made in the room, how much more easily the room is kept clean, and how much more manageable the furniture is when the weekly sweeping or the daily dusting has to be got through. In no case should any of the large pieces of furniture rest upon the rug, for it ought to be an every day or at least an any day matter to turn it up and brush underneath it, or roll it up and carry it out to be shaken or swept. It is advisable to buy a good rug, large enough to cover all the floor you wish to cover, even if it strain your purse a little, for a good rug will last a lifetime; and, indeed, some rugs are well on their way to last a second lifetime. The best Turkey, Persian, and Indian rugs are made by hand, of pure wool, and are so thick that if a brazier of coals is upset on one of them the charred portion, which, in the case of a Brussels carpet, could never be effaced, will disappear after a few days' wear. After much using a good Eastern Rug, walking on the best Brussels Carpet feels like walking on the wooden floor. To an artistic eye an Eastern Rug that is handsome to begin with grows handsomer with time and use, and even one that was a little staring and pretentious at first gets toned down and subdued by being long walked over, just as if it were a human being. The gain of employing good rugs is so considerable in healthiness and cleanliness alone that the time must come when they will be "your only wear." The only firm in London, or indeed, in England, dealing exclusively in Floor Coverings is that of TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill. Established in 1832. Prize Medallists at the Exhibitions, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1865, 1867, and 1878. At their Warehouse a very extensive stock of Foreign Rugs may be seen.

Address—
TRELOAR and SONS',
69, Ludgate-hill.

TRELOAR, 69, LUDGATE-HILL.

TRELOAR'S CATALOGUE OF ALL THE BEST FLOOR COVERINGS, POST-FREE.

TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES, FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

CHUBB'S SAFES FOR JEWELS, DEEDS, PLATE, BULLION, &c.

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND LATCHES, CHESTS, BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

CHUBB and SON, 128, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and 65, St. James's-street, London.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
Also, EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon Use.

THROAT IRRITATION.
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.
Sold only in Boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

NEW SHADES AND NEW MIXTURES, 1880.
Under the direct patronage of the
ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE

EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES

MAINTAIN THEIR UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE for YACHTING, SEASIDE, and TRAVELLING WEAR. Proof against Salt Water or Rain. Prices, 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. "The Queen" says:—"Mr. Burnett has gained a very high reputation for the ROYAL SERGES." Orders are daily arriving from all parts. Pattern Books post-free. Carriage paid to London, Bristol, Glasgow, or Belfast. Any length cut. Goods packed for exportation.

Address—
EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSE,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

N.B.—He has no connection with any Company or other London or Provincial Firm whatsoever. NO AGENTS.

EGERTON BURNETT'S "IMPERIAL VELVETEEN,"
"PATENT FAST PILE."
In the most Fashionable Colours.

Le Follet says:—"The dye is said, by competent judges, to be the most permanent ever brought out. Their finish is superb." Ladies must see that my name is branded on the back, without which none are guaranteed. Any length cut.
Patterns post-free on application to
EGERTON BURNETT,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.
No Agents.
Carriage paid to any town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales on orders over 40s.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL.
PATTERNS OF ALL GOODS POST-FREE.

LYONS SILK DRESS VELVETS, 5s. per yard under value. Pure Lyons Silk Gown Velvets 8s. 11d. per yard. Good Black Silk Velvet, 19 in. wide, 3s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 7s. 11d. per yard; Coloured Gown Velvets, 19 in. wide, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., and 8s. 11d. per yard.

SILKS CONTINUE AT DESPERATE PRICES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN LONDON.

The present low market value of Silk is becoming a serious matter to all concerned in the manufacture. Many of the large Lyons weaving firms are working their mills at a loss. This condition of things should be eagerly seised by the public.

	s.	d.	
Corded Silks, of good sound quality, at less than			
the value of woollen goods	1	9	per yard.
An extra quality of the same make	2	9	"
Handsome Gros Grain, equal in value to many that are sold at 4s. 6d., for	3	9	"
Very rich quality, at	4	9	"
A superb Faille	5	11	"

In better times the latter quality is sold at 7s. 11d.

I have bought very largely during this depression, and secured an immense stock of all qualities, in value over £20,000.

LOUIS VELVETEEN,

which is sold by me at the wholesale tariff, by the box of about 33 yards—viz., 1s. 10½d., 1d. per yard extra for cutting short lengths. All qualities kept in stock up to 4s. 6d. Genoa, Fast Pile, &c.

COLOURED CORDED VELVETEENS,
For the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Made in all the Newest Colours. 26 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS, 10,000 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CASHMERES and MERINOS,

among Plain Woollen Fabrics, will be, if possible, more popular than ever. These genuine favourites are produced for the autumn in many new and beautiful colours; some fine tones in Blue, Greys, Heliotropes, and Reds are special features among the New Patterns.

The quality at 1s. 6¾d. is of excellent value.
At 1s. 11½d., an extra width, and equally good.
That at 2s. 3d., made of the best long staple wool, is superior in weight to any yet sold at the price; and the finest produced is 2s. 11½d. per yard.

VIGOGNE DE L'INDE.

This is a Specialité of mine, of the real Indian Chuddah Cloth appearance, which is sold at 11s. 6d. per yard. I particularly wish to draw attention to the beautiful quality of this Cloth. It is remarkably soft, and has a light woolly surface, is very durable, and most agreeable wear. To many ladies, who have a horror of a heavy dress, this will be a most acceptable material. 25 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

CASHMERIENNE.

This is an exquisitely fine Woollen Fabric, with a marked will on either side; is particularly pure both in quality and dye, and specially adapted for "demi-saison toilettes." The colours are very good, including the new shade, called "Sand of the Desert," also Heliotrope, and twelve other new and choice shades. The width of this capital cloth is 26 inches, and the price 12½d. per yard.

TWILLED LLAMAS.

For cheap House Dresses a most desirable material. All good useful colourings, and very durable. For children's wear is particularly recommended, making strong useful School Dresses; 26 inches wide; 9d. per yard. In Plain and Heather Mixtures.

SERGES,

or giving away, reduced to 6¾d., stout or fine; usual price.. .. .. 0s. 8½d.
Welsh Serge, in all colours, reduced to 7d.; good quality, .. 0s. 9½d.
Welsh Homespun, reduced to .. .. 0s. 9½d.
Estamene Serge, reduced to 1s.; sold everywhere at .. 1s. 6d.
Devonshire Serge, reduced to 1s. 3d.; sold everywhere at 2s. 0d.
Esquimaux Serge, reduced to .. .. 1s. 2d.

TWELVE MONTHS OLD.—About 5000 yards of last Summer's WASHING TEXTURES, such as Grebe Cloth, Ribbed Sateen Cloth, Idra Stripes, Fancy Oatmeals, and various material, which were sold at 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d., will be cleared out at 6d. per yard. Complete Sets of Patterns free.

1, CASTLE-TERRACE; and 1, 3, and 5, PORTLAND-ROAD, W.
Wholesale; Shipping and Export Merchant.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

"THE AMARANT VELVETEEN"
supersedes all others for durability and silk-like appearance.
Is not Spotted by RAIN, nor Injured by HEAT.
It is of PERFECT MANUFACTURE and PATENTED FINISH
Unfading in Colour, Unequalled in Value, Firm in Pile.
To be had in all Colours and Prices.
Ask for it, and see that the word "AMARANT" is stamped in GOLD on the FACE SELVAGES.
Patterns and Show Cards supplied to the Trade.
RAWSON BROTHERS, Sole Agents,
2, Blue Boar-court, Friday-street, London, E.C.

INDIAN EMBROIDERY of the most Elegant and Fashionable Designs—viz., Christening Robes, 21s. and 42s. each; Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 35s. and 45s. the half dozen: Babies' Bibs, 20s. the dozen; Children's Frocks, 15s. each; Petticoats, large size, 28s. each; Ladies' Neckties, 28s. the dozen; Children's Capes, 12s. 6d. each; Narrow Edging, 1s. per yard; Ditto, Wide, 3s. 4d. per yard. The above sent post-free to any address in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Remittances to be crossed "Agra Bank," and made payable to J. KENYON and CO., 19, Strand, Calcutta, East Indies.

WINTER DRESSES—THE BEST VALUE IN LONDON.—Vicuna Foule Serges, the Fashionable Material for the Season. Price, 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

THE LADIES' HAWICK COSTUME
TWEED, in all the newest colourings, 1s. 6¾d. per yard.
Patterns free. Parcels over 20s. carriage paid.
WM. KEDIE and CO., Warehousemen, Hawick.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

GOVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shews that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil),
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is certain in result, and is pleasant to take.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!!

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 5s.—Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—
"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 126 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 23, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known everywhere I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is not a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).
Try it, and try your weight.

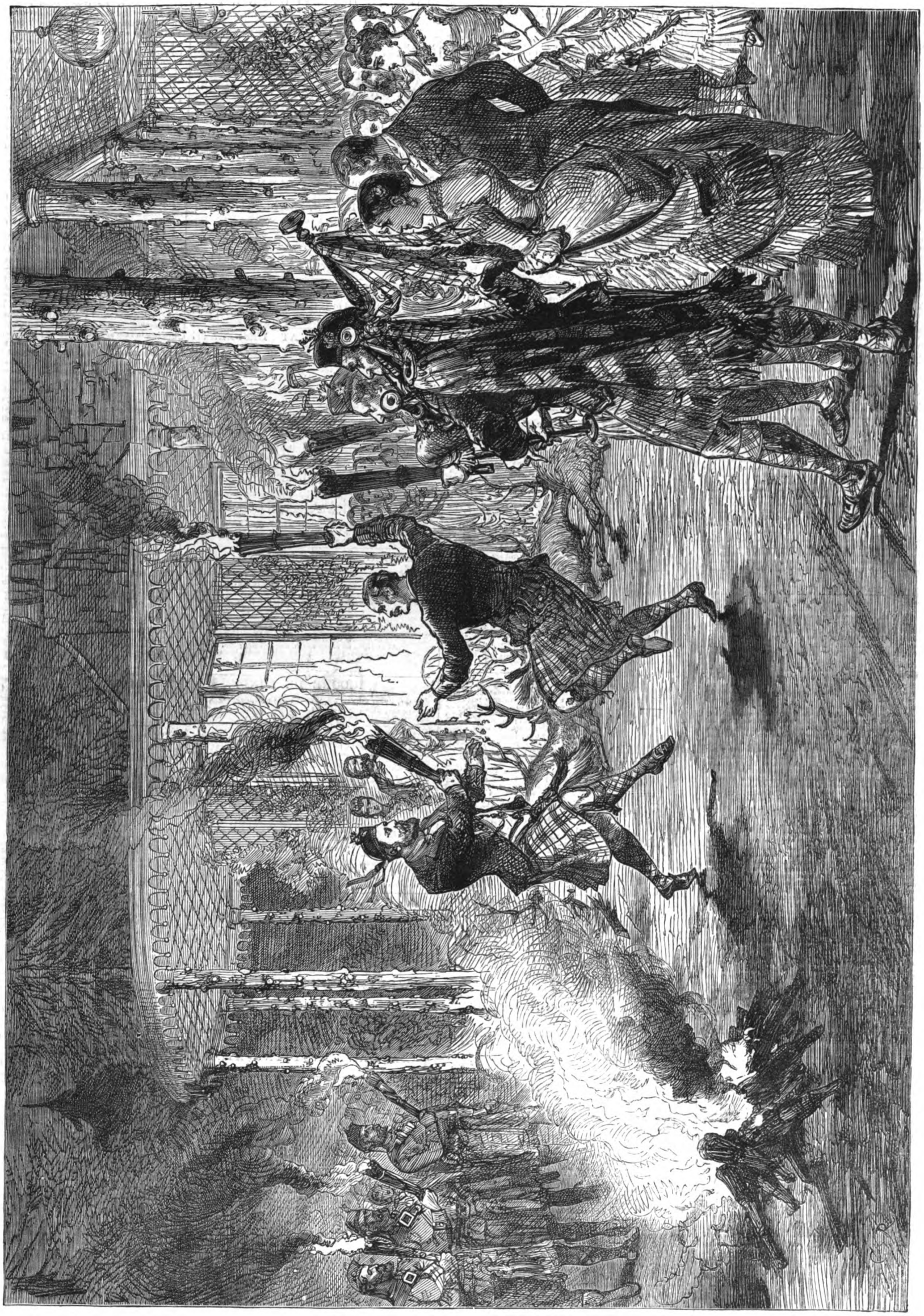
HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is used to increase flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
May be relied upon to increase weight.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which HYDRATED OIL is prepared were first described in a treatise on the Assimilation and Digestion of Fats in the Human Body, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.C.S., published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street (Fat in the Human Body, page 41):—"Nothing appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensibly assimilated by the digestive organs, until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The makers, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s. Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London. Pamphlet sent free to any address.

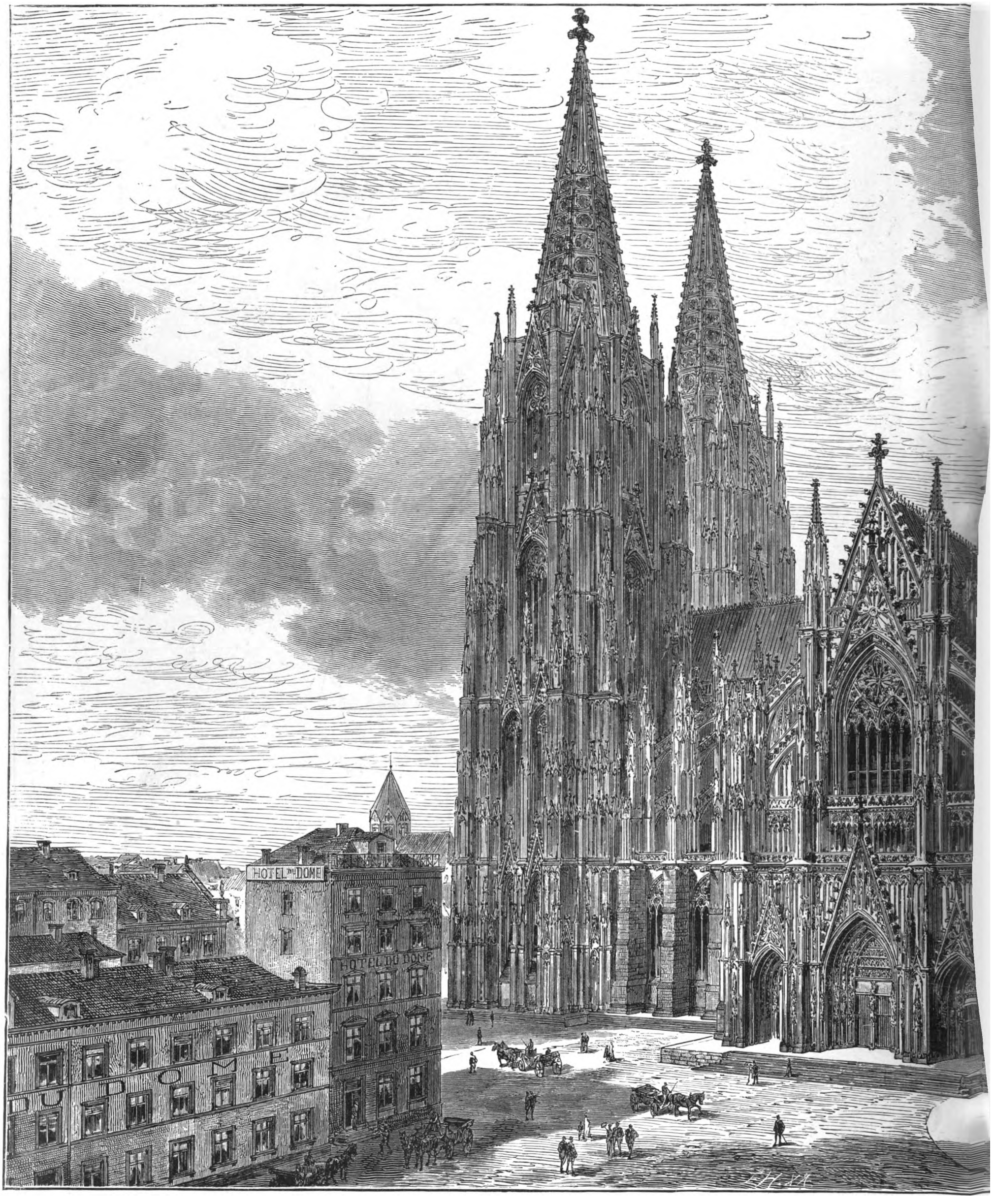
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: A TORCHLIGHT DANCE AT MAR LODGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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COLOGNE

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ATHEDRAL.

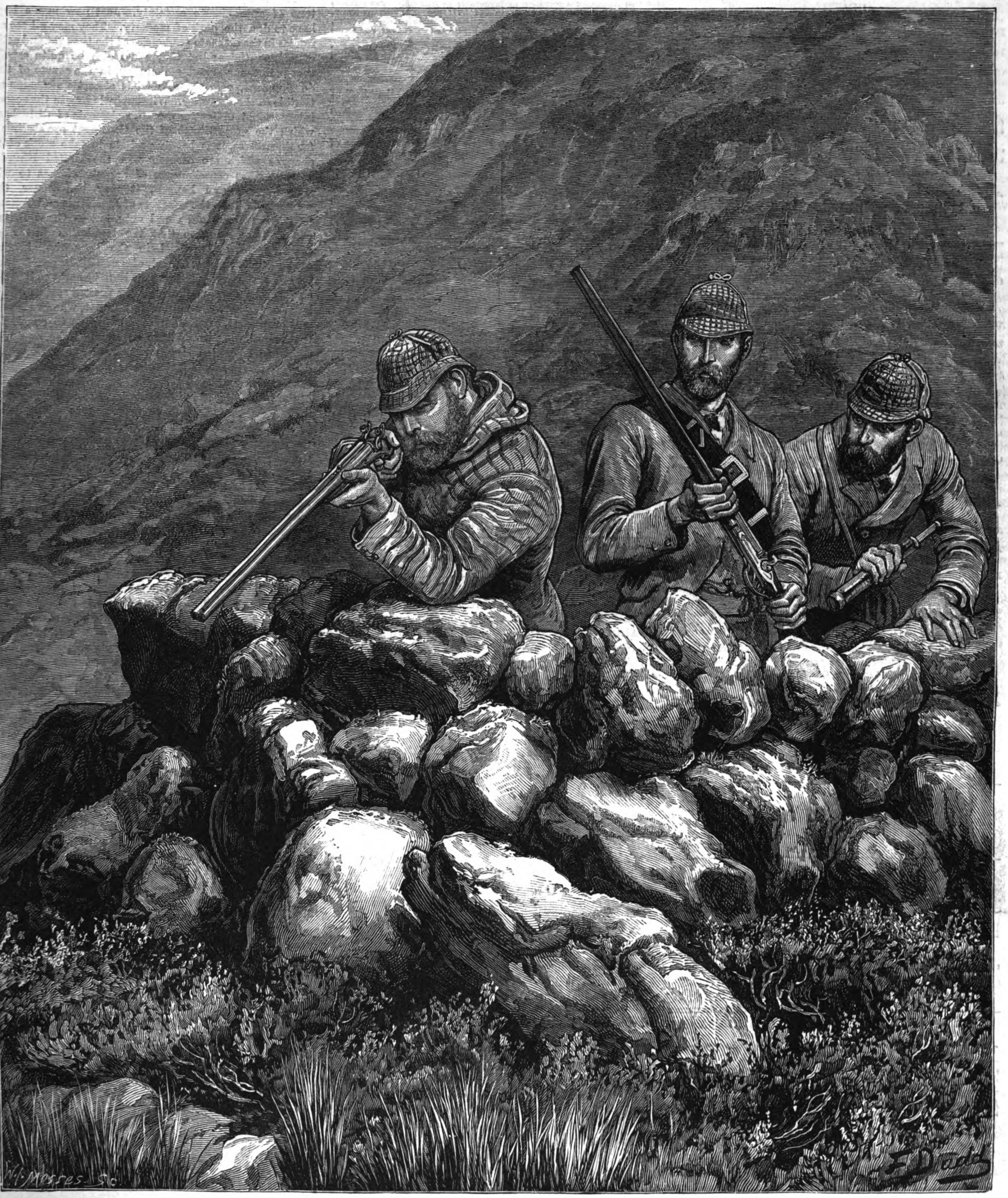
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2160.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: THE DEER-DRIVE AT INVERCAULD.—SEE PAGE 402.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at 79, Calle Maypú, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 3, Ulverton-place, Dalkey, county Dublin, the wife of William Comyns, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Folkestone, the Countess of Jersey, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Mote Park, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 20A, Manchester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Chandos Leigh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. E. Orme, Rector of Angmering, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Beverley, of Brighton, and the Rev H. A. Spyers, of Weybridge (uncles of the bride), W. Bailey Hawkins, of Bramley-hill, Croydon, Esq., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of George Orme, Esq., of the Manor House, Sutton.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church, Willesden, by the Right Rev. Bishop Beckles, D.D., assisted by the Rev. H. McLeod Beckles, father and brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Michael Terry, uncle of the bride, the Rev J. C. Whar on, Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. J. T. Brown, Curate, Samuel Husbands Beckles, Esq., grandson of the late Hon. J. A. Beckles, of Barbadoes, to Caroline Jane Terry ("Lina"), daughter of the late Charles Terry, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire. No cards.

At All Saints', Bangalore, India, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Incumbent, Thomas Henry Pope, M.B., C.M., Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Agnes, second daughter of Edward Owen Crichton, Esq., R.N., Greenhill-place, Edinburgh. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Vicar of Christ Church, Hamostead, Captain Henry Hay, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Millar, of South Heath, Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., suddenly, at his residence, Roselands, Turkey-street, Enfield, James Pateshall Jones, aged 65.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Yewtree, West Derby, Liverpool, Peter George Heyworth, Esq., J.P., aged 57 years.

On the 18th ult., killed in the landslip at Nyuce Tal, in the performance of his duty, Second Lieutenant James Barre Hood Carmichael, of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 20.

On the 17th ult., at Trevandrum, South India, Geoffrey Lisle, eldest son of Sir Mylles Cave Browne Cave, Bart., aged 23.

On the 17th inst., at North Luffenham, Rutland, William Henry Heathcote, Esq., of North Luffenham Hall, and Tadworth Court, Surrey, third son of the late Sir Gilbert and Lady Sophia Heathcote, aged 83.

On the 17th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. A. Wood, daughter of the late Rev. H. Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, Herts, and granddaughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

SUNDAY, OCT. 24.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; 1 Tim. i. 1—18. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii. 9, or xii.; Luke xvii. 20.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. C. N. Kelly, Minor Canon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes, Rector of Cliffe, Rochester.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest: the Bishop of Bedford, at the Chapel, Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Annual Balaklava Dinner, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Moon's last quarter, 7 a.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Dairy Farmers' Association Show, Agricultural Hall (four days).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law, and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
South-Place Institute, 7 p.m., Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology.
Glasgow Scientific Lecture Association, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Complementary Colours).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, apostles and martyrs.
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, elections, &c., Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Bristol, Clifton, and West of England Dog Show (four days).
Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Topographical Society of London, inaugural meeting, Mansion House, 4 p.m.
Hertfordshire Convalescent Home, St. Leonards, to be opened by Princess Christian, about 1.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Hare-hunting begins.
Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1873.
Birmingham and Midland Institute: Inaugural Address by the Earl of Northbrook.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Quantity of Labour and Capital).
Architectural Association: Conversazione, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 10	30·004	51·3	48·5	91	10	54·8	50·1	NE.	449	0·075
11	30·224	49·9	41·3	74	5	56·9	44·8	NE.	296	0·005
12	30·096	46·9	40·3	80	9	53·6	43·5	NE. NNE. N.	297	0·005
13	30·268	49·6	42·0	77	8	55·9	44·8	N. NNE.	187	0·000
14	30·366	44·3	37·6	79	5	52·8	37·4	N. NNW.	54	0·015*
15	30·214	22·6	41·9	97	"7	51·3	32·7	NNW. NE.	57	0·000
16	30·038	48·8	46·5	92	10	53·3	43·4	NE.	96	0·005

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	29·911	30·254	30·179	30·254	30·304	30·286	30·063
Temperature of Air	52·3°	53·9°	50·0°	51·4°	48·0°	42·2°	50·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	51·1°	47·2°	45·5°	47·2°	45·2°	41·3°	48·4°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	N.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 5	5 25	5 45	6 7	6 25	7 5	7 35	8 12	8 52	9 3	10 10	10 43	11 13	11 40

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Patience and Hope! The first, long-enduring; the second, looking far into the distant future. Such are the dispositions of mind called for by the present state of International affairs. There is a keen game of diplomacy going on, the progress of which, if it can be called progress, has become monotonous to all those who view it from the outside. One might suppose that no other object was before the players than to protract the game. Looking into the newspapers closely resembles looking through a kaleidoscope. Day after day, there is a change in the aspect of affairs, but it would seem to consist solely in the transposition of the same details. Telegrams appear one day which the next day contradicts. Now we are on the verge of danger; presently we are disenchanted of the grim illusion. How often has this been the case, in times gone by, when the political interests of Nations were supposed to be concentrated in the hands of Ministries and Diplomatists. Necessarily, the work they do, or essay to do, among themselves, is veiled from the scrutinising gaze of the public; and, even where the final aim of all is identical, or nearly so, the methods and means of each become conflicting just in proportion as they are definite. Mr. Gladstone is, just now, the target at which the shafts of abuse, or of ridicule, are being let fly from all quarters of Europe. He has a policy, and he knows how to insist upon it. The policy itself may be good or bad, too precipitate or too far-reaching; but it is understood. So far as his intentions are concerned, it is real and active. It brings a certain amount of pressure to bear upon other Powers, and, doubtless, it runs athwart the yet unavowed schemes of other statesmen. No wonder that it is met by several unexpected obstructions, or that it is environed by hosts of petty perplexities, which the outer world cannot see through. He is not the man, however, to relinquish his hold upon the helm on account of the fluctuations which disturb the surface of the public mind. He is too experienced a hand to blench before journalistic vagaries, to be "blown about by every wind of doctrine" which circumstances let loose upon his course. We must have patience, and, possibly, before the end of the Parliamentary Recess we shall see the vessel of State triumphantly riding upon smoother waters.

It is not prudent, perhaps, to speak of the future in a tone of approximate certainty. Just now men's hopes have to don the garb of modesty. They may all see and rejoice in the ultimate tendencies of the thought and action of passing times; but they must also be quite sensible that both thought and action may, in the course of their development, pass through trials almost unforeseen and terrible in their severity. Without including in the account international obligations, or the elements of disturbance which the great States of the Continent are storing up for themselves, it is hardly possible to take stock of the changes which are occurring in the United Kingdom without some consciousness of apprehension as to what may happen—and happen, it may be, sooner than we expect. Take the relations of Landlords and Tenants, for instance—not in Ireland only, but in Great Britain, and it is easy to see that the legislation just ahead of it, however beneficial in the long run, however cautious in the process, must, of necessity, be accompanied by great suffering. Bad seasons have brought to light the cumbrousness and weakness of the present system of land laws, and, whether we are willing or not, whether we consent or protest, events are conducting us to conclusions that no agitation would have extorted. Take, again, our commercial position and prospects. Free Trade will, no doubt, achieve a final victory over Protectionism. But a conflict is near at hand which will sorely test the endurance of the great interests of the country. Almost every nation in Europe has adopted, or threatens to adopt, hostile tariffs. The United States of America appear less likely than ever to discard their protective system. Our own Colonies have yielded to similar economical errors. All this will probably bear hard upon us, and will sensibly diminish the volume of our material earnings. The melancholy disclosures, brought to light by the Electoral Commissions, of corrupt practices at elections indicate, moreover, a feeble condition of public virtue which, if it were taken by itself, might wellnigh extinguish all hope of political improvement. But they must not be taken as if they constituted the only facts bearing on the case. They are bad enough, even if they could be regarded as exceptional. But it has to be borne in mind that they *are* exceptional. The great mass of our Constituencies, we are convinced, is free from the taint which has destroyed all independence of thought, and all self-respect, in several of our minor boroughs. The homely virtues of honesty, truthfulness, and love of country, do not "cry aloud in the streets," but when the time comes for their effective exercise it is generally found that they are out-of-sight more powerful and wider spread than any other factor in the choice of Parliamentary Representatives.

The foregoing reflections are not cheerful, we confess. But they are, perhaps, not altogether so depressing as they seem. There is always a bright as well as a dark side to things, and, if it were possible, it would be puerile to confine attention exclusively to either the one or the other. It may be that we are about to be submitted to a baptism the effect of which will be to fit us for higher duties towards the world than we have yet undertaken. Certainly, there is not a little attaching to British character, British customs, and British modes of viewing human interests which might be got rid of without injury to British individuality. An ambition to take the lead in the affairs of men is not by any means to be condemned for its own sake. Much, if not all, depends upon whither we are anxious to conduct our followers. Intellectual, social, and moral conquests are not always simultaneous with material ascendancy. The influence of England will, in the main, depend upon the character of England; and, apart from character, her wealth, or even the extent of her dominions, will do little for mankind. When she is accumulating pecuniary capital by "leaps and bounds," she has seldom much attention to bestow upon other nations, seldom much disposition to bestow it upon what is right and equitable and good, for its own sake. She is now learning a difficult lesson, moral as well as political. She is being taught by events beyond her own control that she cannot do everything she wills—cannot even do all the good she would. But she is also learning the much-needed lesson that in striving to give justice and freedom to others she is also ennobling herself.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. John Hollingshead should look well to such of the leaves of their laurels as are of Gallic growth; for the chaplet may ere long be wrested from them, or at least fiercely disputed by some very unexpected competitors in the City of London. Not alone on the outward walls of the Gaiety and the Folly theatres should banners be hung blazoned with the proud inscription "*Ici on parle Français.*" The City magnates have begun to talk French—and to talk it very well, too, at the Mansion House, where, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor entertained at a grand "International" Banquet the representatives of the municipalities of Paris and Brussels, as also the Mayors of several English cities and boroughs.

Towards the close of the convivial proceedings, Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank of England, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Interests of Commerce," added to his remarks, in the vernacular tongue, a few phrases in French, for the benefit of the foreign visitors. I am not astonished at Mr. Birch. A Governor of the Bank of England should be able to go anywhere and do anything; and were I told that the existing Major Domo of the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street talked Sanskrit as well as Professor Max Müller does, danced as Taglioni, and "played the fiddle like an Angel," as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" did, I should not be very much surprised. But what do you say to Mr. ex-Sheriff Woolloton, who, when his health was proposed by the Lord Mayor, responded in a speech in the French language?

No French after the School of Stratford-atte-Bowe, mind you. "Frenche of Paris was unknowe" to Chaucer's Prioress, but not by any means so to Mr. ex-Sheriff Woolloton, who speaks "ful fayre and fetisly" the speech of our vivacious neighbours, and spake an address of which the diction was scrupulously accurate, the delivery fluent, and the accent *vraiment Parisien*, and not "vraymong Parysiang."

If I had any money—that is to say, if I had at my disposal a sum of some three thousand pounds, not already forestalled by the demands of the butterman and the tax-gatherer (have you heard of the fantastically high-handed tricks of the parochial Assessment Committees, who are raising the rateable value of houses all over London?)—I would found at the Lycée Charlemagne, or Louis le Grand, or the Collège Chaptal, Paris, a *bourse* or exhibition (the interest on the capital should amount to about a hundred a year), tenable for three years, which should be awarded triennially by open competition to the young Frenchman between the ages of eighteen and twenty who should approve himself most promisingly proficient in the English language. The scholarship should be a travelling one; and the successful candidate should be required to come to England and perfect his familiarity with our tongue in our own midst. In the case of a studious and steady young man, there is a great deal of spending in a hundred a year.

I have not the slightest doubt that within ten years of the foundation of such a *bourse* of which I, a poor visionary Alnaschar, have been dreaming, some wealthy French gentleman would endow at one of our Universities a scholarship of equal annual value, to be competed for triennially, and held for three years by a young Englishman, for proficiency in French. The successful candidate should be bound to reside, not in Paris (which is a dangerous place), but at Tours or Bordeaux. It is not at all unlikely that, failing the appearance of the wealthy French founder, the State would come forward to take his place.

There is a novel which I have never read, by Lord Beaconsfield, called "Lothair;" but I have been told that therein the noble author incidentally makes the remark that the youthful British aristocracy "speak only one language and live in the open air." Is this so? I do not know anything about the British aristocracy, young or old; but it has happened to me to have seen a good deal of another aristocracy—I mean the Russian one—who, in the most rigorous climate in Europe, pass a considerable amount of their time in the open air, and are, almost without exception, trained from their youth upwards in athletic and martial exercises, and who yet contrive to speak a good many languages in addition to their own.

In the winter of 1875-6 it chanced that I was at Moscow. When I left that city to return to St. Petersburg her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mr. Leslie, was kind enough to accompany me to the railway station, and sate with me some time in the compartment before the train started. The only other occupant of the carriage was a Russian military officer, in uniform, and evidently, to judge from the many decorations which he wore, of high rank. I knew that Russian officers of all ranks are bound to speak French fluently; and when we were "off," I asked him in French whether he had any objection to smoking. He answered by producing a cigar-case and offering me a choice havana, adding, in bluff idiomatic Saxon, that he was about to have a "weed" himself. Then he began to talk about Brighton and Scarborough, the Orleans Club, the Alhambra, and the Ascot Cup. By-and-by, there entered the carriage a French gentleman, who was in business as a wine merchant at Odessa, and then, for the next two hours or so, we all talked French.

At a refreshment-buffet, midway, I got into some slight trouble over the change for a gold napoleon, which I wished to change into paper roubles. Of course the waiter (he was a native) wanted to cheat me. The little Russ I had acquired twenty years before had grown very rusty; and I should have been cozened out of about thirty per cent of my due had not the bluff officer who spoke English come to my assistance. The way in which he "blew up" the Russian waiter in his own tongue, and forced him to make restitution, was most consolatory to hear. The proprietor of the buffet was a German; and him also did the bluff officer "blow up" in the choicest High Dutch.

Then we resumed our journey; and my polyglot friend talked about the St. Petersburg and Moscow Opera-Houses, and Patti and Nicolini and Albani. He had to allude to, and even quote, the words of numbers of famous Italian pieces of music; and I felt assured that he had the *lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*. At the conclusion of our journey we interchanged cards; and, looking at his, I found that my many-tongued fellow-traveller was General Greig, Aide-de-Camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, and grandson of Catherine the Second's famous Scotch Admiral Greig. Afterwards I had the honour to meet at dinner the General's brother, Admiral Greig, the Comptroller of the Imperial Finances, and found him to be quite as varied and as accomplished a linguist as his kinsman.

I relate this little apologue with the sole wish to confute the erroneous notion that the Russians have almost exclusively a "natural aptitude for acquiring languages." The polyglot General was, on the parental side, of direct Scottish descent. You might as well tell me that English cabmen have a "natural aptitude" for remembering the names and localities of all the streets and squares in London, or that river pilots have a "natural aptitude" for gaining familiarity with the hydrography of the Thames. No, no: it is the early teaching that does it all. Educated Russians are excellent linguists, because they are excellently well trained in childhood to skilfulness in the tongues; whereas, on the other hand, there are some forty millions of uneducated Russians who speak nothing but their native Sclavonic. I have a little niece who went out the other day as a governess in a noble Russian family at Nishni Novgorod. She tells me that there are three resident governesses in the house, in addition to a German tutor, and five or six non-resident masters for other languages and accomplishments.

So M. Félix Pyat, of whose (reported to be abandoned) prosecution by the French Government for justifying Berezowski's attempted assassination of the Czar I spoke last week, has really been prosecuted, and, moreover, convicted and sentenced *in contumaciam*. Two years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs are the penal pabulum prescribed, in his absence, for the offence of which the editor of the *Commune* has been found guilty. I wonder whether M. Félix Pyat will surrender himself to offended French justice, or whether he will show the *parquet* a clean pair of heels, and visit us in Soho once more? How fond he must be of hot water, to be sure!

Lord Houghton's utterances to Prince Rudolf, the Kaiser's heir-apparent, seem to have given umbrage in official circles at Berlin. But the popular Liberal Peer sticks to his text, and in a letter to the *Times* of Wednesday declares that "he has long felt and often avowed, both in and out of Parliament, and in contradiction to the views of his political chief, that England should look to Austrian preponderance in the Balkan peninsula; and, in the calamitous event of the collapse of the Turkish Empire, on the Bosphorus itself, as the best security for Europe and civilisation.

Thus my Lord Houghton. Austrians or Russians at Constantinople. Capuletti or Montecchi? What says Mercutio ("Romeo and Juliet," Act III. Scene I.: you see that I am making good use of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance), "A plague o' both the houses." I am not a practical politician; but I have devised what seems in my humble opinion to be a very feasible scheme for the government of Constantinople in view of the "calamitous event of the collapse of the Turkish Empire."

The form of government to be a Conservative Republic, presided over by the Earl of Dufferin (if he will be so kind as to accept the post); Joint Ministers of the Interior, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who will at least take care to convert the ruinous caravanserais of Stamboul into habitable hotels and provide decent tables d'hôte at the Pera Hotels. Minister of Public Health (with power to inflict the punishment of the bastinado and the bowstring for a second offence on architects who build normally unhealthy houses), Dr. Benjamin R. Richardson; Joint Ministers of Finance, Messrs. Quilter and Ball, Accountants; Minister of War, Mr. Pease, M.P.; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall; Minister of Justice, Mr. George Lewis; Minister of Marine, Mr. Brassey; and First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Waterhouse, the architect of the New National History Museum at South Kensington. As for the presidents of the High Court of Justice, an ordinarily sharp metropolitan police magistrate would do excellently well for the criminal, and an average English County Judge for the civil, side of the judiciary. Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore might be appointed Postmaster General (with a fair chance of getting his salary paid). I do not think any more reforms would be wanted beyond those which such administrators as I have named would be able to carry out.

Mem.: There would be no harm, perhaps, in "crowning the edifice" of regeneration on the Bosphorus by hanging the Kislar Aga and giving the white and black slaves of the Sultan's harem their liberty; by restoring the Cathedral (now Mosque) of St. Sophia to its legitimate Metropolitan, the Patriarch of the Greek Church; by sending the Dancing Dervishes to try "the light fantastic" on the treadmill in the British Consular prison at Galata; by giving the Howling Dervishes something to howl for in the shape of two dozen apiece with the "cat;" by drowning the pitiably mangy and half-starved curs which in their thousands infest every street in the Ottoman capital; and by shutting up the gaming-houses of Pera. But these are merely matters of detail.

A lady correspondent, who signs herself "Ignoramus," and describes herself as an "illiterate Irishwoman," while writing in a boldly symmetrical hand a very sensible letter, remarks (in allusion to the "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" question, anent which I continue to receive numbers of more or less fierce letters for and against the thrashing of feeble children by strong-handed adults) that it has often struck her that those who advocate the whipping of juveniles, and cite King Solomon as an authority, do not seem to consider that, supposing the Wise Man to have reduced his disciplinary theories to practice in the case of Rehoboam, the result in that personage's subsequent career was scarcely what Solomon would have expected. It happens, curiously enough, that precisely the same reflection occurs in one of Mrs. Gaskell's novels—in "Ruth"—I think where an old nurse is made to say (if I remember aright) that Rehoboam turned out "no great shakes." And Mrs. Gaskell (when shall we have such another book as "Mary Barton?") was the wife of a Unitarian minister.

Quite apart from the disciplinarians and the anti-disciplinarians are the philologers; and altogether this extremely thorny question of "Spare the Rod," &c., has brought me mentally into the condition of the celebrated American "bob-tail bull at fly time;" or the equally well known "Scottish toad under a harrow, when every tooth gave her a tig." It has brought down on me—well, not precisely the wrath of the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, of Cambridge, but an avalanche of erudition from his pen, beneath which I lie so crushed out of shape that my relations would scarcely know me.

Ordinarily, in questions of philology (about which, as a science, I never professed to know anything: I merely note what seem to me to be odd words and expressions when I come across them, and try to find out their meaning and derivation), Professor Skeat "goes" for me, metaphorically speaking, with a hundred-ton gun, several *mitrailleuses*, a Lochaber axe, a sackful of torpedoes, a pack of hounds in full cry, and a knuckle-duster. In the present instance the Professor is not ferocious. He is polite—exquisitely; but ah, me! sarcastically polite. He hopes that I will pardon him if he *ventures* (*sic* in italics) that he thinks "Spare the Rod," &c., is an old English proverb, much older than "Hudibras." Here, he says, are the very words in Latin *Qui parcit virge odit filium*.

But, most amiable of Professors, Butler in his love for alliteration and antithesis, said "Spare and Spoil;" and to hate is not to spoil. Professor Skeat quotes the English of the Latin proverb from "Piers Plowman, Text D. Passus V. l. 40," in the Professor's own "Selections from Piers Plowman," published by the Clarendon Press. It runs thus:—

> Who-so will it knowe
> Who-so spareth the sprynge
> Spilleth his children.

Professor Skeat contends that "sprynge" is a more expressive term for a rod or switch than "rod;" and he points out that "spill" is a word of purely English origin, for which the French word "spoil" was afterwards substituted. All this may be, and must be, if Professor Skeat says so; but I am content to repeat that King Solomon flourished a great many centuries before either "Piers Plowman" or "Hudibras" was written; but that Butler's elegant and nervous paraphrase of the Wise Man's counsel belongs, to all appearance (*verbatim et literatim*), to Butler, and Butler only. The spirit of the precept pertains, of course, to Solomon, and is paraphrased inelegantly in "Piers Plowman."

Finally, Professor Skeat (to whom I am really very much obliged for his courtesy) quotes from "Hazlitt's Popular Poetry," Vol. I., page 191, the following engaging recommendation:—

> And yif thou love thin (thy) children, loke thou holde hem lowe
> Yif any of hem do amys curre hem not ne blowe,
> But take a smerte rodde and bete hem alle by rowe (in a row!)
> Til thei cry mercy, and be here grylte aknowe
> (acknowledge their guilt).

To this sage advice the attention of Board School masters and mistresses who are occasionally addicted to rapping little children over the head may well be drawn.

Have you heard the great American "Whisky Well" story yet? I hope it has not been before in English print; but, in any case, it is so droll that it will bear re-telling. I find it quoted in the *San Francisco News Letter* from the *St. Louis Republican*. It seems that a farmer who owned a large tract of land at some short distance from the Missouri river commenced operations lately for boring an Artesian well. The first fluid brought up by his "drive-pump" appeared from its odour to be very excellent Old Rye whisky. He tried some of the liquid on his pigs, and they became exceedingly tipsy. He tried it on himself, and he became tipsier even than the swine. When he had got over his headache, he began boring in other directions, and always with the same result. Whisky, Whisky everywhere, and not a drop of water. It was bruited about that Alcoholia had been discovered at last; and land in the vicinity of the "whisky well" found ready purchasers at several thousand dollars per acre.

At length somebody remembered that about twenty years ago the steamer Arabian, laden with six hundred casks of whisky, sank in the Missouri river. The course of the current of that frailly banked river has been changing ever since; and the forgotten vessel, with the six hundred barrels of whisky in her hold, had got buried forty feet under the sand from which the stream had receded. The idea of the "drive-pump" striking Old Rye instead of water is very rich.

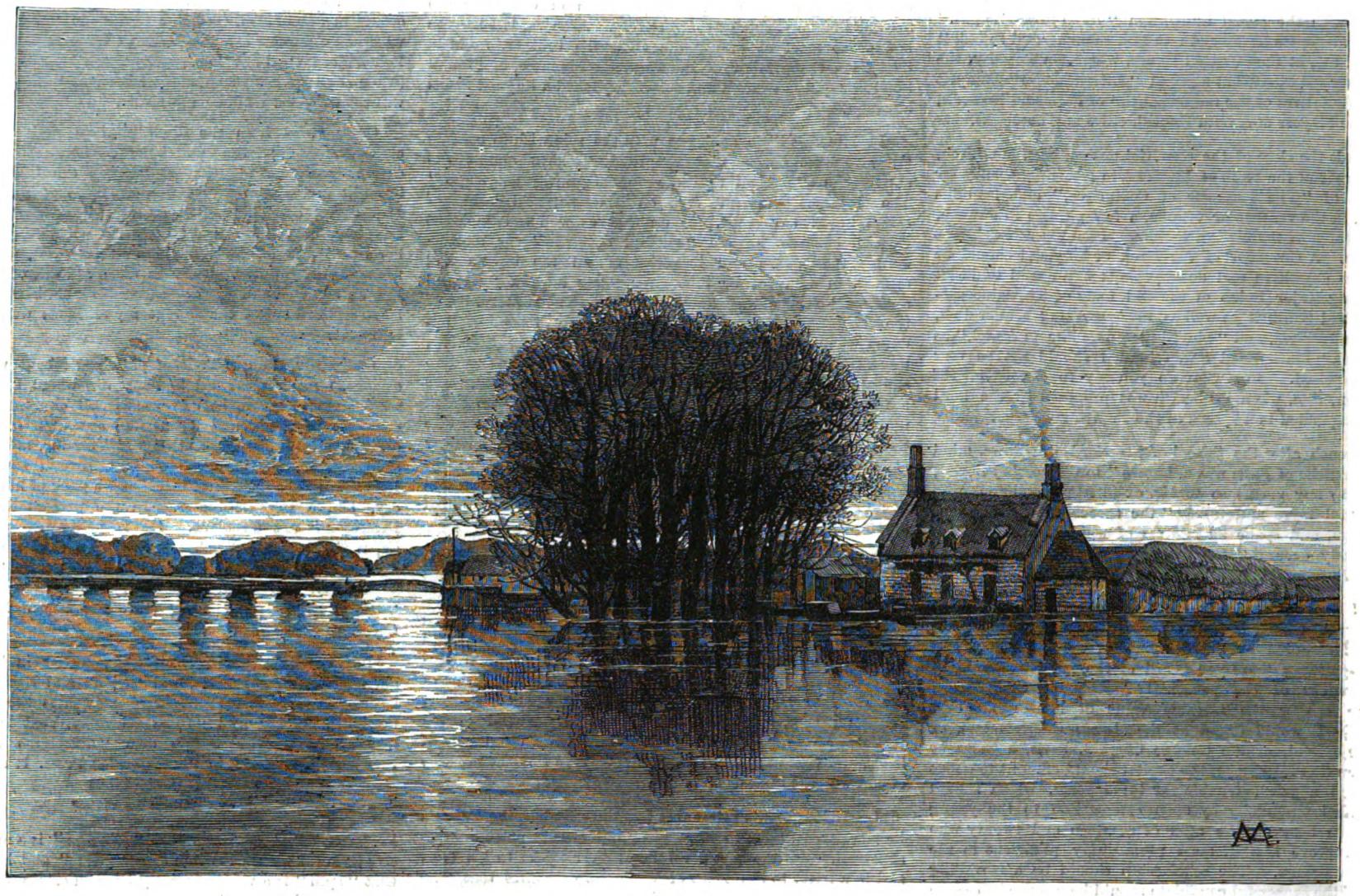
Several correspondents tell me that Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Dedication to Douglas Jerrold was not of the Shakspercan Concordance, but to a volume of "Shakspeare's Proverbs," compiled by the same scholarly and indefatigable lady, who is at present resident at Genoa. And Mr. Sam. Timmins, J.P., has kindly sent me from Birmingham a copy of the first edition of the Proverbs, bearing the date of 1848, which now is very rare. To me it will be extremely precious.

I have been among the Dragons this week, and have gained (I hope) much valuable information from communing with those monsters. I do not mean the Temple Bar Memorial Dragon (who has been erroneously called a Griffin); I have bidden that Portent a respectful farewell, and am trying to learn to love him. The Dragons I mean are the wonderful fossil skeletons of extinct animals of gigantic size at the New National Museum at South Kensington, which, through the courtesy of Professor Owen, I have been privileged to inspect. I shall have to say something about those Dragons next week.

G. A. S.

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THE FLOODS IN THE FEN COUNTRY.



VIEW BETWEEN PEAKIRK AND CROWLAND.

In speaking generally, last week, of the distress caused by inundations frequent in low-lying districts, as represented in Mr. Norman Tayler's picture bearing the title of "Flooded Out," we mentioned the recent visitation of that kind in our North-east Midland shires, and in the part of Yorkshire about Sheffield. The Illustrations we now present, some of which appear in our Extra Supplement, were sketched by our Special Artist in the neighbourhood of Crowland, which is in the southern part of Lincolnshire, and which has suffered, with other places in the Fen country, more severely by the late floods than by any similar calamity for many years past. There are three rivers, the Ouse, the Nene, and the Welland, flowing into the Wash from the south-western and the western borders of the Fenland, the first-named coming from Huntingdonshire, by the Isle of Ely, and the two latter from Northamptonshire, which are especially liable to overflow, with results usually most disastrous to places near the inland limit of the Fenland region. The lower part of that country, towards the shores of the Wash, having an ample outfall to the sea, as at Lynn Regis and Wisbech, does not experience this trouble so much as the levels immediately above; where the rivers have been led, at different times, into several artificial channels, by the local schemes of land drainage, but without due provision for the simultaneous prompt discharge of an extraordinary volume of water produced by continuous rains. No one channel, it appears, is deep and wide enough to serve as the main artery or surface drainage for the entire region surrounding the Fenland, while the extremely slight inclination of the land makes the currents of such rivers too slow for efficiently scouring their bed. The week before last,



STREET IN PEAKIRK.

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AUTUMN LEAVES ARE FALLING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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from Tuesday, the 5th inst., to Saturday, the 9th, brought sore trials from this cause to the towns of St. Ives, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester, in one direction; and in other quarters to Peterborough, Spalding, Bourne, and Crowland.

The Nene at Peterborough, on the Saturday afternoon, by which time the flood reached its height, was running with such force that it was feared the bridge would be carried away. At Spalding, which is in Lincolnshire, on the Wednesday night, the Glen embankment suddenly gave way; by dint of great exertions the breach was stopped, but no sooner had this been done than the water overflowed the sluice walls, and inundated all the neighbouring districts. On the Friday, in the embankment of Bourne South Fen, the water made another breach, which it was found impossible to stop. By the next morning, the line of the Bourne and Spalding railway was under water of 2 ft. depth, and the railway traffic was stopped. The flood happily abated on the Sunday and Monday.

At Crowland, and between Peakirk and Crowland, along the Welland where it flows out of Northamptonshire, the mischief done was very considerable. It was in this locality that the scenes occurred which are shown in our series of Illustrations. The bank, overcome by enormous pressure of water, gave way near Becken's mill, on the Saturday night, and the inhabitants of Crowland were alarmed by an instant and tremendous peril to their homes and property. Every man able to work had to labour, for many hours, in laying hundreds of sacks, filled with earth, along the still widening breach or "slip" of the embankment. This was continued all through Sunday; but when the breach was stopped, here as at Spalding, the water rose and poured in a cascade over the top of the bank, along a space of nearly a mile, and it seemed as though nothing could resist its invasion. Messengers and telegrams had been sent to all the neighbouring towns for more hands and more sacks to fight the arduous battle; and it is said that Messrs. Dawbarn and Sons, of Wisbech, sent 8000 or 9000 sacks to Crowland. The bank gave way in another part between midnight and the break of day, and thousands of acres of land were presently flooded. It fortunately happened on the Sunday that the violent north-east wind, by which the water of the Welland had been driven back upon Crowland, was considerably lulled, abating the pressure on the side of the protecting bank, and the water then subsided. They say at Crowland that this is the most alarming flood that place has known since 1796.

A local correspondent supplies the following particulars:—"Crowland Wash is an immense reservoir, fifteen miles in length, and in some places near upon a mile wide. At ordinary times the meadows in the washes are most luxuriant. The river Welland enters it at Peakirk, and runs alongside the west bank. The land here is estimated to be at least four feet higher than it is outside the bank, and the bottom of the river is far higher than the land adjacent, so that it partakes more of the nature of an aqueduct than a drain. Through this system the highland water passes to Spalding, where its overflow is contracted to the compass of the single archway of the "stone bridge." The recent inundation was of unexampled height, the water rising more like the ocean tides than the customary floods. On Friday, the 8th, news reached the district that we might expect an unusual high flood; but nothing was done until midday on Saturday; but then the water was coursing over the west bank in one vast cascade, until Borough fen was all drowned. On Sunday morning about one o'clock the bank parted in the centre. Hundreds of tons of earth was blown to a great distance, but fortunately sufficient remained to resist the bulk of the water. A fearful panic ensued in the town; but hundreds of willing assistants were soon on the spot, and so vigorously did they apply their energy, under the leadership of Mr. Watson, the resident manager for the Duke of Bedford, that by Monday night the great danger was past. Had the water got the complete mastery, it is estimated that three fourths of the great level would have been flooded. As it is, much ruin and misery will result. Corn still remains uncut, the potatoes are destroyed, as also the carrot, mangold, and turnip crops."

Crowland, or Croyland, a small market-town of 3000 inhabitants, is situated between Peterborough and Spalding, about ten miles from each of those places. It is famous for the ruins of the magnificent abbey, which was originally founded, in 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in honour of St. Guthlac, who made his abode there some time before. A sister of St. Guthlac, named Pega, dwelt at a place six miles west of Crowland, now called Peakirk, that is to say, Pega's Kirk, from the chapel she there founded. It is only a small village of 250 people, and a station of the Great Northern Railway. Views of Crowland and Peakirk, and of the floods there, appear in this Number of our Journal.

At St. Ives and in other places of Huntingdonshire during four or five days the floods occasioned much loss and household misery. The inhabitants, both of that borough and of the county, have held meetings to petition Government to undertake or to order a thorough reform of the whole land drainage of the Ouse valley or plain, where 30,000 acres of most valuable land, producing corn, meat, and market-garden vegetables, is liable to be frequently laid waste. They estimate the amount of damage in that district at £200,000 within a few past years. The remedy which they propose is an enlargement of the outfall below the Isle of Ely, and removal of weeds and other obstructions in the channel of the Ouse above. Any reader who desires more topographical, scientific, and practical information concerning the existing works of river embankment and main drainage in this part of England, should consult a book which was reviewed in our Journal two years ago—"The Fenland, Present and Past," by Messrs. S. B. J. Skertchly and S. B. Miller. It is well worthy of perusal.

"AUTUMN LEAVES ARE FALLING."

Wise old Homer, in his familiar lines of melodious Ionic Greek, has made a pathetic comparison of the decaying and perishing lives of a senile generation of mankind to the withering and falling leaves of a tree at the fatal approach of winter. Such may be the moralising reflections of that pensive, solitary gentleman—perhaps the studious parish clergyman—who stands upon the rustic bridge, where a few beeches, oaks, and ash-trees of the Park overhang the placid river, and sees how they are shedding the dry remains of their summer foliage, a silent token of mortality, a lesson to sanguine and presumptuous minds. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth;" and the leaf, when it has performed its office for a season, inhaling the nourishment of the plant from the surrounding air, imparting to its sap the vital elements of continued growth, must also fade and die, and flutter down from its lofty place in the ancient and stately tree, dropping either to the ground beneath, where it soon rots to fertilise the soil, under the winter rains and snows, or else falling into the water, as here, to be carried by its ceaseless stream far off to the banks of distant fields, or even to the mighty sea. Not a particle of its substance, however, will be lost or wasted in the vast and perfect economy of nature, which never fails to convert all organic substance to the production and sustenance of some forms of vegetable or animal life; and this scientific truth, if it be rightly and fully considered, is fraught with no slight consolation. It is still better to think of the noble tree itself, living on from year to year, it may be for centuries, like a great nation, or like a great institution, a College or University, a Church or religious community, still thriving and expanding by the work of many successive ages; while its loyal and diligent servants, one set of them after another, have done their turn of duty, and have then quickly disappeared, falling off its branches like the used-up autumn leaves. This is the state of man, at its best, in the present transitory world.

HOME NEWS.

In command of Admiral Popoff, the Czar's yacht Livadia left the Clyde yesterday week.

A whale, measuring forty-five feet in length, has been driven ashore at Lambness, Stronsay, Orkney.

Dr. J. S. Bristowe, the president of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, opened the session yesterday week at Adam-street, Adelphi.

Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q.C., has been appointed Serjeant-at-Law at the Irish Bar, in place of the late Sergeant Armstrong.

Alderman Lewis, the Mayor of Carnarvon, has given £500 towards founding a literary institution, to cost about £3500. It is proposed to adopt the Public Libraries Act.

The 108th session of the Medical Society of London commenced on Monday, when Dr. Hughlings Jackson, F.R.S., read a paper entitled "Cases of recovery from symptoms of organic brain disease."

Earl Fitzwilliam has instructed his agent at Elsecar Colliery, Barnsley, to send four trucks of coal to Peterborough for the use of the poor people whose houses were inundated by the recent floods.

At a public meeting held in the Albert Hall, Leeds, on Monday night a resolution was passed protesting against the injurious operation of the foreign bounty system upon our national industries.

The Governors of Guy's Hospital have accepted an explanatory letter addressed to them by the medical staff, and have rescinded the resolution calling upon Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster to resign.

An industrial exhibition is open at Tolmer's-square Institute, St. Pancras. The exhibits, which have all been manufactured during the last twelve months, are far more numerous and varied than they were at the first exhibition.

The official quarterly Army List for September quarter, 1880, has been issued by the Under-Secretary of State for War, in accordance with the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts of 1879, section 156, and is a most comprehensive record.

A great show of poultry has been held in the Brighton Corn Exchange, the entries, which were received from all parts of England, numbering over 1500. There were also extensive shows of pigeons, owls, rabbits, and cage-birds, amongst the latter being some choice canaries.

Mr. Cornelius Hartley Christmas, of Great Yarmouth, has vested in trustees the sum of £16,000, the interest whereof is to be devoted in perpetuity to the purchase of coal and bread for an annual distribution, with a small gift of money, among the poor of Yarmouth.

The rifle-match between the London and Midland Counties teams, which took place last Saturday at Sandwell Park, near Birmingham, was won by the Midland men by forty-four points. The aggregate of the shooting at the three ranges was—Midland Counties, 736; London, 692.

The trial-trip of the Don Alfonso, paddle-wheel steam-vessel, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, for the South-Eastern Railway Company of Portugal, took place last Saturday. The Don Alfonso is sister-ship to the D. August, built for the same department three years ago.

We are desired to state that the Canadian Government offices, including the Emigration Office, reading-room, and library, have been removed from 31, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., to 9, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, to which address all communications should now be sent.

There was a large increase in the number of live stock and the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, making a total of 2738 cattle, 1223 sheep, 1072 pigs, 5798 quarters of beef, 355 carcases of mutton, and 125 dead pigs.

Paisley School Board has opened rooms in which the children of parents who work all day may be kept and fed from morning till night. The object aimed at is to remove the necessity of children who should be at school staying at home to attend to younger members of the household.

Last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Vintners' Company, one of the most ancient City guilds, of which this year Sir Francis Truscott is the master, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Long Parlour.

Mr. Harrison, of Pall-mall, has published a little work descriptive of a floral system of alphabet by which any word or number can be intelligently expressed through the agency of flowers or leaves of six different colours. The use of flowers of certain colours in combinations of two form the basis of the floral alphabet.

In the record of new patents now being printed in our contemporary, *Engineering*, many of the inventions described are illustrated by woodcuts, an improvement which will be found to be of great value to a large section of the community, and which will tend to make the publication mentioned of far greater value to its readers.

We learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* that on Wednesday last, the 13th inst., being the ninety-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore, a sum of £96 was distributed to ninety-six poor deserving families of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation by its Board of Guardians, the amount having been forwarded for distribution by Sir Moses Montefiore.

The members of the Social Science Congress made excursions from Edinburgh on the 14th inst. to Melrose, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh Abbey, and to the source of the Edinburgh water supply in the Pentland Hills. Another party landed at Inchkeith, where they were permitted to inspect the fortifications being erected for the defence of the Forth.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the law for the measurement of tonnage, and to report "whether, having regard to just principles of taxation, to the convenience and furtherance of trade, to international arrangements, and, above all, to safety, it is desirable to make any alteration in such law."

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained, at the Mansion House, the representatives of the municipalities of Paris and Brussels, and also the Mayors of several of the English provincial cities and boroughs, the banquet being specially given in response to the entertainment recently offered to the Lord Mayor by the Mayor of Brussels.

Joseph Skipsey, a Northumberland miner, author of several lyric poems, now residing at Rackworth Colliery, near Newcastle, has received an intimation from Mr. Gladstone's private secretary that, in consideration of his literary services, the Queen has been pleased to award him an annual pension.

At the last meeting of the council of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was agreed, without a dissentient voice, to admit a lady who had been successful in the examination to hold an exhibition in the college. This young lady was Miss Isabel M. Aldis, who won the mathematical prize for junior candidates in the last Cambridge local examinations.

Poplar Dry Dock, recently constructed at Cubitt Town by Messrs. J. and R. B. Brown, was opened last Saturday. It is 393 ft. long and 84 ft. wide, and 53 ft. wide at the gates, being the largest dry dock in London.—The Town Council of Bristol, at a special meeting held on Friday last, unanimously resolved to purchase for the Corporation the new docks at Portishead and Avonmouth on fair and reasonable terms.

A testimonial of the value of £450, consisting of a handsome silver table service, has been presented by the Ward of Bishopsgate and other citizens of London to Mr. Deputy Stapleton, in recognition of upwards of twenty-one years valuable public services in the Corporation of the City of London, and of his unceasing labours in the freeing of Epping Forest and other open spaces for the people.

Mr. A. J. Ellis (president of the Philological Society) gave on Saturday night, at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, a lecture upon English Dialects, their Sounds and Homes; and on the same day Dr. Zerffi gave the first of thirty lectures on the Science of General History, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum, under the auspices of the Royal Historical Society.

The Barrow Ship-Building Company on Tuesday launched from their yard the steam-ship Furnessia, which is the largest vessel, with the exception of the Great Eastern, ever built in England. Her length is 445 ft., her gross tonnage 5500 tons, and her engines of 600 nominal horse-power, and 3800 indicated horse-power. She is intended to form one of the Anchor Line fleet sailing from the Clyde to New York.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in October was 84,422, of whom 48,264 were in workhouses, and 36,158 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of 1879, these figures show an increase of 2483. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1044, of whom 717 were men, 276 women, and 51 children.

The Earl of Coventry has been elected chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, that position having been vacated by the Earl of Dudley; Sir Richard Harrington, elected chairman of the Hereford Quarter Sessions in the place of the late Mr. George Clive; and Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., to a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Devonshire Quarter Sessions, through the resignation of Earl Morley.

Mrs. Brassey on Saturday last laid the memorial-stone of a Working Men's Club at Hastings, Mr. and the Misses Brassey and the Mayor and Corporation being also present at the gathering. Mr. Brassey said while they desired that the habits of the people should be those of temperance, they must also recognise the necessity of providing for them some amusement and recreation apart from the public-house.

A deputation waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last Saturday, to urge the importance of placing bridges across crowded thoroughfares. His Lordship dissented from the views expressed, and said he did not think that people generally would use the structures if they were erected. He, however, recommended the deputation to wait upon the Commissioners of Sewers.

The Earl of Longford has issued a circular to the tenantry on his estates informing them that as it has been represented to him that, notwithstanding the present abundant harvest, the effects of unfavourable seasons are still felt to some extent by agricultural tenants, he has instructed his agents "to make for this year the same temporary abatement of 10 per cent which was allowed last year, to all agricultural tenants who pay their rents at the usual time."

The estate of William Birks Rhodes, called the Hounslow Miser, who died in 1878, has lately been wound up. It realised the sum of £78,000, from investments chiefly in gas shares, and was bequeathed in equal parts to the National Life-Boat Institution and the Royal Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. The sale of the effects in the residence of the deceased realised £5 17s., and the sum of £100 has been received by each of the five next-of-kin from the above-named institutions in full of all demands.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contains the offer of a reward of a £1000 by the Lord Lieutenant to any person or persons who shall, within six months from the date of the announcement, give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who fired at Mr. Samuel N. Hutchins, J.P., and murdered the servant, John Downey, on Saturday evening last. His Excellency also offers a free pardon to any person concerned as a party to the murder and outrage other than the person or persons who actually committed the crime, in the event of such information being given as shall lead to the conviction of the persons, or any of them, concerned in the crime. The murder was committed on the road between Bantry and Drumoleague, county Cork.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Daily Post* says the experiment now being tried by the Postmaster-General of allowing people to save by means of postage-stamps has been, so far as Cardiganshire is concerned, quite successful. Between the beginning of the year and Sept. 13 there were only nineteen new accounts opened at the Aberystwith Post-office Savings Bank; but since that date up to the present there have been 135 new accounts opened, nearly all of which were the result of the new forms.—It is intended that the regulations made under the authority of the Savings Bank Act of last Session shall come into force, as regards the trustee banks, on Nov. 21 next. After that date depositors will be able to invest in certain Goverment stocks any sum from £10 to £100, or they may purchase any amount of stock between those amounts.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on the 14th inst. (Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding) there was a long discussion on a motion by the chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee as to a contribution of £900 towards the establishment of an industrial school for truants at Fulham for the reception of Roman Catholic boys. After several amendments had been rejected, the motion was carried by a large majority. On the same day Mr. J. E. Walford, chairman of the Corporation School Committee, laid the foundation-stone of the new City of London School, which is to be constructed on the Thames Embankment.—Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., in opening a board school at Launceston last week, said, without going into the comparative merits of voluntary and board schools, now that the latter had become a national institution, it was the duty of good citizens to make the best of things. He urged upon parents the necessity of seconding at home the efforts of the teacher.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Paris is full of illustrious visitors, Royal and Imperial Highnesses, Grand Dukes, and distinguished foreigners. As in the days of the Empire, their Royal Highnesses's first visit is to the theatre to see Judic, or Granier, or Bartet, or Croizette. Sarah Bernhardt no longer figures in the list of the *jolies actrices de Paris*. To the general relief of the Parisian public, this diaphanous and demonstrative person sailed for New York on Saturday last on board the Amérique. If one may judge from the American journals, she will be the object of intense curiosity in the United States, whence she will doubtless return six months hence with her poor head completely turned. Tragedian, comedian, painter, sculptor, art-critic, aeronaut, author, diplomatist, she will doubtless have taken the command of the Amérique before she reaches New York; and what she will do there it is impossible to foresee. While she was in London this year did not Captain Shaw take the insatiable Doña Sol for a ride on a steam fire-engine?

The name of Sarah Bernhardt has, however, been momentarily eclipsed by that of the Baronne de Kaulla, who was, in a certain way, the heroine of the Jung-de Woestyne trial, of which I spoke in my last letter. The result of that trial was that Lieutenant-Colonel Jung came out of court without a stain upon his character, M. de Woestyne was condemned to six months' imprisonment, 1000f. fine, and 5000f. damages, to be shared between him and the *gérant* of the *Gaulois*. But the curious point is that this trial, demanded by the political enemies of M. Jung, who was the cause of Bazaine being tried for treason, who was a Republican under the Empire, and who has recently published two volumes on Bonaparte, which put an end, once for all, to the Napoleonic legend, has served to show up the scandalous conduct of no less a personage than General Courtot de Cissey, born in 1810, Minister of War in 1875, and until within the past few days Commander of the 11th Army Corps. The Baronne de Kaulla was the wife of M. Jung. She was separated from him owing to her infidelity. In 1875 she was the mistress of General de Cissey, and had free run of the War Office and all the papers that were in it. She is by birth an Austrian, and her relations with foreign chancelleries have induced the French police to believe her to be a spy. While she was mistress, as it was said during the trial, of the Minister of War she induced General de Cissey to tyrannise over her husband in a disgraceful manner. In short, the conduct of this General was shown up in such a light that public opinion demanded his revocation. General de Cissey, who is also a Senator, has been removed from his command. He does not deny his follies, which he describes as *les imprudences de l'homme privé*; but, in consideration of the violent attacks of which he has been the object in the press, he has requested the Government to make an *enquête* into his case. This council will legally consist of the Minister of War and five officers, according to whose verdict the Minister will inflict or will not inflict a disciplinary punishment on the General.

M. Constans has caused the religious decrees to be applied to the Carmelite and Barnabite Societies all over France. These orders will appeal, as the Jesuits have done. As in the case of the expulsion of the Jesuits, a large number of reactionary magistrates have resigned their office, in order not to become even involuntary accomplices of measures which they consider to be odious, arbitrary, and illegal.

M. Gambetta returned to Paris last Thursday. Sir Charles Dilke left for his villa near Toulon on Sunday.

To-day MM. Félix Pyat, director, and Robert, *gérant* of *La Commune*, were condemned by default by the Eighth Chamber of Correctional Police, the former to two years' imprisonment and 1000f. fine, and the latter to six months' imprisonment and 1000f. fine. The offence was the apology of facts qualified by the law as crimes in certain articles which Félix Pyat has written about the regicide Berezowski. It was understood that Félix Pyat would not appear in court, and it was also expected that he would be condemned. Nevertheless, to use the language of the central market, *il y aura du grabuge*. Apropos of this very Berezowski subscription, a meeting of some 4000 persons was held in the Salle Graffard last Sunday to glorify the conduct of Berezowski and to proclaim themselves in harmony with the opinions expressed in *La Commune*.

On Sunday, too, a stormy meeting of Bonapartists was held in the Cirque Fernando, the object of which was to induce Prince Jerome to abdicate in favour of his son. The organisers of this meeting do not bear known names, and the whole affair is regarded very suspiciously even by the Bonapartist press. Prince Jerome has refused to receive a deputation of twelve persons connected with this meeting.

At last public opinion has declared itself against the abominable pornographic journals which have been openly sold on the boulevards of Paris during the past three months. The press has spoken. Last Thursday M Francisque Sarcey delivered a lecture on the subject, and on Friday the Government ordered the arrest of one of the pornographes, named Blain, for *outrage aux bonnes mœurs*. This, let us hope, is the beginning of the end.

Apropos of journals, the fecundity of the boulevards in new periodical literature is proverbial. During the past week we have been blessed with the birth of *le Journal des Amnesties*, with old Blanqui at the head of the list of writers; *l'Absinthe*, described as an aperient journal, treating of gastronomy; *La Vie Littéraire*, organ of an ingenious combination, called *l'Editorat Mutuel*, the object of which is to publish the books of young and unknown writers free of expense; *Le XXième Siècle* and *l'Amusant*, both which are supposed to be satirical.

Dennery, the most ingenious and successful of French dramatists, has had a new five-act drama, called "Diana," produced at the Ambigu Theatre. I shall not even attempt to sketch the plan of the piece; three columns of this journal would barely suffice, so multifarious and complicated are the threads which M. Dennery makes it his task to twist and untwist into moving situations and a lucid dénoûment. The drama is supposed to take place in Auvergne in 1776, and the plot turns upon a murder committed by a gentleman, the Comte de Maillepré, while in the act of somnambulism. The drama is full of exciting and touching scenes.

To-morrow the literary and artistic celebrities of Paris will respond to the invitation of M. Perrin to witness a performance of "L'Impromptu de Versailles" at the Comédie Française; and on Thursday will begin the public jubilee in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Comédie Française, in accordance with a Royal decree signed by Louis XIV., which came into force Oct. 21, 1680, and united into one the companies of the Hôtel de Bourgogne and of the Theatre of the Rue Guénégaud. The jubilee will last a week, during which time nothing will be played but the masterpieces of Molière, Corneille, and Racine. On Thursday, the 28th, the celebration will end with a performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with the ballets, and with Lulli's music.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The best thing that an old playgoer can do when he disposes himself comfortably in his stall at the St. James's Theatre, packs his overcoat as neatly as though it were a convict's bedding into the space at his back, carefully edges his crush-hat between himself and the side of his fauteuil, and adjusts his *lorgnon* to its proper focus, is by a strong effort of volition temporarily but utterly to forget that such a play as "Black-Eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs" was ever written, or that such a dramatist as Douglas Jerrold ever lived. *Then* he will get on very nicely. And that is what I tried to do, and succeeded tolerably well in doing, on the evening when I witnessed the performance of Mr. W. G. Wills's three-act play of "William and Susan." Looking at the probability that the major portion of the audience in the stalls and boxes were not old playgoers—certainly not transpontine playgoers—but fashionable ladies and gentlemen of the existing epoch, I think that it does not in the least degree matter from what source Mr. Wills derived his inspiration in writing a very neatly-constructed, interesting, and most pathetic drama, exquisitely well acted in its principal characters, and admirably put on the stage. If in the fulness of time Mr. Wills cares to produce four fresh domestic dramas, entitled respectively "Thomas and Sophy," "Le Fèvre," "The Lovers of Louisiana," and "The Sweethearts of the Sugar Plantation," I, for one, am quite prepared (temporarily) to forget that Henry Fielding ever wrote "Tom Jones," that the "Story of Le Fèvre" is an immortal episode in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," that we owe the beautiful romance of "Manon Lescaut" to the Abbé Prévost, and that Bernardin de St. Pierre was the author of "Paul and Virginia." *Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!* Mr. Wills, like the Thane of Cawdor, lives a prosperous gentleman; and Douglas Jerrold is very dead indeed. I went to his funeral three-and-twenty years ago: and Dickens and Thackeray, Mark Lemon and John Leech, Tom Taylor and Horace and Augustus Mayhew, Peter Cunningham, and nearly all the artists and men of letters who gathered round the grave of the brightest wit of the nineteenth century, are dead, too. No more. I only hope that the adapters will leave "Time Works Wonders" and the "Prisoner of War" alone. I should be sorry to see Peter and Polly Pallmall metamorphosed into a brace of cry-babies.

Mr. Wills tells a very simple and touching story of the devoted wife of a gallant man-o'-war's man who very nearly gets hanged at the yard-arm for cutting down with a cutlass his captain, who has grossly insulted her, the gallant man-o'-war's man's spouse; but is saved, even when the halter is round his neck, by the production of a long antedated official letter of discharge from the Secretary of the Admiralty, thus showing that he was not a seaman in his Majesty's service at the time of his committing the assault on his officer. The discharge has been "delayed in transmission," as the newspapers say in the case of stale telegrams, through the villany of an old sailor who bears a grudge to the gallant tar, and obtains the letter from a candid but careless letter-carrier. His Majesty's Post-Master General ought certainly to have said something of a very severe nature to a subordinate official who had thus neglected his duty. This is the over-plot of "William and Susan." Neither more nor less of it is there. The under-plot hinges on some very diverting sweethearting between the candid but careless letter-carrier and a pretty and saucy soubrette. The *mise-en-scène* demands a cottage interior so quaint, varied, and picturesquely homely in its accessories that it might be a copy from one of Wilkie's early pictures of domestic life; a common near Deal, which, as a piece of scene-painting, is not so good, but in which a very quaint and vivacious dance of the principal characters is introduced, and in which William sings a song about an Old Ship, written and composed by Mr. Walter Maynard (you must quite forget that there was once a ballad about a ship that All in the Downs lay moored, on board of which one Black Eyed Susan came to inquire of the jovial sailors if her Sweet William were among the crew). Again, there is required a scene representing the cabin of the line-of-battle ship on board which is held the trial by court-martial of the unfortunate William; a scene in the cockpit of the vessel where the condemned prisoner is confined, and in which he goes through a most heartrending parting from his wife; and, finally, the quarter-deck, to which William is escorted by a party of marines for the dread sentence of *sus. per coll.* to be carried out, but which is happily averted by the timely appearance of the now repentant and stricken down but convalescent captain with the official document, which has been "delayed in transmission." All these scenic and accessorial requirements have been met by means of, perhaps, the most perfectly appreciative and artistic stage management that I have lately had experience of. I have come across one or two hypercritical sneers at the exiguity of the queues worn by William and the other sailors; but Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal had no wish that they and the majority of their male dramatis personæ should be laughed at; and the exhibition on the stage of such preposterously long pigtails as were worn in the Navy in 1806 (in 1812 they were altogether cut off) would have excited perhaps fatal derision. For the rest, the "mounting" of the piece, from the dishes and porringers in William's cottage to the Admiral's cocked hat and the cross-belts of the marines, is far beyond any praise that I could give.

Out of the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who, of course, play William and Susan, Mr. Wills's play probably would not live a fortnight. He has specially and exclusively modelled it, chiselled it, and polished it with a view to the display of the hero and heroine's special gifts. Their respective parts suit them to within a hair's breadth of appropriateness; and the other characters are, to most intents and purposes, only the "*quelques poupées*" whom Madame Catalani's husband thought only were necessary to supplement the talents of "*ma femme*"—the Diva Catalani herself. These satellites, however, attend the superior planets very creditably indeed. The very minor part of the Admiral might have been respectably sustained by a comedian at a salary of thirty shillings a week; but the tried experience and the acute artistic perception of Mr. Hare have enabled him to make a really important *rôle* out of, ostensibly, the flimsiest materials. In the keenness of his purview he has seized and embodied the idea of the Admiral being a kind of *Deus ex Machinâ*, a supreme distributor of rewards and punishments here below. The same idea, but in an excruciatingly burlesque form, pervades the notion of the Admiral in the ballad of "Billy Taylor" and in Mr. Thackeray's "Little Billee;" but Mr. Hare has most adroitly and most successfully taken the dread naval commander who hoisted his flag on board the gallant Thunderbomb *au sérieux*, and has infused into the demeanour of this very superior naval officer a certain official *morgue* and *hauteur* delightfully edifying to contemplate.

But that Mr. Wills is a thoroughly idealistic dramatist, and that "William and Susan" is in some respects a slightly unreal drama, we might quarrel with Mr. Kendal's William as being too refined and sentimental. A tar of the Dibdin type he certainly is not. He does not swear, he does not drink too much grog, and he neither shivers his timbers nor splices his main-braces. Not even Dibdin could idealise a tar; and the highest effort in the direction of idealisation is the ineffable "Tom Bowling." It must be remembered that the name of the sailor so genially portrayed by Mr. Kendal is William Bowlin, or Bowling—possibly younger brother to the virtuous Thomas. For the rest, Mr. Kendal bore himself throughout in a very frank, manly, and unaffected manner; and was just as sorry at parting from his wife and child under the most distressing circumstances it is possible to conceive, as a brave, honest, and innocent man ought to be. There was, on the other hand, not the slightest element of idealism in Mrs. Kendal's Susan. It was throughout splendidly realistic—even to the homely dress, the rustic manners, and the slight provincial accent of the untutored sailor's wife. In the pathetic scenes she proved herself to be a mighty compeller of tears. I have left off weeping—save for the Wickedness of these Times—and it requires Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" or Dibdin's "Wapping Old Stairs" to "fetch" me in a lachrymose sense; but I saw around me many streaming eyes and heard much sobbing and sniffling. Aquarius seems to be in the ascendant just now. Madame Modjeska is making everybody cry at the Court Theatre; everybody is crying at Mrs. Kendal at the St. James's; and in a week or so we shall all be bound to cry our eyes out over the Anne-Mie of Miss Geneviève Ward at the Prince of Wales's.

In conclusion, let me add that William's ill-conditioned enemy, the cantankerous old sailor Tuck, was played by Mr. Wenman in very fine cross-grained style. Mr. Wenman would play Ralph Nickleby or Scrooge the miser to admiration. Mr. J. H. Barnes made all that could be made of the repulsive part of Captain Crosstree (who has not even the miserable excuse of being tipsy when he insults Susan); and Mr. Mackintosh and Miss Kate Phillips in the respective characters of the candid but careless letter-carrier and his capricious sweetheart, were diverting. There was an Interesting Object, too, in the shape of William and Susan's little boy Bill, played by Master Norton. I abominate children in serious dramas; but I am glad to admit, in common justice to Master Norton, that he was much more inoffensive than theatrical urchins usually are. His costume appeared to be a careful study of the late Charles H. Bennett's drawing of "Little Breeches."

On Saturday last I went to the Olympic Theatre, newly opened for the winter season, and very handsomely and tastefully decorated, to see the first performance of a melodrama (?), in three acts, by Mr. Frederic Hay, called "Mabel." The author, I was told, is a gentleman of considerable experience as a dramatist. This information struck me as being somewhat strange, since "Mabel" is, from beginning to end, a bundle of crudities, impertinences, and extravagances. Yet, more strange to say, some of the characters are very artistically marked; some of the scenes comprise strong dramatic situations, and the dialogue is, on the whole, closely and nervously written. The drama in its entirety reminded me of a handsome vase which had been smashed by a careless servant and very clumsily put together again. The plot of "Mabel" seemed to turn on the fearful predicaments into which a respectable family by the name of Fleetwood and a beauteous and virtuous orphan, Mabel Ransome, are thrown through the ill-advised concealment by a bereaved mother of the fact of her daughter's death from her husband, who has just returned to England, after an absence of twelve years in India. The virtuous orphan, who bears a strong resemblance to the young lady deceased, is substituted for her. Hence all the quandaries and all the predicaments, which are complicated by the ruffianly machinations of two deep-dyed villains; one a depraved tombstone-cutter, cleverly impersonated by Mr. Anson, the other an Anglo-French forcat, forcibly rendered by Mr. W. H. Vernon. Mr. Dacre looked too tall and gesticulated too vigorously as a promising young barrister; but he took much more pains with his part than the *insouciant* walking gentlemen of the present day generally do; and Mr. David Fisher commanded respect as the affectionate and deluded papa in a play which should properly have been called "White Lies, and the Black Deeds which Spring from Them." Miss Carlotta Addison threw highly sympathetic feeling and (in the interpretation of a dream) real dramatic force into the character of Mabel Ransome; and I should have appreciated the talents of Miss Carlotta Leclercq to a far higher extent than I was able to do on Saturday, had it been her vocation just then to evoke smiles instead of tears. As it was, she had scarcely anything to do, save to apply a pocket-handkerchief to her expressive eyes and sob. I don't want Miss Carlotta Leclercq to sob. Miss Fanny Thorne, I am glad to say, laughed most cheerily as a humorous chambermaid.

G. A. S.

There are now thirty-three Volunteer Corps in India, with a total enrolled strength of upwards of eight thousand men.

Miss Glyn's Shakspearean readings, of which we spoke last week, will take place in the theatre of the Dilettante Club, 7, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus, on Oct. 27, and the five succeeding Wednesdays, when "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and other plays will be rendered.

The Record Society, "for the publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire," has just issued, as its third volume, "Lancashire Inquisitions; returned into the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster, and now existing in the Public Record Office, London. Edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A." This volume comprises full English abstracts of the whole of the Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, 231 in number, during the first half of the reign of James I., being the first part of the "Stuart Period." It will be followed by other volumes containing Inquisitions from the reign of Henry V. to the eighteenth year of Charles I., after which time such Inquisitions were no longer held. The information contained in these documents is of great value to the local historian and genealogist. It is, therefore, surprising that hitherto no attempt has been made to print a consecutive series of them relating to any county. The prospective publications of the Record Society include a number of the most important documents remaining in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. But the Council, in their annual report, observe that the society would be enabled to publish a greater number of volumes in each year if it received an acquisition to its list of members. The present volume is carefully edited, and is finished with a very elaborate index. It will be shortly followed by a List of the Wills preserved at Chester, edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; and by an account of the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Mr. Walford D. Selby, the superintendent of the search-room there.

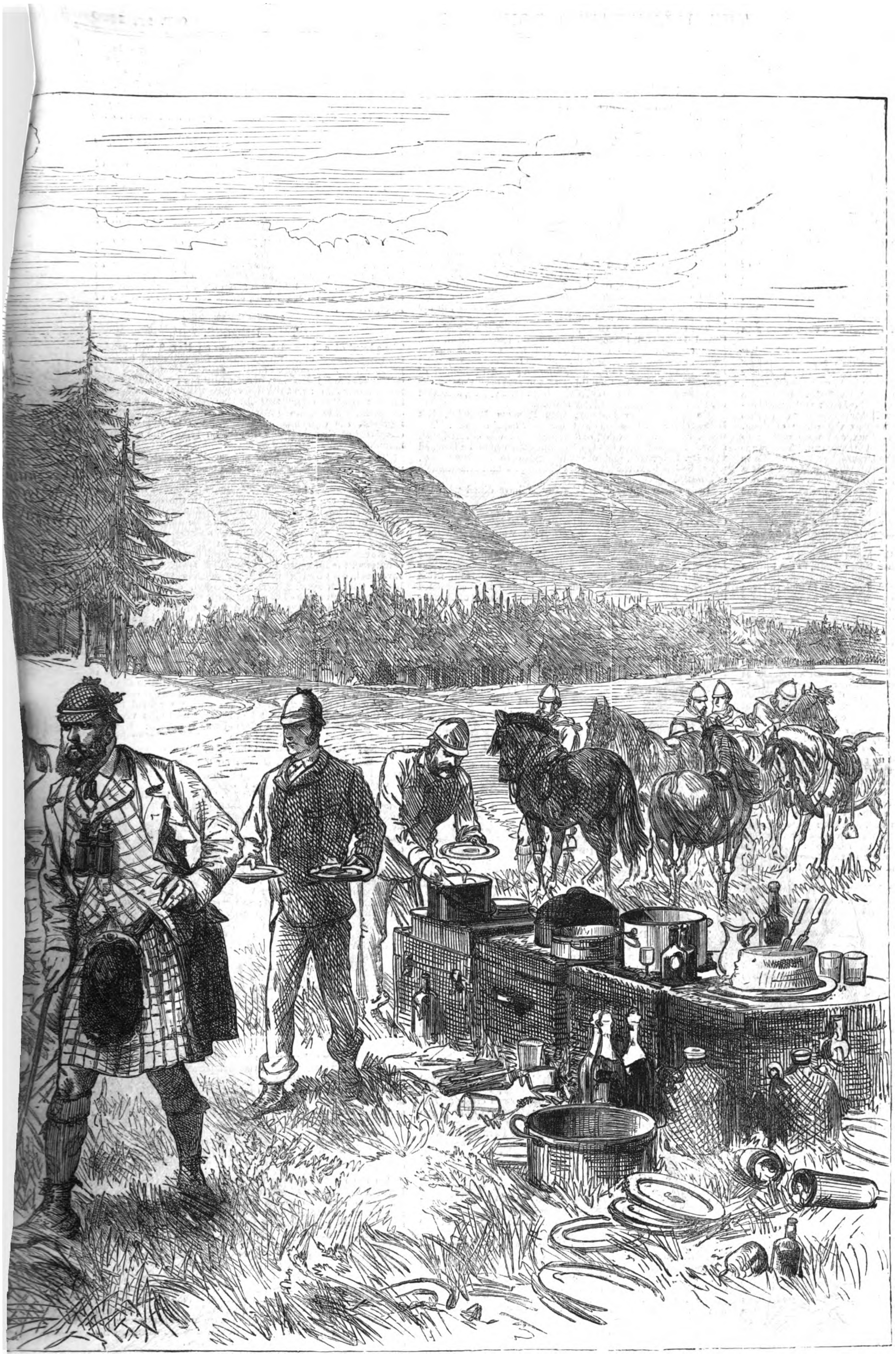
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE I

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LANDS: LUNCHEON IN THE FOREST.

L ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE DEER DRIVE AT INVERCAULD.

Our Special Artist, who was permitted on several recent occasions to accompany the shooting-parties in the Forest of Mar, arranged by the Earl of Fife and other local proprietors for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, has furnished a series of highly spirited and characteristic Sketches. Of these, some appeared in our publications of last week and the week before, with a sufficient account of the subject. The visit of his Royal Highness, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksburg, and a party of noblemen and gentlemen, including the Marquis of Hartington, to Invercauld, near Castleton of Braemar, was a renewed opportunity for enjoying this grand Highland sport. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Farquharson, of Invercauld, who is owner of a large portion of the Northern Deeside country and the chieftain of a numerous clan, was enabled to show his distinguished guests a most successful "deer-drive," affording the Prince of Wales some excellent shots. The Sketches of our Artist, representing this scene, and that of the luncheon in the forest provided for the party of sportsmen, do not seem to require much further explanation, after all that was said upon the subject last week. But our readers will be in a mood, from the view of such illustrations, to peruse with interest the following extract from Mr. Charles St. John's "Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands," vividly relating a bit of the hunter's experience with the noblest of British game:—

"The deer had moved from the valley where we had left them the previous evening; for Donald, who knew every mountain and glen in the country, having ascertained exactly the way the wind came from, led me in an easterly direction. The sun was well up when we came towards the summit of a hill from which he expected to see the herd; and his anticipations proved to be correct; on looking carefully down into the extended valley below us, we saw the whole of them. They had apparently finished feeding, and were retiring to rest on a hillside which faced the morning sun. The hinds were in a compact body, while the largest hart kept a little to their rear, and constantly employed himself in keeping off a number of stags who were moving around. Occasionally, one of these would make an impatient rush into the centre of the herd of hinds, but was as quickly driven out by the large stag. When near the summit, the hinds began to drop one by one into the long heather, until they were all lying down, except five or six, who kept fidgeting about, turning their long ears, and snuffing in all directions. The old stag walked quietly about, going round and round the herd; now and then lying down for a few moments, and then rising again, to see that no other stag intruded too near.

"After consulting with Donald, I sent him to make a large circuit, and, when he got quite round them, he was to show himself in the distance to the deer. We reckoned on their leaving the glen by a particular pass, close to which I stationed myself. I kept both gun and rifle with me. From my position, though I could not see Donald, I had a good view of the deer.

"After waiting nearly an hour I saw one of the smaller stags stop in his rounds, and, having gazed for a moment in the direction in which I knew Donald was, he trotted nearer to the hinds, still halting occasionally, and turning an anxious glance down the valley. I saw, by his manner, that he had not quite made up his mind whether or not there was an enemy at hand. The hinds, one and all, kept a most anxious watch on his movements, evidently aware that he suspected some danger.

"Presently one old hind got up and snuffed the air, then another and another, till all were on their legs; still they were not decided as to the danger. At last a general panic seemed to seize the hinds, and they all trotted together a short way up the hill. The large stag had got up also, but seemed not at all disposed to make off. The hinds came to a halt near the top of the first slope of the hill, and were joined immediately by about a dozen stags, which, collecting together, galloped up the hill to join them. This seemed to arouse the old fellow, and he trotted up after them. The hinds only waited for his joining them, and then the whole herd set off towards my pass.

"They had to cross a trifling hollow, during which time I lost sight of them. When they emerged, their order had quite changed. First of all came eight stags in a body, jostling each other as they hurried up through the narrow passes of the rocks. Then came the whole lot of hinds, mostly in single file, but breaking into confused flocks as they passed over pieces of heather and open ground. Next to them came the big-antlered chief, the object of our manœuvres; and, at a small distance behind him, the rest of the stags, four or five in number.

"On they came, sometimes in full view, and sometimes half concealed from me. Donald, too, now showed himself, waving his plaid. The hindmost deer halted on seeing him, and then rushed on to the main herd, which got all into rare confusion as it hurried on to the pass to leave the glen. The foremost stags were now passing, one by one, within forty yards of me; just at that moment, they had to make a kind of spring over a chasm in their road. I kept quite motionless, and they did not observe me, half concealed as I was amongst the grey rocks.

"They were trotting quickly past me, when an unlucky hind caught sight of my rifle-barrel as a ray of the sun fell upon it. The rest of the herd took the alarm from her manner, and they all rushed through the pass in mad confusion. The difficult path was only a few yards in length, and, once through this, they got into regular order again.

"But where is their lord and leader? I was afraid to look over my ambuscade for fear of turning him. Just as I was about to do so, however, I heard his step on the stones, and next moment he was in full view, passing broadside to me, but going slowly, and undecided whether to proceed or turn back, having perceived the panic of the rest of the herd.

"When he came to the difficult point, where the rest had leaped, he halted for a moment, looking round. The next moment my rifle-ball passed through the top of his shoulder, just too high; the blow, however, knocked him down; and before he was up, I had my gun in my hand. The poor brute rose, and looked wildly round; not knowing where the enemy was, or which way to go, he stood still, looking with anxious glance at his companions, who were galloping up an opposite slope. Expecting him to drop dead every moment, I did not pull the trigger, but kept my aim on him.

"The way the rest had gone seemed too rough for him; and, after standing for a minute, gazing at them, he turned round, with the intention, probably, of going down the hill, to some well-known burn, where he had been in the habit of bathing and cooling his limbs. He twice fell to his knees before he had gone five yards, and then walked slowly away. I thought he might recover strength; and, taking a deliberate aim, I fired. This time, he fell without a struggle perfectly dead. Donald joined me by the time I had bled him, and examined the shot-marks. One had broken the very top of his shoulder, but just missed the large arteries; the other ball seemed to have passed through his heart.

"The Highlander was vastly delighted at our getting the stag we had determined on; but his enjoyment was somewhat damped by my not having sent both barrels in the middle of the hinds. I consoled Donald with a dram, and we set to work to prepare our stag for taking home, which, with the assistance of a shepherd's pony, we succeeded in doing before night."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his children, made various excursions before the departure of the Grand Ducal family from Balmoral. Among the places visited were Altanauer Shiel and the Colonel's Bed, when her Majesty stopped at Mar Lodge on the way to inquire after Colonel Napier Sturt, also to Glen Gelder Shiel, and to the Linn of Muick, where tea was served at the Falls. A frequent interchange of visits was made between the Royal family at Balmoral and at Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with her Majesty before leaving for the south, and Admiral the Hon. H. Carr Glyn was invited.

The Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and the Rev. A. Campbell, dined with her Majesty last Saturday; and on Sunday Dr. Lees performed Divine service at Balmoral, in the presence of the Queen and the Royal family.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, took leave of the Queen on Monday, and left for Buckingham Palace, en route for Darmstadt. Prince Leopold accompanied his august relations to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment was mounted at the station. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, attended the Grand Duke to the railway station.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral for the Glassalt Shiel for a few days' sojourn. The weather was very stormy, and the ground was covered with snow. Prince Leopold drove to Hopewell, where he lunched with Dr. Robertson, and afterwards went to Aboyne Castle, where he has been the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

Lady Susan Suttie and Miss Suttie have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Cleland, mother of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, who has lately died from the effects of wounds received in action before Cabul last December.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have left the castle, and Lady Southampton has arrived as Lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart and Colonel Maude as Maid of Honour and Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princes of Wales, upon their departure from Abergeldie for the south, paid a short visit to the Marquis of Huntly, at Aboyne Castle, the Marquis giving a grand battue for the Prince, which was followed by a ball in honour of their Royal Highnesses and Prince John of Glücksburg, who accompanied them. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters (who had joined them at Aboyne station), arrived at Marlborough House at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the afternoon. On Monday Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied them, with Prince John of Glücksburg, to the studios of Mr. Boehm and Mr. Sydney P. Hall, the latter having painted a portrait of the Princess recently. The Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Lyceum Theatre in the evening. The Princes visited the Grand Duke of Hesse on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. The Grand Duke, with his son and two daughters, lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh also visited their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John went to the Strand Theatre. The Prince went on Wednesday to Cliveden, on a visit to the Duke of Westminster. After luncheon his Royal Highness returned to town.

The Prince proposes to visit Norwich on the occasion of the opening of the annual fat cattle show in that city next month.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his family, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday morning from Balmoral, and left in the afternoon for Bagshot on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present during two days of the Leeds Musical Festival. His Royal Highness paid a second visit to Hull last week, coming from Brough with a large party, who inspected the yacht Lively, then lying in the Roads. Last Saturday the Lively was run into by the steamer Rollo, going to Gothenburg. The yacht's ram was struck, thus the fore compartment filled; consequently the Rollo put back to dock. The Duchess, who is at Eastwell, visited Canterbury Cathedral yesterday week.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, last Saturday, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Flushing to Queenborough. The Princess came to London on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday her Royal Highness went to Brighton and opened the Bazaar at the Pavilion in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum. Her Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address. The Princess, after the opening ceremonial, lunched with Mr. Lawrence Peel, and then returned to London, where she passed the night, proceeding to Cumberland Lodge on Thursday. Her Royal Highness will open the Hertfordshire Convalescent Home next Thursday.

Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at Buckingham Palace the end of last week from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught performed an interesting ceremony last Saturday in Epping Forest (of which the Duke is Ranger) by planting two trees (Normandy pine) at Hawkwood in celebration of the great proportion of the forest being secured as a place of public recreation for the people for ever. Captain Alexander Mackenzie, Deputy Ranger, was in attendance, and the proceedings were carried out with great éclat, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London (who also planted memorial trees), the Verderers and Committee of the Corporation of London for the reclamation of the forest, with a large company, who were afterwards present at the déjeûner given to the Duke and Duchess at the Forest Hotel, Chingford, presided over by the Lord Mayor. During the day's proceedings bouquets were presented to the Duchess, and upon her departure from the railway station the platform was lined by youthful daughters of the county gentry attired in white, who scattered flowers in her path. Mr. Robertson was in charge of the Great Eastern special train which conveyed their Royal Highnesses from and to Liverpool-street Station on their journey between Bagshot Park and Epping. The Duke and Duchess have consented to lay the foundation-stone—although the building is approaching completion—of the Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, to-day (Saturday). Presentations of purses of £5 and upwards for the hospital will be made to the Duchess.

The Duke of Aosta dined with the Italian Minister previous to his departure last Saturday upon his return to the Continent.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from Cornwall.

A ball was given on Tuesday by the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane in the Banner Hall of Taymouth Castle.

Lord and Lady Newark were received with great enthusiasm upon their home-coming last Saturday. They were met at the station by his Lordship's tenantry, who took the places of the horses by themselves drawing the carriage to the hall at Holme Pierrepoint.

The marriage of Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, with Miss Adeline Gertrude Denison, daughter of Mr. W. Beckett Denison, was celebrated on Tuesday at Bolton Percy church. The Archbishop of York performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and the best man was Lord Lewis, eldest son of the Marquis of Abergavenny.

THE RECESS.

The advent of a Liberal Lord Mayor on Nov. 9 will render the reappearance of Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall banquet particularly appropriate. Several of the Prime Minister's colleagues have joined him in accepting the invitations to the forthcoming feast; and the festive gathering will be of further interest from the fact that M. Challemel-Lacour and Mr. James Russell Lowell, the French and American Ministers, will represent the diplomatic body. Till the Loving Cup has circulated at this great City dinner, no Ministerial speech of magnitude will apparently be made.

The Marquis of Salisbury is scarcely reticent enough to neglect the opportunity the Taunton banquet will afford him on the 26th inst. of subjecting the home and foreign policies of the Government to caustic criticism. Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on the 14th inst. at Feniton in the old, familiar, mellifluous strain, referred in guarded platitudes to the Turkish and Irish questions. Will Sir Stafford be stimulated by the pungency of the noble Marquis, and speak out more plainly at the Dolphin dinner in Bristol on the 13th of November? His colleague, Lord Sandon, possibly to counteract the influence Mr. Plimsoll is seeking to obtain in Liverpool, delivered a thoughtful address yesterday week before the Liverpool Marine Association, and succeeded in proving the interest he had taken in the reforms introduced to bring about seaworthy ships and the welfare of Poor Jack. Of the remaining Conservative members who have lately relieved their minds, Lord Henry Lennox on the 16th inst. did what he conceived to be his duty by praising his own Party and gently condemning the Liberal Administration for the benefit of the bucolic mind of the Chichester ring of Conservatives; Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir H. D. Wolff did likewise, each in his own manner, in gracing the opening of a new Conservative Club in Blackburn on Saturday. Mr. Stanhope, who does not lack self-confidence in the House of Commons, even ventured to say that the present Government had brought us to the verge of civil war in Ireland and the verge of war in Europe. Need it be said Sir Drummond Wolff also saw War looming in the distance? But we have heard the cry of "Wolff" before.

Ireland, furnishing as it does an agrarian outrage every week, is still a source of anxiety to the Ministry. Mr. Forster was compelled to avow this in a grave letter declining an invitation to a banquet in Armagh. Meantime, Mr. Parnell is not to be turned from his pastime of popularity-hunting. Addressing a meeting in Longford on Sunday (in company with Mr. Justin McCarthy) he alluded to the report that Government contemplated prosecuting some of the leaders of the Land League. As well strive to keep back the tide with a pitchfork as try to stem the Land League movement! magniloquently exclaimed this mild-mannered dealer in large words. Mr. Parnell on Tuesday presided in Dublin over a knot of his Land League associates, a motley gathering enough; but not one word was said in denunciation of the assassin who stealthily shot at Mr. Hutchins and killed his car-driver, John Downey, on Saturday last, in West Cork. The large reward of £1000 has been offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderer. But money appears to be thrown away in the effort to arrest the perpetrators of those detestable crimes, which are by implication palliated by the utterers of veiled sedition. Possibly, the increase in the Police forces in these lawless districts may prove more efficacious. Meantime, a campaign to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen for Ireland was begun at Bradford on Saturday, when Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. O'Connor Power gave vent to their feelings on the question of the hour.

The Ministry has not altogether lacked sympathetic supporters of late. While the comparative failure of the anti-Ministerial meetings may show there is little public interest taken in the virulent censure heaped upon the Government by prejudiced opponents, cordial approval of the measures and actions of the Administration was expressed by the members for South-East Lancashire, Mr. Leake and Mr. Agnew, at the Rochdale Liberal Club, on Saturday; and on Monday by the Hon. E. Leveson-Gower at Bodmin, by Sir George Campbell at Kirkcaldy, and by Mr. Craig at Silverdale, in Staffordshire.

To the abolition of public canvassing did the Hon. E. Leveson Gower look, in conjunction with the restraining influence of public opinion, for the gradual reduction of the bribery which the revelations before the Election Commissioners prove to have taken place on so gigantic a scale in some of the boroughs under review. The Commissions are running their monotonous course; but the witnesses who evidently regard bribery as inseparable from electioneering may not thank Mr. H. R. Brand for reminding them, in a letter to the *Times*, that a Parliamentary Committee recommended three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, as the punishment for bribery or treating. While on this subject, it may be added that the hearing of the Berwick Election Petition was commenced on Tuesday, when the Lord Advocate withdrew his charges of bribery against the Conservatives.

Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted an invitation to attend the Dolphin dinner at the approaching Colston Anniversary in Bristol, fixed for Nov. 13.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the Right Hon. William P. Adam, M.P., to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras, in the East Indies; and Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Sir John Strachey.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, J. G., to be Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard, Bristol.
Andrew, Thomas Prynne; Rector of West Putford.
Bowen, Elias Jenkins; Chaplain, Bombay.
Bridges Charles; Perpetual Curate of Wacton.
Buckham, Frederick Holmes; Minister of the New Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
Bury, Edward William; Rector of Screveton.
Cockin, John Irwin Browne; Chaplain, Bengal.
Craig, S. B.; Vicar of Warthill and Gate Helmsley.
Cross, John Edward; Prebendary of St. Margaret-in-Leicester in Lincoln Cathedral.
Davies, John Silvester; Vicar of St. James's, Enfield.
Dickson, John Bathurst; Vicar of Foxton.
Dombrain, J.; Vicar of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire.
Du Boulay, Henry Houssemayne; Vicar of Newlyn East.
England, G. A.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Hull.
Fell, Henry Seymour; Rector of Puddington.
Forde, George; Vicar of Badminton.
Gray, Samuel; Rector of Lecontield-cum-Scorborough.
Goff, Edward; Vicar of Stanton-in-Peak, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Greenwood, Sydney; Perpetual Curate of Wortley, Yorkshire.
Hervey, Frederick Alfred John; Rector of West Newton.
Hillyard, Arthur; Rector of Stoodleigh.
Howard, W. Waltham, Vicar of Blackmore; Rector of Market Deeping.
Hughes, Herbert Thomas; Vicar of Christ Church, Emery Down.
Hughes, Thomas Evans; Rector of Challacombe.
Ivens, Charles Llewelyn; Minister of Emmanuel Church, Leeds.
Johnston, Charles Smyth; Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk.
Jones, Edward Douglas; Vicar of East and West Looe.
Karney, Gilbert S.; Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead.
Kent, Alfred, Vicar of Coln St. Aldwyn; Rural Dean of Fairford.
Lampen, S. P.; Rector of Tempsford, Bedfordshire.
Lawrence, Neville George Murray; Chaplain, Freiburg in Baden.
M'Kee, James; Vicar of Womenswold.
Monro, Hugh; Chaplain St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital, Osnaburg-street.
Pettigrew, S. T.; Vicar of Hatfield, Herefordshire.
Purcell, L. T.; Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter.
Rawlins, J. Arthur; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Willesden.
Reid, William Cawley; Rector of Coppenhall, otherwise Church Coppenhall.
Robinson, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Penrhos.
Starey, William; Vicar of Horton-cum-Studley, Oxon.
Streeten, Robert Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Kingswinford.
Taunton, Charles William Sackville; Vicar of St. Clether.
Vawdrey, Alexander Allen; Vicar of St. Sithney.
Weakley, Robert Hopkinson; Chaplain, Stockholm.
Whitmarsh, Robert T.; Rector of Carlton-cum-Ashby.—*Guardian.*

Efforts are being made to effect the restoration of Stratford-on-Avon parish church, which contains the tomb of Shakspeare. It is estimated that about £20,000 will be required to complete the restoration.

On the 14th inst. the Bishop of Liverpool consecrated the chancel and transepts which have been added to All Saints', Southport, increasing the accommodation from 400 to 1050 sittings. The cost of this operation has been £5000.

A beautifully sculptured tablet has been erected in the South Chapel of the church at Chewton Mendip, by Lord Carlingford, to the memory of his late wife, Frances, Countess Waldegrave.

Last Saturday afternoon the memorial-stone of the chancel, transepts, and steeple of St. Mary's Church, Plaistow, Kent, was laid, in the presence of a large congregation, by Lady Scott, wife of Sir Edward H. Scott, Bart.

The trustees of the advowson of St. Leonard's Church, Bilston, near Wolverhampton, being unable to secure an offer of over £3000, which they consider too small, have decided to dispose of the living by public auction.

The honorary Canons appointed by the Bishop to the Liverpool pro-cathedral were installed on Monday morning. The new Canons number fifteen, and two are to be appointed every year till the full number of twenty-four is reached.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed next Thursday for the consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral of the Rev. Enos Nuttall as Bishop of Jamaica; of the Rev. G. E. Moule as Bishop of Ningpo; and of the Rev. C. P. Scott as Bishop of North China.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Truro Cathedral Fund yesterday week, the chairman (the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe) presiding, the treasurer presented a report showing that the amount actually promised was £43,200, of which about £12,000 had been spent.

The Rev. C. E. Prior, Assistant-Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed to the lectureship in St. Magnus the Martyr, City, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Ball to the Chaplaincy of Lincoln's Inn. These lectures will be given on Sunday afternoons.

Sir John Holker on Saturday last, attending a meeting at Preston in connection with the foundation of a new church, spoke of the spread of scepticism as an alarming feature of the present day, and urged that the best antidote was the teaching of a comprehensive and liberal theology.

In presiding at the annual meeting of the Staffordshire Bible Society on the 14th inst., Lord Sandon, M.P., maintained that it was impossible to say that the Bible was losing influence in this country with the progress of education and intellect, as long as they found Bible societies receiving generous and increasing support from all classes of society.

Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice head the list of contributors to a fancy bazaar, which was held in the Corn Exchange at Newbury on Monday and Tuesday, in aid of the funds for the restoration of West Ilsley church.—On Tuesday the Countess of Dartmouth opened a bazaar in the Exchange at Wolverhampton, which was continued for several days, with the view of raising £2000 required to pay off a debt due to the building fund of the new church of All Saints, and to complete the edifice by the addition of a chancel.—Lord Wharncliffe, accompanied by the Countess and other distinguished personages, opened a fancy fair in the Public Hall at Barnsley on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Endowment Fund of the new parish of St. Peter's, which is being formed.

A pastoral letter has been issued by the Bishop of Peterborough, in which he advises his clergy to carry out the Burials Act in a spirit calculated to promote quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people.—In opening the Lincoln Diocesan Conference yesterday week the Bishop of Lincoln read an address on the law of marriage and divorce, in which he strongly argued against the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—The Bishop of St. David's, in his triennial charge at Carmarthen on the 14th inst., dealt at length with the question of education in Wales, and said he believed that the revival and reorganisation of their grammar schools was at this moment the chief educational want of the Principality. The establishment or restoration of good secondary schools would do more than anything else to render a system of higher education possible and efficient in Wales.

The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke preached on Sunday at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, for the first time after his secession from the Church of England. The chapel was crowded. Mr. Brooke stated the reasons which had induced him to leave the Church, and also said he had come to disapprove of the existence of the Church as an ecclesiastical body, especially as connected with the State. The form of service at this chapel has undergone some alteration in consequence of the change in the views of Mr. Brooke.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which is this year being held at Nottingham, began on Tuesday night in the Albert Hall, when Mr. Arthur Wells, vice-president of the local branch, took the chair at a large public meeting. The Rev. George Edgcombe, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, gave an address of welcome on behalf of the local committee, which was responded to by Mr. John Finch, one of the treasurers of the Alliance; Dr. Samuel Hall, of the United States; the Rev. Principal Brown, of Aberdeen; the Rev. A. Constantian, of Constantinople; and Pastor Wagner, of Germany. Colonel R. Wilmot Brooke then addressed the meeting on the development, work, and influence of the Evangelical Alliance. The sittings of the conference were resumed on Wednesday.

The Congregational Union held a special meeting yesterday week evening at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, when papers on the advance of scepticism were read by Professor Thomson, the Rev. T. T. Waterman, the Rev. E. White, and Dr. Kennedy. Previously to the conference the delegates attended the secretary's breakfast at the Grand Hotel. In the evening a public meeting for young men was held in the Townhall, when there was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Newth, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Willis, U. R. Thomas, and Dr. Pulsford, of Glasgow. This closed the proceedings of the Union.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a convocation of the University of Oxford recently held the Rev. Dr. Evans, Master of Pembroke College, was elected to the vice-chancellorship for the ensuing year, thus commencing his third year's term of office.—The following gentlemen have been elected to classical postmasterships at Merton College:—James M. Dodds, Glasgow University; Frederick Campbell Paul, High School, Bishop's Stortford, and exhibitioner of Worcester College. The following gentlemen have been selected to the vacant scholarships at Pembroke College:—Open—Mr. Seaton, from Manchester Grammar School. King Charles I.—Mr. Le Lièvre, from Elizabeth College, Guernsey.—At Exeter College Mr. Francis Henry Gribble, Chatham House, Ramsgate, and Mr. John Ward, from the Wesleyan College, Taunton, have been elected to the Stapleton scholarships; and Mr. Henry George Johnston, from Merchant Taylors' School, to an open exhibition.—The election to the vacant open scholarships at Lincoln took place, with the following result:—To the scholarships of the value of £80 per annum—Messrs. E. J. Nash, from Louth Grammar School, and W. E. P. Panton, from Blackheath Proprietary School. To the scholarships of the value of £60 per annum—Messrs. L. B. Kennedy, from Trinity College, Dublin, F. Farrar, of Bedford Grammar School; and S. R. Baker, from Marlborough School.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Bradley, Master of University, to be a member of the Oxford University Commission, in place of Lord Selborne, who resigns.

Professor Churchill Babington has announced his intention of resigning the professorship of archæology in the University of Cambridge. He has held the post since 1865. The election of a professor to the vacant chair will take place on the 28th inst.—The following gentlemen, as the result of the competitive examination, have been elected Fellows of the Society of Trinity College:—Edward Vernon Arnold, Head of the Classical Tripos, and bracketed fifteenth wrangler, 1879; Joseph John Thompson, second wrangler, 1880; Adam Sedgwick (for natural science).—Doctor Edwin Guest has resigned the mastership of Gonville and Caius College.—The Rev. H. C. G. Moule, for some time senior Dean of Trinity College, has been appointed to the headship of Ridley Theological Hall.—In consequence of the state of the health of Professor Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Mr. A. Freeman, M.A., St. John's, has been appointed his deputy for twelve months.—The Le Bas prize for the best English essay on general literature has been adjudged to C. H. Herford, B.A., Trinity College. The subject given out was "The History of the Drama in England in Relation to its National Character."—The freshmen at the various colleges this October number 701, as against 808 last year.

At Durham, the Tulloch Scholarship (in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry) has been awarded to Mr. S. Brookfield, and the Charlton and Dickinson Scholarship (in medicine, surgery, and midwifery) to Mr. W. G. Black, who has also gained the Gibb Scholarship (in pathology).

The Rev. David Laird Adams, M.A., B.D., minister of the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, has been elected to the chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in Edinburgh University.

A correspondence with Mr. Ruskin regarding the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University has been published. He expresses his willingness to accept the nomination of the Conservative and Independent Club.

At the annual meeting of convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland on the 7th inst., resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that the dissolution of the Queen's University, as contemplated by the University Education (Ireland) Act of 1879, would be a grievous infraction of the vested rights of the graduates of the University, injurious to the interests of academical education, and in violation of expectations which a series of statesmen and of Parliaments held out to the students of Ireland.—The annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster presided; and the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper were present. A large number of degrees were conferred, and prizes were distributed by Earl Cowper. The number of students has advanced since last year from 920 to 959.

Mr. John C. Mallet, M.A., has been appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Niven to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

At University College, London, the Examiners for the Andrews entrance prize (of £20 each) have recommended the award of prizes as follows:—Classics, Mr. W. Ashburner; English and other languages, Mr. C. Moritz; Science, Mr. F. W. Mann. They were all from University College School.

The committee appointed by the Education Department of the Privy Council to inquire into the state of higher and intermediate education in Wales met at their office in Victoria-street, Westminster, on the 7th inst., Lord Aberdare, the chairman, presiding. The committee took the evidence of gentlemen residing in London and the neighbourhood, and sat for several hours. Later in the autumn the committee will sit to take evidence in different parts of Wales.

The winter session of the evening classes connected with King's College was opened by Professor Huntington, the subject of his address being the metallurgy of the ancients.

The opening lecture of the academical year 1880-1 of King's College Lectures to Ladies was given on Monday week, at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, to a large audience.

The annual meeting of the Regent's Park College was held on the 8th inst., in connection with the autumnal session of the Baptist Union. Mr. James Harvey presided. The annual report was presented by the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal of the College, and a resolution commending the college to the support of all friends of an intelligent and earnest ministry was adopted, on the motion of Dr. Newth.

The Rev. Harry N. M'Kenzie, M.A., of Keble College, has been appointed to the Wardenship of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, which is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. F. Short.

The third session of the Preparatory University Teaching Classes, which are held at the St. Philip's Board School, near the London Hospital, has begun. The services of King's College professors are being secured for the French, German, and Latin classes.

The winter session of Trinity College, London, was begun on the 11th inst., an opening address being given by the Rev. H. G. B. Hunt, Mus. B., the Warden of the College.

The Rev. John Ellis, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of The College, Bournemouth.

The scholarships at Bath College have been adjudged to the following boys:—Harper, Kitchin, Cooper, Spender, St. Hill, Cooke, and Cox.

Mr. R. C. Masson, M.A., F.G.S., Head Master of Stamford School, has been appointed Head Master of Ashford School.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of a new President of the United States will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 2, when electors will be chosen in the thirty-eight States of the Union, who will subsequently meet in their respective State capitals and select a President and a Vice-President, who are to succeed President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler on March 4, 1881, and hold their offices for four years thereafter. On Nov. 2 there will also be chosen, excepting in a few States, the members of a new House of Representatives, who also go into office on March 4, 1881; and most of the States will, besides, choose State officers and Legislatures, the latter selecting Senators in nearly one third of the States. March 4, 1881, will thus give the country a new President, Vice-President, and House of Representatives, and will supply new Senators for one third of the seats of the Senate. In Ohio and Indiana the members of the new House are, however, elected on Oct. 12, they being known as the "October States."

With the system of electing an American President, the English reader, who is treated to its history every four years, ought by this time to be tolerably familiar. Each State chooses a number of electors equal to its whole number of Senators and members of the House; and these electors, who are prohibited from being selected from the ranks of office-holders, form colleges in their respective States, who elect the President and Vice-President. Thus, Pennsylvania, having two Senators and twenty-seven members, chooses twenty-nine electors. They are chosen in each State on a general ticket, and not by separate districts; that is, each voter in Pennsylvania votes for twenty-nine men, and the highest number of votes elect. This gives the whole electoral power of the State in the Presidential election to the strongest party, the minority having no representation in the electoral college of the State. When the electors in their respective State capitals vote for President and Vice-President they transmit returns of their votes to Washington, where they are counted by the Vice-President in the presence of Congress, and the President and Vice-President, to get elected, must have an absolute majority of all the electoral votes cast. Thus, for the Presidential election this year, the thirty-eight States will aggregate 369 electoral votes, and the successful candidates must get at least 185. With but two great parties, one or other is sure to get this majority; so it is not necessary now to explain the methods pursued by Congress in making selections where three or more candidates divide the votes, and no one has an absolute majority.

The theory of the American Constitution is that the people are not wise enough to select a President by their direct votes, but that an intermediary agent in the form of the electoral college is selected by the people to do the work of choosing a President for them. At the same time, the college is so made up as to give the smaller States more actual weight relatively to the larger States than their population alone would secure them. This is part of the system of "checks and balances" with which the Constitution abounds, and it is secured by adding the two Senators to the number of members of the House in fixing the number of electors. The House is apportioned according to population, the Senate according to States, each having two Senators. Thus Delaware has but one member, while New York has thirty-three; but in making the electoral college two electors are added to each State, irrespective of size, so that Delaware gets three and New York thirty-five. This adds to the importance of the weaker States, and its value is the more evident when sections of country are considered. Thus, the six New England States together had, when the present House was apportioned in 1872, about the same population as Pennsylvania, and they got twenty-eight members, while Pennsylvania got twenty-seven members. In the growth of population Pennsylvania is now probably ahead of New England, but the Senatorial "balance" in the electoral college, which gives her twenty-nine electors, gives New England forty electors. But while the theory of the American Constitution was that the electors were necessary to give wisdom to the presidential choice of the people, in practice the rule has been reversed. The people select their Presidential candidates themselves, using the electors merely as clerks to register their will. By the "Convention" system, which was not dreamt of until many years after the Constitution was framed, each party selects its candidates for President and Vice-President and then votes in each State for electors pledged in advance to vote for the party candidates. The election campaign is thus fought for the candidates direct, the electors being almost unheard of, although the political movements in each State are, of course, directed to the popular election of the respective before-pledged lists of electors.

The two great contending parties, who style themselves, respectively, the Democratic and the Republican party, have at different periods been opposed to each other upon more than one political question. But they appear to have staked their success in this contest upon their views with regard to finance, the currency, and free trade or protection. The Republican candidate for President is General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, more eminent as a lawyer than as a soldier; while General Winfield Scott Hancock, a distinguished commander of the Federal Army in the Civil War eighteen years ago, is the Democratic candidate. Our Illustration represents a private conference at Washington between some of the party leaders.

The annual conference of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The report states that the national agitation conducted by the United Kingdom Alliance has at length made a deep and enduring mark on the political mind of the country, and even on Parliament itself.

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THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: A SKETCH AT WASHINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



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LIEUTENANT R. G. SCOTT, V.C.,
CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.



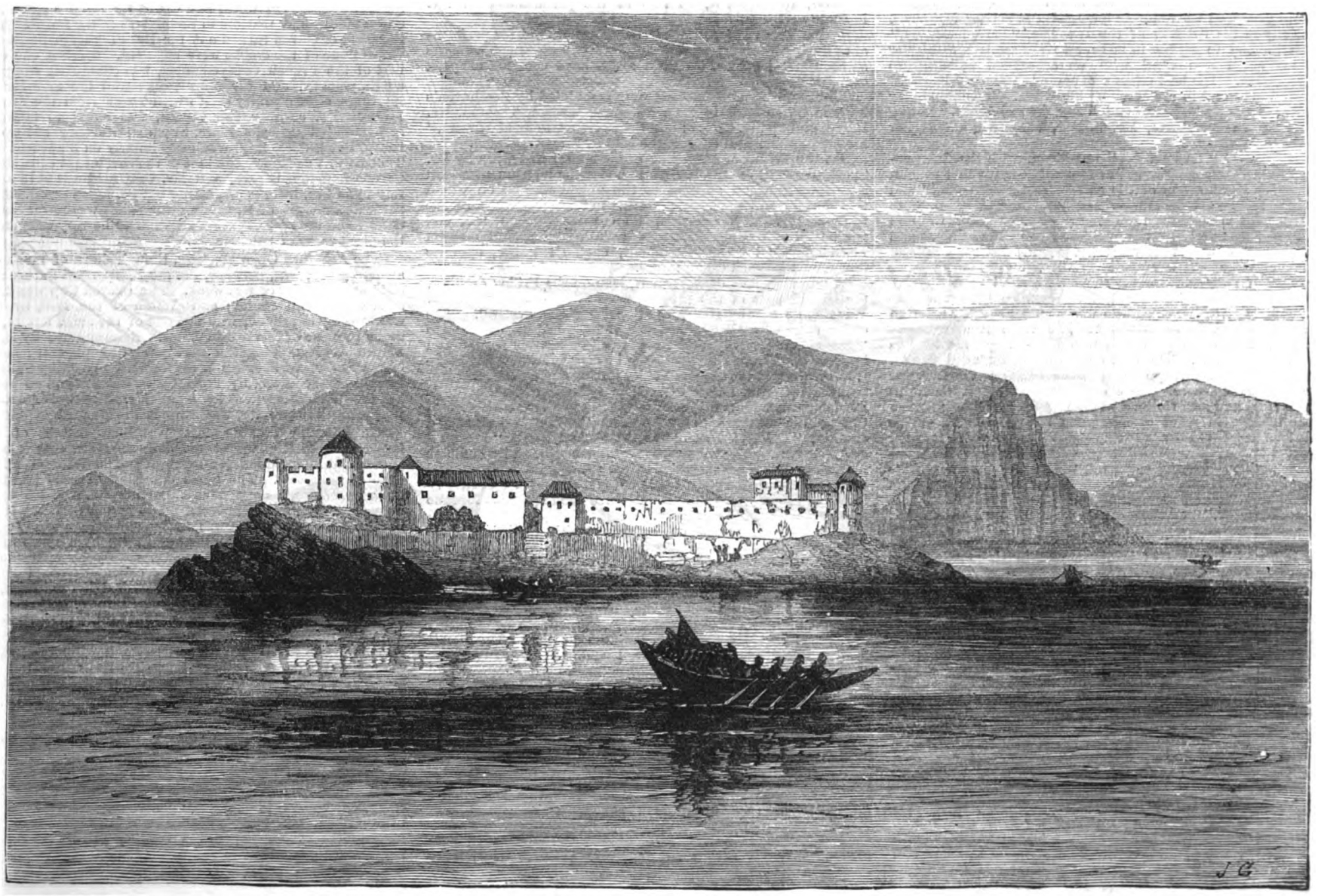
THE LATE MAJOR VANDELEUR, 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS,
KILLED AT CANDAHAR.

THE LATE MAJOR T. B. VANDELEUR.

Major Thomas Burton Vandeleur, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who died of the wounds he received in the ill-fated sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16, had passed his whole service of twenty-five years in the same regiment. He had only recently been promoted from senior captain of the 1st Battalion to a majority in the battalion abroad, and, hurrying out to India in the spring of the year, joined head-quarters at Candahar shortly before the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhud. In a letter received from Candahar by the last mail, referring to the sortie of Aug. 16, a brother officer writes:—"Poor Major Vandeleur was dreadfully wounded in the right shoulder by an explosive bullet, while he was in command of the rear-guard, and fighting his way inch by inch back to the walls of the citadel—and right well he did his duty. He managed to get inside the gates, and for nine days he lingered on, shattered though he was. At last, however, it was deemed advisable to amputate his arm from the shoulder, and the poor fellow sank under the effects of the operation the same night at one a.m. on the 26th inst. Major Vandeleur was beloved by all who knew him." He belonged to an old Irish family, the Vandeleurs of Kilrush, county Clare. He was married, September, 1875, to Florence, only daughter of the late Shaw Smith, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Byrne and Co., Richmond.

THE LATE WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred by her Majesty on Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Robert George Scott, Cape Mounted Riflemen, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during an attack on Moirosi's Mountain on April 8, 1879. This was in volunteering to throw time-fuze shells, as hand grenades, over a line of stone barricades, from behind which the enemy were bringing a heavy fire to bear on the colonial troops. At the second attempt, owing to some defect in the fuze, which he had just lighted, the shell exploded almost in Scott's hands, blowing his right hand to pieces and wounding him severely in the left leg. This officer, who is twenty-three years of age, is the eldest son of Fleet-Surgeon Robert C. Scott, of the Royal Navy, and nephew of Sir Edward Sinclair, of Dublin. He was educated at the Royal Medical College, Epsom, entered the Cape Mounted Riflemen, in October, 1876, served through the ranks, as all in that corps do, and received his commission as Lieutenant, in August, 1879, for distinguished service in the field. The portrait of Lieutenant Scott is from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.



FORT ALESSANDRIA, A MONTENEGRIN STRONGHOLD AT THE MOUTH OF THE RJEKA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER QUESTION.

Rjeka, a small town and fort at the mouth of the river of that name at the north end of the Lake of Scutari, was captured by the Montenegrins in the war of 1877, the Turkish garrison having their supplies cut off by the Montenegrins occupying the heights on each side of it. It was ceded to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin. We are indebted to Lieutenant V. H. Caillard, R.E., who is attached to the diplomatic staff which accompanies Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, for our view of this place, where conferences began last Monday between the Turkish and Montenegrin Government delegates, to arrange the details of the surrender of Dulcigno.

Negotiations of a political nature are going on also at Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro; and there was, on Tuesday, a despatch from Cettinje stating that Bedri Bey, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, left the night before for Scutari, to obtain fresh instructions from Riza Pasha. With reference to the negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno, the despatch states that seven points are proposed by Turkey, two of which have been rejected by Montenegro. These latter are:—1. The maintenance of the *status quo* to the east of Lake Scutari; and, 2. The maintenance of the Turkish flag in the port of Dulcigno. The last point was rejected in consequence of the provisions of article 27 of the Treaty of Berlin, according to which the Austrian coastguard vessels are to exercise jurisdiction on the coast of the territory ceded to Montenegro. It is added that the Montenegrin Government considers the question raised respecting the Turkish flag as not open to discussion, and as a pretext for delay on the part of the Porte in order to postpone the withdrawal of the Turkish regular troops and gain time for the Albanians. But an Italian paper asserts that the bulk of the Albanians have withdrawn from Dulcigno, and that only 300 Albanians from Scutari now remain there, whose presence gives no cause for anxiety. This paper adds that the transfer of Dulcigno to Montenegro may be expected within a few days hence.

The Prince of Montenegro has appointed General Simon Popovitch to the post of Commandant of Dulcigno, with instructions to occupy the town with a force of 1400 men when the transfer of the place is effected by the Turkish authorities.

In case of the International Fleet remaining on this coast, the anchorage will probably be shifted to Kombur, in Meglina Bay, in order to be nearer to Castelnuovo, which is the principal town in the Bocche di Cattaro.

Several vessels of the squadrons forming the International Fleet have been practising naval manœuvres at sea, returning daily each evening to their anchorage.

The Prince of Montenegro has undertaken to set at liberty the Mussulmans imprisoned at Podgoritza for stirring up agitation in the town, and he will proclaim an amnesty after the surrender of Dulcigno. The Porte has expressed it appreciation of Mr. Goschen's action in interceding in favour of the Mussulman prisoners.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Haverly American Minstrels closed their season on Saturday last, and the theatre reopened on Monday for the autumn series of Italian opera performances—at reduced prices and comparatively early hours—under the direction of Mr. Armit, the son-in-law of Mr. Mapleson. As we have already given an outline of the arrangements of the new season just begun, we have now merely to speak of the opening performances, the first of which was "Faust," in which Mdlle. Elisa Widmar was to have made her first appearance in England as Margherita. The sudden indisposition of the lady, however, caused the transference of the character to Mdlle. Bauermeister, who—as on many past occasions—proved her readiness and efficiency at the shortest possible notice. Mdlle. Olga de Morini, as Siebel, sang apparently under the disadvantageous influence of cold and nervousness. Signor Vizzani was the Faust, and Signor Ordinas the Mephistopheles; both gentlemen having before been heard on our opera stage. Signor Vizzani produced a favourable impression in several instances, especially in his delivery of the cavatina, "Salve! dimora," which he had to repeat in answer to the applause. Signor Ordinas acted and sang with an occasional tendency to exaggeration. His best effect was made in the air "Dio dell' or," and his worst in the Mocking Serenade. The remaining features of the performance call for no critical detail. Mdlle. Barnadelli was the Marta, Mr. G. Fox, Valentine, and Signor Ghilberti, Wagner.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was given, with the fine performance of Madame Trebelli as Leonora, for the first time in England. Her delivery of the aria, "O mio Fernando," and of her shares in the duets with Fernando and Alfonso, were worthy of the artist's high reputation. Signor Cantoni made a successful first appearance as Fernando, and gained much deserved applause. This gentleman has a tenor voice of agreeable quality, and his phrasing is generally artistic. Of his merits we shall soon be able to speak further. Another first appearance here was that of Signor Quintilli-Leoni, who was also favourably received in his performance as Alfonso. His voice is a resonant baritone, the effect of which would be improved by less use of the tremolo. The cast of the opera included Mdlle. Bauermeister as Inez, Signor Ordinas as Baldassare, and Signor Bertocchi as Gaspare. The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinist—is thoroughly efficient; and so is the chorus, in point of numbers; but the choral effects would be improved by some modification of vocal energy. Signor Li Calsi conducted the performances with his well-known ability. During the week the first appearances were announced of Mdlle. Julie de Bressolles as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," and Mdlle. Rosina Isidor as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Of these events we must speak next week.

THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

Our last week's notice of this triennial music-meeting was necessarily incomplete, most of the performances having taken place too late for our publication. As already stated, the Festival opened on Wednesday with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the principal solo singers having been Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. Maas, and Mr. King. The choral singing was especially fine.

One of the new works commissioned for the Festival was produced on Wednesday evening. This was Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Building of the Ship," the words of which are taken from Longfellow's poem. Mr. Barnett had gained much deserved celebrity by previous compositions of a similar class, these being "The Ancient Mariner" and "Paradise and the Peri." His new work is an advance on its predecessors, both in constructive power and richness and variety of orchestral treatment. As the cantata will soon have to be noticed in reference to its London performance, brief comment may now suffice. It is written for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and consists of fourteen numbers (with subdivisions), irrespective of the characteristic instrumental introduction. The music is throughout interesting, and well suited to the text which it illustrates. With the fine band, the excellent chorus, and the eminent solo vocalists engaged in its rendering at Leeds, it had every advantage in its performance, which was conducted by the composer. The principal soloists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Among the solo pieces that produced the most effect were the airs, "Choose the timbers" (Herr Henschel), "Love's command" (Mr. Lloyd), "Ah! when the wanderer" (Madame Trebelli), "To-day the vessel shall be launched" (Miss Williams); and the two quartets, "The sun shone on her golden hair," and "How beautiful she is." Some of the choruses also proved very effective, especially "In the ship-yard," "Thus with the rising sun," "Beautiful they were" (for female voices), "The prayer is said," and the final climax. The work and the composer were greatly applauded. The concert concluded with a short miscellaneous selection.

Thursday morning's performances began with Mr. W. Macfarren's clever concert overture, entitled "Hero and Leander," conducted by himself. The piece had before been performed and commented on. This was followed by Mendelssohn's noble eight-part psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came." An interesting association with this work was the fact of its having been composed for and dedicated to the Halifax Choral Society. Beethoven's gigantic choral symphony, including the vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," closed the first part of the programme. Here again the chorus singing was exceptionally fine; the solos having been well rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. The elaborate orchestral writing of the three entirely instrumental movements was very finely rendered.

Sterndale Bennett's graceful cantata, "The May Queen," closed the Thursday morning's performances. As mentioned last week, this charming work was produced at the experimental festival given at Leeds, on the occasion of opening the Townhall in 1858, when Bennett was the conductor of the performances. In last week's rendering the solo portions were efficiently sung by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King. In the evening Handel's "Samson" was given, with the orchestral score enchanced by additional accompaniments, written—for the occasion—with much judgment and skill by Mr. E. Prout. The soloists were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Herr Henschel.

The Friday morning's programme opened with "The Martyr of Antioch," the new sacred musical drama composed expressly for the Festival by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The text is selected from Milman's poem, and the characters supposed to be represented are:—Margarita (soprano), Julia (contralto), Olybius (tenor), Callias and Fabius (basses). The cantata is divided into four scenes—the front of the Temple of Apollo, the burial place of the Christians (night), the Palace of the Prefect, and the Temple of Apollo. Each of these includes pieces for chorus and solo voices, the work opening with an orchestral introduction, in which Mr. Sullivan's mastery over the varied effects of instrumentation is very successfully evidenced. The opening "chorus of sun worshippers" is the most elaborate, and one of the most effective movements in the cantata. This and some other choral movements—among them having been the Funeral Hymn, the Evening Song of the Maidens, the chorus of Heathen Maidens and Christians, and that associated with the contralto solo, "Io Pæan," produced much effect. Special among the solo music was that assigned to Madame Albani, who gave the hymn, "For Thou didst die for me," and other passages, with fine expression. Another specialty was the excellent delivery of the contralto music, especially the solo, "Io Pæan," by Madame Patey: Mr. Lloyd having also distinguished himself greatly by his effective singing in the tenor solos, particularly the airs, "Come, Margarita, come," and "See what Olybius' love prepares for thee." Mr. King sang well in the few opportunities allowed him for special display. The work was enthusiastically received, several numbers having been encored, and the composer and conductor received a perfect ovation. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Festival, was present, as also at the performance of Mr. Barnett's cantata.

"The Martyr of Antioch" being announced for performance during the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace, we shall again have occasion to speak of it when given there.

The morning performances were completed by Beethoven's Mass in C (the solos by Miss Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. H. Cross); and Schubert's "Song of Miriam," for soprano solo and chorus (the solo by Miss Williams).

On the Friday afternoon an organ recital was given by Dr. Spark (organist of the Festival) on the fine instrument which is so important an adjunct to the Townhall, and on which this gentleman frequently performs to large audiences of the townspeople. His programme on this occasion included specimens of old classical organ music, examples of modern French music for the instrument, chamber music, operatic music, and English organ music.

A miscellaneous concert was given on the Friday evening, the second part of the programme having opened with Mr. Wingham's new overture, composed for the Festival. This clever piece of orchestral writing is inscribed with the motto "Mors Janua vitæ," and its prevailing tone is solemn and impressive. It was conducted by the composer. The overture is to be given at the Crystal Palace during the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts. The remaining portion of the Leeds performances of yesterday (Friday) week consisted of Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Bach's fine sacred cantata, "O Light Everlasting," Joachim Raff's "Lenore" symphony, miscellaneous vocal pieces contributed by Madame Albani, and other principal singers; the concert having closed with the finale to Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," in which Miss Anna Williams sustained the important soprano solo part with great efficiency.

The Festival closed on Saturday with Spohr's "Last Judgment," the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," and the "Gloria" from Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate," in the morning; another organ recital by Dr. Spark in the afternoon; and a popular concert at night, consisting of ballads and extracts from some of the Festival programmes. The soloists in Spohr's oratorio were Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Herr Henschel—those in "The Creation" having been Madame Albani, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King.

The Festival has been a great success, both financial and artistic; and the result can scarcely fail to be largely beneficial to the excellent medical charities in whose behalf it was given. It is expected that upwards of £2000 will be realised. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has fulfilled the duties of conductor with skill and judgment—praise being also due to Mr. J. Broughton for the zealous discharge of his duties as chorus-master, the chorus-singing having been—with one or two small exceptions—especially admirable. Of the exceptional excellence of the orchestra we have already spoken.

The second "choral night" at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was effectively given (in the first part of the programme) with the co-operation of the fine orchestra and Mr. Weist Hill's well-trained choir of 120 voices. The solos were generally well rendered by Mesdames Enequist and Mary Cummings, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. E. Roberts. Monday was an "Irish" night; and Wednesday a classical night, when the third orchestral suite, "Roma," by the late Georges Bizet, was given for the first time in England. As the work is to be performed at this week's Saturday concert at the Crystal Palace, we shall hereafter refer to it in reference to both occasions.

A complimentary concert was given in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Monday evening, in honour of Sir Julius Benedict, who was for a very lengthened period associated with the Norwich Musical Festival, as conductor thereof.

Under the title of Twopenny Concerts, a series of high-class popular musical performances will be given in Kensington during the ensuing winter. The opening of the new Townhall, with a large concert-room capable of holding over nine hundred people, has offered a favourable opportunity for the attempt. There will be twelve concerts, which will take place on every alternate Tuesday evening, the first date being Oct. 26. Mr. Ridley Prentice is the director.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The past Second October Meeting was about the best ever held at Newmarket. After the first day, a succession of thoroughly good "cards" were provided, the attendance of spectators throughout the week has never been surpassed, and, considering that winter is close upon us, the weather was far more favourable than might have been anticipated. A tame beginning was made on the Thursday, as Thebais was indulged with her second walk-over during the week, and placed another useful little stake to Mr. Crawfurd's credit. The Autumn Handicap over the Bretby Stakes course, attracted a field of ten, and though old Cradle (8 st. 1 lb.) struggled with the greatest gameness from the distance he could never quite catch Microphone (6 st. 5 lb.), who carried Sir John Astley's colours, that gentleman having purchased him from Cannon. There was some tremendously heavy speculation over the match between Donato and Lady Chelmsford, the former having just the call at the finish, and Archer got him home by a neck, after a magnificent struggle with Fordham. After her running in the Cesarewitch, the Newmarket Oaks looked a certainty for Cipolata; probably, however, the former race had taken a good deal out of her, for, though she appeared to have the race in hand at the distance, Muriel shot up in the last fifty yards and beat her by a head. Of course the Champion Stakes was the event of the day, though the scratching of Rayon d'Or deprived it of a great amount of interest. Still, there was the fourth meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, and, bearing in mind that there was only a head between them in the Great Trial Stakes, which was run over the same course, that "Robert" had been trained for a race of twice this distance, and had run only two days previously, and that Fordham was up against Rossiter, the Derby winner, had nearly as many friends as the Newmarket crack. The only other competitors were Reveller and Charibert, and, after negotiations for the purchase of the latter, who was wanted to make the running for Robert the Devil, had failed, Rossiter received instructions to make the whole of the running at his best pace. So well did he carry these out that even the speedy Charibert was never near the front, and the Leger and Cesarewitch hero had his opponents in hopeless trouble at the Bushes, and came in alone. Thus the question of supremacy between the bay and the chestnut has been decisively set at rest, and 1880 must be henceforth known as "Robert the Devil's Year." In the Ashley Stakes, Savoyard beat Foxhall, Simnel, and two others so cleverly, that he may be, after all, the smart colt that rumour has credited him with being.

On the Friday, backers began badly by laying slight odds on Teviotdale for the Newmarket Derby; but even a mile and a half of the Beacon Course was too much for an unsound colt notoriously short of work, and Count Lagrange's pair—Milan and Poulet—had matters to themselves at the finish. A very fair field of eleven turned out for the Prendergast Stakes, in which none of the cracks were engaged. Strelitz, one of the best of the French two-year-olds, was effectually stopped by a 6 lb. penalty, and Sir Marmaduke won the race for Lord Hastings, after a pretty set-to with Tunis from the distance. Le Destrier, another Frenchman, was equal to taking the amalgamated Queen's Plate, in which Reveller cut up very badly, but Ridotto improved considerably on his recent form. Thebais was decidedly the best of the seven that contested the Great Challenge Stakes, and Mr. Crawfurd was well able to rely upon her, instead of putting out St. Louis again. Simnel made a fair fight of it, though the result was never really in doubt, and the scarlet jacket bids fair to be very dangerous in the great races of next season.

The Ashdown Open Meeting, though shorn of much of its ancient glory, was, perhaps, the most important fixture in the coursing calendar of last week. The Craven Cup was divided after the second round; and Witch of the Ball, by Great Gable—Gay Saraband, who was one of the three left in, gave much promise of future excellence. Reformation, by B. F.—Wilful Widow, took the Derby for dog puppies; and the Oaks was divided between Wilhelmina, by Geoffrey Saltaire—Lava, and Woodlark, by Ptarmigan—Governess, two puppies in Mr. Wansborough's kennel. Mr. Wentworth acted as judge, and the slipping was intrusted to Nailard.

On Monday evening last a billiard-match of some importance took place at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, between William Cook (ex-champion) and William Mitchell (late of Sheffield). The game consisted of 2000 points up, Cook conceding his opponent 400 points start. At the commencement the game appeared all in favour of Mitchell; for, though the ex-champion was first away with a nicely played 113, he did not appear in his usual form by a long way, and his opponent commenced to score, chiefly by spot play, so rapidly that the game was shortly called—Mitchell 1154, to Cook 288. Cook, however, soon recovered his old form, and, playing most brilliantly, manipulated in quick succession breaks of 132, 332 (75 and 22 spots), 168 (41 and 5 spots), 66 (10 and 7 spots), 255 (10, 33 and 40 spots), 87 (16 spots), 120 (27 spots), and 279 (73 spots), ran out the winner by no less than 404 points, after four hours thirteen minutes play. Mitchell's best scores were:—268 (87 spots), 148 (42 spots), 143 (36 spots), 60 (16 spots), 101 (29 spots), and 136 (41 spots).

A new Townhall, which, with police premises adjoining, has cost about £80,000, was opened at Wakefield on Monday by the Mayor. The latter part of the day was observed as a holiday, and at night the town was illuminated. The Mayor entertained about one hundred gentlemen to luncheon in the banqueting-room, among them being the borough member, Mr. Robert B. Mackie, and a number of Mayors from the neighbouring towns.

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FINE ARTS.

The building for the exhibition of panoramas now being erected in Leicester-square is to open in the spring with a representation of the Battle of Ulundi, by Mr. A. Yvon, and is to be lighted by the new Jamin electric light, which is said to give great satisfaction. Not many yards from the same spot was exhibited one of the last shows of this kind (in a building expressly designed for the purpose) which have been seen in London—i.e., Burford's Panorama of the Holy Land. The novelty of this effective mode of representation will probably secure the success of the new venture, at least till that novelty wears off. The rage for panoramas is now great on the Continent. A society has been formed, with a large capital, for the *exploitation* of panoramas in the great capitals of Europe. At this moment there are three large panoramas open at Brussels. Perhaps the most important of these, the "Battle of Waterloo," by Signor Castelani (which we saw a few days back), is really a work of considerable artistic merit as regards the painting both of figures and landscape, under a dismal rainy sky; but the composition does not realise any of the principal events of the day, and as an historical representation it is naught. A curious mistake was made in rendering the corn-fields as quite ripe in June! At Antwerp, too, a huge building, almost as capacious it seemed to us as the Pantheon at Rome, is being erected, and is to contain another panorama of the "Battle of Waterloo," with, for a leading incident, the charge of Kellerman's cuirassiers on a square of British infantry. This is to be painted by Professor Verlat, one of the most vigorous and versatile painters of Europe, and whose early practice as an animal-painter will stand him in good stead. A special exhibition of the works of this artist has been held at Brussels, including a series of most original pictures painted in the Holy Land, which have been the theme of an immense amount of admiration and controversy in the Belgian papers.

The Ghent triennial exhibition contains many of the leading attractions of the last Paris Salon, including "The Good Samaritan," by M. Morot, to which was awarded the medal of honour, and which has been purchased by a private collector for 25,000f. The French Government offered the artist the paltry sum of 4000f. for this masterpiece, which he refused.

The fine-art exhibition at Brussels, illustrative of the Belgian school since the severance of the country from Holland fifty years ago, is now closed, together with the separate industrial exhibition, which also included an historical collection of no very great importance. The former has not proved nearly so successful as the latter. We confess we were disappointed with the art-exhibition; and on all hands it is admitted that the Belgian school is in decadence. There is a sad lack of freshness, originality, and individuality in the Belgian painters of to-day. The traditions of the great Flemish school are lost sight of in a weak imitation of the leading French painters—with the result we have indicated. This is more painfully apparent in the Ghent Exhibition of which we have just spoken. The Antwerp painters are, perhaps, least affected by this fatal tendency to imitate a non-national school with non-indigenous tastes and characteristics. Yet, strange to say, Leys, the most intensely Flemish of modern painters (in his "third manner") did not appear to advantage—did not bear out the estimate we had formed. His works appear to have undergone deterioration, owing, doubtless, to his method of painting with excess of vehicle laden with varnish. It must, however, be admitted that his fame was always somewhat adventitious, like that of our pre-Raphaelites. His subjects appealed to patriotic sentiment, as did no less his revival of the extremest peculiarities of early Flemish art. But, now that we are familiar with his antiquarian *cents*, what we accepted as sincere seems but artifice; there is no real vitality, only a galvanised semblance thereof, in his works; we become more sensible to his entire want of all sense of beauty, and to the absence of aerial perspective and other technical defects. M. Gallait is almost the only living Belgian painter who appeared to sustain his reputation in this exhibition. M. Verlat, with the special exhibition of his works, to which we have also already alluded, has decidedly won the foremost position in the contemporary Belgian school.

A new society has been formed, called the Topographical Society of London, for the purpose of collecting and republishing maps, views, and other materials bearing on the history of London. The inaugural meeting of the society will be held on Thursday next at four p.m., in the Long Parlour at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor will preside.

The Lord Mayor on the 14th inst. distributed the prizes awarded at the recent exhibition promoted by the Turners' Company. The two principal prize-takers—Mr. F. Nickolay, of Rupert-street, and Mr. Louis Islar, of Oval-road, Regent's Park—received also the freedom of the Guild and of the City.

A colossal statue of Robert Burns was unveiled last Saturday in Dundee by Mr. Henderson, M.P., in the presence of about thirty thousand persons. A large procession, consisting of representatives of the different trades, marched through the town, and along the route crowds of people collected. The statue, which is in bronze, was executed by Sir John Steell.

The Committee of the Corporation for letting the Bridge House Estates have given notice that on March 25 next they will receive designs for statuary to be placed on the four pedestals at Blackfriars Bridge. Six premiums will be awarded by the committee—two of £250, two of £150, and two of £100.

The Council of the Bristol and West of England Amateur Photographic Association announce an International Exhibition of Photographs, Photographic Apparatus, and Appliances to be held in the galleries of the Academy of Arts, Queen's-road, Clifton, to be opened on Friday, Dec. 17.

An art-exhibition has been opened at Leek, Staffordshire, in aid of the funds of the art-school of that town.

At the Hertford Quarter Sessions on Monday a letter was read from Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, resigning his position as Chairman of the Court. His Lordship tendered his resignation at the Midsummer Sessions, but the Court then decided to ask him to reconsider his determination. A letter was now read from him expressing his final decision to resign.

A new Foresters' hall was opened at Canterbury on Monday, and the occasion was celebrated by a public dinner, which was attended by nearly 300 members of the order and their friends. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Goulden, who was supported by the Dean of Canterbury and several members of the Corporation.

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THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS

FALLS OF THE GLASSALT.

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THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The favourite summer and autumn residence of her Majesty at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, has often been described. But the volume published in 1868, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," edited by the late Sir Arthur Helps, contains her own unstudied records, in their original freshness, of the impressions that she received in her first acquaintance with Scottish mountain scenery, of her kindly intercourse with rural neighbours of high and low degree, and of the happy domestic life there enjoyed by herself and the Prince Consort, year after year, till his lamented death at the end of 1861. We cannot do better now than again resort to those pages, for their artless descriptions of several places around Balmoral, which form the subjects of our Illustrations in this week's Number of our Journal. Some views of Braemar, which is the upper part of the valley of the Dee, a few miles above Balmoral to the westward, have lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News;* and a general account of that district was given, in connection with the visits of the Prince of Wales to Invercauld and to Mar Lodge, as guest of Colonel Farquharson and of the Earl of Fife.

The situation both of Balmoral Castle and of Abergeldie Castle, his Royal Highness's own residence, near the village of Crathie, on the banks of the Dee some miles above Ballater, which is the nearest railway station to come from Aberdeen, was also noted. One of the present Illustrations shows her Majesty passing through Ballater, which is a village much improved of late years by the accession of fashionable tourists, but which has long been esteemed for its salubrity and its vicinity to many picturesque and romantic spots. It has also the mineral spa of Pannanich, with some medicinal virtue.

It was in this neighbourhood, at the farmhouse of Ballaterach, that George Gordon, Lord Byron, sojourned in early boyhood, when he fancied himself a Scottish Highlander, wearing as he did the bonnet and plaid, while he freely imbibed, like Sir Walter Scott, the predilection for that country, its scenery, and its historic and poetic associations, that is expressed by some of his juvenile efforts in verse—

> Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
> In you let the minions of luxury rove;
> Restore me the rocks, where the snowflake reposes,
> Though still they are sacred to freedom and love.
> Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,
> Round their high summits though elements war;
> Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains,
> I sigh for the valley of dark Loch-na-gar."

This is not first-rate poetry; it is by no means equal to much in "Childe Harold," and in Byron's Greek, Oriental, and Italian romances; but we heartily wish that he had continued, with Sir Walter Scott, to bestow his imaginative affections upon British themes, not, indeed, as a Scotchman, but as an Englishman; and that he had been content to live in his own country, and to write of her native story, or upon subjects of English life and character.

Ballater, with the opposite hill of Craigandarroch, and the Morven range extending to the north, closes the lower end of Glen Muich, a wide and long valley that runs up ten or twelve miles into the Grampians, in a south-west direction, winding round the back of the detached Lochnagar group of mountains. In this valley are the fine mansion of Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, Glen Muich House, also lately visited by the Prince of Wales, and the Birkhall domain, which has been occupied by his Royal Highness for a sporting preserve. Nine miles up the glen is Loch Muich, which is a rather large piece of water, sombre, and inclosed by precipices. Above this is another lake, the Dhu Loch, with sheer granite walls around it; beyond which there is a rugged path, behind the Cairn of Corbreach and Cairn Taggart, leading westward to Loch Callater, whence another long glen descends to Castleton of Braemar.

This circuit of the entire Lochnagar mountain district, returning again to Deeside, used to be a favourite excursion of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who made a small lodge, in 1849, at Alt-na-Giuthasach, on the shore of Loch Muich, which is about half-way round. We may now quote some passages of the Queen's Journal, in which these places are mentioned:—

"Alt-na-Giuthasach, Sept. 16, 1852.

"We breakfasted with Miss Seymour; and, after writing and reading, we started at a quarter to eleven with her and our Highland party. The day was not cold, and would, in fact have been very fine, if it had not been for a constant succession of very slight showers, or clouds coming down. We walked along the loch, the road up to which is excellent. It has been widened, and would admit of a carriage.

"We arrived at the Alt-na-Dearg, a small burn and fall, which is very fine and rapid. Up this a winding path has been made, upon which we rode, though some paths are rather steep for riding. The burn falls over red granite; and in the ravine grow birch, mountain ash, and alder.

"We got off, and walked a good long way on the top of the very steep hills overhanging the loch, to the Stron, and the Moss of Monelpie, whence you overlook all the country belonging to Lord Panmure, Mount Keen, the Ogilvie Hills, &c. Here I suddenly missed my watch, which the dear old Duke had given me; and, not being certain whether I had put it on or not, I asked Mackenzie—one of our keepers, and a very good man, who lives at Alt-na-Giuthasach—to go back and inquire.

"We walked on, until we reached the higher part of the Glassalt, which we stepped across. We had passed over the tops of these hills on that expedition to the Dhu Loch, three years ago, when the ground was so soft that ponies could scarcely get along, the roads were so very bad.

"Then we began the descent of the Glassalt, along which another path has been admirably made. From here it is quite beautiful, so wild and grand. The Falls are equal to those of the Bruar at Blair, and are 150 ft. in height; the whole height to the foot of the loch being 500 ft. It looked very picturesque to see the ponies, and the Highlanders, winding along. We came down to the Shiel of the Glassalt, lately built, where there is a charming room for us, commanding a most lovely view. Here we took the cold luncheon, which we had brought with us; and after that we mounted our ponies, and rode to the Dhu Loch, along a beautiful path which keeps well above the burn, that rushes along over flat great slabs of stone. The scenery is exquisite. We passed a small fall called the Burn of the Spullan (spout). In half or three quarters of an hour, we were at the wild and picturesque Dhu Loch.

"We got off our ponies, and I had just sat down to sketch, when Mackenzie returned, saying my watch was safe at home, and bringing letters. Amongst them, there was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and, alas! it contained the fatal news, that England's, or rather Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced, was no more! Sad day! Great and irreparable national loss!

"Lord Derby inclosed a few lines from Lord Charles Wellesley, saying that his dear great father had died on Tuesday at three o'clock, after a few hours' illness and no suffering. God's will be done! The day must have come; the Duke was eighty-three. But what a loss! One cannot think of this country without 'the Duke'—our immortal hero! His position was the highest a subject ever had—above party—looked up to by all—revered by the whole nation—the friend of the Sovereign; and how simply he carried these honours! With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided! The Crown never possessed—and I fear, never *will*—so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so stanch a supporter.

"We hastened down on foot to the head of Loch Muich, and then rode home, in a heavy shower, to Alt-na-Giuthasach. Our whole enjoyment was spoilt; a gloom overhung all of us. We wrote to Lord Derby and Lord Charles Wellesley."

This memorable and most touching incident, related by her Majesty with characteristic sincerity and depth of feeling, gives additional interest to our View of the Falls of the Glassalt, which is copied from one of the Balmoral series of photographs taken by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen. A Sketch taken the other day by our Special Artist represents the Queen at Loch Callater, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and one of her Majesty's grandsons, the son of the Grand Duke of Hesse, a boy nearly twelve years old. Behind the Royal party is Mr. John Brown, her Majesty's faithful attendant in all outdoor excursions. Loch Callater is situated to the south-west of the group of mountains comprising Lochnagar, Cairn Taggart, and the Cairn of Cornbreach, which rise immediately south of Balmoral Forest, and by which Glen Muich is separated from Glen Callater and the vale of the Cluny. We will again quote part of her Majesty's "Journal of our Life in the Highlands," for her account of the last excursion here which she and her husband were permitted to enjoy together, accompanied by two of her daughters. One of these, "Lenchen," is Princess Helena, now the wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The other was the beloved and lamented Princess Alice, who was then engaged to be married to Prince Louis of Hesse, now Grand Duke. There is a mournful interest, now, in reflecting that two of the Queen's nearest and dearest, who were with her on that occasion—but two months before the Prince Consort died—have passed away from earth; and it is with respectful sympathy that we now transcribe what she wrote in her private journal that day:—

"Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

"To our great satisfaction, it was a most beautiful morning. Not a cloud was in the bright blue sky, and it was perfectly calm. There had been a sharp frost which lay on parts of the grass, and the mountains were beautifully lit up, with those very blue shades upon them, like the bloom of a plum. Up early, and breakfasted with Alice, Louis, and Lenchen, in our room. At twenty minutes to nine o'clock we started, with Alice, Lenchen, and Louis.

"The morning was beyond everything splendid, and the country in such beauty, though the poor trees are nearly leafless. Near Castleton, and indeed all along the road, in the shade, the frost lay, and the air was very sharp. We took post-horses at Castleton, and proceeded up Glen Cluny to Glen Callater, which looked lovely, and which Albert admired much.

"In a little more than two hours, we were at Loch Callater. The road was very bad indeed, as we approached the loch, where our ponies were waiting for us. After walking a few paces, we mounted them, I on my good 'Fyvie,' and Alice on 'Inchrory.'

"The day was glorious, and the whole expedition delightful and very easily performed. We ascended Little Cairn Turc, on the north side of Loch Callater, up a sort of footpath, very easy and even, upon ground that was almost flat, rising very gradually, but imperceptibly; and the view became wonderfully extensive. The top of Cairn Turc is quite flat, with moss and grass, so that you could drive upon it. It is very high; for you see the high table-land behind the highest point of Lochnagar. On that side you have no view, but from the other it is wonderfully extensive. It was so clear and bright, and so still there, reminding us of the day on Ben Muich Dhui last year.

"There rose, immediately behind us, Ben Muich Dhui, which you hardly ever see, and the shape of which is not fine; with its surrounding mountains of Cairngorm, Brae Riach, Ben Avon or A'an, Ben-na-Bhourd, &c. We saw Ben-y-Ghlo quite clearly, and all that range of hills; then, further west, Shichallion, near Loch Tay; the mountains which are near the Black Mount; and, quite on the horizon, we could discern Ben Nevis, which is above Fort William.

"Going up Cairn Turc, we looked down upon Loch Canter, a small loch above Loch Callater, very wild and dark. We proceeded to Cairn Glaishie, at the extreme point of which a cairn has been erected. We got off, to take a look at the wonderful panorama which lay stretched out before us. We looked on Fifeshire, and the country between Perth and Stirling, the Lomond Hills, &c. It was beautifully clear, and really it was most interesting to look over such an immense extent of the Highlands. . . . I give a very poor description of it, my head is so very ungeographical. I can not 'mind' the names, as they say here. . . . But here follows the account of our route, with all the names as written down by Duncan. . . . It gave me a very good idea of the geography of the country, which delighted dear Albert, as this expedition was quite in a different direction from any that we had ever made before."

Her Majesty further relates how they rode on to the edge of Cairn Lochan, and got another "bonnie" view on the south side of the Grampians, looking down to Glen Isla, beyond which they saw the Lomond Hills, above Kinross and Loch Leven.

"We sat on a very precipitous place, which made one dread any one moving backwards; and here, a little before two o'clock, we lunched. The luncheon was very acceptable, for the air was extremely keen, and we found ice thicker than a shilling on the top of Cairn Turc, which did not melt when Brown took it and kept it in his hand. Helena was so delighted, for this was the *only really great* expedition in which she had accompanied us. Duncan and the keeper at Loch Callater, R. Stewart, went with us as guides. I made some hasty sketches; and then Albert wrote on a bit of paper that we had lunched there, put it into the Seltzer-water bottle, and buried it there, or rather stuck it into the ground. Grant had done the same when we visited Ben Muich Dhui the first time. This over, we walked part of the way back, which we had ridden to avoid the bogs, we ladies walking only a short way, and then riding. We altered our course, and left Cairn Glaishie to our right, and went in the direction of the Cairn Wall.

"Looking back on the distant hills, above Glen Isla and Cairn Lochan (Lord Airlie's country), it was even more beautiful, for, as the day advanced, the mountains became clearer and clearer, of a lovely blue, while the valleys were in shadow. Shichallion, and those further ranges, were also most perfectly to be seen, and gave me such a longing for further Highland expeditions!

"We went over Garbchory, looking down on the road to the Spittal, and on the lower mountains, which are most curiously connected with one another, and which, from the height we were, we could look down upon. We came down by the Month Eigie, a steep hill covered with grass, down part of which I rode, walking where it was steepest; but it was so wet and slippery that I had two falls. We got down to the road to the Spittal Bridge, about fifteen miles from Castleton, at nearly half-past four; and then down along the new road, at least that part of it which is finished, and which is to extend to the Cairn Wall.

"We went back on our side of the river; and if we had been a little earlier, Albert might have got a stag, but it was too late. The moon rose, and shone most beautifully; and we returned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, much pleased and interested with this delightful expedition. Alas! I fear, our *last* great one!

"IT WAS OUR LAST ONE!—1867."

This is the Queen's remark, entered six years afterwards in her journal of 1861, and every one of us, who read it in print, will understand and sympathise with her feelings.

The sketches we present in another page are of minor interest, except that of the little Scottish Presbyterian Kirk, the parish church in the village of Crathie, at which the Queen and family constantly attend Divine worship. The ruins of the old church, and the adjacent graveyard, are shown in another Sketch. Her Majesty writes as follows, on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1854:—

"We went to Kirk, as usual, at twelve o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. M'Leod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple, and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of the coming of Nicodemus to Christ by night; St. John, chapter 3. Mr. M'Leod showed in the sermon how we *all* tried to please *self*, and live for *that*, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show us how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat, as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widows, and the orphans.' Everyone came back delighted; and how satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants, and the Highlanders, *all*, were equally delighted."

It is hardly needful to speak of the subjects of the other small Sketches around Balmoral. The private road leading to Balmoral Castle is usually watched by police, because "tramps" have been apt to mistake it for the high road to Braemar. Not very far along that road is the Lochnagar Distillery, which has the repute of manufacturing excellent Scotch whisky. It uses water from the purest mountain stream. The queer specimen of a Highland cheese-press is an object of antiquarian curiosity belonging to this district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Justice has informed the Papal Nuncio that the Government has determined to expel from Spanish territory any priests who introduce political subjects into their sermons.

It having come to the ears of the authorities that some bands of brigands in the mountains of Toledo were preparing for another attack upon the Andalusian mail, a force was sent to the neighbourhood, who surprised the brigands, killed five, including the chief, and dispersed the remainder.

ITALY.

The Minister of Commerce has sent a circular informing the Chambers of Commerce of the International Exhibition to be held next June at the Crystal Palace, and bidding them make it known. As, however, a similar exhibition will be held simultaneously at Milan, the Minister warns the Chambers to provide against damaging the national one.

The third congress of representatives of popular banks was opened on Sunday at Bologna. The Abbé Louis d'Amgero, the promoter of popular banks in France, was present.

The new harbour works at Barletta were formally opened on Sunday by Signor Baccarini, the Minister of Public Works; who subsequently unveiled a monument erected in memory of the Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, the Italian painter, writer, and statesman, who took a prominent part in the restoration of Italian unity.

GERMANY—THE COLOGNE FETES.

Yesterday week the city of Cologne celebrated with great pomp the completion of the old Cathedral, of which we gave illustrations in our last issue. The Emperor William, the Empress, and a large number of Princes and dignitaries of the German empire, took part in the proceedings, the most notable absentees being the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, and Prince Bismarck. The Royal party arrived in the town from Brühl at nine o'clock in the morning, and after attending Divine service in the Protestant church went to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. In reply to an address from the clergy, the Emperor said:—"Receive my best thanks for the good wishes expressed for myself, the Empress my wife, and my family, and rest assured that on this day, so joyfully greeted by the whole nation, as has always been the case, my chief efforts and prayer will be for the maintenance of an unclouded peace throughout the empire." At the conclusion of the Te Deum the Imperial party came out from the south door of the cathedral into the Dom Platz, which had been encompassed with large galleries for privileged spectators, and which was the principal scene of the ceremony of inauguration. The Emperor had an enthusiastic reception from the assembled multitude. The formal ceremony began with the reading of the deed referring to the finishing of the building of the cathedral. The Emperor then sat at a table in front of the pavilion and signed the document, and after him the Empress, and next the reigning Princes and Princesses, the Crown Princes and Crown Princesses, the high personages of their suites, the chief architect, and others. The Emperor congratulated the nation on the completion of the edifice, the chief architect and the president of the Dombauverein made long speeches in reply, and the Imperial standard was hoisted on the tower; the deed was slipped into its receptacle under the kreuzblume, and the ceremony was completed at half-past one, amid the roar of cannon and the clang of the bells. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated, even in the most remote and smallest streets, and a very striking effect was, it is stated, produced by the illumination of the cathedral with the electric light.

The festivities were continued on Saturday, when a grand historical procession was witnessed from the Imperial Pavilion by the Emperor, Empress, and a large number of the Princes and Princesses of the various German States. In the evening a banquet was given by the municipality, at which the Crown Prince presided, and after referring to the completion of the cathedral as "a sign of German industry and German perseverance, worthy of the time which has given to our people the unity they ardently longed for," added, "May it be and remain an emblem of German fidelity and unity! May it endure to the remotest time, a German work tending to the edification of a great and happy people, united together in the bonds of peace!"

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The Emperor has conferred decorations upon several gentlemen in connection with the inauguration of the Cathedral; among the persons so honoured being Herr Voigtel, the architect.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria arrived on Sunday afternoon at Teschen, in Silesia, and was received by the Archduke Albrecht, whose property is situated there, and by the authorities. At night there were illuminations. A *Daily News* telegram from Pesth says that the Emperor's journey from Gödöllö to Silesia was a series of enthusiastic receptions. Crowds of people from every adjacent town and village on the route swarmed to greet him, and the stations were lavishly embellished with triumphal arches and flowers.

The first sitting of the Austrian Delegation was held at Pesth on Tuesday. Count Coronini was elected President. Upon assuming office he made a speech expressing his satisfaction that peace had been preserved, and that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, responding to the wishes of the people and the historical mission of the monarchy, had always advocated the maintenance of peace. Count Czartorisky was elected Vice-President. The Government subsequently submitted various bills for Austria and Hungary.

On the same day the Hungarian Delegation met at Pesth, and elected M. Ludwig Tisza President, and Cardinal Haynald Vice-President. M. Tisza in his opening speech emphasised the necessity of affording the means of maintaining the position of the monarchy amongst other Powers to the utmost limit of possibility.

RUSSIA.

The morganatic marriage of the Czar with the Princess Dolgorouki is a moot point. According to one report, it took place on Aug. 13, Old Style—another rumour fixing it on July 19, Old Style—in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, St. Petersburg; while the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the report of the marriage having been already solemnised in church turns out to be incorrect, but that it will shortly take place.

The Czarewitch and Czarevna, with their children and General Loris Melikoff, Minister of the Interior, left St. Petersburg last Saturday for Livadia.

The semi-official *Bereg* of Saturday states that General Loris Melikoff has informed Baron Korff, the Mayor of St. Petersburg, that he may now abolish the system instituted by General Gourko whereby all householders were compelled to station doorkeepers as watchmen outside their houses both day and night, but that it will be necessary to increase the police.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Tekke Turcomans have again assumed the offensive against the Russians, and during the last fortnight have been making energetic attacks along the whole line from Krasnovodsk and Tchikislar to Bami.

GREECE.

The King and Queen arrived at Athens on Sunday, having been detained two days by stormy weather at Corfu. They had an enthusiastic reception on landing, and the Acropolis and the hills round Athens, as well as all the principal streets of the town, were brilliantly illuminated.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* asserts that the Greek Government is about to address a Note to the Powers threatening to seize the provinces whose cession to her has been recommended by the Powers, in the event of the Greek Question not being settled within a certain time.

AMERICA.

General Grant has blossomed into speech. He arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. Large crowds assembled at all the railway stations en route, and gave him an enthusiastic reception. An imposing torchlight procession passed in review before the General in the evening. Addressing the Merchants' Association in that city on the 13th, he described Mexico as a most promising field for American commercial enterprise, which would benefit both nations. The Mexicans desired it, but feared American aggression. General Grant proceeded to say that he told the Mexicans when in their country that Americans wanted no territory they had to filibuster for, and that if ever they acquired territory, it would be with the consent of the inhabitants. The General was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the Middlesex Club, Governor Rice presiding on the occasion, and being supported by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, and the leading men of New England. The guest of the evening was welcomed with great enthusiam, and, in reply to the toast of his health, said that he returned to his native country a better American than when he left it. He believed that the United States were materially and politically in advance of the rest of the world, and would furnish a good example, the influence of which would sooner or later be felt by other nations.

General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, at a reception given by him to 500 Germans, expressed a hope that all German immigrants to America would make the country their home and give to its institutions the strength which originally planted liberty in England.

The Republican National Committee has issued an address urging the members of the party not to relax their efforts, and predicting a complete victory at the Presidential election, with Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress.

The National Democratic Committee in their address denounce the means by which the Republican party carried the Indiana and Ohio States elections.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech at a large meeting in Chicago, in which he argued that the triumph of Democracy would be the victory of State rights, and that every interest of the country required the continuance of the Republican party in power.

General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter explaining his views on Protection, and expressing full sympathy with the American industries. All parties, he says, agree that the best way to raise money for the revenue is to a great extent by means of the tariff; therefore all talk about Free Trade is folly.

During a Democratic parade at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday night, the procession was fired upon by blacks from a housetop, and six persons were seriously wounded. The fire was returned, and the Democrats ransacked the house from which the shots were fired, and wounded several persons.

The Oregon State Legislature has passed an amendment of the Constitution in favour of woman suffrage.

The Vermont States Legislature has re-elected Mr. Edmunds as their representative in the United States Senate.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne opened the Southern Counties Fair, at St. Thomas, Canada, on the 29th ult. His Excellency was presented with an address from the County Council of Elgin, and in it reference was made to the great agricultural resources of the district and to the efforts which had been put forth by his Excellency to promote the interests of the agricultural classes. The Governor-General, in reply, said that under any circumstances which could possibly be brought about English farmers would have some advantages over the Canadians in supplying their own markets, but he urged them to use every care in carrying on their work, and to endeavour, by purchasing the best breeds of live stock and farming their land intelligently, to increase their own wealth and that of the country generally. He further expressed the opinion that the evidence given before the Canadian Agricultural Commission by Mr. Richard Hall, cattle salesman, of Liverpool, should be printed and circulated as widely as possible all over the country.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Reuter's telegram from Cape Town of Monday's date says:—Colonel Carrington destroyed the enemy's position at Mafeteng during the night of the 15th inst. The colonial forces subsequently had an engagement with a body of the insurgent Basutos, about 1000 strong, and completely defeated them.

INDIA.

According to a telegram received by the Viceroy from the Chief Commissioner, Moulmain, nothing has occurred on the frontier of Burmah.

The Viceroy states that all was quiet in Candahar and the neighbourhood to the date of the 16th. There was a report of disturbances at Mazar-i-Sharif. Caravans were arriving from Herat.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs that Mr. Lyall has received orders to come on there immediately. It is proposed to march up three Bengal regiments to take the place of three Bombay regiments. The news, the correspondent says, has created quite a sensation. He adds:—"It is probable that Candahar will be handed over to Abdur Rahman, the Wali being appointed by the latter to act as his governor of the place. The British will occupy it until Abdur Rahman is in a position to take it over."

Cardinal Nina has resigned his post as Papal Secretary of State, on account of failing health.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that, thanks to German mediation, the Loo-Choo difference between China and Japan is on the point of being arranged.

Evan Johnson, the sole survivor of the crew of the Norwegian barque Alma, which foundered on the 5th inst., was picked up from a raft at sea four days later, and taken by a steamer to Malta.

A storm in Egypt brought down such torrents of water from the mountains that a large gap was made in the embankment of the Government railway in the neighbourhood of Suez, suspending the traffic for a few days.

After the close of the St. Lawrence navigation, next month, the Allan mail-steamers are to run to Boston, calling at Halifax to land the Canadian mails. The first sailing under the new arrangements will be the Polynesian on Nov. 11, and a steamer will be dispatched every Thursday thereafter.

A fire has occurred at Christiansand, a seaport in Norway, two thirds of the town having been destroyed and some hundreds of families rendered homeless. The fine Gothic Cathedral, which as an ecclesiastical edifice ranked second only to that of Drontheim, has been destroyed.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Zealand Railways the purchase by the State of these lines was voted by a large majority. The total length of the lines is about 210 miles, and the shares represent a capital of nearly two million pounds sterling.

A fearful snowstorm has visited the province of Buenos Ayres, lasting from Sept. 18 to Sept. 20. During the whole of three nights and three days the storm raged, and it is reported that during that time seven hundred thousand cows, five hundred thousand sheep, and two hundred and fifty thousand horses, were killed.

The *City Press* states that the Lord Mayor's procession of Nov. 9 will take the following route:—Down King-street, Cheapside, and old Jewry, into Coleman-street, Fore-street to Finsbury-pavement, down South-place and Eldon-street to Blomfield-street, round three sides of Finsbury-circus into Moorgate-street, thence to Prince's-street, Threadneedle-street, to Bishopsgate-street, down Cornhill; Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, to the Strand, and thence on to Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Palace-yard, to Westminster-hall. The return journey will be by way of the Victoria-embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, King-street, and Cheapside.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Association of Medical Officers of Health was held at Sheffield on Tuesday. There was in connection with the meeting an exhibition of sanitary appliances and other objects of special interest to members. The general meeting of members was held at the council-hall, over which Mr. S. W. North presided. The report stated that during the year they had lost their secretary, Dr. Barry, who had accepted the appointment of Chief Sanitary Officer in Cyprus; and Dr. Wilson, of Doncaster, was recommended as his successor. The society now numbers sixty-seven members, and an earnest desire was expressed that the association should include the entire body of medical officers of health throughout the country. Mr. North was re-elected president; Dr. Scott and Dr. Drew, vice-presidents; Dr. Wilson, hon. sec.; and a committee. The report was adopted. Dr. Hime, medical officer of health, read a paper on the recent outbreak of diarrhœa in Sheffield; and Dr. Drew, of Chapeltown, on Sanitation in Utopia. The members subsequently dined together.

Last week 5955 births and 3629 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 22 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 27 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 21 in Glasgow, and 33 in Dublin. In London 2606 births and 1405 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 128, whereas the deaths were 19 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 66 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 214 deaths were referred, against 232 and 207 in the two preceding weeks. These 214 deaths were 28 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 124 to 266 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 273 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 31: of these 164 were attributed to bronchitis and 68 to pneumonia. The death of a child, aged six years, in the London Hospital on the 8th inst., was referred to hydrophobia from the bite of a dog. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths: 37 were the result of negligence or accident, including 17 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 24, 1871) with four codicils (dated Nov. 14, 1871; May 13, 1874; May 9, 1876; and Nov. 16, 1877) of the Right Hon. Anne Florence, Dowager Countess Cowper, late of Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, and of No. 4, St. James's-square, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by the Right Hon. Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, K.G., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix leaves to her second son, the Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, any arrears of rent due from the estate in Craven, West Riding of Yorkshire, left to her for life by her father, Earl de Grey, with remainder to her said second son, together with any property she may have bought as an addition to the said estate; and considerable provision is made for her daughters, Lady Florence Herbert and Lady Amabel Kerr. The residue of her property she gives to her son, Earl Cowper.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1878) of Mr. John Chippindale, of the firm of Messrs. Cobb and Co., bankers and brewers, Margate, late of India House, Margate, who died on July 13 last at Fitzroy Lodge, Upper Tulse-hill, was proved on the 7th inst. by William Chippindale, the brother, and Charles Chippindale, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his executors £250 each; to Mrs. Sarah Neame, £100; to the domestic servants who have been seven years in his service at his decease, 19 guineas each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his brothers and sisters living at his decease and the issue of such as shall be then dead.

The will (dated May 21, 1880) of Mr. Robert Linton Charrington, late of Carshalton, Surrey, miller, who died on Aug. 19 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Alexander Gordon Hennell, William Hart, the nephew, and Arnold Cronbach, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £200 each to his executors, Mr. Hennell and Mr. Hart; £1200 to his executor Mr. Cronbach; £100 each to his housekeeper, Ann Eldis, and his housemaid, Sophia Hampton, if in his service at the time of his decease; and an annuity of £100 to his foreman, Frederick Brownsmith. The residue of his property he gives to his nephew and nieces, William Hart, Mrs. Clarissa Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, Mrs. Mary Ann Gardiner, Miss Julia Hart, and Mrs. Laura Hennell.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1876) with two codicils (dated April 9 and 30, 1880) of Mr. Samuel Thomas Jones, formerly of Kingsmead, Kent, and of Benellan, Bournemouth, but late of the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, who died on Aug. 9 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Martha Jones, the widow, and Henry Jones and Thomas Jones, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, certain Spanish Quicksilver Stock, and his furniture and household effects (except some jewellery and plate given to his son), horses and carriages, and the rent of Kingsmead, and the dividends of £4000 Bank of England Stock and £10,000 London and St. Katharine Dock Stock, during life or widowhood. There are some legacies to his brothers, sisters, and others; and the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his son Charles.

The will (dated July 27, 1877) of Mr. Edward Henry Hills, late of Tudor Lodge, Richmond, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Walter Hills, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to legacies to his executors, the testator leaves all his estate and effects upon trust for his daughter, Letitia Marner.

The will (dated June 8, 1880) of Mr. James Lewtas, late of Lancaster, corn merchant, who died on July 5 last, at Wimpole-street, has been proved at the Lancaster district registry by Robert Hunter, Miss Elizabeth Lewtas, the niece, David White Fyfe, Thomas Preston, and James Lord, the executers, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator, after making bequests to his sister and other relatives and to some of the workmen in his employ, leaves the remainder of his property upon trust, as to one fifth, for the children of his late niece, Mary Fyfe; and one fifth each for his nieces, Margaret Lewtas Preston, Ann Lord, Elizabeth Lewtas, and Margaret Crookhall Cottam.

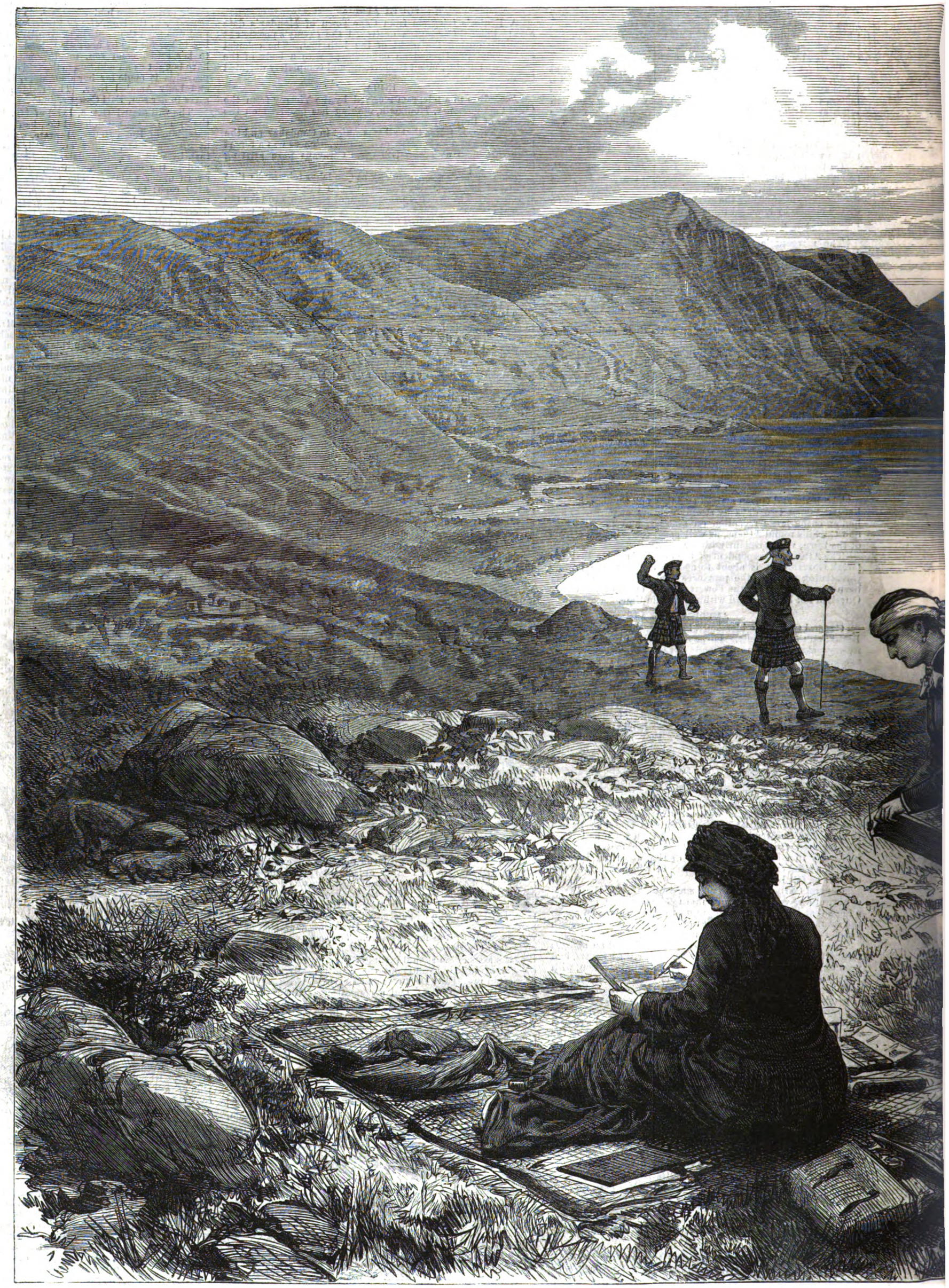
The will (dated Aug. 25, 1878) of Miss Ann Elisabeth Watts, late of Thornhill-crescent, Islington, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Hill and Henry James Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Royal Literary Fund; and £500 to the British Museum Attendants' Mutual Life Assurance Society, both to be known as the gift of Thomas Watts; £1000 each to the Great Northern Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital; £500 each to the London School of Medicine for Women, the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, and the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission; £100 to the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Thornhill-square, to be applied at their discretion for the relief of the poor of the said district, and several other legacies. The residue of her pure personalty she gives to the Great Northern Hospital.

The will (dated May 16, 1874) of Mr. William Harrison, late of South-grove, Rotherham, railway-waggon builder, who died on July 2 last, at Skegness, Lincolnshire, was proved on the 20th ult. at the Wakefield district registry by Mrs. Emma Harrison, the widow, and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personalty is sworn under £5000.

The foundation-stone of the Liverpool Home for Aged Mariners was laid on Saturday by Mrs. William Cliff, the wife of a Liverpool merchant and shipowner, who has himself contributed the munificent sum of £8500 towards the edifice—an amount which is practically sufficient to cover the cost of erection. The home will have accommodation for about fifty inmates, and the scheme also embraces the erection of a number of cottages where old sailors may live rent free with their families or relatives. After the stone had been laid, Lord Sandon, the Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. Whitley, and others delivered addresses.

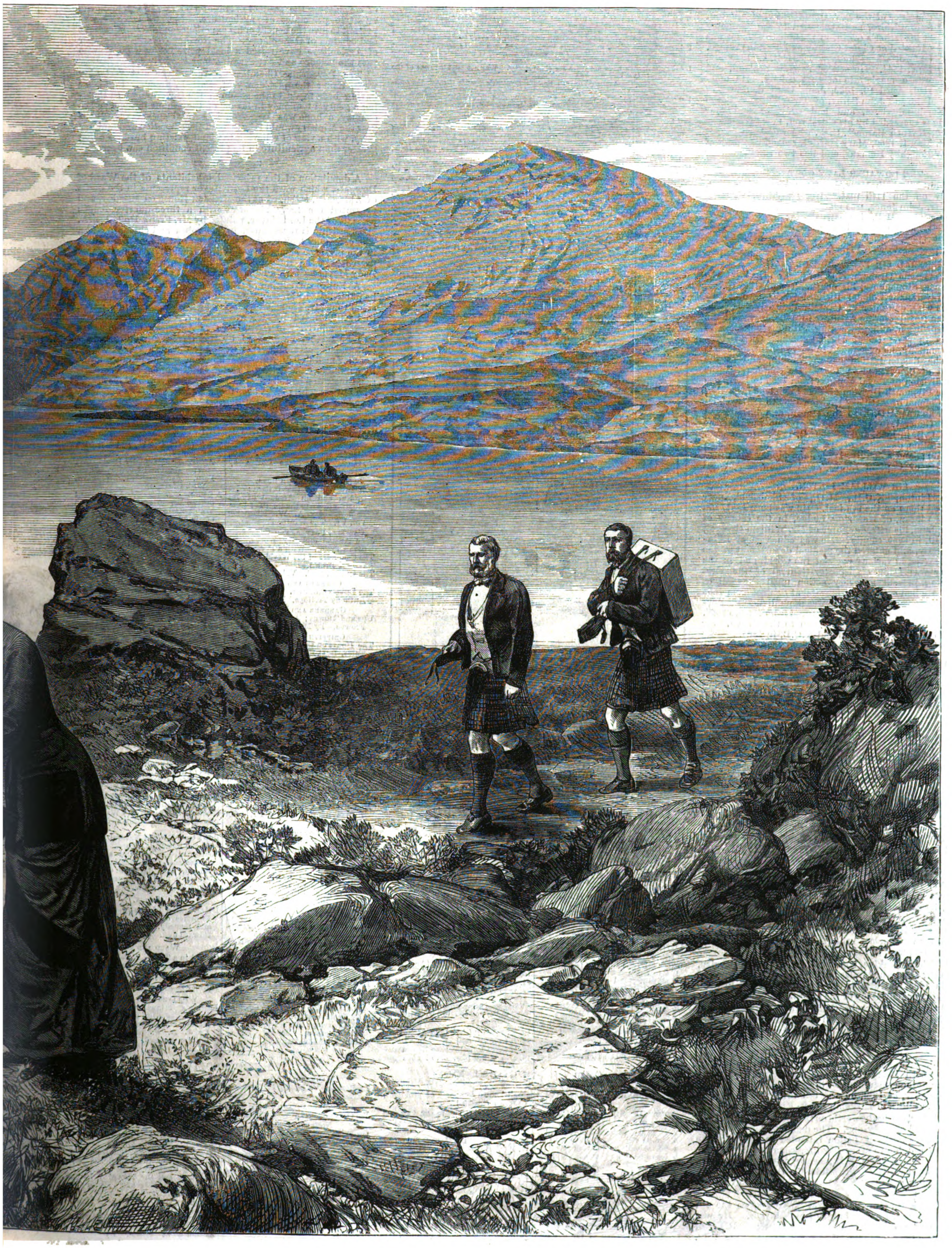
The fifth festival in aid of the East London Hospital for Children was held on the 13th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Last year the total number of patients treated was 9246, and the number of out-patients 30,864. The Hospital contained ninety-one beds. The present appeal was for funds for maintenance and for the addition of a third storey to the hospital, which would cost about £2000. The donations amounted to nearly £700.—A conversazione in aid of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, which was founded thirteen years ago, and which has relieved 146,000 patients since its opening, was held on the following day at the hospital in Hackney-road. New subscriptions are much needed for the institution, the opening of new wards by the Duchess of Connaught in June last having caused a considerable increase in the expenditure.

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THE QUEEN AT LOCH CALLA

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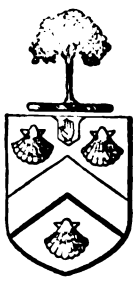


—[From a Sketch by our Special Artist.]

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OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS TANCRED, BART.



Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., of Boroughbridge, in the county of York, M.A., died recently, the intelligence of the occurrence being received by telegraph from New Zealand. He was born Aug. 16, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Tancred, sixth Baronet, by Harriet Lucy, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in 1844. Sir Thomas was educated at Christ Church and Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1830 and M.A. 1844. He settled in New Zealand, and was a magistrate of that colony. He married, April 16, 1839, Jane, third daughter of Prideaux John Selby, of Twizell House, in the county of Northumberland, and had six sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Selby Tancred, seventh Baronet, C.E., who was born Oct. 1, 1840, married, May 1, 1866, Mary Harriet, second daughter of Mr. George Willoughby Hemans, and has two sons and four daughters.

THE DOWAGER LADY GORT.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Viscountess Gort, died suddenly on the 11th inst. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Mr. John Jones, was married, first, to Mr. George Tudor, at one time M.P. for Barnstaple; and secondly, June 10, 1861, as his second wife, to John Prendergast, third Viscount Gort, father (by his first wife) of Standish Prendergast, present Viscount Gort.

GENERAL SIR FORTESCUE GRAHAM.

General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., died on the 9th inst., at his residence, Stonehouse, Plymouth. He was born 1794, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Graham, R.M., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Captain Philip Walsh, R.N. He entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1808, served in the Walcheren expedition, and, proceeding with his battalion to America, was in several actions in Canada. On his promotion to a company, he exchanged to go to Spain. He was present at the demonstration before Nankin, and at the bombardment of Bomarsund in 1854. He commanded the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines from 1855 to 1857, was Colonel of the Plymouth Division of that Regiment from 1857 to 1866, and Colonel of Artillery Division 1860 to 1867. From 1854 to 1857 he was A.D.C. to the Queen, and he attained the rank of General in 1866. Sir Fortescue received the decoration of C.B. in 1855, and of K.C.B. 1865. He married, first, 1828, Caroline, daughter of Mr. George Pallisser (which lady died 1859); and secondly, 1863, Jane Money (who died 1866), daughter of Captain Lowcay, and widow of Admiral Blight.

SIR WILLIAM LINTON.

Sir William Linton, K.C.B., M.D., of Skairfield, near Lockerbie, died there on the 9th inst. He was born 1801, son of Mr. Jabez Linton, of Hardrigg Lodge, in the county of Dumfries, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Crocket, of Grahamshill, in that county. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and entered the medical department of the Army 1826; served in various parts of the world, and in the Crimean War was Deputy Inspector-General of the First Division, being present in every action until the fall of Sebastopol. He had care of the hospital at Scutari from 1855 till the end of the war. In 1857 he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals, and he served in India from 1858 to 1863. Since 1859 he had been Hon. Physician to the Queen. Sir William was created C.B. in 1856 and K.C.B. in 1865.

MR. MARTIN TUCKER SMITH.

Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, of Shirley, Surrey, died on the 10th inst. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was born July 6, 1808, the second son of John Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, M.P., a banker in London, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, and was nephew of Robert, first Lord Carrington. Mr. Smith was a Magistrate for Bucks, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and was formerly a Director of the East India Company. He sat in Parliament for Midhurst 1831 to 1832, and for Wycombe 1847 to 1866. Mr. Smith married, in 1831, Louisa, daughter of Sir Matthew White-Ridley, Bart., and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lord Justice Thesiger, on the 20th inst. His memoir will be given in our issue next week.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Romaine Wragge, late Royal Artillery, on the 3rd inst., at East Down Park, Lee, aged fifty-seven.

Edward Isaac Sparks, M.A., M.B. Oxon, F.R.C.P., on the 11th inst., at Misterton Lodge, Crewkerne, aged thirty-seven

Mr. Percy Lee, of Carter's Hill, Arborfield, Berks, on the 5th inst., at 2, Westbourne-street, aged thirty-nine.

The Rev. Henry Alfred Green Oliver, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, Head Master of St. John's-wood School, on the 11th inst., aged thirty-six

Mr. Frederick Herbert Hemming, for more than twenty years Consul for Venezuela, on the 9th inst., at 104, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in his eighty-first year.

Colonel Richard Jenkins, commanding 1st Bengal Cavalry, on the 9th ult., at Rawul Pindee, in the Punjaub. He entered the Army in 1845, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1876. Colonel Jenkins was eldest son of the late Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B.

General Samuel Braybrooke, Colonel of the 99th Regiment, on the 7th inst., at his residence in Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, in his eighty-fifth year. He served in the Candian rebellion, 1817, and attained the rank of full General 1875. He was appointed Colonel of the 99th Regiment in 1866.

Lieut.-Col. James Joseph Collins, who commanded the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles throughout the Afghan Campaign, including the arduous march under Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, at Sibi, on the 8th inst. He was fourth son of Mr. W. Collins, of Kirkman Bank, Knaresborough.

Miss Maria Louisa Charlesworth, on the 16th inst., at Nutfield, Surrey, at the age of sixty-one. The deceased lady, who has written numerous works of fiction intended to illustrate the application of religion to every-day life, was a daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly Rector of Flowton, Suffolk, and afterwards of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, City. Her most popular work is "Ministering Children," which has passed through many editions.

Major Francis Du Cane, late Royal Engineers, on the 4th inst., at Eastbourne, Sussex, in his fifty-fifth year. He was the third son of the late Captain Charles Du Cane, R.N., of Braxted Park, near Witham, Essex, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of the late Rev. C. Prideaux-Boune, of Prideaux Place, Cornwall, and was thus brother of Sir Charles Du Cane, Chairman of the Board of Customs, formerly M.P. for North Essex. Major Du Cane married, in 1857, Louisa Frances Maria, youngest daughter of General Sir William Anson, G.C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C E Mabe.—Mr. M. of Moscow, who is now in London, requests us to inform you that he did not receive the letter you addressed to him.

W McA (Chichester).—Very good. Thanks.

A Brahmin Youth (Bombay).—The idea embodied in the problem is much too simple.

Orima (Rostoff).—Correct solution of Problem No. 1909. We require your name and address before publishing your problem.

H N (Dublin).—We are obliged for the "gamelet," and it shall have early attention.

R S V (Gloucester).—An hour to a player for fifteen moves provides for slow play; but it is not too large an allowance of time for competitors in important matches or tourneys, and is much less than was allowed in former years. In the match between Harrwitz and Löwenthal the time limit was an hour for every *three moves!*

P J (Broadmoor).—Your solutions are transmitted on such small scraps of paper that it should not surprise you if they occasionally miscarry or become mislaid. Please to write on paper of the ordinary size.

L S (Pimlico).—We have not space for chess stories. Why not send it to one of the monthlies? It is very well told

B T C (Stratford-on-Avon).—You can procure *Brentano's Monthly* through the American Exchange Company, 449, Strand, London. We do not know the price.

R O (Southampton).—The problem "A" was published in a weekly contemporary some years ago, and is the composition of Mr. James Pierce, of Bedford. We do not recognise the others.

H C A (New York).—We have written to you at the Broadway address.

Va (U.S.).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1906, 1907, and 1908 are correct. You indicate the right line of play in the solution of the Brunswick problem, but your analysis is very meagre in comparison with the requirements of a solution tourney.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1910 received from Emile Frau, Pierce Jones, H W Hill, Orima, L Chapelle (Malta), Onno, and W J Eggleston.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 1911 received from W J Eggleston, Walter W, Dr F St, James Atkinson, J Bumstead, Theodor Wilkinson, Emile Frau, J W W, Jane Nepveu, H de Groot, Pierce Jones, E F (Winchester), L Chapelle (Malta), and A C (Abergavenny).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1912 received from H B, Shadforth, East Marden, H Langford, A Kentish Man, One of Three, G Fosbrooke, Ben Nevis, R Oswald, Chessophile, T Greenbank, D Templeton, H Brewster, C S Coxe, L S D, N Cator, Elsie, E Worsley, Helen Lee, E Elsbury, S Farrant, C Darragh, W Warren, T Barrington, An Old Hand, G L Mayne, E Jessop, R Ingersoll, B Dyke, D W Kell, C C E, F R Jeffrey, Louis Spencer, E Louden, Hereward, Alpha, Cant, Pierce Jones, James Dobson, Walter W, C F Jones, Ch Pompe, and H de Groot (Groningen).

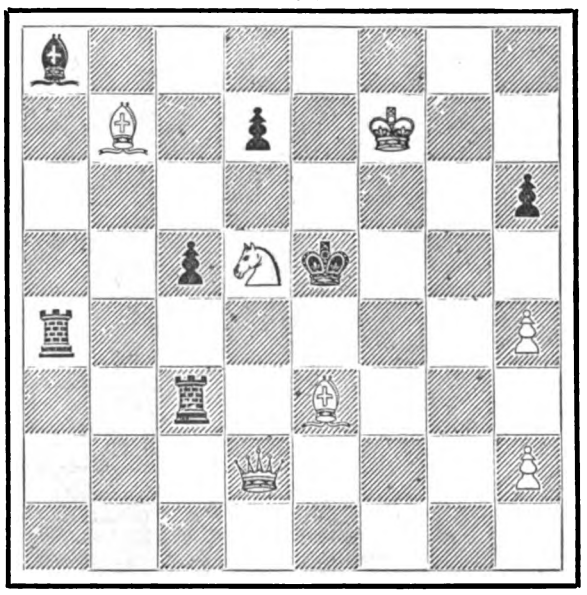
Note.—Nearly all the foregoing solvers have directed attention to a defence overlooked by the author—namely, 1. K to K 2nd. We shall refer to it when publishing the solution next week.

Solution of Problem No. 1911.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K 3rd	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K 7th	Any move
3. Kt mates.	

The variations in Black's possible moves are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1914.
By W. H. Taylor (Yokohama).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

An interesting Game played by correspondence between Mrs. H. E. Walesby and another Amateur.
(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mrs. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd

This resolves the opening into a variation of the two Knights' defence; but Black's better course here is to play 5. P to Q 3rd, keeping to the old lines of the Giuoco Piano.

6. P to Q B 3rd	P takes Q B P

Again, 6. P to Q 3rd is the correct move.

7. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
8. B takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P
10. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
11. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to K B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
14. Q to K R 5th	Q to K B 3rd
15. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
17. Q to Kt 4th	Q takes Q
18. P takes Q	P to K 5th

WHITE (Mrs. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
19. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq

Very weak. The Rook should have been played to King's square.

20. Kt takes P	

Correctly played, and taking prompt advantage of the weak play on the other side. Obviously, the Kt cannot be taken.

20.	R takes R
21. R takes R	K to K 2nd
22. Kt to Kt 5th	K to B 3rd
23. Kt to K 6th	B to Q 3rd
24. P to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
25. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd
26. B to B 2nd (ch)	

From this point to the end White plays very cleverly.

26.	K to B 2nd
27. Kt takes Q B P	B to B 4th
28. K to B sq	P takes P
29. R to Q 7th (ch)	B to K 2nd
30. B to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd
31. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
32. R takes B,	and Black resigned.

Played at Pursuell's between the Rev. Mr. Earnshaw and another Amateur.
(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Castles	Kt takes P
5. R to K sq	Kt to Q 3rd
6. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
7. R takes Kt (ch)	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B

White's last move is inferior to retreating the Bishop to R 4th, but Black's reply makes it good. He should have castled at once.

9. Kt to Q 5th	Castles
10. Kt takes B (ch)	K to R sq
11. Q to R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
12. Q to R 4th	P to K B 4th

There were many weak moves at Black's disposal, but probably this is weaker than any other.

13. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14. R to K 7th (ch)	K takes Kt
15. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 4th
16. P to Q 3rd (dis. ch)	K to Kt 5th
17. Q to R 3rd.	Mate.

Played between Mr. W. Grimshaw, the well-known composer of problems, and a Divan player.—(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Q to R 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	Q takes K P (ch)
6. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 5th ch)
7. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes Kt (ch)
8. Q takes B	K to Q sq
9. Castles	Q to K 3rd

There is a suggestion of an attack on the Q R P about this move curiously out of place in the position. The best move seems to be 9. P to Q B 3rd.

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
10. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd
11. B takes Q P	P takes B
12. Kt takes Q B P	Q takes R P

He has nothing better to do.

13. Kt to Kt 5th (dis. ch)	K to K sq
14. Kt to B 7th	K to B sq
15. Q to Q 6th (ch),	White mates in a few moves.

On Wednesday last there was a banquet at the City of London Chess Club in celebration of the ninetieth birthday of the oldest member, Mr. Murton. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. F. Gastineau, who, after the cloth was removed, proposed the health of Mr. Murton, testifying to the high esteem in which that gentlemen is held by his fellow members, and wishing the veteran "many happy returns of the day."

We have been requested to contradict a rumour that has gained currency to the effect that the *Chessplayers' Chronicle* would cease to appear after the current year. It will be continued under new management, and published, as heretofore, by Mr. Morgan, Great Queen-street.

AGRICULTURE.

A conference of the Farmers' Alliance took place on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which several subjects were discussed, and especial attention was drawn to the want of security for the capital of the tenantry.

During the past few days numerously attended meetings have been held at Guildford, Aldershott, Stamford, Oundle, Raunds, and other agricultural centres for the purpose of considering the subject of night classes for teaching the scientific principles of agriculture. Mr. Buckmaster was present to give the benefit of his experience in the establishment and conduct of these classes. The Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture have raised a local prize fund for pupils who pass the Science and Art examinations.

The Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture met yesterday week, under the presidency of Earl Fortescue. Reference having been made to the action of the Government as showing a general tendency in favour of the tenant farmers of the country, a hope was expressed by several speakers that next year the Ministry would take in hand the education and sanitary rates, with a view of relieving the land, existing burdens being greater than agriculture in its present condition can bear.

A deputation of the principal inhabitants of the Ward of Dowgate, which ward the Lord Mayor represents in the Court of Aldermen, attended at the Mansion House on Monday, and presented the Lady Mayoress with a three-quarter length portrait of the Lord Mayor, painted by Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A. His Lordship is represented in his robes and chain of office. The ceremony took place in the saloon of the Mansion House, in the presence of about a hundred friends. Amongst those present was the Burgomaster of Brussels, who presented the Lady Mayoress with a handsome bouquet of flowers.

A European edition of *Harper's Magazine* is projected, to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Hardy is engaged upon a new novel, to be illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier, of *Punch*, which will appear exclusively in *Harper's*. Our American contemporary will be further naturalised by the introduction of English editorial departments, though the "Editor's Drawer," the popular medium of American humour, will be retained; and by a number of articles on scenery and manners this side the sea, illustrated both by noted English artists and by Americans, who have recently come over for that purpose. The magazine is to be issued here at a shilling.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Allen and Co.
Holland. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton.

Blackwood and Sons.
The Invasion of the Crimea: Its Origin, and an Account of Its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By A. W. Kinglake. Vol. VI. The Winter Troubles.

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Jane Austen and Her Works. By Sarah Tytler. With a Portrait.
The Countries of the World. By Dr. Robert Brown.
The Quiver, 1880. Vol. XV.

Chapman and Hall.
The Duke's Children. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. In one volume.

Gardner and Darton.
Ups and Downs; All Smiles and No Frowns. By M. T. Tilsley.

Griffith and Farran.
The House on the Bridge and Other Tales. By C. E. Bowen. Illustrated by A. H. Collins.
The Other Side, How It Struck Us. By C. B. Berry.
Heroes of History and Legend. By A. W. Grube. Translated from the German by J. L. Shadwell.
Nimpo's Troubles. By Olive Thorne Miller. Illustrated.

Groombridge and Sons.
Auntie Marian's School-Fellows. By Mary Gardiner.

"Hand and Heart" Office.
Popular Recreation (A Church Congress Paper): The Theatre As It Is, and the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. By the Rev. Charles Bullock.

Hodder and Stoughton.
Men Worth Remembering—William Wilberforce. By Dr. John Stoughton.

Longmans.
The Crookit Meg. A Story of the Year One. By John Skelton.
Blues and Buffs. A Contested Election and Its Results. By A. Mills.

Low and Co.
Beatrice Melton's Discipline. By Maude Jeanne Franc.
Practical Blowpipe Assaying. By George Attwood. With 74 woodcuts.
The Heir of Kilfinnan. A Tale of the Shore and Ocean. By W. H. G. Kingston.
A Plot of the Present Day. By Kate Hope ("Proavia"). 3 vols.
Albania: A Narrative of Recent Travel. By E. F. Knight. With Illustrations.
Black Abbey. By M. Crommelin. 3 vols.
Episodes of French History.—II. St. Louis and the Thirteenth Century. By Gustave Masson.
Dick Cheveley: His Adventures and Misadventures. By W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated.
Foreign Countries and British Colonies:—
Austria-Hungary. By David Kay. With Maps and Illustrations.
Peru. By Clements R. Markham. With Illustrations.
A Sailors' Sweetheart. An Account of The Wreck of the Sailing-ship Walderahare. From the narrative of Mr. W. Lee, second mate. By W. Clark Russell. 3 vols.
Primitive Folk-Moots; or, Open-air Assemblies in Britain. By George Laurence Gomme.
The Tribulations of a Chinaman. By Jules Verne. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. Illustrated by L. Benett.
Jack and Jill. A Village Story. By Louisa M. Alcott. With Illustrations.
New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw. By L. d'Albertis. 2 vols.

Newman.
Veracious History of a Black-and-Tan Terrier. Told by Himself. Edited by Lady Lamb. Illustrated by Walter J. Allen.
History of Duelling in All Countries; Translated from the French of M. Coustard de Massi, with Introduction and Concluding Chapter by Sir Lucius O'Trigger.

Pitman.
The Shorthand Clerk. A Manual of Practical Instruction. By Henry R. Evans.

Routledge and Son.
Tales of a Grandfather, being Stories taken from Scottish History. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
Household Stories Collected by the Brothers Grimm. Newly translated.
Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Author's Complete Edition.
Boy's Own Book of Natural History. By the Rev. J. G. Wood.
Concordance to the Old and New Testament. By Alexander Cruden. Edited by the Rev. C. S. Carey.
Works of William Shakspere. Edited by Charles Knight.

Strock.
Deterioration of Oyster and Trawl Fisheries of England: Its Cause and Remedy. By J. P. Hore and Edward Jex.

Ward and Lock.
Caught in a Trap. A Tale of France in 1802. By Emmé Stuart.

Waterston and Sons.
Nursery Library—The Two Bears.

Williams and Norgate.
Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm. With Idiomatical and Explanatory Notes and a Complete Vocabulary. By J. A. F. Schmidt. Second Edition, Revised.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

Hammond and Co.
La Roselle. Valse. By Emile Rosenkranz.

Morgan and Co.
Polka Joyeuse. By Wilford Morgan.

Novello and Co.
Organists' Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions. Edited by Dr. Wm. Spark.
Nocturne. For the Pianoforte. By Oliver King.
Music Primers—Composition. By Dr. Stainer.
A Dictionary of Musical Terms. By Dr. Stainer and W. A. Barrett (compressed from the Imp. Octavo Edition by K. M. Ross).
Samson. An Oratorio in Vocal Score. By G. F. Handel. The Pianoforte Accompaniment Revised from that of the German Handel Society. Novello's Octavo Edition.

Weekes and Co.
Songs for Girls' Schools. No. 1. Sunshine. Two-Part Song.
Organ Pieces in Various Styles. Composed by Dr. F E. Gladstone.
La Gracieuse (Morceau de Salon), for the Pianoforte. By Henry Houseley.
Troubled Conscience. Song. Imitated from the German of Moritz Count Strachwitz by Talbot Erle. Composed by Adolph Gollmick.
Little Sealskin. Legend. By E. Keary. Music by Monica.
Chanson Espagnole (Morceau de Salon). For the Pianoforte. By Henry Houseley.
The Seed and the Thought. Song. By Alex. Lamont. Music by Edmund H. Turpin.
Chanson d'Eté. Melodie pour Piano. By Henry J. Edwards.
"Always." Song. Music by Robert B. Addison.
Anchor'd at Home. By Arthur Matthison. Music by Berthold Tours.

B. Williams.
The Linnet's Answer. By D. Christie Murray. Music by Ciro Pinsuti.
The Bugler. By Frederick E. Weatherly. Music by Ciro Pinsuti.

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DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and CO. sell only the best make—BOOTH and FOX'S. See Trade-Mark on each article. Prices will be found much below those usually charged for this favourite make. Reduced Price-Lists post-free.
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THE "PORTLAND" COAL-VASE. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Designs for the Season; new shape, much admired, handsomely japanned and gold relieved, has bowl castors, opal handle handscoop, and strong loose lining—a great convenience and saving in the wear. Price, complete, only 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

CLEARING OUT ACCUMULATED STOCK to make room for NEW DESIGNS. DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and BREAKFAST SERVICES. A quantity of Sets, some with one or two pieces deficient or slightly chipped; also some TOILET SETS, will be cleared out at about half price. They are set out for inspection in one of the Show-Rooms. An early visit solicited. A constant succession of New Designs in China and Glass always on view.—OETZMANN and CO.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
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HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

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Ivory Handles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Knives, per dozen.	13 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	40 0
Dessert ditto	11 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	26 0	29 0	33 0
Carvers, per pair	5 6	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 6	11 0

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London Pattern. Double Oven.		London Pattern. Open Fire.		Flavel's Kitcheners.		Cheap Kitcheners.	
5 ft. ..	£24 0 0	5 ft. ..	£22 0 0	3 ft. 6	£10 0 0	3 ft.	£3 0 0
5 ft. 6 ..	27 0 0	5 ft. 6 ..	25 0 0	4 ft. ..	12 0 0	3 ft. 6 ..	3 0 0
6 ft. ..	30 0 0	6 ft. ..	29 0 0	4 ft. 6	13 10 0	4 ft.	10 5 0

Manufactory and Workshops, 21, Jacob-street, Deckhead, S.E. Deane and Co.'s Complete Illustrated Catalogue free by post. DEANE and CO., 46, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

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Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small Families.
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Messrs. BONNET et CIE. and JAUBERT et CIE. BLACK SILKS at Manufacturers' prices, and Cheaper than they have ever before been supplied.

Bonnet's..	No. 1 Quality,	4s.	3d.	from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard under fair value.
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..	No. 3 ,,	6s.	0d.	
..	No. 4 ,,	7s.	0d.	
Jaubert ..	No. 1 Quality,	3s.	3½d.	from 1s. to 4s. per yard under their fair value.
	No. 2 ,,	3s.	11d.	
	No. 3 ,,	4s.	9d.	
	No. 4 ,,	5s.	3d.	
	No. 5 ,,	6s.	0d.	

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Nos. 256 to 262, Regent-street.
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VELOUR CLOTH, at 10½d., 18½d., and 1s. 11½d. per yard.
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Ladies 2 Button Kid Gloves from	6s. 6d.	per half-d zen.	
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A New Material in Silk and Wool, for Artistic Embroidery.
Can be used also with Crewels and Embroidery Silks.
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The late THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
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Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requries no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

THOUSANDS whom Drugs have failed to relieve can be cured without pain by Electrical Treatment as carried out under an able Physician at the Galvanic Establishment, 171, New Bond-street. Opinions of the Press—Court Journal, Morning Post, &c.—Prospectus, and "The Grand Problem of Health: What is Vital Force?" forwarded on application to the Manager.

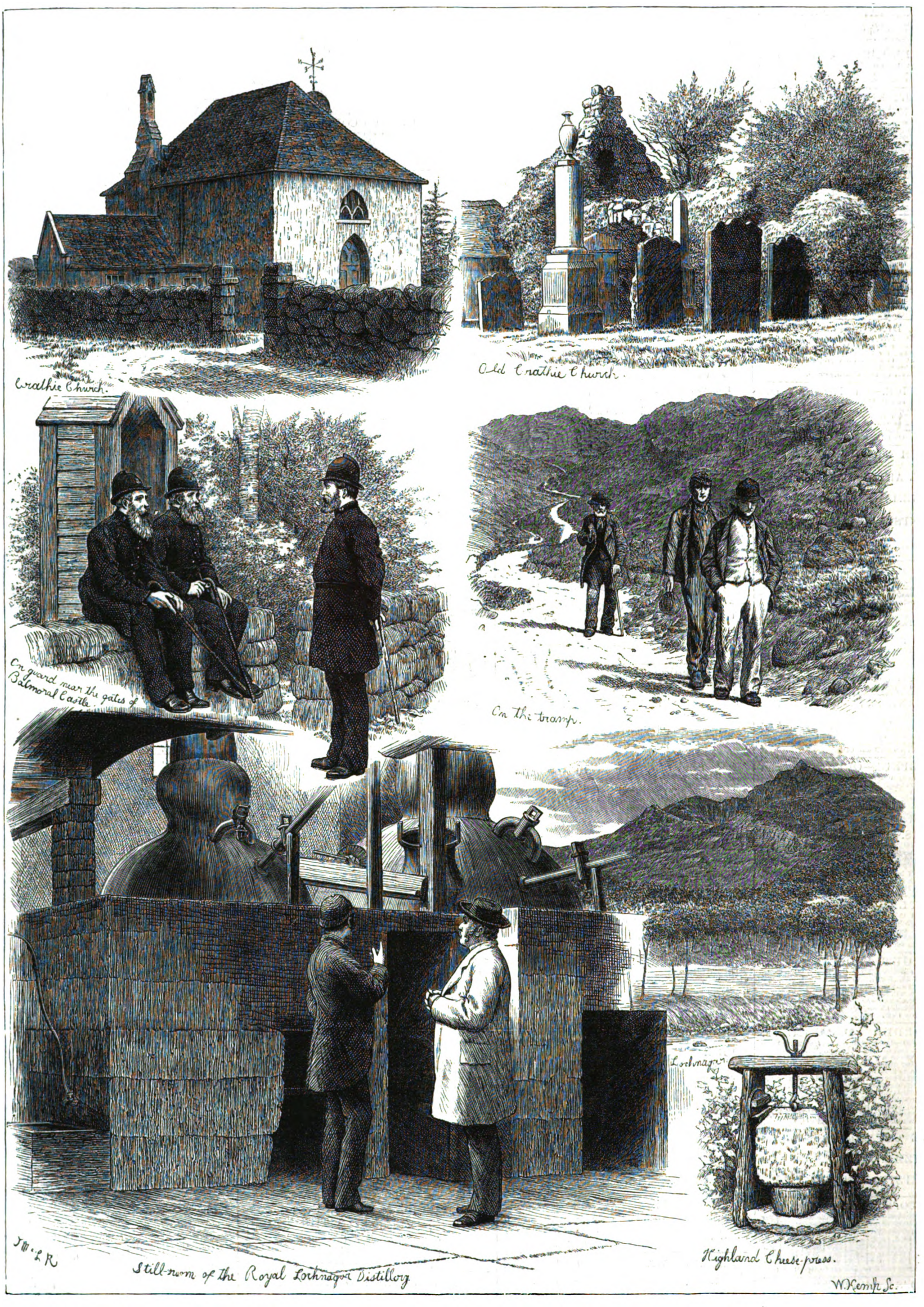
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TISSUE PHOSPHATE has been so successfully used in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Cough, Inflamed Lungs, Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Exhaustion, and all Wasting Diseases, that it is now regarded as a real and positive cure for these complaints. A Pamphlet, descriptive of a large number of cases of which careful notes have been taken in every stage of disease, may be had free on application; and the TISSUE PHOSPHATE SYRUP may be obtained through any Chemist, price 3s. 9d. per Bottle, or carriage-paid, from ANDERSON and CO., 80, Gray's Inn-road, London, on receipt of P.O. order.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA. A certain method of cure has been discovered for these distressing complaints by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is beyond all doubt the most remarkable remedy of the age. Full particulars will be sent by post, free of charge.—Address: Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

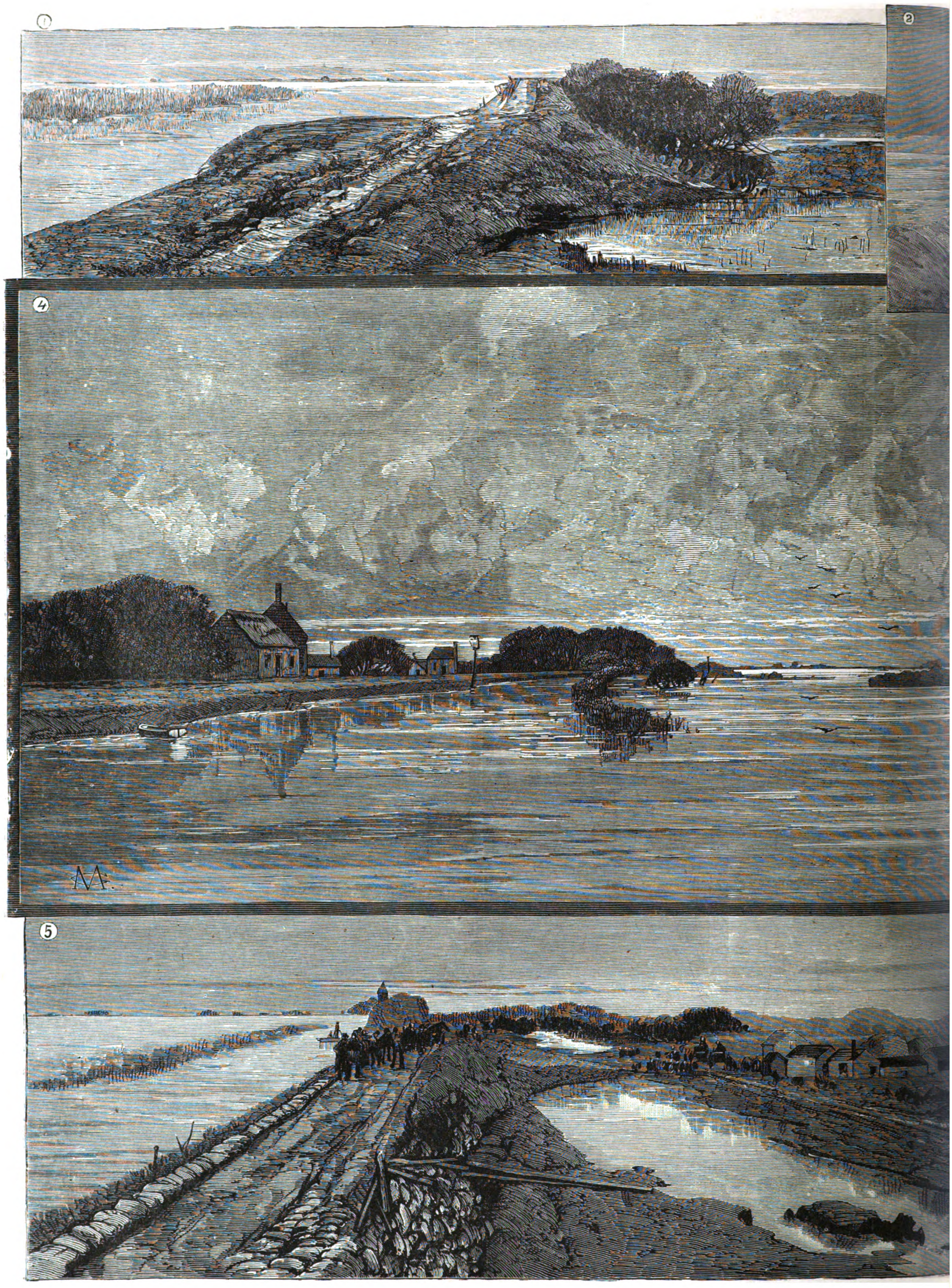
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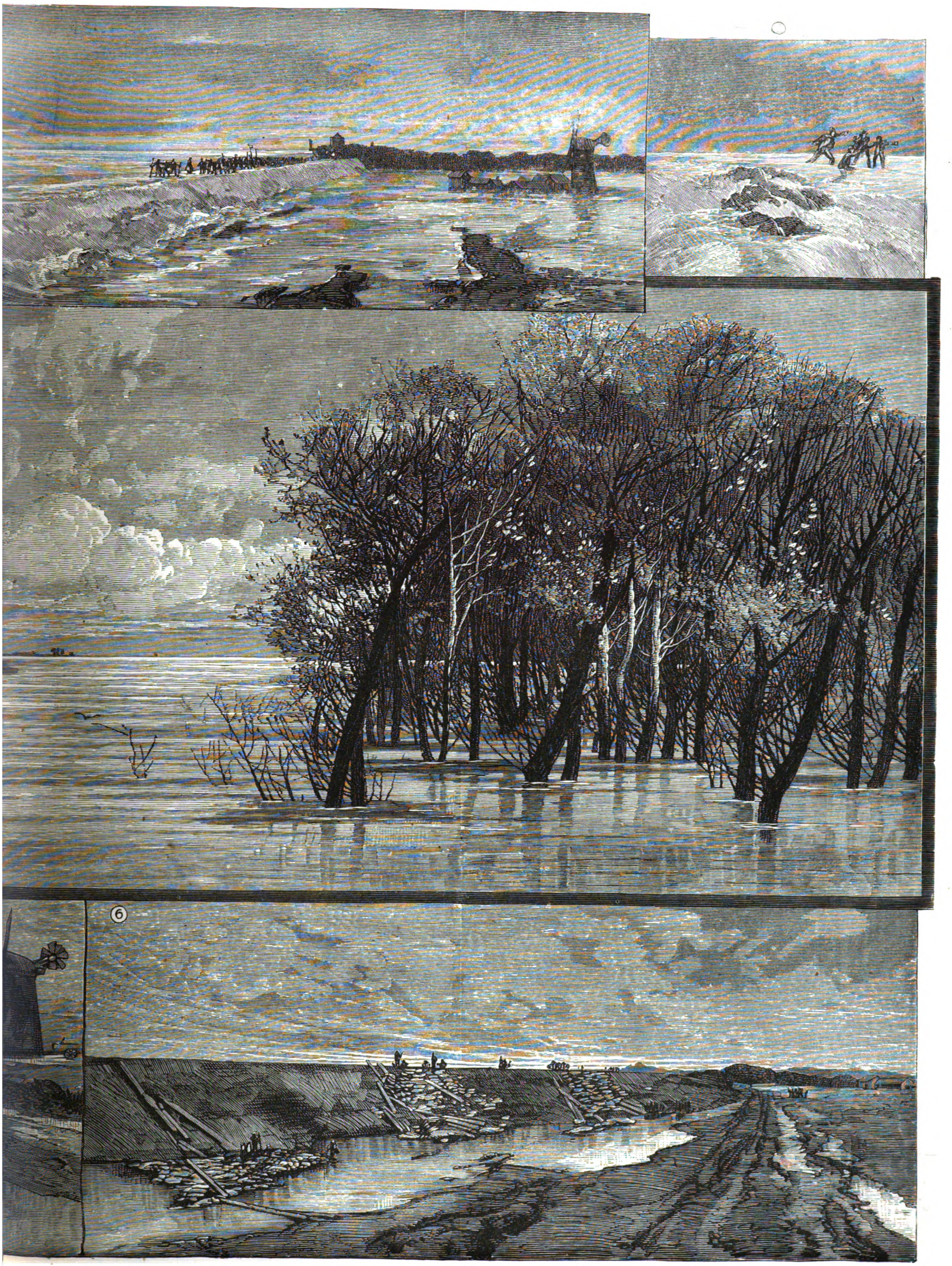
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1. The Old Goyl, with land overflowed by former breach of the embankment.
2. Spectators on the embankment, view l
4. General view of the flood at Crowland.
5. Scene on the embankment after the br

THE FLOODS IN THE FEN COU

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g north. 3. The four men who discovered the breach of the embankment, hastening through the water to give the alarm.
opened. 6. Two breaches in the embankment repaired.

RY: VIEWS AROUND CROWLAND.

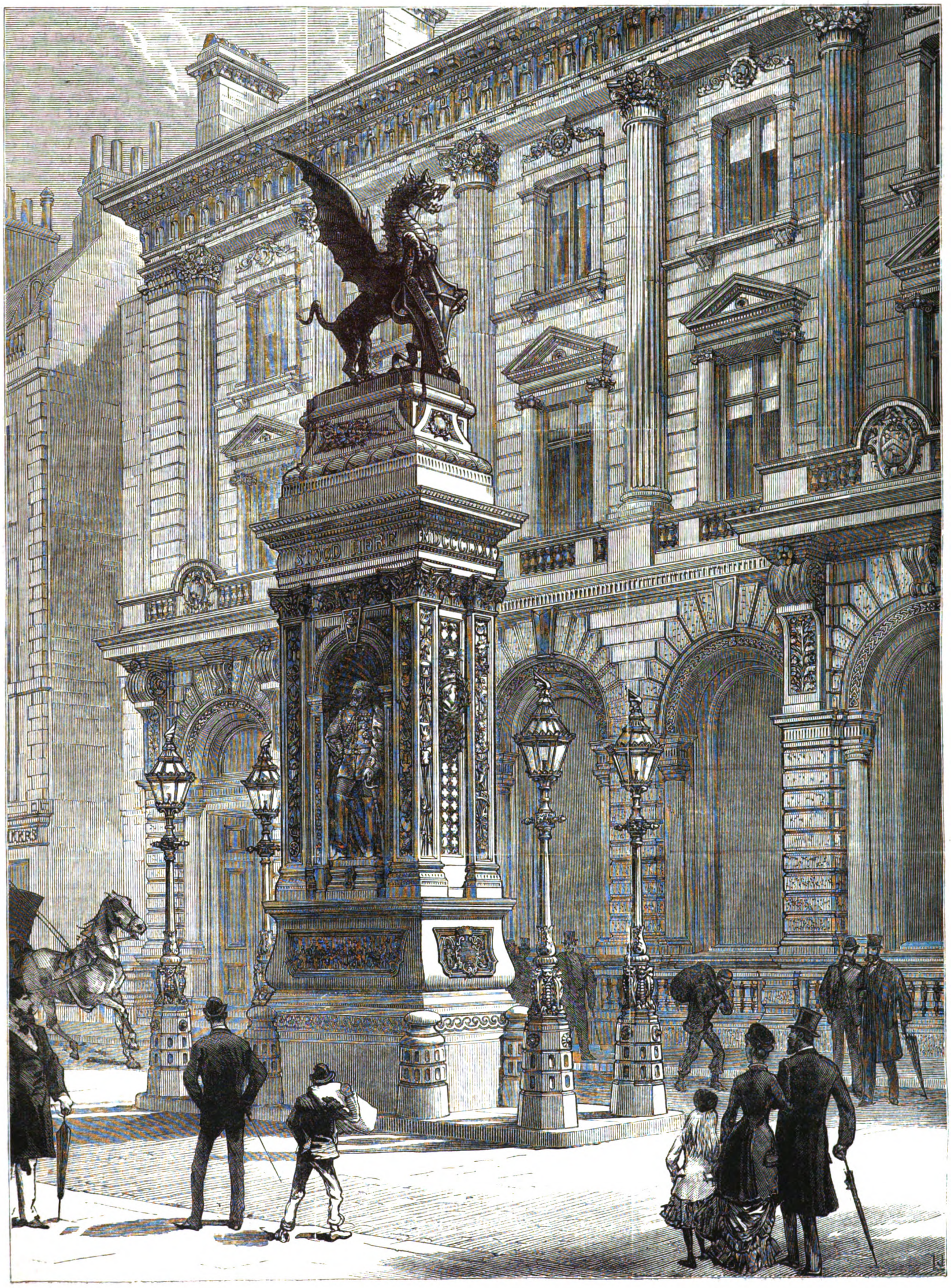
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2161.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE TEMPLE-BAR MEMORIAL.—SEE PAGE 422.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Forest House, Bournemouth, the Lady Lucy Drury Lowe, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Rothesay, New Brunswick, the wife of Thomas Stead, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 33, Dover-street, the Lady Norah Hodgson, of a son.

On the 21th inst., at Gravelye House, Hayward's-heath, the Lady Elibank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. George R. Winter, M.A., Vicar of Swaffham, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. N. T. Garry, M.A., the Rev. Edward George Adlington Winter, M.A., Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk, to Horatia Georgina Isabella, eldest daughter of Major-General A. R. McMahon, of Hollymount, Queen's County.

On the 22nd ult., at San Francisco, California, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Northern California, Sydney Hampden Peddar, of London, Solicitor, to Cecilia Frances Fanny, eldest daughter of William Arthur Green, Esq., of the Arcade House, San Francisco, and granddaughter of the late General Count de Pregent. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Graeme Villa, St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Margaretta Henrietta, widow of Vice-Admiral Honyman, formerly M.P., for Orkney and Shetland, and granddaughter of Sir John Knight, K.C.B., in her 90th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 24th inst., at Pera, Constantinople, the Right Hon. James St. Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair, aged 77.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 6.

SUNDAY, OCT. 31.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Hosea xiv. 2 Tim. ii. Evening Lessons: Joel ii. 21, or iii. 9; Luke xxi. 5.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. F. Serjeant, Vicar of St. Mary's, Fulham; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Temple, Vicar of St. John's, Leeds.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. F. E. Byng.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

All Saints' Day.
National Gallery reopened.
Institute of Art Exhibition, 9, Conduit-street, opened.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. E. H. Turpin, on Certain Musical Idioms and Expressions).
Haberdashers' Hall, freedom to be presented to Lady Burdett-Coutts.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., address by Mr. J. Whichcord, the president.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

All Souls' Day.
New Moon, 3.55 p.m.
Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
The Lord Chancellor's Reception of the Judges, &c., noon.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Burgon on Divinity; and on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th.
South Place Institute, 7 p.m., (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology.
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m., (Professor A. H. Sayce on the Hittite Inscription of Tarkondemos; Mr. T. Tyler on the inscription of Tarkutimme, &c.)
Deaf and Dumb Association, 8 p.m. (Sir John Bennett on a Watch.)
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
The Lady Mayoress's Reception, 3 to 5 p.m.
Albert Hall Orchestral Society.
United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Berners-street, elections, noon.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. W. E. Kay on Compounds of Vanadium and Sulphur; papers by Messrs. Kingzett, Carnelley, Pattison, Muir, Dr. Frankland, and others).
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Professor G. Watt on the Flora of India; papers by Mr. J. G. Otto Tepper, and Mr. J. G. Baker).
City of London College, 3 p.m. (Sir John Bennett on Paris and the Parisians).
Toxophilite Society, extra target; general meeting and annual dinner.
Edinburgh Literary Institute, opening address by the Earl of Elgin.
London Church Choir Association, annual festival at St. Paul's Cathedral, evening.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court, noon (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Hememann on Political Economy—Law of Agriculture).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (spelling Reform meeting).
Aberdeen University, address of Lord Rosebery, as Lord Rector.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Professor T. Rupert Jones, the President, on the Origin and Progress of the Association).
Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, opening address by Dr. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister.
Library Association, London Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Nicholson on Buckram—a Palinode).
Dundee Dog Show (two days).

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

Vintners' Hall, attendance of Prince Leopold to take up his freedom.
Birmingham New Liberal Clubhouse opened (address by Mr. John Bright, M.P.)

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 17	30·078	50·5	46·2	86	10	57·3	47·4	NE. N.	46	0·000
18	30·011	49·1	44·5	85	8	56·2	44·7	WSW., NE.	99	0·010
19	29·993	44·2	38·3	82	9	47·6	42·2	NE. WSW.	188	0·705*
20	29·578	39·1	31·9	86	9	43·4	32·8	NE. NNW.	171	0·055*
21	29·825	39·1	32·1	78	8	46·8	31·2	NW. N.	188	0·135
22	29·656	42·1	35·2	79	10	46·0	38·4	NE.	372	0·235
23	29·893	40·4	31·2	72	6	46·4	36·0	NE.	418	0·000

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·088	29·993	29·615	29·670	29·812	29·721	29·776
Temperature of Air	51·3°	50·7°	46·0	43·5°	38·4°	42·0	43·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·0	48·7°	42·9	39·1°	36·0	40·2	40·4°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NW.	NNE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
—	0 5	0 23	0 48	1 5	1 25	1 45	2 5	2 25	2 47	3 8	3 30	3 53	4 17

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—The FORTY-NINTH SEASON will COMMENCE at St. James's Hall on FRIDAY, DEC. 3, with Beethoven's Mass in C, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and "Christus." The following works will be performed during the season:—Benedict's "St. Cecilia," Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," Cherubini's "Requiem," Costa's "Naaman," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," "Elijah," "Athalie," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," "Moses in Egypt," Handel's "Samson," "Coronation Anthem," "Messiah," Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi. Open from Ten till Five o'Clock.
Principal Vocalists already engaged:—Mesdames Sherrington, Anna Williams, Osgood, Marriott, C. Penna, Enequist, Jones, Patey, Enriquez, Hemcock, Mary Cummings, Orridge; Messrs. Vernon Rigby, Edward Lloyd, Maas, Wells, Cummings, G. F. Carter, Santley, Bridson, King, Hilton, C. Henry. Organist, Mr. Willing.
Subscriptions for Series of Nine Concerts, £2 2s., £1, and 3 guineas each. Season prospectus now ready. Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi. Open from Ten till Five o'Clock.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Ninth season), ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 1, at Half-past Three. Vocalist, Miss Anna Williams. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., Chappell and Co., usual Agents, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. THE TURQUOISE RING, Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and A FLYING VISIT. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

The publication by the Board of Trade of the Wreck Register and Chart of the British Isles for the year 1878-9 reminds us of the practice we have observed, for many years past, of calling our readers' attention to two subjects of high importance in the interests of the country—the loss of life and property at sea, and the instrumentalities in use for lessening, as far as may be, the extent of both. Of these instrumentalities the most powerful by far, as well as the most successful, is the National Life-Boat Institution—perhaps, of all the organisations of philanthropic efforts, the one which best commends itself to the lively sympathy and active support of the British community. Indeed, we know not how affluence can more satisfactorily, either to itself or to the nation, exhibit its liberality for the relief of distress, or for averting misfortune and death, than by providing, at some still vacant station on our coasts, a Life-Boat under the efficient guardianship of this noble Institution. It appeals to one of the deepest and the most beneficent instincts of our common nature. It is free from every objection which almost necessarily besets other charitable modes of doing good to those who, for the time being, are helpless and dependent upon the intervention of other men. It trains up in its service a host of men in manly habits, in daring enterprise, and in experience, the gaining of which ennobles themselves whilst it is invaluable to others. During the past year, we learn that the National Life-Boat Institution, in conjunction with some other agencies, amongst which we may make honourable mention of the Rocket Apparatus of the Board of Trade, succeeded in rescuing from impending destruction at sea no fewer than 3302 lives, which must otherwise have perished. A bare glance at the gratifying fact will suffice to suggest very much more that attaches to it. Every one of those lives was unspeakably precious, at least to the owner of it. The end which threatened it was of no common order. The fury of the elements, the desolation of the waters, the terror which seizes upon most at such a crisis of their fate, and the agony of expectation that deliverance might somehow come to them, they had to endure. Had they gone down, not only would the light and joy of life have gone with them, but each of them, in all probability, would have left an aching vacancy in the hearts of surviving relations, and the bitterness of grief, "refusing to be comforted," would have diffused itself through many circles, while the actual loss of industrious hands would have been inflicted upon their country. We need not further pursue the thought. We can only offer the most heartfelt congratulations to those who have been happily instrumental in accomplishing by their organisation such splendid results.

The Wreck Register and Chart for 1878-9 does not materially differ from those which have preceded it. It presents us with the same classification of the events with which it has to do. It specifies the numbers of wrecks, casualties, and collisions that have occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom. It points out the localities of the wrecks (excluding collisions, of course) and apportions to each one of coast—East, West, North, and South—the approximately accurate number of maritime disasters that have occurred upon it. It distinguishes between vessels belonging to this country and its dependencies and those owned by foreign nations. It gives us a rough notion of the causes to which such wrecks and casualties were mainly due. It informs us of the ages respectively of the vessels to which misfortune happened; the direction and force of the wind at the time when they were most in peril; and some of the conditions under which collisions have taken place. We refrain from giving here the figures we have often given in former instances. They serve, perhaps, rather to bewilder than to elucidate. We have extracted from them much of the story which they tell, and we shall only recur to them in as far as they are essential to the realisation of the events to which they belong.

One of the first topics suggested by this annual Wreck Register and Chart is the vast and still increasing magnitude of the Shipping and Commercial interests of the United Kingdom. The number of British vessels alone entering inwards and clearing outwards to and from our Ports in one year averages 600,000, representing a probable tonnage of 102,000,000, and, reckoning all voyages during the year, carrying on board, from port to port, some three or four million persons. Looking at these stupendous totals, one is less astonished at the number of casualties recorded than at their comparative infrequency. The seas which wash the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland are proverbially difficult for navigation. Shoals lurk underneath their surface. Tides and currents render the waters treacherous. Tempests, sometimes sudden and brief, sometimes continuous and irresistible, try to the utmost the stability and structural soundness of the craft exposed to their force. The master's eye and judgment, and the sobriety, docility, and competency of the crew, are almost incessantly called into requisition. At no time of the year is it possible to forecast, with any certainty, the conditions of a trip, taken whether for business or for pleasure, along the coasts of these isles. Yet, how proportionately small is the number of lives lost! During the year we are speaking of, 490 people perished in the various shipwrecks enumerated in the Board of Trade Report—a large number, no doubt, but scarcely so large as might have been expected from the gross quantity of shipping employed. There is another striking feature of the case before us. The large number of accidents that occur from preventible causes is hardly creditable to our maritime reputation. Thirty-one vessels have been totally lost, or have foundered, on or near our coasts during the past year in consequence of defects in the ships themselves or their equipments, while sixty-nine happened through the errors, &c., of masters, officers, crews, or pilots. Serious casualties occurred during the same time in ninety-seven cases through defects in the ships or their equipments, and in 173 cases through errors or misconduct on the part of those to whom the navigation of them had been intrusted.

We are glad, however, to observe from the Register before us some improvement in this respect. The new "Rule of the Road" at sea, and the recent Acts of Parliament for the regulation of Merchant Shipping, will, we trust, tell favourably upon every future record annually issued by the Board of Trade. The tendencies of the age, moreover, are towards a more watchful care of human life in every department of industrial enterprise. Sea-going will, under any circumstances, continue to be a perilous vocation, though not more perilous, perhaps, than mining. But, in both, accidents are more frequently due to neglect than to natural and unforseeable causes; and when to increased conscientiousness and caution in those who send ships to sea, or who "do business in mighty waters," the unwearying and beneficent organisations for the saving of life are allied, the hope, surely, is not too sanguine that the sailors who perish in their hardy calling will bear a much smaller proportion to the amount of shipping employed than it has been used to do in bygone years.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
On MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 1.,
GRAND GALA NIGHT
IN CELEBRATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SIXTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR
IN LONDON.
When an entirely
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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Old Cobbett once expressed a wish to parade all the members of the newspaper press on Kennington-common, in order, as he put it, that the public might see by what an ugly set of fellows they were governed. In the current number of that highly respectable—I had almost said venerable—periodical, the *Quarterly Review*, a not very successful attempt is made to parade the whole newspaper press of the nineteenth century in Albemarle-street for the inspection, possibly (through double eyeglasses), of the old gentlemen from the clubhouses in Pall-mall and St. James's, who occasionally manifest some anxiety to see "the fellows who write for the newspapers." With a similar intent they repair once a year to the festival of that excellent institution the Newspaper Press Fund; but there they are usually disappointed in their quest: as the great majority of journalists who are really eminent in their profession are content to subscribe to the funds of the charity, and to stay away from the dinner.

The *Quarterly* article is not, apart from some industriously compiled statistics, a valuable production; but it is in parts highly amusing. The writer is remarkably diffuse on the subject of the remuneration of the gentlemen of the press (do we inquire how many guineas a sheet the Editor of the *Quarterly* pays his contributors?), and states that a journalist who is able to write a "slashing" leading article—a task which the reviewer thinks can be accomplished "without much labour and without much difficulty"—may earn from fifteen to twenty guineas a week. Dear me! And is that so? But how many "slashing" leaders must the gifted journalist compose in order to earn from seven hundred and fifty to a thousand a year? Two leaders or six? And what is a "slashing" leader? I always thought that the art of inditing "slashing" articles began to die out with Theodore Hook, who, in the Tory *John Bull*, abused Queen Caroline; with Dr. Maginn, who, in the Tory *Fraser*, insulted the Countess of Berkeley; and with the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, who, in the Tory *Quarterly* itself, vituperated Lady Morgan. Ah! those were the *grands jours d'Auvergne*—and Albemarle-street.

Just two more excruciatingly diverting items, and I have done with this odd article. The reviewer pathetically laments that Conservatism is not more fully represented in the London daily press. Why, my good man, Liberalism is nowhere, comparatively speaking, among the dailies. We have the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* in the morning, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Echo* in the evening; whereas you, gentlemen Tories, have the *Standard*, morning and evening, the *Morning Post*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Globe*, and, in the essentials of Conservatism, the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*. As for us, poor Radicals, we are journalistically a feebler folk than the conies. The wit, the humour, the eloquence, the logic, are all on your side, gentlemen Tories.

The last point to which I advert is the most comical one of all. The reviewer solemnly rebukes as "the worst" and most mischievous of the weekly organs of Radicalism a journal of which he is unable to quote even the name correctly. *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* he calls *Lloyd's Weekly London News*. Everybody knows that the editor of that widely-circulated journal is Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the biographer and the apologist of Napoleon III., and who is a conscientious but strictly constitutional and moderate Liberal, who was a stanch supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, and whose political leading articles are couched in the gentlest and least offensive of strains.

"A German," referring to the "Spare the Rod, &c.," discussion, remembers that, some thirty years ago, he was taught as a boy to repeat—

Liebe Ruth
Mach mich gutt;
Mach mich fromm
Dass ich in den Himmel komm.

So that, at all events, we have obtained a little fragment of folklore from this forbidding question. I am yet at issue with Professor W. W. Skeat (who still refrains from assailing me with hundred-ton guns and showers of assegais); but I must defer giving the gist of his last courteous communication until I have written to him privately to ask him to clear up a point in his letter which I cannot quite understand, and which would require too much space to be fully treated, here. The conclusion of "Maria's" clever, cynical letter puzzles me altogether; but I have many puzzling correspondents.

A cheery, bright-spirited letter reaches me from H.M.S. "Conway," at Birkenhead, the youngsters on board which gallant craft have, it appears, "received orders to get two farces ready for performance by Christmas." I like the straightness and terseness of the order. No beating about the bush! No circumlocution! All perfectly ship-shape. "Pipe all hands for skylarking. Aye, aye, Sir." The farces were to be "screaming" ones; so I ventured to recommend a choice of pieces, comprising "The Area Bell," "The Pigskins," "Make Your Wills," "A Philosopher in a Smock-Frock," and "The Birthplace of Podgers." And I wish the youngsters on board H.M.S. "Conway" a merry Christmas, with all my heart.

The schooling I had more than forty years ago was of a very grim and conventual kind; but there were two occasions during the year on which we were permitted to laugh uproariously. On the day preceding that of the annual distribution of prizes a temporary theatre was erected on the drill-ground (one could scarcely call it a play-ground); and a "screaming" farce was performed by the elder boys. One year it was "*Le Sourd; ou l'Auberge Pleine*"—our English "Deaf as a Post;" next year it was the old original mediæval "*Avocat Patelin*," in which so frequently occurs the now proverbial locution, "*Revenons à nos moutons.*"

And the other occasion? It was on the twenty-seventh of December. The whole class of which I was a member, which was composed of about forty boys, were permitted to compete for a prize—in the shape of a day added to the ordinary week's holiday at the New Year—for the best humorous essay or "*thème*" on a text given out by the master. I can see him now, rapping his snuff-box, and looking much wiser than any portrait of Lord Eldon—to say nothing of Lord Thurlow—that ever came under my purview ever looked. At length he spake. "*Ma Femme et mon Parapluie.*" This was the text for the prize essay to be written upon. A shout of laughter burst from forty throats, and was again and again renewed: the suggestor of the subject remaining imperturbably calm and majestic. I may add that "*Ma Femme et mon Parapluie*" was the title of a vaudeville which, just then, was making all Paris shriek with laughter. I did not come out first in the competition: not having, in the year 1839, much to say that was humorous or otherwise touching either wives or umbrellas. It may be that the prize-winner was one of my class-mates who has since achieved considerable ability as a dramatist: being the author, indeed, of "La Dame aux Camélias."

Within three-quarters of a mile of the house which I inhabit there occurred last Saturday night a most terrible stabbing affray. In a place called Eyre-street-hill, in the heart of the Italian colony in London, a fierce disturbance took place between the foreigners and the English. The former drew their knives, and began stabbing right and left. Two Italians have already been brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell, and charged with being concerned in the affray; and other arrests will probably be made by a vigilant police, acting "on information which they have received." At least half a dozen persons, one of them a female, were wounded on this terrible Sunday night; and a baby in its mother's arms narrowly escaped being stabbed.

Can there be anything more ruffianly, more cowardly, and more un-English than this use of the knife; and should not the peculiarly Italian crime of stabbing be stamped from out our midst by the utmost rigour of the law. All right-minded persons must be of such an opinion; yet I confess that my own pride and joy at being a native of a non-stabbing nation were considerably modified when, in the self-same paper which contained the report of the Sabbath evening brawl in which the bloodthirsty aliens from the Sunny South ran amuck, I read that a fashionably dressed young gentleman, living in one of the squares of Belgravia, had been committed to take his trial, at the Central Criminal Court, for smashing a decanter over the head of a German waiter at a Regent-street restaurant, who, he said, had been insolent to him. "The blow," says the report, "was so violent that the bottle was shivered in fragments, and blood flowed copiously from the wound which it caused. I hope the German waiter will escape erysipelas.

Again, the enthusiasm of my exultation at belonging to a nation which does not use the knife was somewhat tempered when I read in the selfsame number of the *Pall Mall* that an "amateur" prize-fight was reported to have taken place last Saturday at Handforth, in Cheshire. There was no money at stake, "the affair being the outcome (I like "outcome") of an old grudge and a discussion as to the relative merits of the two as boxers." The ropes and stakes, for making a ring, were sent to the appointed place of rendezvous *in a hearse;* but, the police having got scent of the affair and seized the pugilistic paraphernalia, the principals and a large number of their friends and supporters met at Handforth, where the battle took place. Nineteen rounds were, it is stated, fought, and the two men pummelled each other *during one hour and a half.* Both were severely punished. As neither would give in, at the conclusion of the ninety minutes' fisticuffs the battle was pronounced a drawn one. This, no doubt, was an exhibition of true British bulldog courage; but how about that "old grudge"? In any case, the stabbing brawl in Clerkenwell, the bottle-smashing assault at the Regent-street restaurant, and the "amateur" prize-fight in Cheshire lead one to ponder very gravely over the despairing query of the American poet as to Civilisation being a failure, and as to the Caucasian being "played out."

I have most respectfully and regretfully to inform the lady who writes me from Novo Alexandrovsk, in the government of Kovno, Russia, that it is quite out of my power to send her a copy of some stanzas on the death of the Prince Imperial, of which, it would seem, I made mention in some long bygone "Echoes." I have accomplished a journey of twenty thousand miles since I quoted the stanzas in question. I had a good "burning-up day" of old manuscripts before I went away, and have filled a great many waste-paper baskets since I came home. I am always ready, I hope, to assist my great army of correspondents in every quarter of the habitable globe, as far as I am able. I answer as many letters and as many questions as I can; but I do humbly assure my querists that were I to respond to a twentieth part of the missives which they send me, or to thresh out a tithe of the problems which they propound, I should have so to neglect the business which is my only means of livelihood, that before six months were over I should, in all probability, find myself an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. And my loftiest ambition is to pay my rates and taxes, and keep out of the workhouse, until, at least, increasing age and infirmities unavoidably constrain me to apply for indoor relief.

I fail to see that any practical good resulted from the late international balloon contest at the Crystal Palace (which took place at least two months too late in the season); and on the first day, the fog rendering aerostatic competition inexpedient, the "international contest" resolved itself into an international luncheon, at which a number of interesting speeches were made. The promoters of the affair were good enough to ask me to act as one of the referees—not as regards the luncheon, but with respect to the aeronauts; but, seeing that thirty years have elapsed since I went "up in a balloon," and that our aerial machine burst ingloriously at the altitude of a mile, and that we were fain to descend involuntarily in an improvised parachute, I fail to discern (not having since risked my life in such a tom-fool's enterprise) what useful purpose I could have served as a "referee." The balloon authorities should have sent for Mr. Sampson or Mr. Asheton Dilke.

At the same time I firmly believe that the secret of aerial navigation will be discovered some day. Whether such a discovery would lead to the abrogation of war is doubtful. The idea of two fleets of iron-clad balloons bombarding or ramming each other in the clouds can be realised—to the mind's eye—quite easily; but the question of obtaining a navigable motive-power in combination with a sustaining power is quite another affair. One thing, however, is certain. Balloons have ceased to be mere scientific toys. Mr. Glaisher has demonstrated how they can be utilised in meteorological investigations; and Mr. Coxwell has made great progress in the development of war-balloons. He and Commander Cheyne are of opinion that aerostats may be rendered serviceable in Arctic explorations; and some Engineer officers hold that balloons will come in very handily in the next war, in the way of dropping torpedoes on the heads of the enemy.

Mem.: As we were coming down—it was right over Fulham—in the improvised parachute, I cut away the grapnel from the side of the car. That grapnel must have fallen somewhere about Fulham. Ever since August, 1851, a vague feeling of remorse has gnawed my conscience with regard to that grapnel. Did it hit anybody?

"What's in a name?" Well, the Shaksperean dictum to the contrary notwithstanding, a gentleman whose father was so unfortunate as to be shot by sentence of court-martial may not care about being reminded of the painful circumstance by a caricature of the execution of his sire on the stage of a theatre. Only thirteen years have elapsed since the unhappy Archduke Maximilian, the "phantom" Emperor of Mexico, was shot by the victorious Juarists at Queretaro. One of his most attached adherents, General Miramon, was sentenced to and suffered the same fate. The tragedy of Queretaro has been recently made the subject of a drama, called "Juarez," by a French dramatist, M. Alfred Gassier. The performance of the piece was prohibited by the Censorship; but it appears to be in print, and M. de Miramon, the son of the unlucky General, resenting what he considered to be an offensive mention of his father's name, challenged Mr. Alfred Gassier, the playwright. They fought on Tuesday; and M. de Miramon received a slight sword-wound in the hand.

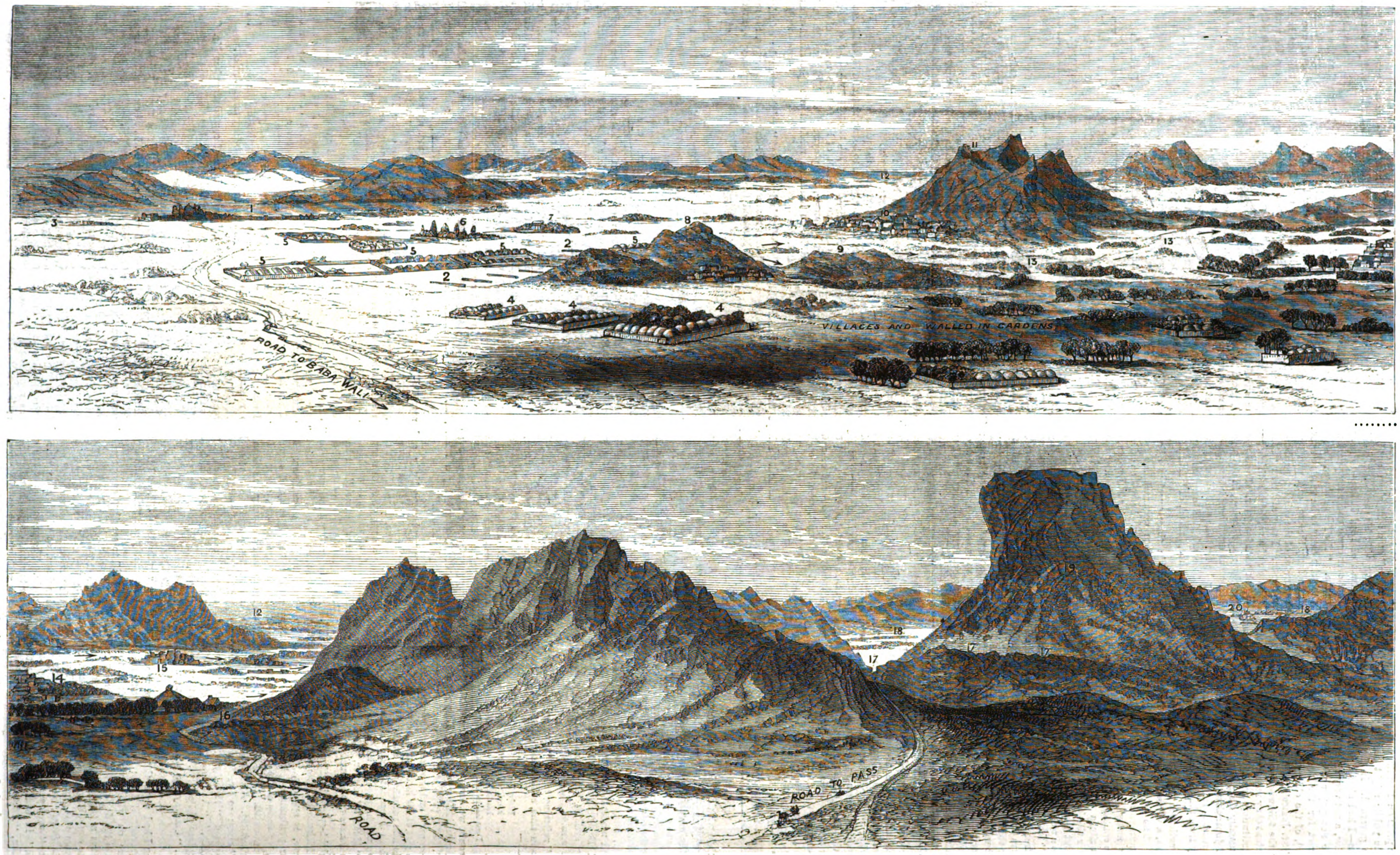
"What's in a name?" might again be asked in a very jubilant manner by Mr. Robert Etzensberger, the manager of the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, who, at the recent Brewers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, struck by the "happy thought" that the interests of temperance might be served even in the midst of a display of what somebody called the "Technics of Tippling," exhibited a number of his patent tea and coffee filters, with double action apparatus, so as to make both coffee and tea and supply hot water and milk at the same time. To this machine Mr. Etzensberger, by a still happier thought, gave the generic name of "The Wilfrid." Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was tickled by the felicitous conceit; the *Times*, and other morning papers, humorously cited "The Wilfrid" in leading articles; and the fortune of this particular tea and coffee filter is as good as made.

Mem.: We took one of these machines with us to America; and a "lady friend" of mine, by kind permission of Captain Haines, of the Cunard Steam-ship Scythia, delivered a brief lecture on the Etzensberger filter in the saloon, and made coffee *à la minute* for the "first families" among the passengers. At the conclusion of our happy (albeit tempestuous) voyage we presented the tea and coffee filter to Captain Haines (for that kind and courteous commander to have had his due it should have been of silver gilt); but, just before we landed at the Custom House Wharf, New York, a fellow-passenger, hitherto unknown to me, approached me in a mysterious manner, and, in a stealthy whisper, informed me that he had listened to "the coffee biggin' lecture" with great interest, and asked whether I thought the lady could do "something light and graphic in the Patent Fire and Burglar-proof Safe line." Travelling expenses guaranteed and a handsome commission on all cash sales. He thought possibly we "travelled in filters." I hastened to tell him that Mr. Etzensberger was a most ingenious and persevering person, a very old friend of mine, whom I was always anxious to serve whenever I could legitimately do so, in memory of certain kindnesses he did me many years ago in Italy, when I was in the Tyrol with Garibaldi, and the lady who delivered the "coffee biggin lecture" on board the Scythia was shut up in beleaguered Venice.

A brilliant cohort of contributors has Mr. Clement Scott gathered round him for the Christmas annual in course of publication by Messrs. Routledge, called "The Green Room: Stories by Those who Frequent it." The dramatists and theatrical critics are adequately represented by sketches and stories by Mr. Clement Scott, the editor himself; Mr. Gilbert a'Becket, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Byron, Mr. Savile Clarke, Mr. Frank Marshall, Mr. Robert Reece, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. Burnand, Mr. Alfred Thompson, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Among the "professionals" I find Madame Modjeska, Miss Marie Litton, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. W. J. Florence (but where is Mrs. Gen'l Gilflory?), Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Howe, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. J. L. Toole, and Mr. Henry Irving. Truly a dainty dish to set before King Public. But why do not the painters and draughtsmen get up a Christmas annual among themselves, and write their own stories as well as illustrate them? There is a painful want of Solidarity among the professors of British arts, and very little true camaraderie between Rafaelle Smudge, R.A., and poor Dick Tinto, the Bohemian.

G. A. S.

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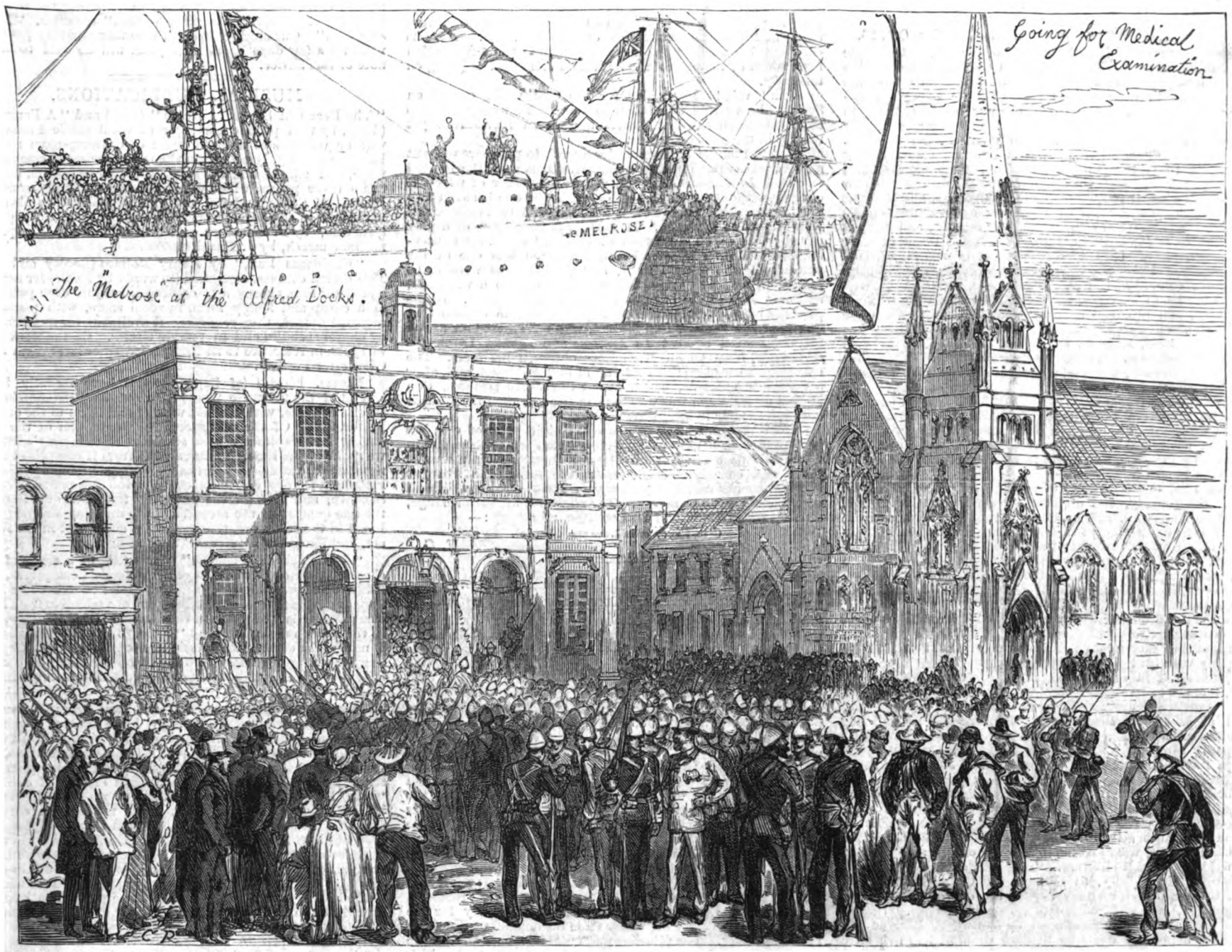


1. City of Candahar. 2. Position where General Roberts's force encamped on Aug. 31. 3. English Cemetery. 4. Villages used as British Cantonments. 5. British Cantonments. 6. Head-Quarters' Garden. 7. Engineer Garden. 8. Picket Hill. 9. Karez Hill.
10. Ruins of Old Candahar. 11. Fort. 12. Desert. 13. Herat Road. 14. Village of Sahibzada, taken by 92nd Highlanders and 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas. 15. Villages taken by 72nd Highlanders. 16. Position of some of Enemy's Guns.
17. Baba Wali Pass, and Battery of Enemy's Guns. 18. Argandab Valley. 19. Hill, called Bullock's Hump. 20. Position of Ayoub's Camp. The Arrows show the direction of advance of our troops on Sept. 1.

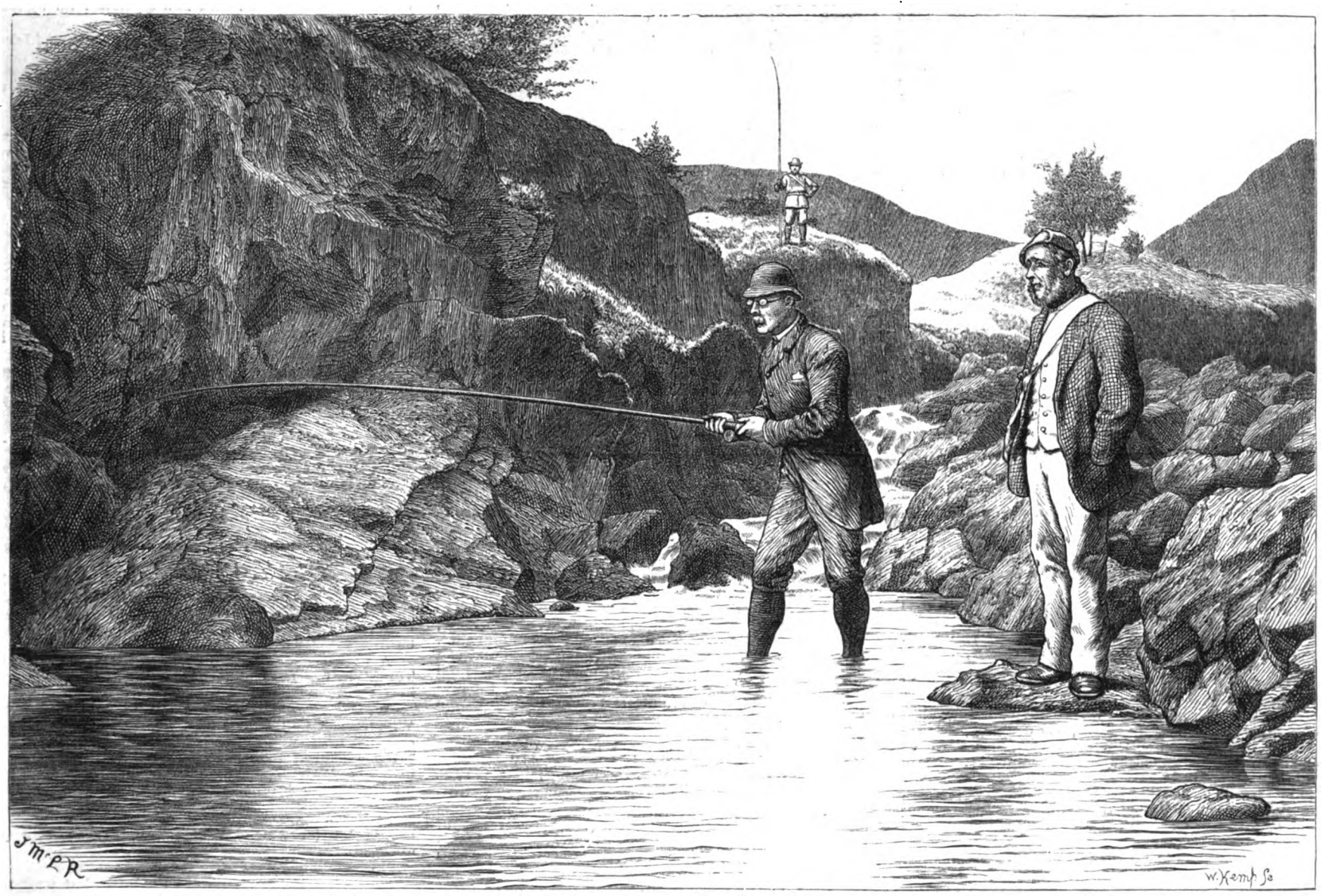
THE AFGHAN WAR: SCENE OF THE DEFEAT OF AYOUB KHAN BY GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS, AT BABA WALI, NEAR CANDAHAR.

FROM A SKETCH BY SURGEON-MAJOR WOODFORDE-FINDEN.—SEE PAGE 424.

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THE BASUTO WAR: DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS FROM CAPE TOWN.
FROM SKETCHES BY MR. DENNIS EDWARDS, CAPE TOWN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SKETCHES IN BRAEMAR: FLY-FISHING ON THE CLUNY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The de Cissey scandal is still the topic of the day, and Madame Jung, Baroness de Kaulla, continues to occupy the attention of the newspapers and of the Boulevard. The wits are inexhaustible in their puns on General de Cissey's *Kaullaboration* in treason. After the revelations that were made in the Jung de Woestyne trial, General de Cissey very naturally demanded an official inquiry or a trial before a *Conseil de guerre*. This General Farre refused, and, it must be added, hardly anyone was found to approve his conduct. Thereupon General de Cissey, in accordance with the suggestion of the Minister of War, has asked redress of the civil tribunals, and brought an action for defamation of character against Rochefort's Journal, *l'Intransigeant*, against the *Petit Parisien*, and against the *Phare de la Loire*, which have been most bitter in their attacks upon him. On the other hand, it is understood that Madame Jung is about to bring actions against the newspapers that have calumniated her. Meanwhile, the *Gaulois*, which started the whole business, has appealed against the original judgment, and promises more piquant revelations when the case shall be tried on appeal next month. M. de Cissey has been interviewed, Madame de Kaulla has been interviewed, and their versions of the case have been reported in the newspapers. Yesterday, Edmond About stepped into the lists and gave his version of the story, the incidents of General de Cissey's dismissal from the Ministry of War in 1876, and the shameful traffic in army material which the Baroness de Kaulla was allowed to carry on to her own advantage, and the horror of those who were in the secret. In short, the scandal is becoming gigantic, and there is no foreseeing how wide a sweep it will still take.

And this, unfortunately, is not the only scandal of the hour. On Sunday, the director of the *Petit Parisien* had organised a meeting, at the Cirque Fernando, to summon the Government immediately to arrest "General Courtot de Cissey et la fille Kaulla," and try him before a competent jurisdiction. This meeting was authorised by the Ministry one day, and the next day the authorisation was withdrawn. Thereupon, anger of the press at the vacillating weakness of the Government.

In the meantime, M. Constans is expelling mendicant friars and contemplative monks from their monasteries, and when his Excellency goes to sup in a restaurant on the Boulevard in company with his friend Coquelin, of the Comédie Française, the guests ask in anything but a discreet whisper whether they, too, are to be "expelled;" whether the "lock-pickers" and "burglars" are about to try their skill upon them, until at last M. Constans finds it advisable to call for his bill and retire from a place where he meets with neither sympathy nor consideration. In Brittany the police officers resign rather than execute the decrees. All over France magistrates are resigning their office; the Jesuits and Capucins are protesting before the tribunals against the illegality of the Government; in the press the wordy warfare is deafening; Conservatives, Opportunists, Irreconcilables, Communists, are all howling against each other and against the Government, which seems to find no one to apologise for its weakness and hesitation. This wretched Cabinet will probably fall, pitifully, as soon as the Chambers meet on Nov. 9. Until then we may expect the din of controversy, indignation, and protestation to go on increasing. One of these days, perhaps, encouraged by *la* Kaulla, Bazaine will bring an action for damages against those writers who have dared to blame his conduct at Metz. *C'est à ne plus savoir où donner de la tête.*

The flood of politics, like the Seine, by-the-way, is rising so high that one can hardly escape from it for a moment. Nevertheless I must find room to say something about the Molière Jubilee, which began at the Comedie Française last Wednesday, before a choice audience composed of the notabilities of art, letters, and politics, and which will end, next Thursday, with a splendid performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with Lulli's music, the ballets, and the Turkish ceremony. Nearly all Molière is in the current repertory of the Française. The only novelty that has been offered was the performance, last Wednesday, of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and of "L'Impromptu de Versailles," mounted with a splendour and archæological accuracy which does credit to M. Perrin. Frankly, the performance was tiresome in the extreme; and the notabilities of art, letters, and politics make no secret of saying that they bored themselves mortally. The satire of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" has lost its point. Even were that not the case, owing to the irreparable outrage of Time, could the points of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" be appreciated when the box that had been occupied by Bourbons and Napoleons was occupied by *Monsieur Jules Grévy (avocat) et sa dame!* As for the "Impromptu de Versailles," it is pushing Molièromania too far to unearth a production which corresponds, *ceteris paribus*, to a letter of rectification that Emile Augier, for instance, might send to the *Figaro*. Nobody understood it. Still the Molière Jubilee is a fine thing, and if Europe, in order to please the French and lend verity to their boasts, must envy France something, it is certainly the Comédie Française, where during 200 years worthy successors have been found of the actor Molière, of whom François Coppee truly says:—"Il a son temple, lui qui n'a pas de tombeau!" It is expected that Dumas's new piece will be produced at the Français next February. Paul Deroulède's piece, "La Moabite," has finally been refused at the Français, and the angry author intends to read it in Madame Adam's salon on the 31st. The piece, it may be remembered, was accepted by the committee of the Français eighteen months ago. The thesis maintained by M. Deroulède is that God must have an altar, and the altar a priest; the piece is, in short, an ardent pleading in favour of priests. As the scene takes place in Biblical times, this subject might be thought inoffensive enough, but the execution of the religious decrees has excited religious passions to such a degree that the administrator and the principal *sociétaires* of the Comédie Française, after consulting M. Jules Ferry, have decided not to play "La Moabite," and so M. Deroulède is left out in the cold, without redress, another victim of politics.

Garibaldi is expected to visit Paris in about a fortnight from to-day. He will be the guest of M. Henri Rochefort in his hotel in the Cité Malesherbes. He will be accompanied by his son-in-law, the deputy Canzio, his daughter, Teresita Canzio, and his two grandsons.

Félix Pyat has discovered an ingenious way of paying his debts to the Treasury. He has just recollected that 575f. are due to him for his pay as deputy at Bordeaux in 1871; and, secondly, that when, on Oct. 28, 1870, he denounced in his journal *Le Combat* the plan of Bazaine to deliver Metz to the Prussians, the *Journal Officiel* denied the news, and in consequence the right-thinking people, *les honnêtes gens*, burst into the office of his paper, assaulted his staff, and robbed the till. (Félix himself, was, as usual, not at hand while this scrimmage was going on). The amount taken out of his till was 5000f. The Treasury thus owes Félix Pyat 5575f., while he owes it 2000f., the amount of the fine to which he was condemned last week. There remains then a balance of 3575f., which M. Pyat begs the Minister of Finance to keep on account of future fines and penalties which he expects to incur. Here is excellent book-keeping indeed. Meanwhile the subscription for a pistol of honour to the regicide Berezowski is going on famously.

Rain! rain! Every day for the past week, except on Sunday, heavy rain has fallen in Paris. Yesterday a sharp frost blackened the few flowers and green leaves that yet remain in the public gardens.

It would hardly be possible for a week to pass here without a duel and the birth of a new journal. This week the journal is called *La Comédie-Française*, the first number of which is entirely without merit. The duels are two, one between two well-known clubmen, the other between M. Alfred Gassier and Don Miguel de Miramon. M. Gassier is the author of a play called "Juarez, ou la guerre de Mexique," which the Censorship refused to authorise because Bazaine was one of the personages who figured in it, and disturbances were to be feared. There was much talk about the piece a week ago, and now *La Lanterne* is publishing it as a feuilleton. In the play the late General Miramon is pourtrayed in colours that do not please his son, Don Miguel, who has entered an action for defamation against *La Lanterne* and against Larousse's dictionary, from which M. Gassier obtained his facts. The encounter took place this morning at Plessis-Piquet, and, after a desperate struggle, which lasted thirty-five minutes, Don Miguel de Miramon was wounded in the arm, and the seconds declared honour to have been satisfied.

Victor Hugo, who is now seventy-eight years of age, has just published a new poem, *l'Ane*, which closes the series in which the poet treats philosophical questions by means of satire and comedy. *L'Ane* takes the form of a dialogue between an ass and the philosopher Kant, during which all creation is passed in review. The admirers of Victor Hugo, altering slightly a line of La Fontaine, might say:—

Cette fois on cria *bravo* sur le baudet.

T. C.

THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL.

The completing, and uncovering to public view, of the monument erected by the Corporation of the City of London to mark the site of Temple Bar, having the grand New Law Courts building on one side of the street, and the handsome new front of Child's Bank on the other, will in a few days be accomplished; but there has been much controversy both with regard to the architectural effect and the convenience of street traffic. The height of this structure, which is the subject of our front-page Illustration, is 34 ft. 6 in. from the pavement. The width is 5 ft. 2 in. at the base, in one direction, across the street, and 7 ft. 8 in. the other way. The pedestal is of polished granite, in which are cut two niches, containing marble statues of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. On each face of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, that on the west face bearing an ornamental scroll, with an inscription explaining the object of the Memorial; that on the east face being a representation of old Temple Bar; that on the south representing the Queen visiting the City in State after her Accession on Nov. 9, 1837, and receiving an address from the scholars of Christ's Hospital at St. Paul's Cathedral; while that on the north side is a commemoration of the Royal Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral on the Thanksgiving day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness in February, 1872. The pilasters and entablature, as well as the pedestal of the bronze dragon, are in Craigleith stone, which is of a delicate grey, and selected to resist the action of our atmosphere. The niches and panels between the pilasters are of Ancaster cream-coloured stone—the panels carved in diaper pattern, with emblems of Art, Science, Peace, and War. In these panels are medallion likenesses, one being that of Sir Francis W. Truscott, the Lord Mayor. Around the frieze, between the architrave and cornice, runs the following inscription:—"MDCCCLXXX. Temple Bar formerly stood here." The bronze dragon which surmounts the whole supports the civic shield, around the foot of which floats a scroll inscribed with the City motto—*Domine Dirige Nos*. The Memorial stands in the centre of the roadway which connects the Strand with Fleet-street, the western face of the plinth coinciding with the City boundary. At each corner of the raised "refuge" will be placed an ornamental lamp, the columns of which are impressed with the City arms and other emblematic devices. Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, is to be credited with the entire design. The dragon is the work of Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., sculptor, but was cast by Mr. James Moore, of the firm of Drew and Co., Thames Ditton; the statues are by Mr. J. E. Böehm, A.R.A.; Mr. C. H. Mabey has executed the whole of the carving and the bas-reliefs on the east, west, and south sides; whilst that facing the north is by Mr. C. S. Kelsey; and the masonry of the structure is the work of Messrs. John Mowlem and Co. The cost will be £10,500, entirely defrayed by the City Corporation.

THE CAPETOWN VOLUNTEERS.

The Cape Colony having recently undertaken a war against the Basutos, the nation that inhabits the mountainous country east of the Orange River Free State, it was found requisite to call on a volunteer rifle corps at Capetown, the "Duke of Edinburgh's Rifles," to furnish three hundred men for six month's service. A correspondent, Mr. Dennis Edwards, of Capetown, has sent us two Sketches, under date of Sept. 25, one representing the scene in front of the Townhall, when the men drawn by ballot appeared for medical examination; the other showing their embarkation for departure on board the steam-ship Melrose, belonging to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s line, by which they were to be conveyed to East London. The command of this body of volunteers has, by the choice of the officers of the regiments, been conferred on Captain Whindus, who was at the time in England, but has been recalled by telegraph for the present service. Among the other officers balloted to serve are Captains Fforde, Searle, and Hardy, of Capetown; the two Majors of the regiment were not included in the ballot. The contingent arrived at East London on the 28th ult., and proceeded by railway to Queenstown, on its route to Aliwal North, which is near the frontier of Basutoland. It was preceded by an equal force of volunteers from Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

FLY-FISHING IN BRAEMAR.

The season for this sport has long since been closed, but our recent Illustrations of the Braemar scenery may as well be accompanied with a sketch of the Cluny, that romantic stream which descends, below Loch Callater, by the forest of Ballochbuie, to fall into the river Dee nearly opposite Invercauld. It is a tempting place for the angler who sets his heart upon catching trout, and who has the skill and the patient diligence for that pursuit, so fascinating to its adept disciples. We learn from Mr. C. St. John that the best fly they can use in the Scottish Highlands is a small one made as follows: the body, of yellow floss silk, with a bit of the feather of a landrail's wing; the head, made with a turn or two of red hackle. "In most waters," says he, "this fly succeeds." Our angling friends, who may possibly go northward for a few days' sport next year, will do well to make a note of this advice.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Dear Old Songs of Home" (song) and "A Farewell" (duet), by that prolific composer of vocal music Franz Abt, will be welcome to a large circle of drawing-room singers. Pleasing melody, lying within the most moderate compass of voice, and simple and appropriate accompaniments, characterise these pieces, which will be found generally available. Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. are the publishers, as also of a transcription of Handel's celebrated "Largo" for the pianoforte solo, by F. Lemoine; and "Les Chevaliers," a spirited military march, by J. Duval.

"Christmas Day," by Henry Holmes (Boosey and Co.). This sacred cantata, composed (to words by Keble) for soprano and tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra, has just been published in a cheap and handy form, in vocal score, with pianoforte accompaniment, thus rendering it available for performance by choral societies and in private circles. Of the work itself we spoke in reference to its first performance last month at the Gloucester Festival.

Messrs. Ricordi (of Regent-street) have recently issued several of the favourite pieces from Boïto's "Mefistofele" in special editions, with English words in addition to the original Italian text. Of the very successful production of the work during Mr. Mapleson's past season at Her Majesty's Theatre we spoke at the time. These extracts from it comprise Faust's romanzas in the first act and in the epilogue, Mephistopheles's ballade in the first act, his serenade in the scene of the classical Sabbath, and that (in the same act) for Helen and Pantalis, the fine quartet in the second act, the duet for Margaret and Faust in the third act, that for Helen and Faust in the fourth act, and Margaret's "Nenna" in the third act.

"Biblioteca del Pianista" is the title of a series of very cheap editions of pianoforte works by classical composers, published by Messrs. Ricordi, of Milan and London. The latest issue is the fourth and concluding part of a selection from Bach, comprising the "concerto in the Italian style," the "overture in the French style," and the "Echo," from the "Partita," in B minor, the chromatic fantasia and fugue, the toccatas in F sharp minor and D minor, and the thirty variations on a theme in G major. The pieces are carefully edited, with fingering, by Edoardo Bix.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have recently issued a cheap and portable edition, in large octavo form, of Beethoven's ninth (choral) symphony, the gigantic work which concludes the series of his productions of this class, and stands alone in grandeur of conception as in plan and structure, including, as it does, a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The edition now referred to is, we believe, the first of its kind, being not only a carefully executed arrangement of the orchestral score for pianoforte solo, but having the vocal parts of the finale printed above the pianoforte part, with the original German text and an English translation by Madame Macfarren; the instrumental version being by Mr. B. Tours. The publication is a welcome addition to the library of a musician. The same publishers have also brought out a second number of their "Pianoforte Albums," being a continuation of selections of pieces by Bach for piano solo, and comprising forty movements for the price of a shilling. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have likewise published a sixth set of "Sixty Voluntaries for the Harmonium," a selection of short pieces well arranged for that instrument by Mr. J. W. Elliott.

"O babe, my son, my Saviour," is the favourite air from Mr. Henry Leslie's cantata, "The First Christmas Morn," which extract has been issued in a separate form by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

"A bonny, bonny bird," song by Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell-Bury (J. B. Cramer and Co.), is very expressive in its melody, which is supported by an appropriate and well-written pianoforte accompaniment. The song requires but a moderate compass of voice, and demands appreciative feeling rather than technical skill for its effective rendering.

We have several times spoken of the very characteristic compositions of Heinrich Hofmann, instrumental and vocal, and have now further occasion to notice some of the former class—his Op. 52, consisting of six pieces for two performers on the pianoforte, under the general title of "The Trumpeter of Sakkingen," the movements being respectively headed "Young Werner's Arrival," "Gnomes," "Confession," "Separation," "In Rome," and "Happy Solution." Some lines prefixed to each give the outline of a romantic narrative which is musically illustrated with much success; the pieces being artistically written, pleasing in style, and full of varied character. Messrs. Neumeyer are the publishers; as likewise of a "Gavotte" for pianoforte solo by Sir Julius Benedict, in which the style of the old dance form is well preserved amid some features of more modern treatment.

That clever pianist Miss Lillie Albrecht has frequently proved that she can compose for, as well as perform on, her instrument. Her "Idylle" entitled "Amour Inquiet" (published by Duncan Davison and Co.), is a very pleasing and melodious piece, in which the left hand is of prominent importance, forming a good study for *legato* playing.

"The Little Blacksmith" and "His Sweetheart's Face," both by Helen Maxwell, are two characteristic songs, with a well-marked melody lying within a moderate compass of voice; and the same may be said of Mr. Cotsford Dick's song, "Good-bye," which is also published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; as is "Solitude," a pleasing "Nocturne" for the pianoforte, by C. Oberthür.

"A. De Lorme's "A B C Instruction-Book for the Pianoforte" (Duff and Stewart) is a comprehensive and inexpensive method of learning the instrument. A description of the keyboard, the rudiments of music, scales, exercises, and arrangements make up a good four-shillings'worth.

A work similar in design and merit is "The Imperial Tutor," by Carlo Tiesset (Wood and Co), which is published in sections.

W. Smallwood's "Operatic Duets," for the pianoforte (B. Williams and Co.), consist of easy arrangements of popular extracts from well-known operas, calculated to interest juvenile pupils. Rather more elaborate—although not difficult—are "The Exile" (Romance), and "Allegro Scherzo" for the pianoforte solo, by W. Porter; also published by Messrs. B. Williams and Co., as are different arrangements of Mr. Adam Wright's spirited "Festal March"—for piano solo, harmonium (or American organ), and organ with pedal obbligato.

Sir Rupert Kettle distributed the prizes last week to the students of the science classes in connection with the free library at Wolverhampton.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Everybody should go to see Mr. Dion Boucicault's sparkling drama in four acts, "The O'Dowd," at the Adelphi Theatre—first, because the piece comprises some very bustling and picturesque scenes; next, because those scenes give ample scope for some very good acting by Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Edward Compton, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. Pateman, Miss Pateman, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss Le Thiere; next, because the drama is provided with some capital scenery, and is most graphically and tastefully put on the stage; and, finally, because of the consummately artistic impersonation of the part of The O'Dowd by Mr. Dion Boucicault himself. The O'Dowd, in the hands of this accomplished comedian and versatile although uncertain and unequal dramatist, is neither a "spalpeen" nor a "gossoon"—neither a White Boy, a Peep o' Day Boy, a Thresher, a Defender, a Rapparee, a Fenian, nor a member of the Ribbon Society; although, from his undisguised expressions of opinion respecting fixity of tenure and the farmer's right to the fee simple of the soil which he cultivates, he might be an active member of the Irish Land League. But The O'Dowd is, above all things, an Irish "Squireen," a simple-minded, kind-hearted, untutored, but shrewd Galway peasant, who began life as a pilot, and was afterwards a fish salesman, and has, by untiring thrift and industry, acquired a "bit o' land"—that is to say, real estate to the value of some twenty thousand pounds. Believing himself to be the lineal representative of an ancient Irish sept, the enriched fish salesman dubs himself "The" O'Dowd, even as did the less pecuniarily favoured "Mulligan" before him, and is revered by his neighbours accordingly.

Determined to make a "gintleman" of his only son Mike, he sends the lad (who has passed his boyhood on board a pilot-boat) to Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards to London, there to "hold his head up among the Quality" on a handsome allowance of four hundred a year. The young gentleman obtains admission into fashionable society through his talents as a poet; and it has occurred to him to sign his first-published poetical contributions with the name of a deceased friend, one Mr. Percy Walsingham, who had been his chum at college. Not content, however, with borrowing this *nom de plumey*, young Mr. Mike O'Dowd, finding an allowance of four hundred per annum insufficient for the maintenance of his position among the "Quality," imprudently assumes the individuality of the dead Mr. Walsingham; and, on the strength of his representations that he is the direct heir to large estates in Ireland, he borrows a sum of no less than twenty thousand pounds from a firm of money-lenders, giving them bills or bonds in the name of Mr. Walsingham, deceased. The absurdity of any money-lender with a head upon his shoulders advancing so much as five hundred pounds to a young prodigal without first satisfying himself thoroughly as to where the estates were situated, and who was the next heir to them, is too glaring to need discussion.

The money-lender Chomley finds out, principally through the garrulity of The O'Dowd, who, with his niece, Kitty M'Coul, has paid an unexpected visit to Mike at his chambers on the Thames Embankment, that he has been grossly duped and swindled. He and his confidential clerk, Chalker, follow the O'Dowds, father and son, to Ireland; and, after the hurry-skurry of the episode of a contested election (which is dragged by the head and shoulders into the piece, hinders its action, and, on the first night of performance, exasperated the audience by its tedious and tasteless political verbiage), bring the O'Dowds to close quarters, and prove to the unhappy father that his son is a forger, a swindler, and a thief. To save Mike from immediate arrest and penal servitude in the background, the O'Dowd surrenders the whole of his estate to the money-lender (who gets no more than what he is entitled to); the scampish Mike, accompanied by a friend, who steadfastly adheres to him in his fallen fortunes, departs for Arizona to begin the world again; and the crushed and stricken down O'Dowd is fain to trundle a fish salesman's barrow once more for a livelihood. He has had a slight paralytic stroke in Act the Third; and in Act the Fourth he is exhibited as suffering from partial imbecility and total loss of memory. Stage cures of the acutest maladies are, however, so rapid that they might astound Sir Henry Thompson, and cause Dr. Benjamin Richardson's hair to stand on end with admiration; and in the last Act, where, after an exciting narrative of a happily-averted shipwreck, the repentant Mike and his devoted friend Bertie Talboys come back from Arizona with large fortunes, enhanced by the salvage money which will accrue through the skill with which Mike's early experience as a pilot has enabled him to steer a storm-beaten ship through a secret passage (pronounced "sacret," and awakening incongruous reminiscences of the Via Sacra), the O'Dowd recovers his reason, his memory, and the full use of his limbs; and it is only to be regretted that he does not dance a concluding jig of convalescence when the curtain falls upon the happiness of all the characters:—for Mr. Chomley, it is to be hoped, on giving the estate, will be repaid the twenty thousand pounds, out of which he has been cheated by Mr. Mike O'Dowd, alias Walsingham.

The thorough and hopeless confusion into which Mr. Dion Boucicault's notions of ethics appear to have fallen is shown by the fact that he throughout endeavours to enlist the sympathies of the audience in favour of the contemptible and fraudulent Mike, and that, in the last Act, he holds up to obloquy and execration the unhappy money-lender, Chomley, who chooses to reside on the estate abandoned to him by the O'Dowd, and who is laid under an interdict by the O'Dowd's indignant neighbours. The market people will not sell him any fish; the butcher scornfully declines to let him have any meat; the baker refuses to let him have any bread; a beggar-child tramples on the twopence which he gives her; and but for the contemptuous compassion of Kitty M'Coul, the unhappy money-lender and his man Chalker would starve. This apparent inability to discriminate between right and wrong might make "The O'Dowd" a very mischievous production were it a powerful play. But it is not a powerful play. It is only a very amusing one; in parts it is as entertaining as "Punch and Judy," and the ethics of "Punch" as a street drama are simply detestable. At the Adelphi one is content to dismiss "The O'Dowd" as a drama as one of Mr. Boucicault's merry little jokes. It is not a new play, having been performed in the United States under the title of "Daddy O'Dowd;" and the frequent recurrence of such Transatlantic expressions as "roomed," "a fraud," "a fashionable tramp"—a tramp in America is quite a different personage from the hereditary English vagrant—and "dead beat," and so forth, have a distinct flavour of American soil. Nor can "The O'Dowd" be strictly called an original play. The leading factor in the plot—the sacrifice of the devoted father to save the honour of his prodigal son—is borrowed from a French piece called "*Les Crochets du Père Martin*," adapted to the English stage by the late Mr. John Oxenford as "The Porter's Knot." All this, I take it, does not in the least matter. The public should flock to the Adelphi to see and to admire Mr. Boucicault's wondrous impersonation of Irish character, and to mark with applause how chivalrously Mr. Henry Neville bears himself under the weight of an essentially repulsive and contemptible part, and with winning grace and amenity Miss Pateman makes quite a new departure in her art by her assumption of the rôle of a somewhat eccentric but fascinating lady of fashion, Lady Rose Lawless. Mr. E. Compton also was quiet and unobtrusive as Bertie Talboys,

At the Gaiety—which was crammed to the ceiling—was produced on Monday a burlesque extravaganza by Mr. Burnand and Mr. Stephens, called "The Corsican Brothers and Co., Limited." It was not intended, I suppose, by the authors that this droll interlude should be looked upon as anything beyond a rampant piece of absurdity; and from the absurd point of view it does not fall far short of perfection. It is most commendably short; indeed, with a little more closeness of action, it might be played in forty minutes, and it may not have taken Messrs. Burnand and Stevens more than forty minutes to write it. It is a kind of omelette *aux fines herbes*. The herbs are very fine. Crack your eggs; grease your pan; pop in your yolks; ply your fork; fold your omelette; and dexterously tilt out on to a Gaiety plate. *Servez chaud!* The dialogue is smart and rattling; the jests and gibes are frequent and pungent; and the fooling is altogether devoid of effusive slanginess and vulgarity. Miss Nellie Farren, who played Château Renaud, looked, acted, danced, and sang delightfully; but she happily refrained from telling us, in coarse doggrel, how "Noah hung out in the Ark." Miss Kate Vaughan made a very sympathetic Emilie de Lesparre; and Mr. Royce presented before an audience, that knew no surcease in its shrieks of merriment, a most grotesque, but wholly good-natured and artistic, travesty of the dress, mien, and diction of Mr. Henry Irving in the twin characters of Fabien and Louis de' Franchi. There are caricatures and caricatures. When Madame Ristori went to the Olympic to see Robson in the burlesque of her own Medea, the illustrious *tragédienne*, in sheer wonder and admiration, exclaimed "*Uomo straordinario!*" I scarcely think that Mr. Henry Irving would be very angry, when an afternoon performance is given of "The Corsican Brothers and Co., Limited," at seeing himself reflected in Mr. Royce's harmlessly distorting mirror.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening of the autumn and winter season of Italian Opera was recorded by us last week. Since the performances then referred to, new appearances have been made by Mdlle. Julie de Bressolles and Mdlle. Rosina Isidor. The first-named lady, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," was moderately well received, having failed to make any appreciable impression except in the second finale (the sleep-walking scene), in which she sang with considerable effect. In the final bravura aria, "Ah! non giunge," she was deficient in vocal power and executive skill; but her energies were possibly repressed by the influence of cold and nervousness. Signor Cantoni, as Elvino, gave the scena, "Tutto é sciolto," with much success, and altogether appeared to more advantage in this character than as Fernando in "La Favorita," in which he made his début last week. Other features in the performance of "La Sonnambula" call for no specific mention.

On Thursday week "La Favorita" was repeated, "Carmen" was given on the following evening, and on Saturday Mdlle. Isidor made a very successful first (stage) appearance here as the heroine in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The lady had before been heard in London concert performances, in which, although favourably received, she did not make so great an impression as on Saturday last. Her voice is a soprano, of extensive compass, bright and agreeable in quality, and truthful in intonation. Her sostenuto is excellent, and her execution brilliant and facile—one or two exceptions having been her over-elaborate use of the extreme high notes. Her reception throughout the opera was highly favourable, her delivery of the final "scena, del Delirio," having elicited an enthusiastic demonstration. Signor Vizzani as Edgardo sang and acted with great effect; Signor Quintilli-Leoni as Enrico was earnest but ponderous, and, in vocalisation, excessively tremulous. The cast was completed by Mdlle. Barnadelli, and Signori Z. Conti, Ghilberti, and Bertocchi, in subordinate characters.

On Monday "La Favorita" was given again; and on Tuesday, Mdlle. Lorenzini Gianoli made her first appearance in England, as Norma—with so small an amount of success that we prefer waiting another opportunity for judging her powers. Mdlle. Bauermeister sang the important music of Adalgisa with especial effect, and Signor Antonucci gave that of Oroveso impressively. Signor Vizzani, as Pollione, was not at his best. He, and the prima donna, appeared to be disadvantageously influenced by the weather.

Of the promised debut of Mdlle. Elisa Widmar as Margherita, in "Faust," we must speak next week.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert was rendered special by the production of two orchestral pieces for the first time there—Schubert's overture to his romantic opera, "Des Teufel's Lustschloss," and the third orchestral Suite by the late Georges Bizet. The overture is one of the many specimens of Schubert's precocious powers, having been composed when he was about seventeen. It is full of interest, and is constructed with a clearness and coherence, and instrumented with a mastery over orchestral effects, that are remarkable in the production of a youth.

The "Suite" is entitled "Roma" in its published shape, the author's endorsement on a manuscript copy having classed it as his "Symphonic Première." It consists of four divisions—"Andante tranquillo," "Allegro vivace," "Andante molto," and "Allegro vivacissimo"—each full of musical interest and individuality of character, with much elaborate and masterly instrumentation. The most effective portions were the "Allegro vivace" (a well-sustained "Scherzo"), and the finale, in which carnival revelry is suggested in some extremely animated and characteristic writing. The work was thoroughly appreciated, much applause having followed each movement, especially the "Allegro Vivace," and still more after the finale.

Mr. Sutton—the young violinist (pupil of M. Sainton) who made so favourable an impression at the recent Gloucester Festival—played the first movement of Vieuxtemps' concerto in A with much skilful execution, but with some want of the necessary power of tone and force of style.

Mr. Santley sang, with much effect, the couplets, "Si les filles d'Arles," (from Gounod's "Mireille"), the romance, "L'Adieu," attributed to Schubert (but said not to be by him); and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song, "Thou'rt Passing Hence." The concert also comprised Herr Hellmesberger's clever adaptation of an air from Handel's "Alcina," for stringed instruments, organ, and harp; and the "Scherzo," "Notturno," and "Wedding March" from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The previous concert included Mr. Oscar Beringer's brilliant performance of a cleverly-written "Andante and Presto Agitato" for pianoforte (with orchestra) of his own composition. This accomplished pianist also played, with much effect, Chopin's "Allegro de Concert," as adapted with orchestral accompaniments by M. Nicodé. The orchestral performances included the bright and characteristic "Carnival in Paris," by the Norwegian composer Johann Svendsen; and Mdlle. Louisa Pyk sang, with much success, the scena from "Der Freischütz," an expressive "Ave Maria" by Verdi (for the first time in England), and some Swedish national melodies.

The Covent Garden Promenade concert of Wednesday week included an excellent performance of "Roma," the orchestral suite by the late Georges Bizet, referred to in the preceding notice of the Crystal Palace. The performance of Wednesday had been carefully prepared by Mr. Weist Hill, by whom it and other portions of the classical programme (including Weber's overture to "Oberon" and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony) were ably conducted. On the same occasion Madame Montigny-Rémaury gave brilliant performances of Mendelssohn's "Capriccio," for pianoforte (with orchestral accompaniments), and Thalberg's second fantasia, on themes from "Don Giovanni;" and vocal pieces were contributed by Mesdames Zimeri, and Madame Cummings, Mdlle. Enequist, and Messrs. W. H. Woodfield and H. Cross.

Mr. Walter Bache's ninth annual pianoforte recital takes place on Monday afternoon at St. James's Hall.

The forty-ninth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will open on Dec. 3, at St. James's Hall, where the concerts will in future be given, instead of at Exeter Hall, with which they have been associated for many years. The number of performers will be reduced—doubtless with advantage—from the 700 of past seasons. The programme of the opening night will comprise Beethoven's Mass in C, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and the fragments of his unfinished oratorio "Christus." The Christmas performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Dec. 17. During the season, the following works will be given:—Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice," and his oratorio "Samson;" Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie," his "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), and his "Elijah;" Cherubini's "Requiem," Sir J. Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia," Sir M. Costa's "Naaman;" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and "Moses in Egypt." The solo vocalists already engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Osgood, Misses A. Williams, C. Penna, Marriott, Enequist, and Jones, Mesdames Patey, Enriquez, Hancock, and Orridge; Messrs. V. Rigby, E. Lloyd, Maas, Cummings, Wells, Santley, Bridson, King, Hilton, and C. Henry. Mr. Willing will continue to act as organist, and Sir M. Costa will fulfil the duties of conductor, as during thirty-three years of the past existence of the society.

HOME NEWS.

Lady Burdett-Coutts will be presented with the freedom of the Haberdashers' Company on Nov. 1.

Two beautiful young Polar bears have just arrived at the Zoological Society's Gardens.

Dr. Carpenter gave last Saturday at the Working Men's College his second lecture on "Human Automatism."

The Duke of Portland, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Northbrook, and the Marquis of Hartington, have been elected life governors of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

A new park, consisting of sixteen acres of land, presented to the town by the Earl of Stamford, was opened at Altrincham last Saturday.

Mr. David Whittingham, solicitor, of Nottingham, has been elected Coroner for the Nottingham district of the county, in place of the late Mr. D. W. Heath.

The Fishmongers' Company have granted £100 towards the general expenses of the East Anglian Fisheries Exhibition, and the free use of their hall for holding meetings.

Owing to the death of her youngest son, the Lady Mayoress Elect (Mrs. Alexander M'Arthur) will be prevented from taking any part in the ceremonial of Lord Mayor's Day or at the banquet in the evening.

Major H. Danield, Divisional Superintendent of Police at Poonah, has been chosen Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, in room of the late Colonel Robertson. There were sixty-seven candidates for the office.

A scheme for bringing Liverpool into direct communication with the east coast is about to be carried out by the Midland Railway Company. It embraces a new line from Hawes through Swaledale to Hartlepool.

The Duke of Cambridge, as colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery, has approved of a regimental memorial being erected by the officers to their comrades of all ranks who have fallen in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa,

The Leicester Corporation are at present engaged in carrying out flood works at a cost of over £30,000, and on Tuesday approved a further scheme, designed by Mr. Hawkesley, for the widening and deepening of the river Soar, at an additional outlay of £80,000.

The Ramsay life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution on Tuesday went to the assistance of the brigantine Victoire, of Irvine, which was in distress about three miles eastward of Ramsay, and succeeded in bringing her into the harbour, with her crew of five men, in safety.

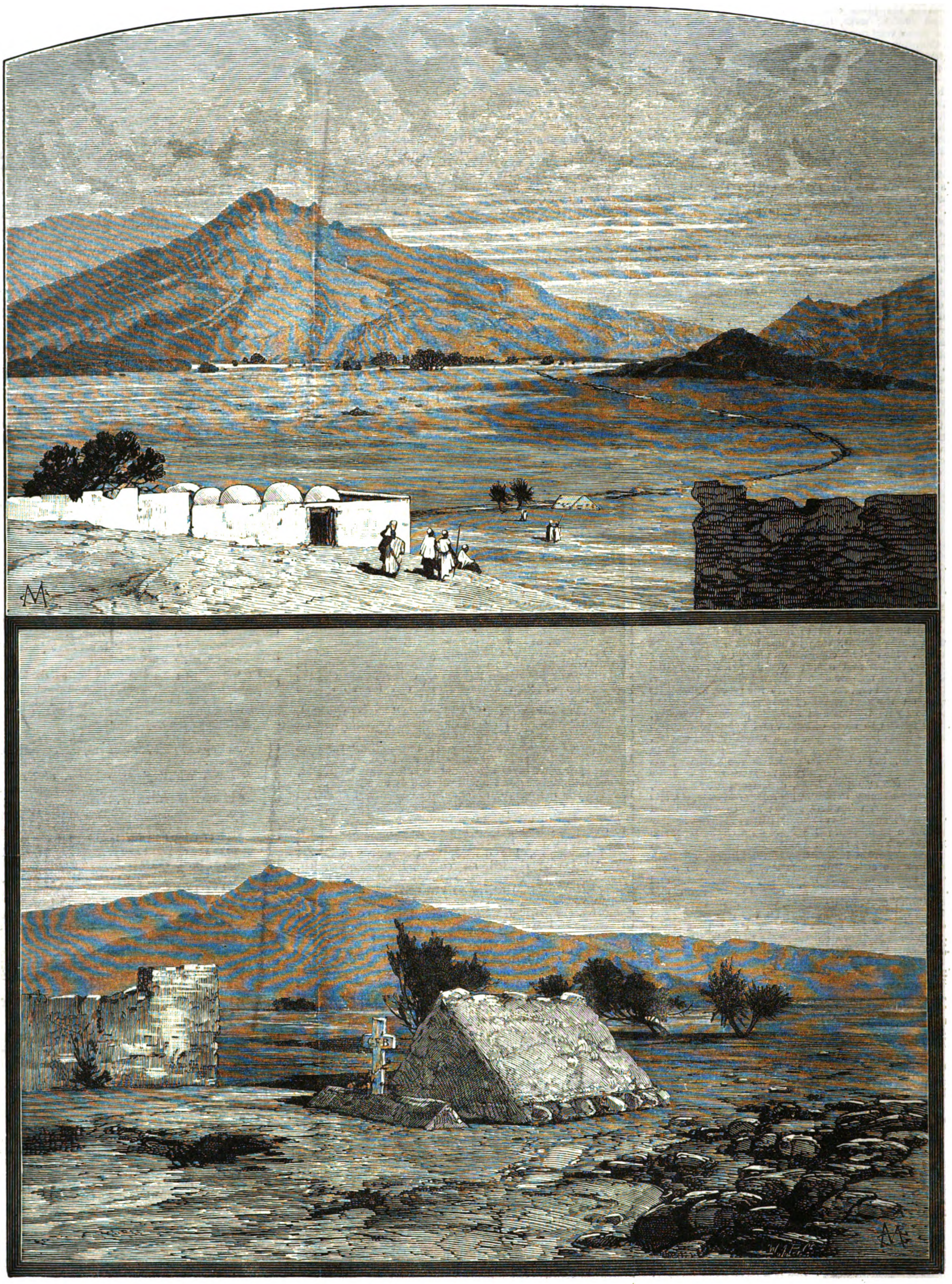
Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, lectured on "Polarised Light," at Trinity College, London, on the 21st inst. The lecturer, who said he fortunately had in his possession instruments unparalleled in the world, exhibited on the screen several new and striking experiments.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in October was 85,357, of whom 48,507 were in workhouses, and 36,890 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show an increase of 2213. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 945, of whom 676 were men, 219 women, and 50 children.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on the 21st inst., filled up the vacancies in the representation of Marylebone and Lambeth, caused by the death of Mr. Watson and the disqualification of Mr. Wylie, by electing respectively Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kemp-Welch. The latter gentleman was a member of the old Board. A report from the Bye-laws Committee gave rise to a debate on the question of compulsory education and the proceedings recently taken at the police courts against poor people.

The formal dedication of Rugby, the English colony, which Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., and other gentlemen and ladies have gone out to Tennessee to establish, took place on the 5th inst. There was a large attendance. The ceremonies were opened by an impressive religious service, conducted by Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee. A poem was read by Miss L. Virginia French, and addresses were afterwards made by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cyrus Clark, manager of the colony; Judge Temple, of Knoxville, and others.

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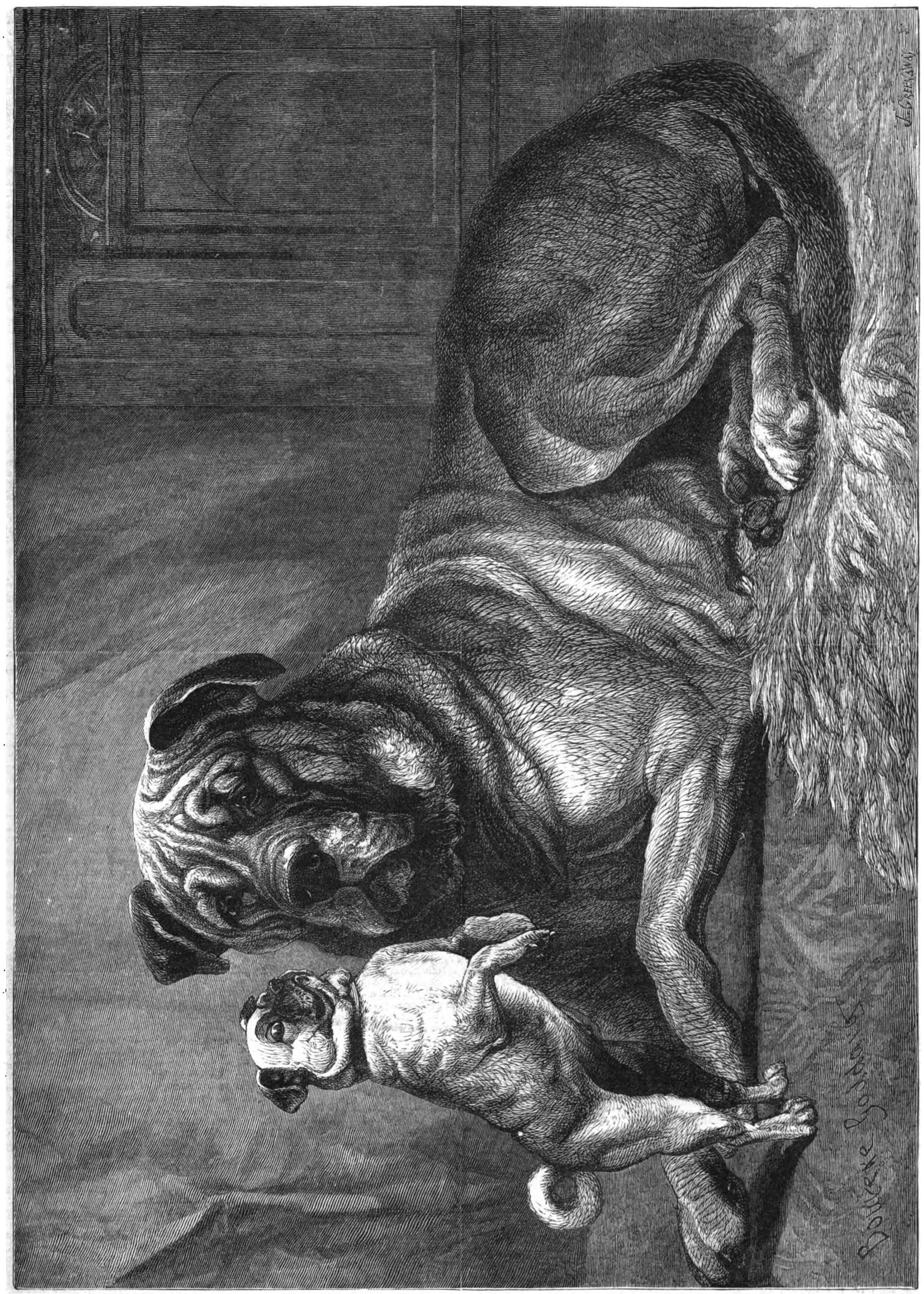
THE AFGHAN WAR: BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND, AND GRAVES OF MAJOR BLACKWOOD, R.H.A., AND MEN OF THE 66TH REGIMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. R. SLADE, R.H.A.

BATTLE-FIELDS OF AFGHANISTAN.

The disastrous engagement of July 27, between Khushk-i-Nakhud and Maiwand, about forty miles west of Candahar towards the river Helmund, where Brigadier-General Burrows suffered a defeat, with terrible loss, from the Herat Afghan army under Ayoub Khan, is not easily to be forgotten. In addition to the account of this action which was given by official despatches, the *Times* of the 16th inst. contained a letter from its own correspondent, dated Candahar, Sept. 8, describing the whole affair, of which he was personally a witness; and we have now received from one of the officers engaged, Captain J. R. Slade, of the Royal Horse Artillery, two Sketches belonging to this subject. It is from the *Times'* correspondent above mentioned that we learn how gallantly Captain Slade, when he succeeded Major G. F. Blackwood in command of the guns, persisted in "doing all that man could do to cover the retreat of the beaten infantry and baggage," and in keeping back the enemy from pursuit of them; while carrying off, upon his guns, many of our wounded men and officers, and finding water to assuage their thirst. After the relief of Candahar by General Sir F. Roberts, early in September, a party of the survivors of the action at Maiwand was sent to that place, Captain Slade being with them, to assist in identifying the bodies of their fallen comrades, and in giving them decent burial. His communication to us, dated Maiwand, Sept. 19, merely furnishes a sketch of the field of battle, showing the position of the opposing troops; and a second one, representing the burial-place of our own dead. There is, he says, "a large grave, containing about forty bodies of the gallant 66th, covered with large stones; and a smaller grave, with a little wooden cross, bearing the initials G. F. B., denoting the resting-place of the late Major G. F. Blackwood, R.H.A., who commanded the E Battery, B Brigade, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and whose body was one of the last found in the open plain on our line of retreat." It appears, however, from the narrative of the *Times'* correspondent, that Major Blackwood was wounded early in the action, and was obliged to leave his guns in charge of Captain Slade, while he went to get his wounds dressed; but he was afterwards overtaken and cut off in the general retreat of the British force. Captain Slade observes, "There is every hope that these graves may be allowed to remain intact and undesecrated, as those of our poor men who fell in 1842 were all found in a very good state of preservation."

The defeat of Ayoub Khan, and dispersion of his army, by General Sir F. Roberts, on Sept. 1, at Baba Wali, near Candahar, has also been fully described by several newspaper

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correspondents. We are indebted to Surgeon-General Woodforde-Finden (2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkhas), of the Bengal Army Medical Department, for an excellent sketch of the entire battle-field. It extends from the city of Candahar, shown at the extreme left, with the suburban villages and British cantonments, to the Baba Wali Pass, and to the opening, near the village of Mazra, into the Argandab Valley, with the position there occupied by Ayoub Khan that day, which is indicated at the right hand of this view. The enemy were behind several of those rugged hills, which form a broken and interrupted range, stretching in a north-easterly direction, and separating the Argandab Valley from the plain north of Candahar. General Roberts threatened the enemy with an attack by way of the Baba Wali Pass, with the troops of the Candahar garrison; but his real attack, with two brigades he had led from Cabul, under Generals Macgregor and Macpherson, with General Hugh Gough commanding the cavalry, was by the village of Pir Paimal, to the south of Ayoub Khan's position. This would lie in the background, near the centre of the view presented in our Engraving. There are several villages between the hills noted as having been taken by the 92nd and 72nd Highlanders, leading the two Brigades, and supported by the 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and 24th Punjaub Native Infantry, in the 1st Brigade; and, in the 2nd Brigade, by the 2nd Sikhs, 5th Goorkhas, and 3rd Sikhs, which composed the better part of the forces brought from Cabul. The victory of General Roberts was most complete and decisive, at once breaking up the force of Ayoub Khan, who fled in great haste to his own country of Herat, leaving the whole province of Candahar entirely subject to British authority.

"COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS."

The late Sir Edwin Landseer, who may be called the Shakspeare of animal-painters, often exerted his genius in the dramatic presentment of two or more dogs with such distinct individuality of character that they must be recognised as persons, apparently holding the same kind of moral and social relations to one another as we see among different characters and classes of mankind. It is a fine species of comedy, a gentle satire on the pride of our race, and on its assumed exclusive monopoly of the faculties of intelligence and of self-respecting practical deliberation and conduct. This is set forth in such pictures as "Dignity and Impudence," "Alexander and Diogenes," and others to be admired in the National Collection, or in many published engravings. There is a touch of this kind of ironical humour, which has, indeed, been indulged by many writers, as well as by many artists, from Æsop to those of our own day, in the drawing that appears on a page of the sheet now beneath the eyes of our present reader. Mr. Goddard has also obtained, by sympathetic observation of their manners, such an intimate knowledge of the temper and disposition of varieties of the canine race, that he is able to discern in them, and to show us in his portraiture of them, dramatic expressions of character, the more strongly marked in juxtaposition with each other. His idea of a pert little pug-dog, giving itself airs upon the consciousness that the shape of its muzzle bears a certain queer resemblance to that of a majestic mastiff, and posing in a ridiculous stuck-up attitude for the purpose of being viewed in this comparison, will not fail to be understood; and the notion is certainly amusing.

VOLUNTEERS.

On Monday the annual competition between selected shots from the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles for a silver cup presented by the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Earl of Guilford, and two similar prizes offered by Major-General the Marquis Conyngham, took place at Bridge, near Canterbury. There were four ties for the first-named prize, which was awarded to Quartermaster Wood, he having made the highest score at the longest range. The other cups were won by Sergeant C. and E. Kelcey, whose scores were equal, and exceeded by fifteen those which were the next highest. The Marquis Conyngham's prizes were competed for on the Loyd-Lindsay principle, by half sections, at two ranges.

Lord Morley, the Under-Secretary for War, yesterday week presented the prizes to the Exeter Rifle Volunteers, and, in doing so, referred at length to the rise and successes of the volunteer movement. He believed that the system carried many benefits into the social life of the people which were quite apart from the appreciable services directly rendered to the country.

The match between twelve of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, under Lieutenant Crutchley, their musketry instructor, and twelve volunteers of the London Rifle Brigade, under Earl Waldegrave, came off yesterday week at the Rainham ranges. At 200 and 500 yards the volunteers made the highest scores, but at 600 yards the regulars scored 314 as against 286 by their competitors, and won the match by 16 points, with an aggregate score of 988.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the First East York (Hull) Rifle Volunteers took place at the Londesborough Barracks yesterday week night. There was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. Amongst those on the platform were Lord Londesborough (hon. colonel of the corps) and Lady Londesborough. Lieutenant-Colonel Longstaff, who had been a member of the corps for twenty years, having risen from a private to the command of the regiment, was presented with a handsomely illuminated and framed copy of the regimental order issued by Major Goddard on the occasion of Lieutenant-Colonel Longstaff's retirement.

Major-General Gordon Cameron, C.B., has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the West Middlesex Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Mears.

The largest muster of Volunteers ever witnessed in the south of the metropolis is arranged to be held to-day (Saturday) to commemorate the attainment by the organisation of its majority. Since July last there have been displays in various parts of the country to celebrate the majority, but, with the exception of that fixed for to-day, nothing of the kind has been attempted in the metropolis. It is proposed to have a march, the starting-point being the head-quarters of the 1st Surrey (South London) Rifles, the oldest Volunteer corps with one exception in London and neighbourhood. If, as is expected, the whole of the corps in the district attend, there will be nearly 4000 of all arms present.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved, on the recommendation of the Bridges Committee, that the new bridge at Battersea shall be built on a site as near as possible to that of the existing structure, at a cost of £220,000; and that the new bridge at Putney shall be built parallel to the Aqueduct, at a cost of £376,000.—The Board has resolved not to prepare any additional schemes under the Artisans' Dwellings Act until they have had an opportunity of recommending to the Home Secretary such amendments of the Act as appear to be necessary.

THE RECESS.

"Confound their politics!" With this Masonic injunction looming before them, the illustrious and distinguished Freemasons who on Monday night gathered at the hospitable board of the Lord Mayor of London naturally said naught that calls for anything but casual comment in this column. The memorable banquet was a remarkable social event purely. Rising to respond to the toast of the health of the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (near whom sat the Duke of Connaught and Prince John of Glücksburg) seized the opportunity to give a flourishing report of the condition of the Craft, dwelt on the facts that there are now 1900 lodges "under the Grand Roll of England," that 10,000 Freemasons join these lodges each year, and that £40,000 per annum is subscribed for the support of the Masonic charities. The Prince, in referring gracefully to the presence of a relative of the Princess of Wales, added, "I shall always look upon my connection with Freemasonry as being a binding link between Sweden, Denmark, and England."

"The Old, Old Story" was sung immediately after the Prince's Masonic speech. But it was an "Old, Old Story" of a very different nature that the Marquis of Salisbury reverted to the following evening in Taunton. The noble Marquis, present at a luncheon given by Canon Woodard in the morning to celebrate the opening of a sixth public school in connection with St. Nicholas College, Lancing, seasonably dwelt on the urgent need of increasing facilities for middle-class education. In parenthesis, it may be stated that Lord Salisbury does not confine himself to words in supporting this opinion: Canon Woodard disclosed that his Lordship is wont to subscribe £1000 now and again to the funds of these excellent schools. That the ex-Foreign Secretary is not a whit less keen in controversial argument than he was as Lord Cranbourne, was quickly shown at the Taunton banquet in his honour on Tuesday evening. His vigorous speech bristled with caustic points against the Government—not new, but telling, as freshly sharpened. At the outset, his Lordship contended that the House of Lords had the sanction of the country in its opposition to a measure that came up from the Commons last Session. Then he advanced the opinion that the light of Parliament ought at this juncture to be thrown upon "the dark and stormy condition of affairs." Particularly severe against the concerted action of the European Fleet to coerce Turkey, he held up to ridicule the notion that orders should have been given "that the crews of those ships should never land, and the guns which those ships carried should never fire." Fresh laughter came when he remarked, "They might for all practical purposes have just as well sent six washing-tubs with flags attached to them." Characterising this as "Chinese energy," he went on to contend that, as Signatories to the Treaty of Berlin, we were bound to exhaust every diplomatic means of securing the fulfilment of its decrees; but ladled out some of his most pungent irony on the devoted heads of the Montenegrins and Greeks with the view of showing they were utterly undeserving of interference by force of arms to enlarge their territories. His Lordship maintained that Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin carefully guarded against any such contingency as forcing Turkey to transfer portions of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece. To do so, in fact, would be "as wholly indefensible as would be the transfer of Liège to France or Trieste to Italy." If it was said "Greece ought to be paid for her extreme goodness and morality in not attacking Turkey when she was down," why, then Lord Salisbury said, "I shall expect that whenever Ireland is pacified, if ever that should happen, those tenants who forbore to shoot their landlords will come forward and ask for compensation." Coming to the unfortunate state of affairs in the sister isle, he had a bolt ready forged to discharge at the Government on that score:—

It is, indeed, a melancholy satire upon all our recent enthusiasm for the good government of Turkey that we should have in the West of Ireland a state of things of which the Sultan himself would feel ashamed.

As a matter of fact, Ireland is not actually in a more disturbed condition now than she was a short twelvemonth ago, when the Administration of which the noble Lord was an ornament failed to relieve the widespread distress that existed, and a Government prosecution was commenced against a few inflammatory agitators. Forgetfulness, however, is convenient in Opposition. Consequently, the rumoured forthcoming prosecution of the harebrained leaders of the Land League by the present Ministry called for wholesale condemnation from the Marquis, who recommended "a simple suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act," or the assumption of additional powers by Government, as the best means of suppressing the outrages and disorderly manifestations complained of. Plentifully supplied with blank ammunition to the last, Lord Salisbury fired this final volley at the Government:—

You will, at all events, endeavour without hesitation to overthrow the policy which has alienated our friendly allies in Europe, which has made us do the work and follow the bidding of Russia, and which has plunged into apparently helpless anarchy the much-tried population of Ireland.

Gladiatorially viewed, it was, perhaps, to be regretted that neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Bright, neither the Duke of Argyll nor Sir William Harcourt (the latter of whom was warmly welcomed in Glasgow and Edinburgh last week), had opportunely arranged to be present at some dinner or Liberal meeting on Wednesday, in order to reply to the epithets which they might have guessed Vulcan was forging. Mr. Chamberlain, for one, appeared to have surmised at Birmingham on Tuesday what was going on in remote Taunton. It chanced that a Memorial, designed to commemorate the great services the President of the Board of Trade has rendered to Birmingham—by enabling the Corporation to buy the gasworks Mr. Chamberlain is computed to have been the means of saving Birmingham £130,000 in five years, in addition to the creation of a sinking fund which will amount to £150,000 at the close of this year—was unveiled on Tuesday. An address of thanks from the Town Council was afterwards presented to Mr. Chamberlain, who, in modestly acknowledging the compliment, administered the following neat dig in the ribs to the late Conservative Administration:—

I will confess to you that I am so parochially minded that I look with greater satisfaction to our annexation of the gas and of the water, to our scientific frontier in the improvement area (laughter), than I do to the results of that Imperial policy which has given us Cyprus and the Transvaal (laughter); and I am prouder of having been engaged with you in warring against disease, and crime, and ignorance in Birmingham than if I had been the author of the Zulu War, or had instigated the invasion of Afghanistan (Laughter).

Entertained subsequently at dinner in the new Council House, Mr. Chamberlain made another effective speech, in the course of which he said he would have gladly given place in the Cabinet to his intimate personal and political friend Sir Charles Dilke; but owned that the office of President of the Board of Trade was congenial to him, and cited the measures that had been passed, and referred to probable legislation in regard to the mercantile marine, railway companies, the patent law, partnership, and bankruptcy, in justification of the action and intentions of the Government. As for Ireland and the East, the policy of the Ministry would be in accord with the speeches of Ministers before taking office.

Lord Northbrook, though fresh from the sea breezes of the Channel, referred to no Admiralty topic at the political and terpsichorean festival wherewith the establishment of the Winchester Liberal Working Men's Club was celebrated on Tuesday night. The First Lord of the Admiralty plumed the Liberal Party on having gained five seats in Hampshire. He declined to touch upon Ireland and the East. He preferred to name the Employers' Liability Bill, Repeal of the Malt Tax, and Hares and Rabbits Bill as practical proofs of the desire of the Government to relieve all classes of the community. Referring to what he was almost inclined to call the "post-mortem examinations" regarding election corruption in certain boroughs, the noble lord earnestly called upon working men to do their utmost to put down bribery.

In Ireland, Mr. Parnell has been courting prosecution by the outrageous violence of his language. On Sunday he appeared with a congenial clique of Land Leaguers in Galway. Commenting on the rumoured rod the Government was reported to have in pickle for him and his followers—a State prosecution—Mr. Parnell applied such choice epithets as "our hypocritical Chief Secretary," and "Buckshot Forster" to the right hon. gentleman. This was in cold blood. After dinner in Galway, on Sunday evening, Mr. Parnell had the bad judgment to say that if Ireland appealed to Irishmen in America to aid her "in another field and in another way" she would have "their trained and organised assistance for the purpose of breaking the yoke which encircles you." Though this arch-offender was spared for the time, Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. T. M. Healy, was on Tuesday arrested at Roche's Hotel, Glengariffe, the stated charges against him being the implied justification of the attempt to murder Mr. Hutchins in speeches made at Bantry on Sunday week and at Castletown, Berehaven, on Sunday last. Meantime, whilst reports of further prosecutions filled the air, Mr. Justin M'Carthy was impelled by these very rumours to quixotically send his adhesion to the Land League; and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell felt bound to do the same in the shape of a characteristically pompous and self-sufficient epistle. It may be added that it was an outspoken speech of Mr. Herbert Gladstone (who has just been made an Ancient Shepherd) in Leeds that gave support to the rumour of the State prosecution of the leaders of the Land League.

Reading between the lines of the unsavoury revelations of almost historic corruption brought to light by the searching inquiries of the Election Commissioners, it is not hard to see here and there that whilst, on the one hand, the most strenuous exertions were made to keep the elections pure, on the other hand the most lavish means were adopted to debauch constituencies. With regard to the Election Petitions lately heard, that at Berwick-on-Tweed resulted adversely to the unfortunate Lord Advocate for Scotland, whose seat will be taken by Captain Milne Home; the Worcester inquiry is pending as we go to press; and on Monday the petition against Mr. Ralli at Wallingford was dismissed.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bourne, G. D., to be Honorary Canon of Gloucester.
Clayton, E.; Prebendary of Putston Major in Hereford Cathedral.
Dickson, John Phillips; Rector of Cumberwo th, Yorks.
Fowler, C. A.; Rector of Walton-in-Gordano and Western-in-Gordano.
Houghton, H. J., Vicar of Blockley; Rural Dean of Blockley.
Kemp, F. F.; Vicar of Camberwell.
King, J. F., Rector of Little Braxted; Vicar of St. John's, Colchester.
Millar, J., Vicar of Cirencester; Honorary Canon of Bristol.
Robertson, David; Rural Dean of Kidderminster.
Tomkins, Wm.; Curate of St Stephen, Barbourne, Worcester.
Witts, Broome F. E.; Vicar of Norton.
Wylde, Robert; Rector of Northfield, Birmingham.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of London will resume his weekly attendance at London House next Monday.

The ancient parish church of Handsworth was reopened on Monday, after restoration, by the Archbishop of York. The nave and chancel of the church probably date from the early part of the thirteenth century.

The congregation of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Hampstead, of which the late Prebendary Wright, who was drowned in Coniston Lake, was the minister, have raised a sum of £580 for the Church Missionary Society as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, who was the honorary clerical secretary of that society.

Speaking at the diocesan conference at Gloucester, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol said he should conscientiously object to consecrate churchyards of which the land was not specially reserved by trust deed for members of the Church of England. He had drawn up a form for his clergy to be used separately in every case of interment in unconsecrated ground.

A fine example of the new style of spirit fresco painting has been finished in the chancel of St. Peter's, Belsize Park, by Mr. Philip Harry Newman. The subject is "Our Lord Healing the Sick."—The east window of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road, has been filled with stained glass, executed by Mr. G. Rees, of Lamb's-conduit-street. It is a gift to the church from the congregation.

Kensington parish church has received an addition in the shape of a magnificent prize medal tower-clock. The clock, which is the work of Messrs. E. Dent and Co., is constructed upon the same design as their great clock at the Houses of Parliament. In addition to striking the hours, it chimes the quarters upon four bells. A singular feature is that the clock has no dials, as it is thought that they would hardly be in harmony with the Gothic character of the building.

The parish church of Sheffield was reopened on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York, after complete restoration. The scheme originated in the munificent gift by the late Mrs. Thornhill-Gill, of Stanton-in-the-Peak, of £10,000. Independent of this gift, a transept has already been completed some months. This addition, together with three beautiful stained windows, was made at a cost of £2500, by Mrs. Samuel Parker, in memory of her late husband, a well-known physician of Sheffield. A further sum of £5000 or £6000 was required, all of which, with the exception of about £1500, has been contributed in the town.

On the 14th inst. the Mexican troops surrounded and, after two day's fighting, annihilated the band of Indians which, for years past, under the leadership of a chief named Victorio, had infested the American border. During the present year 400 persons have been murdered by this band.

The Wreck Register for 1878-9, published by the Board of Trade, shows that last year 3002 wrecks occurred on our coasts and that 490 lives were lost. Of the total number 797 were serious casualties and 1808 minor disasters. During the past twenty-five years there had been 49,322 wrecks, resulting in the loss of 18,319 lives. By means of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade, and other agencies, as many as 3302 lives were saved from the various wrecks on our coasts last year.

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The Extra Supplement.

"PLEASANT COMPANY MAKES THE WAY SHORT."

This was a capital subject for the very promising—nay, already distinguished—young painter, Mr. Heywood Hardy. Few artists paint horses so well, or foreshorten them so accurately; and few paint human figures better, or so well, either. The subject has also just that graceful geniality, that touch of romance, heightened with a dash of olden costume—the expression of refined sympathies and sensibilities—to which Mr. Hardy's works have often borne witness. A trot, breaking now and then into a canter, on a good nag, along a country road, in the heyday of youth, on a pleasant spring or autumn morning, with just cloud enough to veil the sun, and with a lovely companion mounted by your side—what could be more delightful? The pair before us probably would desire nothing better. Having now reached the ford, swollen, perhaps, slightly by recent showers, they rein in a little, and the gentleman, making believe to think that his companion may feel a little nervous, offers his hand as a support while crossing the ford. We have no doubt the sly rogue is ready to offer his hand metaphorically as well as literally, and his heart with it, on the first opportunity or the slightest occasion. But his pretended solicitude is evidently misplaced: judging by her seat, his charming companion is at least as secure as he—in sooth, she may be a very Di Vernon. We look too at the quaint old costume, say, of a hundred years ago—the picturesque tri-corne hats, and the jaunty habit (free from the smug rigidity of the modern garment, with its horrible chimney-pot finial); the gentleman's trim breeches, boots, and coat, not forgetting the sensible, serviceable tippet and his unstarched neckcloth and ruffles. We are led to ask why, now that we are imitating so much from the long-despised but of late, perhaps, over-lauded Georgian era, why, we say, something cannot be borrowed from the costume of that period, or, indeed, from any other period of the past, to relieve the doleful monotony and stiff formality, the absolute hideousness of the male garb—"costume" is too expressive and dignified a word to apply to it—of the present day?

The picture was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, and is the property of Messrs. H. Mendoza and Son, by whose permission it is engraved for this Journal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As far as it has gone, we cannot say that the Houghton Meeting has rivalled the Second October in any respect. The weather was all that could be wished on Monday, but the next two days were simply awful, even for Newmarket. Then, though there have been unusually large fields for some of the events, we have only had one race per day that has created general interest; and, lastly, it must be admitted that the excitement engendered by the Cambridgeshire could not be compared with that involved in the decision of the Cesarewitch. Archer and Cradle made a successful effort in the opening event of Monday, though Lord Wilton's old horse had to gallop in earnest to beat the luckless Lancaster Bowman, who is almost as good a "second" as The Abbot. In the flying Stakes Rowlston actually proved himself as good as Hackthorpe at level weights, and gave Constable another winning mount. By the way, it is stated that Lord Rosebery's favourite jockey will not be seen much more in the saddle, but will devote his time exclusively to training, in which he has proved so thoroughly successful this season. There were no less than twenty-five runners for the Monday Nursery Handicap, and Griselda (6 st. 2 lb.) came in alone. She carried Lord Zetland's time-honoured "spots," and was, we believe, the first winner ever ridden by little Enoch, a son of his Lordship's trainer. The Criterion Stakes, finishing at the top of the town, was, of course, set last on the card. Lord Rosebery depended on Savoyard, as Town Moor was in reserve for the more valuable Dewhurst Plate. St. Louis had no engagement in the race, so once more Mr. Crawfurd was well represented by Thebais. Brag, who was unpenalised, started favourite, but was out of it a long way from home, and Thebais had not the slightest trouble in beating Savoyard and Sir Marmaduke, who were, respectively, second and third.

Though he is now eleven years old, Grand Flaneur has enough speed left to beat a very fair field for the All-Aged Trial Stakes on Tuesday, and the hero of two Portland Plates bids fair to rival the feats of Oxonian, and to win a race or two when in his teens. The next two races fell to sons of Speculum, Goggles defeating a very large field in a Maiden Plate; while Field Glass beat Early Morn and seven others in a handicap over the Bretby Stakes course. The thirty-one runners for the Cambridgeshire were weighed out in capital time, but, between the rain and the haze, it was most difficult to see much of the race. The rush on Fernandez (8 st. 1 lb.) was so strong that it was difficult to back him at any price, Retreat (7 st. 5 lb.) was also in great demand, and weight of money brought Ulster (6 st. 12 lb.) to 12 to 1. When the flag fell—so far as could be learnt—all were off on level terms. There was, however, soon a disposition to make, as in the olden days, for the upper ground, and here, when fairly under weigh, were seen King Priam, Khabara, Lucetta, Castillon, and Fernandez, while in the centre Sybil and Ulster were conspicuous, with Evasion and Pelleas leading the lot on the lower ground. At the heels of the front rank on the top ground were Toastmaster, Cipolata, and Retreat, and among the centre second lot was Experiment, while the rearmost division were Exeter, Nereid, Mirth, and Petronel. When about a quarter of a mile had been covered Petronel improved his position, and Spitzbergen, American Spendthrift, and Leoville dropped back. Meanwhile Pelleas, on the lower ground, had taken up the running from King Priam on the top, the next prominent lot being Castillon, Experiment, Retreat, Dreamland, Toastmaster, and Lucetta, the latter of whom, with Fernandez, rapidly improved their positions as they neared the Red Post. Evasion, King Priam, Castillon, and Toastmaster, who had been conspicuous in the van, were done with before reaching this point, as was Retreat, while Lucetta here had taken a clear lead of Pelleas, Fernandez, and Cipolata. About one hundred and fifty yards past the Red Post Fernandez ran up to Lucetta on the left, while Cipolata ran into third place; Lucetta, however, hanging towards the left, Fordham had to pull up Fernandez and come round on the whip hand of the Station-road filly, and, though he challenged resolutely, he could not get up, and was defeated by half a length. Cipolata finished third, two lengths off, while Pelleas was fourth, Wallenstein fifth, Toastmaster sixth, Evasion seventh, Castillon eighth, Experiment ninth, Buchanan tenth, Retreat eleventh, and King Priam twelfth; while the last lot were Exeter, Dreamland, and American Spendthrift. As soon as they returned to weigh in, Fordham lodged an objection against the winner on the ground of a cross, and as he is the last man to make a frivolous one, as little as 6 to 4 was taken in some cases that Fernandez got the race. The stewards heard the case in the town the same evening, and, after a long consultation, confirmed the judge's placing. Still, there is no doubt but that Mr. Gretton's colt ought to have won, and, in any case, he carries off the honours of the race, as he was giving a year and 14 lb. to Lucetta. Cipolata (8 st. 11 lb.) once more acquitted herself very creditably, and, judging through her, it is clear that 9 st. would not have stopped Robert the Devil from following in the footsteps of Rosebery, and securing the Cambridgeshire as well as the Cesarewitch.

The Dewhurst Plate on Wednesday was a second edition of the Middle Park Plate, as the first five in the latter race again competed. They met on exactly the same terms, with one important exception, and that was in the case of St. Louis, who had a 10 lb. penalty. Still Mr. Crawfurd's crack started with the call of everything except Town Moor, with whom he was in equal demand at 5 to 2. Both ran well to the Abingdon Bottom, where the weight stopped St. Louis, and Town Moor was beaten. Brag then came away in front of Bal Gal and Lucy Glitters, but Lord Falmouth's filly struggled on with great determination, and, catching Brag in the last few strides, won by a neck, Lucy Glitters being the same distance behind the second. As Bal Gal managed to stay this severe seven furlongs, her roaring propensities cannot be so very serious, after all, and she may yet play no unimportant part in the classic races of next season. St. Louis's defeat may be partially condoned, as a 10 lb. penalty is a very serious matter when the ground is heavy; but no excuse can be made for Town Moor.

Coursing men were unusually busy last week, the South Lancashire (Southport) Meeting being only one of three or four good fixtures. The weather in all parts of the country was cold, still sport in Lancashire proved thoroughly enjoyable, as there were plenty of hares, and they ran wonderfully stoutly. The Derby, for dog puppies, was won by Headman, by Beardwood—Happy Lines: and the Oaks fell to Black Bess, by Achilles—a dog whose representatives are doing wonderfully well this season—from Countess Ratcliffe. The Scarisbrick Cup was shared by The Baron, Master Johnny, and Trapper, though Mr. Trap, who owns the last mentioned, must be considered very fortunate, as it was almost universally believed that Sir Richard beat him pretty easily in the fourth round. Public opinion was also dead against Mr. Hyslop's decision in the course between M'Dougal and Hector, in the Cossens Stakes; but it must be admitted that the judge and the spectators are not unfrequently at issue at Southport, as the courses look very different from different positions. There were no less than 106 entries for the Puppy Stakes at Coquetdale, and Dulas, by Meldon—Deceive me Not, won the final course. She is a very promising young lady, and, after her victory, was sold, together with her sister Dora, to Mr. Dunn, for £100, with a further contingency of £500 if either of them wins the Waterloo Cup.

On Tuesday next Elias Laycock and Charles Hosmer will scull from Putney to Mortlake for £200, and thus, for the first time, Australia and America will be pitted against each other on the river.

"A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES."

The third and fourth volumes, concluding the work, of the *History of our Own Times*, by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., have now been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The two preceding volumes, which appeared about two years ago, contained the narrative of events from the accession of Queen Victoria to the Treaty of Paris after the Crimean War in 1856. In his third volume, the author brings us to the death of Lord Palmerston, which took place in the autumn of 1865, and his last volume terminates with the general election of the present year, and with Mr. Gladstone's return to power. Nearly a quarter of a century past is thus comprised within the portion of history which is here reviewed. Its transactions abide in the personal recollection of all who are not young men, and who have been accustomed to read and reflect upon the discussions of public affairs. We cannot say that Mr. Justin M'Carthy adds much fresh information to that which might be found in the filed copies of the *Daily News* or any Liberal newspaper during this long period. He deals chiefly with the surface aspects of the time, and with general expressions of the popular sentiment then prevailing. It is convenient that such views, though destined probably to undergo great alteration from more strenuous historical criticism, should be preserved in the form of a book. Standard history, based on diligent collation of all the pieces of evidence to be discovered, with the private opinions of contemporaries in their letters and memoirs, as well as their public declarations and professions, cannot yet be fully made up. It requires a good deal more study than is implied in an ordinary acquaintance, however constant and attentive, with journalism and Parliamentary debates. A judicial faculty of weighing the value of testimony, and correcting the erroneous or exaggerated impressions that were current upon the occasion, is most essential to the true historian. Mr. Justin M'Carthy has not these special qualifications in any remarkable degree. His work is that of an able summary-writer undertaking to recast or digest the net contents of a prolonged series of newspaper reports and newspaper comments into a very readable book. In this task he has perfectly succeeded, and it is all that the majority of his readers will desire.

The state of political parties under Lord Palmerston's Ministry at the beginning of 1857 was most depressing for sincere believers in true Liberal principles. It was, perhaps, the effect of popular indulgence in the passions excited by war during the protracted siege and capture of Sebastopol. A comparative disregard of equity and of the rights of humanity, an arrogant contempt of foreign nations, especially of the unwarlike and unarmed, of those not entitled to rank with European Powers, comes over the public mind. It is caused by the demoralising spectacle of profligate warfare between the civilised States of Christendom. At such a time it was but too easy to commit England to the outrageous course pursued in China. The bombardment of Canton, in revenge for the seizure of a Chinese outlawed vessel which had fraudulently hoisted the British flag, was an act that it was scandalous for our Government to support. But Lord Palmerston did not scruple to do so, and carried the country with him against the best members equally of the Conservative and of the Liberal party. Soon after this came another and fiercer excitement, that of the Indian military revolt, accompanied with the massacres of our countrymen and countrywomen at Delhi, and still worse at Cawnpore, which roused popular feeling to the pitch of reckless fury. The incidents of that fierce struggle in 1857 and 1858 are related by this author somewhat minutely, in four successive chapters, followed by the change of government in our Indian Empire. Then comes the affair of the Orsini conspiracy, the overthrow of Lord Palmerston for alleged subserviency to the French Emperor, and the succession of Lord Derby to office. About the same time, as here described in its turn, occurs the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece; also, the admission of Jews to Parliament, involving the question of using the formal sanction of the oath, as in Mr. Bradlaugh's case, for excluding persons on the ground of religious belief. "The Tory Diogenes Rolling his Tub" is a flippant and inappropriate way of designating the Ministerial Reform Bill of 1859. The rejection, however, of that measure, along with the crisis of foreign policy at the outbreak of the Italian war of liberation, called Palmerston again to power. We next find Mr. Gladstone appearing in the front rank of statesmen as the great fiscal reformer and free-trader of his time; the French commercial treaty, and the repeal of the paper duty, with the political controversies that arose from those measures, occupy a separate chapter. The massacres in Syria and French intervention there, the joint expedition of France and England against Pekin, the French expedition to Mexico, the commencement of the American Civil War, and the difficulties in keeping our neutrality, the insurrection in Poland in 1862, and the war of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, which caused much perplexity to our Foreign Office, are treated of in the remainder of the third volume. It ends with a very fair, just, and kindly estimate of the character of Lord Palmerston, which is one of the best passages in this work.

The fourth volume, opening with Lord Russell's Ministry of 1865, and with Mr. Gladstone's advance to the leadership of the House of Commons, has more immediate bearing on the politics of this day. Gladstone and Disraeli soon appear as the great rivals in public esteem and confidence; while Earl Russell is but the shadow of his former self, better known as Lord John, and the late Earl of Derby is soon to pass off the stage where he has played a brilliant part. The last fifteen years have, indeed, brought in a new era of statesmanship; the Whigs and Tories of old time have vanished into the past, especially since the Reform Act of 1867 was followed by the Gladstone Ministry, with its thorough measures of Liberal policy. On the other hand, there is a dark side to the picture, showing considerable social and political evils, which Mr. Justin M'Carthy does not seek to palliate. With regard to Ireland he speaks with a certain degree of reserve, which must be attributed to his individual position as an Irish member of Parliament associated with the moderate section of the Home-Rule party. He is apparently desirous not to censure any more than he can help either the Fenian conspirators of 1867, or the truculent agitators of these latter days, though he cannot approve their proceedings. We believe that great exaggeration has prevailed in representing the bulk of the Irish population as hostile to their connection with Great Britain; and this is a point on which we are not inclined to accept the testimony of any professional Irish politicians, however personally respectable they may be. All Irish expressions of sentiment, whether agreeable or obnoxious, must be taken with a discount of about seventy per cent, due to the vehement and imaginative temperament of that people. Mr. Justin M'Carthy himself is a calm, temperate, unimpassioned writer; but he seems too much impressed by the strong language and violent behaviour of some of his countrymen, whom English observers regard as self-deluding enthusiasts for a hollow and factitious scheme of pretended national independence. Remembering Smith O'Brien and O'Connell, and their utter failure to produce a really effective national movement for the Repeal of the Union, we cannot accept any high estimate of those who are now giving us trouble rather by their obstructive abuse of Parliamentary privilege than by their power to stir up a revolt in Ireland. Mr. M'Carthy's own views of Home Rule, as we understand them, are perfectly free from the reproach or suspicion of any unconstitutional design. They are obviously consistent with legality, peace, and social order. But this can hardly be said of every professed Irish Home Ruler at the present day.

Leaving aside his remarks upon that question, we have little exception to take to his views of Liberal policy, and of the most important of recent controversies between the party of Lord Beaconsfield and that of Mr. Gladstone. He does not, indeed, cast any fresh light upon the course either of foreign or domestic affairs. His arguments are those which were broached at the time in the ordinary "leading articles" and speeches of the Liberal way of thinking. The style is free, clear, and vigorous, but is too frequently encumbered with small verbal witticisms, with trite poetical quotations, and even with irrelevant far-fetched allusions to incidents of fable and romance, which few readers can be expected to recognise. This habit is more excusable in a literary essayist than in a practical historian, who has little need to mention "a Kyffhaüser cavern," "Rodomonte's bridge in Ariosto," "Prester John," "the son of Tisander," and other recondite apocryphal subjects. In the proper task of narrating and describing real occurrences, the author seems too apt to write from his general remembrance, instead of having the precise documents before him. He is, on the whole, tolerably correct in the main outline, but there is a felt want of statistical and chronological exactness in his statements. For instance, we are not told the amount of the military forces employed in the Abyssinian or in the Afghan, or in the Zulu war, or what was the cost of those wars. Arithmetical facts, which are surely of great consequence in the history of Administrations, seldom obtain their due place in this record. We learn scarcely anything here of the financial conditions of our Government at successive periods—of the revenue, the departmental estimates, the expenditure, the trade returns, the census of population, and the figures indicating the growth or decay of important branches of industry. These historical materials are really more valuable than observations respecting the characters and talents of individual statesmen, or the alternate triumphs and defeats of parliamentary contention. Mr. Justin M'Carthy's work, on the whole, is a very defective history of our times, but a pretty fair account of the varying fortunes of Liberals and Conservatives in Queen Victoria's reign.

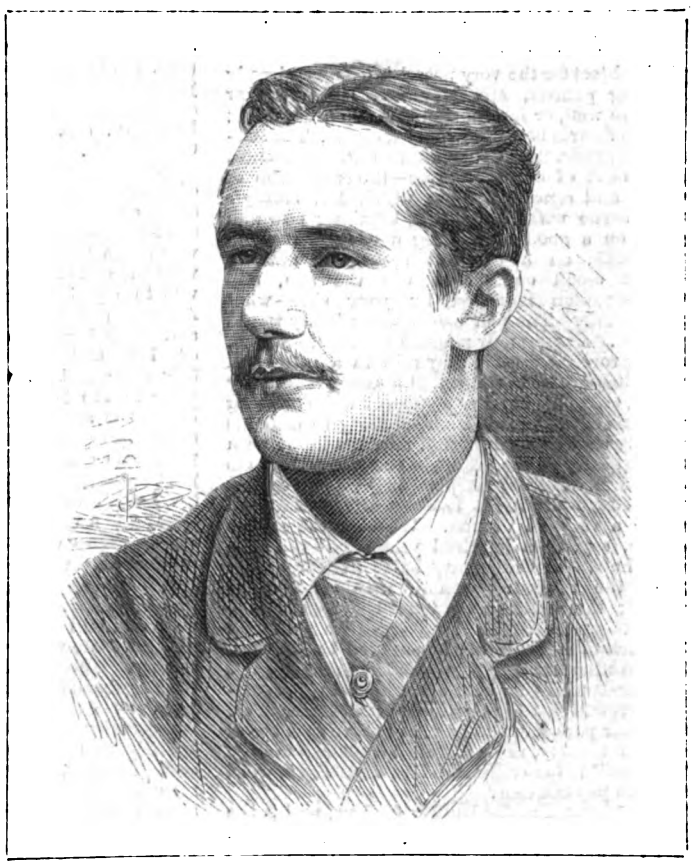
The first of a series of concerts under the title of "Twopenny Concerts," which promise to become very popular with the class for which they are intended, was given on Tuesday evening at the New Townhall, Kensington.

Last week 5537 births and 3748 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2361 births and 1518 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 200 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 59, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 58 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 11 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 59 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 192 deaths were referred, against 207 and 214 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 124 to 273 in the six previous weeks, rose to 323 last week, exceeding by 38 the corrected weekly average: 213 were attributed to bronchitis and 77 to pneumonia.

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THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR SHEWELL,
KILLED AT CANDAHAR.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT FRANK WHITTUCK,
DIED AT CANDAHAR.

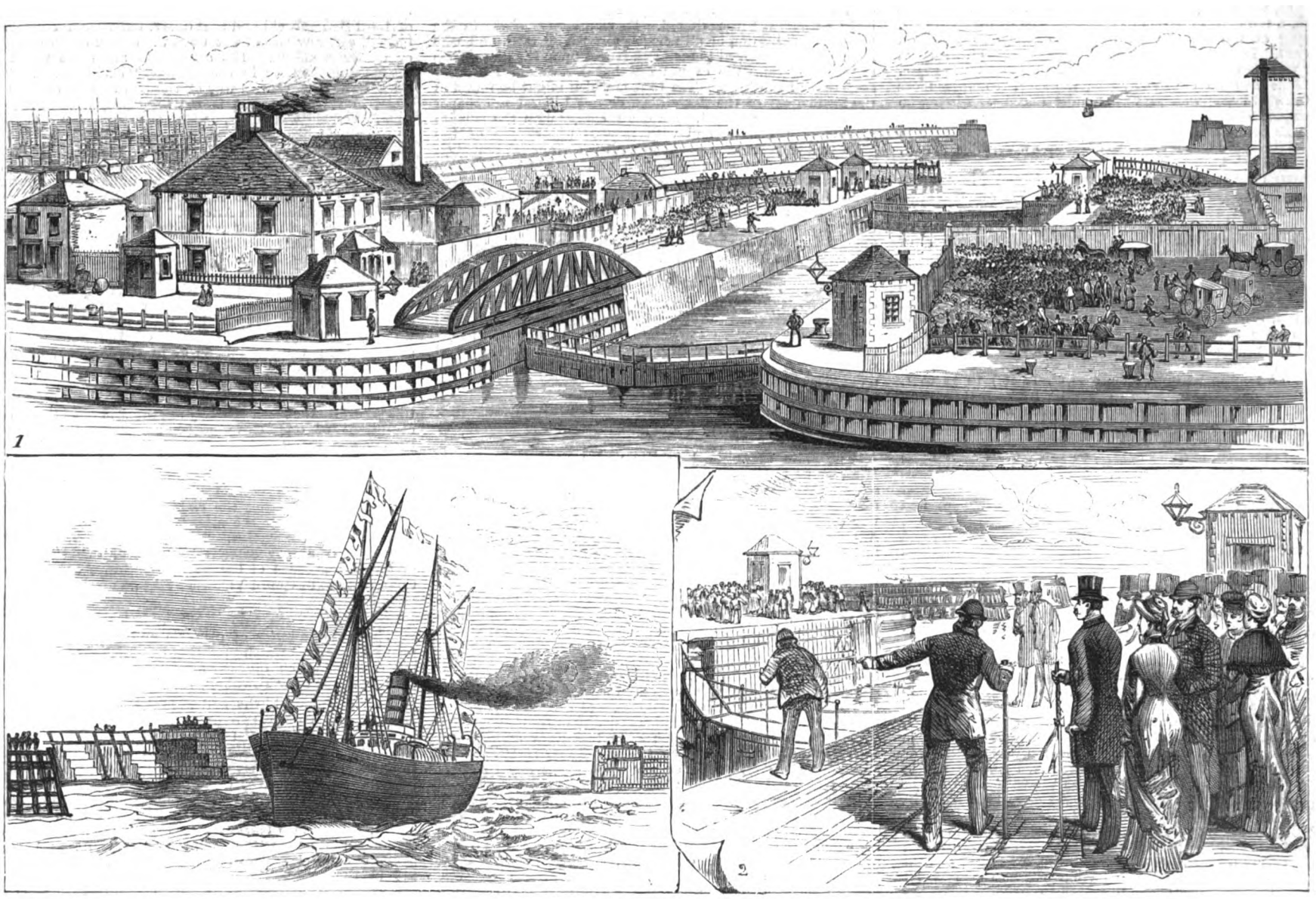
LIEUTENANT FRANK WHITTUCK.

This young officer, who was with his regiment, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, at the defeat of General Burrows's brigade, on July 27, in the action of Khushk-i-Nakhud, or Maiwand, died shortly afterwards, at Candahar, of disease, probably caused by the hardships suffered in the retreat, or during the siege. He was twenty-four years of age, and was the sixth and youngest son of Captain W. J. Whittuck, late of the 82nd Regiment, of Ellsbridge House, Keynsham, near Bristol. In April, 1876, he joined the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment; he was made a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and went to India, where he was attached to the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, and afterwards to the 20th, and finally posted to the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, forming part of the Candahar force under command of General Primrose. He was much esteemed among his comrades and friends.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Medrington, of Bath.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. SHEWELL.

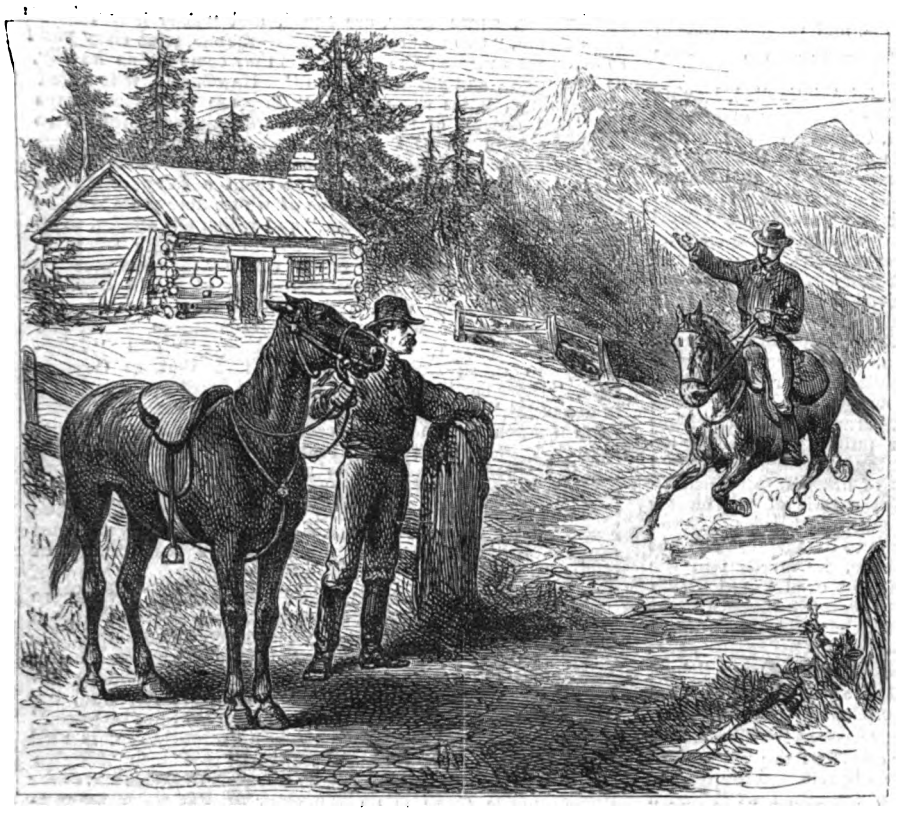
Among the many good officers killed in the Afghan war is Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Shewell, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary-General to the Candahar Force. He was wounded on Aug. 16, while assisting to bring the wounded in from the field during the attack on the village of Deh-Kwaja, adjacent to Candahar; and he died on Sept. 2. The order which was issued by the Lieutenant-General commanding at Candahar, and a subsequent Minute of the Governor-General in Council, expressed deep regret for the loss of this officer. In the *Standard* of Sept. 11, there was a letter from "One who knew him well," stating the facts of his exemplary behaviour in 1864, at Baroda, when there was a fearful outbreak of cholera in the Royal Artillery, B battery, 18th Brigade. The circumstances were also mentioned, as follows, in a lecture upon "Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare," read on June 23 last at the Royal United Service Institution:—"At Eree-ka-Dur there was a commissariat officer who had been up the line on duty and returning to Sukkur. The commissariat officer whom I have just mentioned delayed his return when the cholera appeared, and was alone at first, afterwards with one medical subordinate to assist him. He attended those struck down by this fell disease as if they had been his brothers.



1. View of the new lock and water channel at Sunderland. 2. The Earl of Durham opening the new lock. 3. The Lady Beatrix s.s. entering the new lock.

OPENING OF NEW LOCK AND WATER CHANNEL AT SUNDERLAND DOCKS BY THE EARL OF DURHAM.

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PONY EXPRESS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, NORTH AMERICA.



POSTMAN OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Night and day he sat by the side of the sick, ministering to their wants, able only at long intervals to snatch a few minutes of that repose so greatly needed, so hardly earned. And remember that his work was not in the well-ventilated, well-arranged wards of a hospital, but in rudely constructed grass-sheds, exposed to the burning, and I may say almost deadly, heat of June in the Cutchu plain. Not only did he voluntarily give his untiring aid day and night in nursing the sick, but every morning he was to be seen mounted on his pony with a large basket slung on his arm, which was filled with delicacies for the sick women and children, who, being convalescent, were encamped two or three miles off. The delicacies were not provided by Government, but supplied by his own generosity and that of a few friends. Perhaps it needed more moral courage for a young officer thus burdened to ride through the camp than it would to face the enemy; but whenever a kindness or an unselfish action was to be done, Arthur Shewell was the man to do it."

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. R. Dighton, of Cheltenham.

DOCK IMPROVEMENT AT SUNDERLAND.

A new lock and deep-water channel, recently constructed at the sea outlet of the south docks at Sunderland, were opened on Thursday week by the Earl of Durham, who ships vast quantities of coal in the port. The works thus inaugurated form an important part of an extensive scheme of river, dock, and harbour improvements planned by Sir John Coode, and estimated to cost more than half a million sterling, which are being carried out by the River Wear Commissioners. The lock is 480 ft. long and 95 ft. wide. The depth of water in it will be 30 ft. at ordinary tides, and the lock can be filled or emptied by means of sluices. The lock and the Hudson, or South Dock, which was opened thirty years ago, are connected by a lock 65 ft. wide, with a single pair of gates. The opposite end of the lock is connected with the open sea, and a vessel arriving or sailing passes right from the sea into the dock, or from the dock into the sea, going through the lock on the way, and thus no time is lost. The gateway at the sea end is similar to the inner one, but with eighteen inches more water, and a double pair of gates supported by strut gates which have not before been adopted in England. The gates and sluices will be worked by hydraulic machinery, and provision has been made for working with hand-power as well, so that, should an accident occur to the machinery, there need be no stoppage. The advantages to the port that will accrue from the lock will be very great. There was a large concourse of spectators to witness the opening ceremony, which commenced by the locking in of the Lady Beatrix, one of the fleet of steam-ships belonging to Lord Durham, his Lordship using the lever of the hydraulic apparatus. The sluices having been opened, the water in the lock rose to the level of the water in the Hudson Dock at the rate of about a foot a minute. The inner lock gates were then opened, and the Lady Beatrix passed into the Hudson Dock, three cheers being given as she went through the gates. Mr. E. C. Robson, chairman of the Works Committee, and Mr. James Laing, chairman of the Wear Commission, then addressed the assemblage. The Commissioners afterwards entertained about 300 gentlemen at luncheon in the Laing Warehouse. Mr. Laing presided, supported by Lord Durham, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Sir Henry Havelock Allan, M.P.; Mr. Gourley, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P.; Colonel Lord John Taylour, Sir William Armstrong, Mr. J. Dent Dent (chairman of the North-Eastern Railway directors), Captain Johnson, R.N., and others.



VILLAGE CLUB, CLAPHAM, BEDFORDSHIRE.

RURAL VILLAGE CLUBS.

In February last year, at a meeting of the Farmers' Club in London, an interesting communication was read from Mr. James Howard, M.P. for Bedfordshire, and High Sheriff of that county, showing the beneficial operation of village clubs in the agricultural districts, for the social recreation and mental improvement of the labouring classes. The successful examples of those lately established by Sir Philip Rose, near Aylesbury, and by Sir Richard Sutton and the late Rev. John Adams at Stock Cross, in Berkshire, as well as the clubs in several parts of Suffolk, one at Woodbridge, were described in some detail; and it was stated that Mr. Howard was about to provide a similar useful institution for the advantage of his own neighbours at Clapham, near Bedford, where he resides. We now present an Illustration of the Clapham Village Clubhouse, which was completed and opened some time since, and which has already done much good among the small population of that place. Mr. Howard, as the well-known proprietor of the great Britannia Works at Bedford for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and as a gentleman extensively connected with the interests of farmers and landowners, can speak with high authority upon the question of the indirect benefit to those interests from such efforts to aid the moral and intellectual culture of the rural working classes. It was admitted, in the discussion at the Farmers' Club, that the service of labourers would be far more valuable to their employers if they could be weaned from the habit of wasting their leisure hours at the low public-houses, where they too often drink a very bad quality of beer at an excessive price, and where the mixture of bad company has a pernicious influence upon the younger men. The approved management of these Village Clubs is not on teetotal principles, but it is found by experience that most of their members will content themselves with a quiet half-pint and a pipe of tobacco, while reading or listening to the newspaper, playing a game of draughts or dominoes, or perhaps enjoying a song. There is tea, coffee, or cocoa for those who prefer it, which many of them do. A lending library, and occasional lectures, concerts, or public readings, are usually combined with the ordinary attractions of the Village Club. We heartily rejoice in the favourable reception of this class of institutions, which are certainly wanted quite as much in the country as in our large towns. We hope to see them become general in every county of England, when the proposed extension of the suffrage in counties shall have aroused public attention to the political and social importance of encouraging adult education, or rather self-culture, among the agricultural labourers of this country. It is desirable, however, that the clubs should ultimately be managed by the working men themselves, although at the first beginning they may be started and directed by clergymen and gentlemen of superior education and local position.



IPSWICH NEW CORN EXCHANGE.

CORN EXCHANGE, IPSWICH.

The first stone of a handsome pile of buildings at Ipswich, for a new Corn Exchange, was laid yesterday week by the Mayor, Mr. D. H. Booth, with Masonic honours, assisted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk. The Freemasons went in procession, from their hall in Soane-street, through North-gate-street, Tavern-street, and Cornhill, to the Townhall, where the Mayor and Corporation joined

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them; and thence proceeded to the site of the intended building in King-street, at the back of the Townhall. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, in the absence of Lord Waveney, presided over the Lodge upon this occasion, and helped, with other local members of the fraternity, in performing the due ceremonial. The Mayor afterwards entertained a large party at luncheon in the Townhall. Among the company were Mr. T. C. Cobbold, M.P., and Sir J. B. Monckton, Town Clerk of the City of London.

Our Illustration shows the east and south elevations of the new Corn Exchange, as designed by the architect, Mr. Brightwen Binyon, of Ipswich. It is in the Italian Renaissance style, and these two sides will be of stone, fronting respectively towards King-street and Lower King-street. The basement will consist of shops, the rent of which, and of the cellars beneath, will defray part of the interest on the large cost of this building. The Corn Exchange-hall will be 120 ft. long, 58 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, with an arched recess at the west end for a platform, when required. It will have a good north light, but no sunshine will be admitted during market hours. The walls are of white brick with a moulding of cream-coloured terra-cotta, the roof of iron, and the floor paved with wooden blocks set in concrete (Homan's patent flooring) upon iron girders. Part of the building will be devoted to municipal business offices in connection with the Townhall. The building contract has been taken for £21,950 by Messrs. Grimwood and Sons, of Sudbury; the site has cost £12,500. It is expected that the new Corn Exchange will be completed in the summer of 1882. The new Post Office at Ipswich is also making good progress.

POSTMAN IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The daily business of social life in the wide and thinly-inhabited townships of the American Far West, as in the parts of Colorado and Nebraska about the Rocky Mountains, is sometimes conducted by agencies of a primitive character, but suitable to local conditions. In highland districts that are situated out of the reach of the railway system, though stage-coaches, equipped and "run" with an enterprising audacity characteristic of the West, carry the mails to places of importance, the solitary postman on horseback, or "Pony Express," may often be met with, conveying letters, newspapers, and packets to or from the remotest hamlets of that mountain region. Relays of ponies are kept ready for him to mount without a minute's delay at the appointed stages along the road. In the winter season, when the snow lies deep where the village letter-carrier has to walk from house to village, he is obliged to wear snow-shoes, resembling those used in Canada, to prevent his feet sinking in. The reader of Bret Harte's spirited and humorous or pathetic tales of Western life (a complete edition of which Messrs. Chatto and Windus are now publishing) may be reminded, by our Illustrations, of certain incidents mentioned here and there by that eminently realistic American writer. "The up-stage was stopped at Granger's," he remarks in one instance; "the last mail had been abandoned in the *tules*, the rider swimming for his life." That was, however, in California, in the valley of the Sacramento. "Yuba Bill," the famous driver of one of Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s stages, is also a great original, and, in spite of strong liquor and strong language, a very good fellow. We only wish that Bret Harte's favourites would not swear so badly as they do, and would have less to do with Bourbon whisky; it would then be much pleasanter at Red Dog or Roaring Camp, at Dow's Flat, Five Forks, or Sandy Bar, and up in Calaveras; and equally so in the magnificent "Parks" of Colorado. There is a racy vigour of thought and expression, a robustness of feeling, in these sketches of hard-living Western society, which is a good substitute for the antiquated romantic element of imaginative fiction. The rustic riding postman, however, as well as the dashing stage-driver, belongs not to fiction but to contemporary fact, though probably doomed ere long to vanish before the advance of more artificial and elaborate vehicles of improved civilisation.

FINE ARTS.

In response to an invitation of Mr. Raphael Tuck, the art publisher, an exhibition of competitive designs for Christmas and New-Year cards has been organised for a few days (ending with to-day, Saturday) at the Dudley Gallery. To those of our readers whom this may reach in time, we would say that half an hour may be agreeably spent in this exhibition. There are, of course, many amateur and weak performances, the antic-simious fancies and the harlequinade of colour of many of the exhibitors will be apt to produce vertigo; but there are also many works creditable as art — pretty imaginings, frolicsome and funny, or grave and pathetic, scriptural story and fairy legend, together with a multitude of floral fancies and bits from the enchanted realm of Nature's still life. The exhibition cannot fail to improve the character of the pleasant missives which are every year growing to be a more recognised institution. Fourteen prizes were offered, amounting altogether to £500. The judges were Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. Stacy Marks, and Mr. Boughton. The prize-winners are:—First prize, Miss Alice Squire, charming designs of the four seasons, in the manner of Mrs. Allingham: Miss Squire's drawings in the last exhibition of Lady Artists we specially commended. Second prize, Herbert Alchin; third prizes, Harriet M. Burnett and Patty Townsend; fourth prizes, Helen J. Miles, Mary S. Story, R. J. Abraham, Mrs. G. Koberwein Tyrrell, and Rebecca Coleman; fifth prizes, Marian Croft, Miss Balfour, Elizabeth G. Bayly, G. Clausen, and Kate Sadler. The ladies, it will be observed, carry off a large majority of the prizes—which is as it should be in competition for such a purpose. We noticed several designs quite equal in artistic merit to those of some of the prize-winners—notably Nos. 35, 247, 295, 397, 405, 484, 561, 676, and 806. The catalogue (in which the artists' names do not appear, having been compiled before the decision of the judges) forms a curious collection of mottoes, adages, quotations, &c.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's tasteful little new gallery in Bond-street, next door but one to the Grosvenor, is being exhibited a series of sixty water-colour drawings, by Mr. David Law, of the lovely scenery of the Upper Thames, from "Oxford to Windsor," which fully justify the rapid rise of this painter-etcher in public favour. Accurate as records of those fascinating haunts, they are, at the same time, free in handling, good in colour, and evince a true feeling for artistic effect. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Law's excellent etchings will be glad to know that ten of these admirable views are to be etched by him, and published as a set by Messrs. Dowdeswell.

The private view of the exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, takes place to-day (Saturday), and the gallery will open to the public on Monday. The collection includes Luminais' large and pathetic picture "Les Enervés de Jumièges," from the last Paris Salon.

The private views also take place to-day of the exhibitions of water-colour drawings at Mr. McLean's; of oil pictures at Mr. Tooth's; and of pictures, drawings, and various kinds of art-work, mostly by ladies, at the Institute of Art, 9, Conduit-street.

In 1877 an Italian artist named Luigi Asiotis died, leaving the sum of 10,000 lire for the purpose of erecting a statue to Antonio Allegri in his native town, Correggio—whence the master derived his more familiar name. To the eminent sculptor Vela was intrusted the commission for this statue, and it was inaugurated last week. The likeness must necessarily be problematical, for there is no portrait of Allegri perfectly authenticated, although claims to be such are set up for several portraits of very dissimilar persons. The story of Allegri's life is unparalleled in the history of art. It almost exceeds belief that a painter who arrived at the very first rank in the great art epoch of the early sixteenth century should yet have lived a life of the most complete seclusion in or near the obscure little town where he was born, and where, at the early age of forty, he died, never having studied in, nor even visited, the great art-centres of Venice, Florence, and Rome, being unknown even by sight to contemporary artists, receiving little or no patronage from prince or public, but painting his great monumental works for months, leaving no school behind him, and not even a portrait of himself from his own hand or that of any other artist. Not a relic of the master remains of Correggio, and not a single work by him is preserved there. Nevertheless, albeit the statue to his memory can but be a possibly approximate resemblance, its erection in the little out-of-the-way town (which is not even mentioned in Murray), after the lapse of more than three centuries, cannot fail to gratify the sentiment of his countless admirers.

Sir John Mellor distributed the prizes at the Dover School of Art last week. One student, Miss Mary Joyce, received the gold medal of the national competition.

In distributing the prizes yesterday week at the Winchester School of Art, the Bishop of Exeter dwelt on the advantages of art-study, not only as it touched and prompted the various handicrafts of the artisan, but also inasmuch as it had a humanising influence.

A notice has been issued by the Italian Government inviting foreign artists to take part in an open competition for designs for the national monument which it is proposed to erect in memory of the late King Victor Emmanuel. There is no restriction as to conception or style or choice of locality where the monument should be placed, but the cost is not to exceed £360,000. Three prizes—of £2000, £1200, and £800 respectively—will be given for the best designs, but the Government do not bind themselves to accept the designs of the prize-winners. The plans and models are to be sent in before Aug. 25, 1881. Information as to the terms of competition can be obtained of the Italian Consul-General, 31, Old Jewry.

Messrs. Briton Riviere A.R.A., MacWhirter, A.R.A., and F. Holl, A.R.A., judged on Tuesday last, at the galleries of the Society of British Artists, the numerous collection of sketches and studies sent up in competition by the members of the South Kensington, Gilbert, Lambeth, and West London Sketching clubs. By their decision the prize for landscape was awarded to Mr. H. P. Gill, South Kensington; for animals to Mr. E. Caldwell, West London; for figure to Mr. Gandy, Lambeth; and for modelling to Mr. Dixon, West London. The South Kensington Club gained the honorary award for the highest aggregate of marks.

Sir Edward Bates, Bart., who for a number of years represented the Conservatism of Plymouth, and has taken great interest in the poor, is to be presented with a whole-length life-sized portrait of himself, to be executed by Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

Mr. John C. Murdoch, fine-art publisher, of Castle-street, Holborn, has brought out two coloured pictures, after paintings, by Richard Beavis, entitled "Peace" and "War."

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have again increased the size of the *Magazine of Art*, and raised the price to a shilling. The new number is excellent, and promises well for the future of the magazine.

The October number of *St. Nicholas* is full of interest and amusement for youthful readers. Many of the illustrations are quite as artistic as those provided for readers of a larger growth.

Amongst the noteworthy contents of the last number of the *American Art-Review* are some wonderful examples of the new school of American wood engraving. Those reprinted from *Scribner's Magazine* to illustrate Mr. Linton's history of wood engraving in America are really marvellous productions, however much they may depart from what is considered the legitimate uses of the art. The portrait of William Cullen Bryant is a surprising imitation of a crayon drawing, and is equally remarkable as a specimen of woodcut printing. American wood-engravers are clearly cultivating the art with an earnestness that has already excited the attention of the art world, but their work is generally so fine that they are very much at the mercy of the printers.

The *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Sir Edwin Johnston.

The *Gazette* also announces that the Queen has appointed Viscount Monck, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens, Major Nolan, Captain Tottenham, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. Ball Greene, and Mr. J. Mulholland, as Commissioners to inquire respecting the system of navigation which connects Coleraine, Belfast, and Limerick.

The Queen has approved of the nomination of Mr. Herries, C.B., chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath; and of Mr. Algernon West, deputy chairman, and Mr. Adam Young, secretary to the Board, to be Companions.

It is announced in Tuesday night's *Gazette* that the Queen has granted unto the Right Hon. Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Earl of Wharncliffe, and to Francis Dudley Stuart-Wortley (commonly called the Hon. Francis Dudley Stuart-Wortley), of Scarborough, in the West Riding of the county of York, the only surviving sons of John Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, second Baron Wharncliffe, deceased, her Royal license and authority that they may take the surname of Montagu, in addition to and before those of Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.

The Queen has made the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be Knight Commander—Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., for services rendered to the colony of New South Wales, more particularly in connection with the International Exhibition held at Sydney in 1879-80; Mr. Patrick Jennings, C.M.G., Executive Commissioner at the Exhibition to be also a Knight Commander; and Mr. W. Davies, Commissioner of the Exhibition, to be Companion of the order.

MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms, as we know, are fungi, and "they have," says Lord Bacon, "two strange properties—the one, that they yield so delicious a meate; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet are unsown." Hawthorne, who noted most things, notes them, too. "They are mysteries," says he, "and objects of interest to me, springing as they do so suddenly from no root or seed, and growing one wonders why." Shakspeare, in "The Tempest," calls them "midnight" mushrooms, and he gives them a fairy origin, as being the work of that elfin tribe of whose doings we read in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and which are alluded to by Drayton and by Herrick, too, who—in describing Oberon's entertainment at the Fairy Court, where "the elves present, to quench his thirst, a pure seed-pearl of infant dew"—follows in the same vein, and writes of their "mushroom table," on which we can fancy that there would be that tiny fungus called "fairy-butter," and "fairy-cups" to drink from. From the fact that, as Gerarde says, "those earthly excrescences called mushrooms grow up in one night," we have the term—for an upstart—of mushroom growth, which Bacon comments on, and Dryden, too, in well-known lines; and an allusion to this quick growth we find in Shelley—"And agarics and fungi, with mildew and mould, started like mist from the wet ground cold;" and the pleasant smell also which they have when grown, is thus remarked by Cowper:—"There the turf smells fresh, and fungous fruits of earth regale the sense with luxury of unexpected sweets."

Of these "fungous fruits" the French are fond, even more so than the English, though they prefer such as are cultivated to those that grow wild. The Irish, however, do not appreciate them, as was shown when the land near Drogheda being flooded by the Boyne, myriads of mushrooms sprang up in the fields, which were at once sent off to England, for "as the cows would not eat them they could not be good." In Italy the prejudice against them, it would seem, is still stronger, as one of the favourite maledictions there is "May he die of a pratiola!" and in Rome, where, as at Toulouse and other French towns, there is an Inspector of Fungi—whose permission to sell is placed in a cleft stick stuck into each basket—such mushrooms are always thrown into the Tiber; but with some of the dwellers in Pavia and Milan, they, though not sold in the markets, are eaten. The favourite fungus with the Italians is the one that is known as *Lactarius deliciosus*, which is freely sold and bought up eagerly, as it is at Marseilles and in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, as also those of its class, and of *Russula* allied to it; and the glory of colour on the fungi-stalls—white, cream, and fawn, and chestnut-brown, and yellow, red, and scarlet—has by artists long been recognised, as have the tints, too, of "the plain mushroom"—buff, pink, white, and grey—that tell so well in autumn pictures against a bank of russet leaves.

The generic name of "fungi" for the mushroom tribe is of very olden date, as is that of "pratensis" for the meadow kind, for thus we read in Horace—"*pratensibus optima fungis natura est, aliis male creditur;*" whilst Ovid aptly calls them "fungos albos," and Pliny, "fungos suillos," as being, as it were, but fit for swine; and it is in this sense that they are noted by Martial—"*Sunt tibi boleti; fungos ego sumo suillos*"—whose contempt for the mushroom while boleti were at hand was due, no doubt, to the fact that the latter were always regarded as dainties, as they still are, indeed, in Italy, the one liked best there being the "*Boletus edulis*," which—under the name of "*Porcino*"—is freely sold in the markets, as it is—as "*the Polish mushroom*"—at Bordeaux and Bayonne, and in Vienna and Hanover; whilst, for the fasts of the Greek Church, large quantities of it are dried in Russia and kept in readiness. The boleti are strictly agarics; and one of the tribe, that called "*Cæsarius*," has made its mark in history, through the part it played in the death of Claudius Cæsar. "*Mortiferum illum boletum ab uxore Agrippina datum*," as we read in Juvenal, who describes it as "*boletus species fungarum solus innocuus.*" Suetonius, too, who says that the fatal food was prepared by the Queen herself—"*per ipsam Agrippinam*"?—while using the significant words, "*boletum medicatum*," shows that, when not tampered with, it was safe to eat; or, as it runs, in a note to that passage, "*nec enim solus nocet.*" As with fungi, so with agarics; whilst many are edible, some are hurtful—"some are very venomous," says Gerarde, "and full of poison"—and it needs great care to distinguish them: "for," writes Parkinson, "the danger of eating them is so great that it is not good to licke your honey from such thornes."

Amongst fungi, the common mushroom is the one that is most frequently found, as it grows largely in America—where it is called "pink gills"—and is widely distributed through Europe, extending even to Lapland; and it is also met with in Barbary, Australia, and New Zealand, in which latter country it is so abundant that they do a large trade in it with China, as they also do with that other fungus that is called "Jew's ear," and of which no less than 250 tons were exported thence last year, as the Chinese, who think it purifies the blood, make it into soups, and various dishes. Its name is an odd one, and is thus accounted for: that as the elder, on which it grows, was the tree Judas selected, it has since then, from its shape, been called "Jew's ear." Gerarde denies that the elder was the tree, and says it was the one now called the "Judas;" but the tradition was believed by early writers, and we read thus in "Piers Plowman"—"Judas he japed with jewen silver, and sithen on an eller hanged hymselve;" and, from an association of ideas with "*sus per col*," this fungus is valued for affections of the throat.

From September till April, in Covent-garden, mushrooms are sold in enormous quantities; those after November being "winter" ones—that is, cultivated; though all the best ones may be thus termed, as the meadow ones from the country come up so bruised that they are mostly used for ketchup. In the London district this cultivation is carried on in vaults and cellars and on covered ridges in the open air; and from this mode of growth thousands of mushrooms are soon procured. The best ketchup-producing ones may, by-the-by, be thus arranged in their order of merit—The Parasol, the Horse, the Common, St. George's, and Champignon. In France the most extensive growth of mushrooms is in caves near Paris—at Moulin de la Roche, Montrouge, St. Germain, and Bagneux; and some of these excavations are so vast that those at work in them have lost their way. As an instance of production, we may mention here that, from the quarries of Méry-sur-Oise, 3000 lb. weight of fungi were sent in one day to Paris; whilst from a cave at Méry the average quantity gathered per day is 880 lb. Besides the supply of fresh ones from these French caves for home consumption, dried mushrooms are sent to many countries, and 14,000 boxes of them are forwarded from one house alone each year to England.

They may be grown almost on anything and anywhere—on boards, on ledges, and in pots and pans, as they have indeed been so grown and shown. Mushrooms, as is well known, are very nourishing, and during the time of the siege of Paris they were of the greatest service to the French as food.

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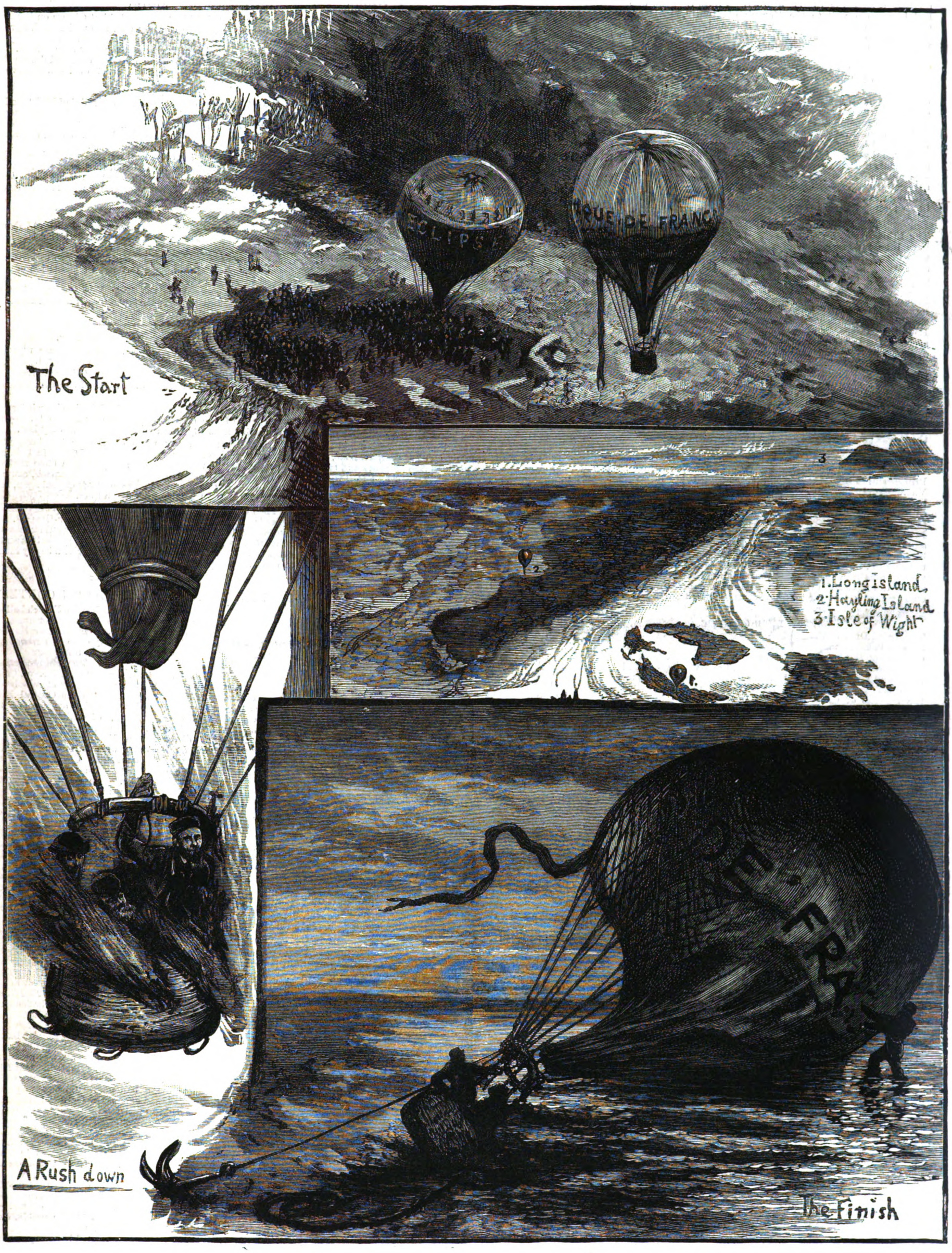
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INTERNATIONAL BALLOON-RACE FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE COURT.

Since the return of the Queen yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel, where her Majesty and Princess Beatrice had passed some days at the Royal Lodge, the excursions of the Royal circle have been less extended on Deeside; while at the Glassalt various journeys were made in that romantic district, despite the wintry weather. Prince Leopold, who had been on a visit to the Marquis of Huntly, at Aboyne Castle, returned the previous day to Balmoral.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe and Viscount and Viscountess Dalrymple dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Sahl arrived at, and Captain Edwards, R.E., left, the castle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie Church. The holy communion was celebrated, the Rev. Archibald Campbell officiating.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral on Monday for Claremont.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has granted to Lady Mountmorres a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace.

By order of her Majesty large parcels of old linen for surgical purposes have been sent from Buckingham Palace to Charing Cross, St. George's, the London, and other hospitals in the metropolis.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales since their return to town have been busy in entertaining their relatives and in paying visits to their personal friends. Their Royal Highnesses shortly after their arrival from the North went to Cliveden, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, with whom they lunched. Prince William of Prussia paid a visit to their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House upon his arrival from Germany, the Prince returning his visit the same afternoon at the German Embassy. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales accompanied the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse to Madame Tussaud's and to the Aquarium before their cousins' return to the Continent. Last Saturday the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg went to Windsor for a day's shooting in the Great Park. They were joined by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince William of Prussia, and had excellent sport. The Royal party lunched near Cranbourne. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Court Theatre, when the Prince paid Madame Modjeska high compliments as to her acting, and expressed his admiration of the excellent manner in which the piece had been put on the stage by Mr. Barratt. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday. Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Princess Victoria, and Princess Caroline Matilda of Holstein-Augustenburg, Prince William of Prussia, and the Duke of Edinburgh, called on the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince (Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England), accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince John of Glücksburg, was present at a Masonic banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in the evening. The Princess, with the Duchess of Connaught, went to the Strand Theatre. Prince John of Glücksburg paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge on Tuesday, and in the evening he accompanied the Princess to St. James's Theatre.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, during his few days' stay at Buckingham Palace, generally dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and also went with them to Her Majesty's Theatre. His children, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Irene and Alice, paid frequent visits to, and lunched with, their Royal Highnesses; they also visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and Miss Hildyard at St. Catherine's, Regent's Park. The Prince and the Princesses likewise went to the South Kensington Museum and other places of interest during their stay. Yesterday week the Grand Duke and his family left upon their return to Darmstadt, having dined previously with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, the Prince accompanying them in the evening to Victoria Station, where he took leave. Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay attended the Grand Ducal party to Queenborough.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity of Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, replying to a letter from Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., on the subject of the recent injuries sustained by English fishing-boats on the eastern coast at the hands of Belgian crews, states that a cruiser (cutter) was sent from Harwich to Yarmouth some days since.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein went to St. Leonards-on-Sea on Thursday and opened the Hertfordshire Convalescent Home erected at Bopeep, at a cost of £5000, for the accommodation of forty patients. The Earl of Chichester presided at the ceremony. Princess Christian was present on Wednesday morning at the marriage of Captain Holmes, of the Windsor volunteers and librarian of Windsor Castle, and Miss Gee, daughter of Canon Gee, Vicar of Windsor. The ceremony took place at the parish church of St. John, New Windsor.

Sympathising with a charity which ministers to the wants of consumptive patients, the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, laid the foundation-stone of the North London Hospital for Consumption, at Mount Vernon, Hampstead, last Saturday; and the Duchess received purses from ladies and children in aid of the funds of the institution. An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses, and a bouquet was accepted by the Duchess. Bishop Claughton officiated, and a guard of honour of the 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers was in attendance.

Princess Louise of Lorne has been passing the week at Inverary Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children Princess Mary and Princes Adolphus and Francis, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun, visited Dunfermline yesterday week, and inspected the Abbey; and also visited St. Leonard's power-loom works, returning afterwards to Hopetoun. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess paid a visit to Edinburgh, and went over Holyrood Palace, the Lord Provost and other dignitaries being present to do honour to the Royal visitors. St. Giles's Cathedral was the next object of interest inspected, where the improvements lately carried out through the liberality of ex-Lord Provost Chambers were pointed out. The Parliament House and the divisions of the Court of Session were also gone through. The Duke left Edinburgh for Archerfield, on a visit to Lady Mary Hamilton, and the Duchess returned to Hopetoun House.

Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, arrived in London on Thursday week from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met at the Charing-cross station by Prince Christian, who accompanied him to the German Embassy, where Prince William dined with Countess Marie Münster, and the next morning left for Cumberland Lodge, where his fiancée, Princess Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, is staying with Prince and Princess Christian. The marriage of Prince William and Princess Victoria is arranged to take place the 26th Feb. next.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli, whose name is well known by reason of the prominent part which he took in the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy, died last Saturday night at Broglio. He was born in Tuscany in 1809.

At a reception of former Pontifical functionaries on Sunday at the Vatican, the Pope energetically reaffirmed his right to the temporal power, and described the recent fête in celebration of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome as accursed.

General Garibaldi was on Thursday week waited upon at Genoa by a large deputation of the French colony in that town, and, in reply to an address, said that Italian Democracy was united body and soul to Republican France. Accompanied by his family, General Garibaldi left Genoa last Saturday morning for San Damiano.

SPAIN.

The Queen attended a private thanksgiving mass in the chapel of the Royal Palace at Madrid on the 21st inst. This was her first appearance since her confinement. Her Majesty received a cordial greeting from the large number of distinguished personages who crowded the approaches to the chapel. With an imposing procession, comprising nineteen state carriages, drawn by seventy-four superb horses, and amid enthusiastic manifestations of loyalty on the part of the people, the King and Queen went yesterday week to the Atocha Church to present their infant daughter to the shrine of the Virgin. On Saturday the King and Queen held a reception at the palace, which was attended by representatives of all the great State corporations.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of Parliament on Tuesday rejected, by a majority of forty-one against twenty, the proposal of five members of the clerical fractions for the resumption of capital punishment in the new penal code.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the speech with which the Emperor Francis Joseph on Monday opened the Delegations, after referring to the part which his Government had taken in regard to affairs in the East, he said that, as heretofore, his Government would make it their duty to keep the Monarchy out of complications, and will do their utmost for the maintenance of peace and treaty rights; but, under any circumstances, their first task will be the defence of Austro-Hungarian interests.

A Red Book has been published by the Austrian Government, containing diplomatic correspondence with reference to the Eastern Question from the middle of July to the end of August. Among other documents, it includes a copy of the telegram sent by the Austrian Ambassador in London to his own Government, detailing Lord Granville's conception of a Naval Demonstration.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince, accompanied by Prince Henry, the second son of his Imperial Highness, arrived at Frankfort-on-Main on the 19th inst., and were present in the evening at the opening of the New Opera House. The Royal visitors were everywhere enthusiastically cheered. His Majesty has returned to Berlin.

Count Moltke on Tuesday completed his eightieth year.

Upwards of two hundred members of the German Economical Association met on the 21st inst. at the annual Congress in Berlin. A resolution was passed declaring the extension of the *surtaxe d'entrepôt* to be an injury to national economy.

DENMARK.

The final accounts of the Budget for the financial year 1879-80 show the total amount of the receipts to have reached forty-seven and a half millions of crowns, or a million and a quarter more than was calculated, while the expenses amounted to forty-four millions of crowns, leaving thus a surplus of three and a half millions of crowns. The balance in hand now amounts to thirty-three millions of crowns, a proof of the wonderfully favourable condition of the finances of this small country.

GREECE.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies was opened on the 21st inst. by the King in person, who delivered a Speech from the Throne, in which, on the subject of the Turco-Greek frontier, he said that the execution of the decision of the Powers imposed action upon Greece, and that he was firmly resolved to effect, as speedily as possible, the object for which he had made great naval and military preparations.

By ninety-two votes against fifty-five the Chamber yesterday week elected the Opposition candidate as its President. The Ministry, regarding the matter as a Cabinet question, sent in their resignations to the King; and a new Ministry has been formed with M. Coumoundouros as President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A Decree has been issued by the King, ordering the formation of fifty battalions of infantry, each of nine hundred and sixty men. The extraordinary reserves are to number ten thousand men, and their time of service is to be a year and a half.

RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the German Imperial family have received formal notice of the Czar's marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki.

It is stated in a St. Petersburg telegram that the recent indisposition of the Czar was caused by a cold caught while his Majesty was holding a review in the rain, and that he is now completely recovered.

AMERICA.

President Hayes is visiting New Mexico and Arizona.

General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, in receiving a deputation of negroes, said that the question of race was one of the most difficult which the country had to deal with. It had already caused a tremendous war; but the problem of slavery would not be solved until the freedmen had an equal chance of securing all the benefits of liberty which the best men of the country purposed giving them.

General Grant presided at a large Republican meeting at Utica on Monday, and in the course of a speech which he delivered on the occasion declared that he took part in the electoral campaign, contrary to his custom, because he could not bear to see the Government transferred to a party composed in great part of the men who had sought to destroy it.

General Grant continues addressing Republican meetings in New York State.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke at a large Republican meeting on Tuesday.

The Democratic party held a meeting at New York on Tuesday, which was addressed by Generals M'Clellan and Sickles, who subsequently reviewed a torchlight procession, in which 4000 veterans took part.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt arrived at New York on Tuesday night.

The fiery Sioux Chief Sitting Bull has announced his readiness to surrender to the United States Government, with whom he has been for so long at war.

CANADA.

At a protracted Cabinet Council held at Ottawa on the 21st inst. the Pacific Railway contract was, it is understood, agreed to, and the Cabinet is said to be considering the expediency of summoning a Session of Parliament to ratify the contract.

A large number of shipping disasters occurred during the severe gale which raged off the coast of Nova Scotia on Saturday last.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the official report of the relief of Mafeteng by Brigadier-General Clarke, the losses on the colonial side were thirty-two killed and ten wounded. The Basutos are said to have occupied the country in Colonel Clarke's rear, and reinforcements are being sent to his assistance.

By the arrival of the Cape mail we have particulars of the first engagement between the Colonial forces and the Basutos. The latter it appears, fought with great pertinacity, but were finally forced to retire. They were armed with modern rifles, and displayed much strategical skill.

INDIA.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of India, published at Lahore, reported from Peshawur that it was believed in that city that anarchy was reigning at Cabul, and that, according to general report, the Ameer had been murdered; but, down to Wednesday evening, the Government was not in possession of any positive news upon the subject.

A special telegram from the *Daily News* Correspondent at Meshed states that there is no foundation for the rumour of an insurrection at Herat.

Mount Vesuvius is showing increased activity.

Fresh depredations by the insurgent Kurds are reported from Teheran. Several villages have been destroyed.

A subsidy of 50,000 dollars has been voted by the Brazilian Legislature for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.

The weather in many parts of Europe has been very boisterous of late. Yesterday week a hurricane in Calabria was reported; and accounts from Copenhagen state that on Wednesday week a hurricane passed over Denmark, causing much damage to shipping in the port of Copenhagen, and totally destroying the inland telegraph lines.

The Provisional Assembly of Eastern Roumelia was formally opened on Monday by Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General. His Excellency, after announcing that several bills would be shortly submitted to the Assembly, said that the present peaceful condition of the country was the best pledge of a happy future in store for the province.

THE INTERNATIONAL BALLOON CONTEST.

An aeronautic match between an English and a French balloon took place on Thursday week, ascending together from the Crystal Palace, and coming down near Havant, or Hayling Island, on the shore of the Channel to the east of Portsmouth, after a flight of two hours, in order to save being carried down the Channel by a north-easterly wind. The Eclipse balloon was manned by Mr. T. Wright, the aeronaut, Mr. W. Cobb, photographer to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and a literary gentleman connected with the Central Press Association. It was engaged under the auspices of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, of which Mr. H. Le Fevre is President. The French balloon, which belonged to the Académie d'Aërostation Météorologique of Paris, was managed by M. de Fonvielle, with M. Perron, an artist, who were accompanied by Commander Cheyne, R.N., the advocate of an Arctic expedition, with the aid of linked balloons, to reach the North Pole. The French balloon was very much the larger, having a capacity of 42,000 cubic feet, while that of the English balloon was 28,000 ft. The former carried, however, the greater weight, the persons in its car weighing jointly 34 stone, and the apparatus, stores, and instruments 10 cwt., against 30 stone and 6 cwt. in the English balloon car. Among the spectators at the start were Captain Burnaby, Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., Mr. Le Fevre, and several practical aeronauts, Mr. H. Coxwell, Mr. Adams, of Manchester, Mr. Jackson, of Derby, and Mr. Whelan, of Manchester. Sergeant-Major Carthew and assistants, of the Royal Engineers, were posted on the top of the north tower of the Crystal Palace, to take correct observations. Our own Artist, Mr. T. B. Murray, was in the same position to make his Sketch of "the start." There was snow lying on the ground, which rather enhanced the strange effect of the scene; the temperature in the upper air fell to 32 deg. by four o'clock. The wind was from east-north-east, and tolerably strong, which carried the two balloons west-south-west, usually a mile or two from each other. The English balloon kept at heights varying from time to time, but ranging between 2600 ft. and 4200 ft., generally above 3000 ft. The French balloon rose higher, but descended first, at Bedhampton, Long Island, near Havant, where it stuck in the mud of the shore below high-water mark, at a quarter past five o'clock. The English balloon came down five minutes later, in Castney field, land belonging to Mr. J. Hoare, near North Hayling. This was about two miles from where the French balloon alighted. Our Illustration of "the finish" is drawn with the assistance of those who were in the car of the balloon. In order to prevent being carried down the broad expanse of Langston Harbour to the sea, Mr. Wright had to open his valve and discharge his gas for the descent very suddenly. In coming down with extreme rapidity, the balloon passed through clouds of ballast-sand, which it had thrown out not long before; and the appearance of this, to the persons in the car, was just as if the sand were rising around them. The two balloons are to be exhibited at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, where a series of lectures on ballooning will be delivered. On Friday evening, at a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, the aeronauts engaged in the international contest gave accounts of their voyages, but it was not found possible, owing to topographical difficulties, to award the prize at present. MM. Perron and De Fonvielle were elected honorary members of the society.

The Police Commissioners have awarded a gratuity of £2 to Police-constable Mooney, who had a severe encounter with burglars at Park Villa, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, on the morning of Monday, the 11th inst. The officer was shot by one of the housebreakers and stunned by a blow from another

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NOVELS.

Reviewers are personally interested in *The Wellfields:* by Jessie Fothergill (Richard Bentley and Son), whether they may have to read it in the way of business or not. The author, who makes it abundantly evident in the course of the three volumes that, in her opinion, severe, uncompromising criticism is not only justifiable and even commendable in the case of painters, musicians, singers, and many other folks, seems to think, so charmingly ingenuous is her disposition, that novelists and story-tellers should be exempt from review, or else that no notice should be taken of what the reviewers say. She has probably, as most writers have, been a little roughly handled now and then by the reveiwing fraternity, and she thus vents her spleen upon them by the agency of one of her characters, an imaginary Miss Shuttleworth, who remarks: "Why do you and John and your father persist in reading reviews? The book stupid! As likely as not it was the reviewer who was stupid. *I* know them. It is a very clever book, but of course if you read that review of it, it would spoil it for you. I do wish I could cure you of reading reviews. It spoils one's pleasure so, and does not the least good." From which it is pretty plain that Miss Shuttleworth would only object to reviews when the reviewers differed from Miss Shuttleworth in her estimate of a certain work. At any rate, it is satisfactory to know, on Miss Shuttleworth's authority, that people do read and are influenced by reviews, notwithstanding her somewhat contradictory assertion that to read reviews "does not the least good." For, undoubtedly, if the poor reviewer should happen for once to be right in condemning a book as "stupid" and so preventing the readers of his review from undergoing torment or incurring disappointment, it cannot be truthfully affirmed that he "does not the least good." However, as regards the novel under consideration, few reviewers are likely to speak very harshly of it. It is a decidedly readable story, written with considerable force and feeling in many parts; it is seldom or never dull, and the style is remarkable for sprightliness and vivacity. It may not be so clever a tale as "The First Violin" or as "Probation," the author's previously published romances; but it is almost as agreeable as either of them. It is, of course, saturated with German; and, whatever objection may be made on general principles to this saturating process, the objection may be readily answered and even dismissed as unfounded on the ground that nothing could possibly be more effectual for the desirable purpose of intensifying the local colouring and keeping the mixture of foreign and English life and society continually in view. Of inventiveness there is very little, in the plot or the personages or the incidents; but some of the situations, though they have no claim to be considered novel, are invested with a great deal of interest. How a ladies' hero, the irresistible gentleman with the deep eloquent eyes, the elegant figure, and the melodious voice, but with a regard for the main chance, deserted the woman he loved for the woman whose wealth he loved still more, because it would win him back his paternal acres, is really the whole of the story. He came, saw, and conquered in both cases; and in both cases it was chiefly his musical magic, instrumental and vocal, which sealed the victim's fate. In one of the cases there was certainly a rescue also, the musical gentleman displaying an unexpected strength of wrist, great presence of mind, and some readiness of resource, in the stoppage of two runaway ponies; but this is an incident which has so often been turned to account by novelists that it is scarcely worthy of employment any longer as a device for promoting a matrimonial match between the rescued and the rescuer. An insidious Jesuit glides, like a snake, though the story, and performs a part in conformity with the character popularly attributed to his order; but, though the hero and his son and his lands apparently fall at last under the power of the Jesuits, the interest of the tale, whatever may have been the author's intention, derives only very slight support from the way in which the Jesuitical machinations are developed.

Ingenuity is exhibited to a very high degree in that volume of the "Modern Foreign Library," edited by Henri Van Laun, which is entitled *A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing*, from the French of C. Debans, by Evelyn Jerrold (J. C. Nimmo and Bain); and the ingenuity is even excelled by the romance and pathos. The story has a melodramatic tinge in parts; but it is, on the whole, romantic and touching rather than anything else; startling, indeed, and even horrible here and there, but, given an average amount of credulity on the reader's part, profoundly interesting. Possibly to an English reader the legal proceedings in connection with a criminal charge will appear monstrous and incredible, and the manner in which the hero accomplishes his self-sacrifice utterly impracticable and revolting to common sense; but they manage these things differently in France, it must be remembered. And a more thoroughly French tale, with its mixture of gaiety and misery, recklessness and rectitude, crime and purity, extravagant folly and deep sentiment, improbability and matter of fact, tragic complication and idyllic simplicity, was surely seldom written. The fundamental conception is beautiful; the drunken Bohemian, the wild genius, who might be foremost among successful painters, but prefers to lie in the gutter, a moral wreck at fifty years of age, tracing his ruin in his youth to the wiles of some venal Delilah, and all but reclaimed in his disgraceful prime by his unselfish love for a blameless girl, who cannot love him until he is dead, and for whom he gladly sacrifices both life and fame. And let nobody suppose that the debaucheries of the Bohemian are the burden of the tale and are described in the style which has made French fiction accursed among us English; they are not described at all, beyond an occasional drinking-bout; they are barely hinted at just once or twice, and the moral tone is as wholesome as a breeze from the sea. The central incident, which is believed to have been suggested by a well-known fact, makes a very large demand, nevertheless, upon credulity. There are two brothers, twins, so exactly alike that even the wife of one of them mistakes him for the other, and even denounces him as a scoundrel and probably a murderer. It is true that the circumstances under which she does so are peculiar, and that she is speedily convinced of her error, but not so speedily as might have been expected from the fact that a drunken artist could detect a distinguishing difference of expression between the two, and that a dog persistently declined to have one palmed off upon him for the other. It is humiliating, if not surprising, for us who are of the human race to think that a dog should be a safer witness to identity than a man's own wife, and that a bibulous painter should at a glance discover an identifying and discriminating expression unobserved during years of connubial bliss by a man's own better half. But then a dog is supposed to use another organ than the eye for purposes of identification: and it might be worth while for mankind to cultivate the dog's faculty. The blind are said to have carried the cultivation of it to remarkable perfection. However, to return to the story. One of the twins, who is very poor, with a wife and a pretty daughter on the point of starving in his company, goes to beg for help from the other, who is a bachelor with a good annuity, and who drops down dead of apoplexy at the very moment of the supplication. Now, the annuity would cease, and the surviving twin, having no inheritance to hope for, conceives the bright idea of changing clothes with the dead man, and passing himself off for the annuitant, to save a wife and daughter from beggary. He manages to deceive everybody, except that intelligent dog with the unerring nose, deceiving his wife, his daughter, his friends, his enemies. But, behold, the punishment for his sacrilegious personation at once begins: his wife had excellent reasons for refusing to accept anything from the deceased, and therefore refuses to touch her husband's gifts or to have anything to do with him. Then it becomes suspected that the deceased had committed at least one murder and obtained his money by foul and murderous means; and so the personator finds himself on his trial for murder, with his wife appearing against him, and, for some time, refusing to acknowledge him as her husband. Now the daughter is beloved, in the hopeless way in which a goddess might be loved by a mortal man, by the drunken Bohemian, a painter equal to Zeuxis; and he, to save her father and her family's honour, devotes himself, without her knowledge, to the task of getting himself tried and found guilty of the murder aforesaid. All this part of the story will appear extremely wild and unreal to the English reader; but the closing scene is very naturally, effectively, simply, pathetically described. And throughout the narrative there is a succession of striking and affecting events, hard to realise sometimes, but dramatically and skilfully handled. It is really worth while to read the book, which, though the translation betrays occasional signs of imperfection, is translated with much spirit and quite well enough for the purpose.

Gentlemen who are known to write works of fiction for the sake of propagating certain views concerning political and social subjects are liable to have even their most purposeless novels ransacked for evidence of some didactive design; and, therefore, the two volumes entitled *Lisa Lena*, by Edward Jenkins (Sampson Low and Co.), will undoubtedly be read, if at all, under a belief that they are intended to inculcate some particular social or political doctrines. The result is likely to be profound disappointment; for it will be impossible for readers with no more than the ordinary powers of seeing into a stone wall to discover from the two volumes what the author's design may have been, if he had any other than the professional novelist's, which, to speak roughly and generally, is to amuse. A number of more or less startling adventures are loosely strung together; some few pleasing and a great many displeasing characters are introduced; several disagreeable topics are discussed, with illustrative examples; the immoral phases of life, especially among circus-riders, their friends and patrons, are dwelt upon and presented in a strong light; and nothing particular comes of it all, unless it be that the writer shows indications of being able, should it seem worth his while, or should he have the time to spare for getting himself into training, to write a really impressive novel in really eloquent and adequate language, without the overstrained, rhapsodical utterances which occasionally disfigure his style. The author—for what reason is, of course, best known to himself—seems to have felt called upon to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Heenan, the notorious prizefighter, whose heroic encounter with Mr. Sayers will never be forgotten in "fistic" circles or as long as there is a public-house where "Fistiana is kept at the bar," and he goes so far out of his way to pay that tribute that, though the American professor, or at any rate exponent, of the "noble art" has absolutely nothing to do with the course of the story, and might be omitted without the slightest detriment, if not to great advantage, a notable anachronism or parachronism, is boldly confronted for the sake of the introduction. Not that anachronism is of any consequence in a work of fiction, if anything is to be gained thereby; but gratuitous anachronism, totally unnecessary for the development of events, is better avoided, if only because it produces an impression of general carelessness. However, let that pass. The story resolves itself into an autobiography, containing the life and adventures of an American girl, who is supposed to have been born at San Francisco; to have been removed by her parents, people of wealth and position, to Alabama; to have lost her father, and to have been abandoned by her apparently affectionate but by no means admirable, though handsome, mother at the early age of some eight years, towards the close of the American Civil War; to have gone, mere babe as she was, into the service of a sour couple, a farmer and his wife, who endeavoured to instil religious and other principles into her with the help of a leathern strap; to have very naturally, under such circumstances, taken a dislike to religion and all its works; to have run away from her tormentors and from their less hateful successors, and to have ultimately entered upon public life as a "trapezist," like Zazel and others, in which capacity she goes through a great many experiences, such as a comely young woman, who dresses in "tights" and hangs head downwards from a suspended stick, is likely to be exposed to, as writers of fiction have already made known, among vicious professional brethren and equally vicious but wealthier patrons. The way in which she is represented to have been entrapped into a marriage is atrocious, but by no means new; nor is it described with much skill or delicacy. At last the "restless acrobat" escapes from "artistic" life, which, of course, means anything but "proper" life, and becomes a well-behaved, refined, even saintly member of society, so long as her antecedents can be kept concealed, waiting for the still better life of the world to come. Edifying, however, as her end is, her history cannot be regarded as an ensample for her sisters in the acrobatic art; few of them can hope to emerge so miraculously from the overwhelming flood of iniquity, any more than they can hope to possess the spell she exercised over huge mastiffs and savage tigers, or to see such a sight as she saw when the dog Dragon took her part and fought in defence of her life against the vicious horse Jeshurun. This fight is the most original incident in the book, though it is run hard, at any rate as regards credibility, by the fight between Lisa and the tiger; if, indeed, as the tiger might have said, "rixa est ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantùm."

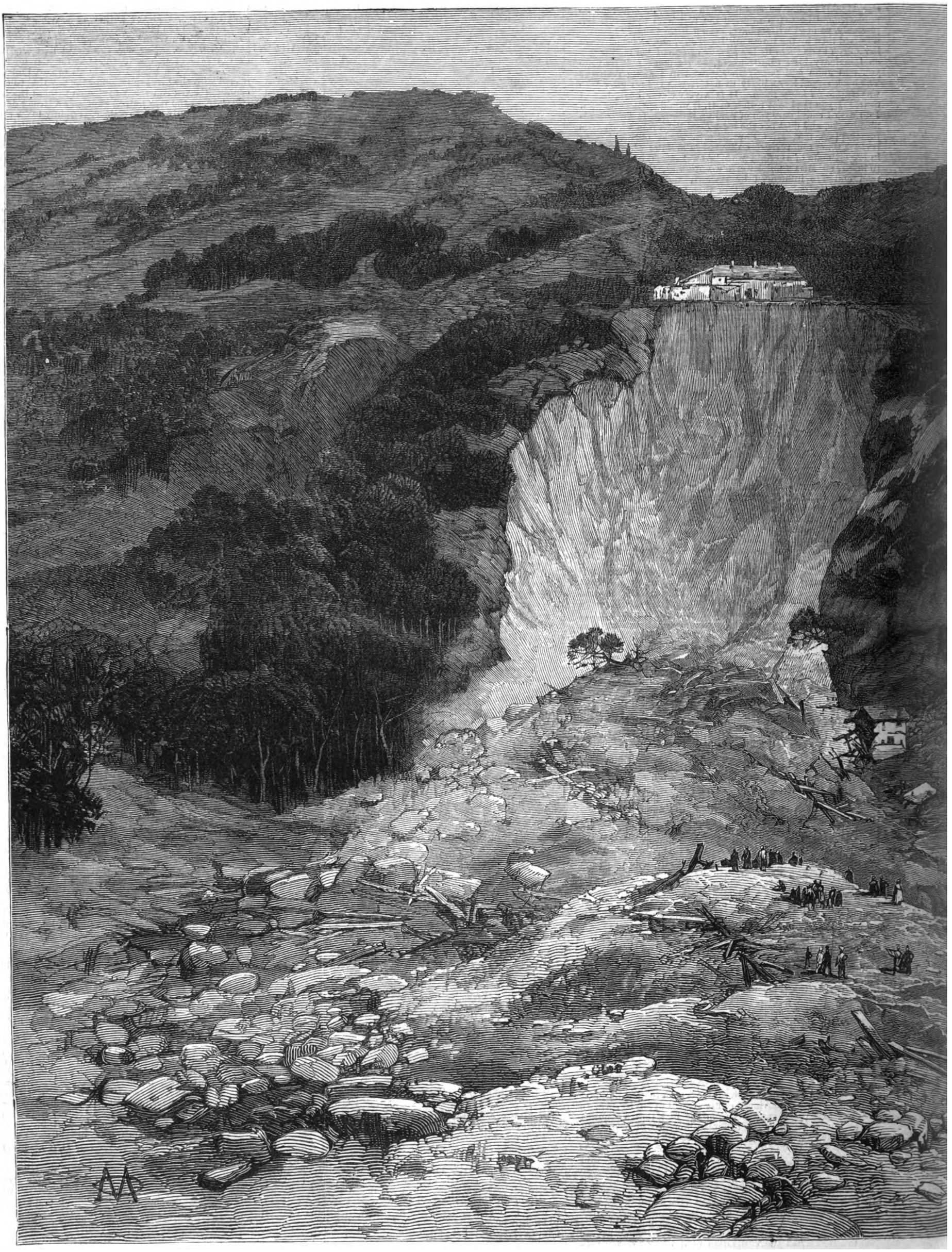
Desultory novels are by no means uncommon, and to that class belongs *The Lady Resident*, by Hamilton Page (Macmillan and Co.), a novel contained in three volumes overladen with characters and scenes and discourse having little or nothing to do with the main business of the story. In this way the interest is grievously but inevitably weakened, however amusingly and cleverly the extraneous matter may be handled; however lifelike may be the pictures of children and their manners; however true to reality, as well as entertaining, may be the descriptions of the fashion in which affairs are managed at a ladies' college, and of the appearance presented and the lectures delivered by the professors engaged to train the minds of the young ladies. The personage from whom the novel takes its title has not so much to do with the course of events as might have been expected from the prominence assigned to her upon the title-page; and it is scarcely too much to say that she might disappear altogether from the pages without causing the reader to be sensible of an omission; but she is, nevertheless, an excellent conception, consistently worked out, and the mistake whereby she becomes elected to her high position by the managers of the college is one of the best things in the book, a mistake which places the managers, a body of ladies, of whom the more active are the more jealous by reason of age and ugliness, in the vexatious position of finding that they have been misled by a surreptitiously, not to say dishonestly, procured photograph into electing a beautiful creature of six-and-twenty instead of a very different sort of person. It is to be feared, indeed, that the author, though apparently well disposed towards the higher education of women, shows throughout the book an inclination to satirise ladies' management of ladies' colleges. Nor can it be said that the introduction of the subject was necessary for the development of the story, or that the heroine's fortunes are so ingeniously connected with the great question of the day that cause and effect could not be satisfactorily explained without it. The heroine certainly, at the very outset, expresses a strong desire to go to college, certainly goes to college, certainly takes up her abode with "the Lady Resident," and certainly, whilst she is there, makes the acquaintance which is to determine her fate; but the incidents which precede and follow that acquaintance might just as well have happened had there never been any college or any "Lady Resident," and, in fact, are fundamentally the very same that novelists were accustomed to enlist in their service long before there was such a place as a "Ladies' College" or such a person as a "Lady Resident." The novel, therefore, cannot be considered to fulfil the expectation which it seems to hold out at the first commencement; it does not show how a course of training at a "Ladies' College" exercised an influence, for good or evil, upon a young girl's existence, moulding her into some particular type of intellectual, moral, sentimental, and physical phenomenon. Perhaps, however, the very object was to prove that a girl's a girl "for a' that," and that, the "higher education" to the contrary notwithstanding, "it is love that makes the world go round." Indeed, such is the inference to be drawn when we are told that the heroine bears her love-sorrows "just like any other girl who has not been to a college, and has never learnt Latin." But it is clear that, to make the doctrine and example of any value, the heroine should have been placed in situations which to have been to a college and to have learnt Latin had contributed inevitably to bring about, and in which those two conditions would be likely to produce a conflict of feelings. However, let readers determine for themselves whether the novel demonstrates or illustrates anything of the kind; whether the same story might not have been told without a word about colleges, and whether it would not have been much more interesting without the multiplicity of petty details.

According to the most unimpeachable authority, even the divine Homer sometimes nods, and, therefore, if the reader of *Just as I Am*, by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (John and Robert Maxwell), should fail to detect the charm of story-telling for which that author is justly celebrated, there will be more reason for simple regret than for ingenuous wonder. Writers cannot always put together stories in such fashion as to keep readers on the tiptoe of expectation through three long volumes, and in the present instance it is to be feared that the construction is looser than ordinary patience can tolerate, and looseness of construction is especially fatal to interest in the case of a novelist whose great strength lies rather in the clever invention and arrangement of incidents than in profound studies of mankind or in literary composition. The fact is that "Just as I Am" recalls to mind the saying about "three single gentlemen rolled into one." It contains several stories, none very powerful or amusing or touching—connected together, indeed, but so very slightly that they might without much difficulty be separated and published each under its own title instead of the form which it has seemed good to adopt. The murder, too, which is the cardinal incident, is of a kind which, though it may appear very effective to the inexperienced, is likely to strike the veteran novel-reader as a dull, trite, common-place device. If tales are to be founded upon crime, they should have something of novelty and ingenuity to recommend them either in itself or in the mode of treatment. But it can scarcely be said that there is anything new in the conception of a murder committed out a-hunting by a jealous husband of high rank upon one who had been his friend from youth upwards, of a love affair between the children of the murdered man and the murderer, of a contemplated marriage between those children first forbidden, then permitted, and ultimately broken off, and of a tardy confession on the part of the aristocratic murderer when a "common fellow" has already suffered for the deed. Nor is it certain that, upon the present occasion, the ordinary nature of the occurrences is redeemed by extraordinary excellence in the handling. It is true that the poor man who suffers for what he did not do is represented as belonging to that singular class of unhappy beings who, for the sake of a meal and a night's lodging, or from a feeling of blank despair, or from some queer motive influential with queer humanity, make false confession of murders committed years ago, and that so far a certain originality is imparted to the situation. But the main course of the story would have been much the same without any false confession. To discover the murderer—a feat which a keen-scented reader may be expected to accomplish by anticipation very early in the first volume—is undoubtedly the chief business of the novel, and when this is done there is absolutely nothing to detain one over the pages. Yet, strange to say, the title seems to refer to quite a subordinate matter and to a very subordinate personage, though she does finally marry the hero; and the moral of the story, so far as the title and the story bear one upon the other, appears to be the good old doctrine that a lover should marry his lady-love, with all her vulgar relatives in her wake to tax his nerves and plague him direfully. But really, when one sees how many shop-girls seem to be perfectly refined and ladylike in manner and language, it does not appear to be absolutely necessary that the charming girl of a novel who marries "above her" should have a set of relatives steeped in vulgarity; and if novelists would take this view it might tend to smooth the way for many worthy heroes and heroines. One word must be said about the capability displayed both by author and characters to discourse at any length, however great, upon any topic, however small: it amounts almost to genius.

Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand, have published a useful little work, entitled "Warnings to Housekeepers," which contains 130 hints and precautions concerning safety, health, and comfort in our dwellings; and near its close is given a long list of works on health and sanitation.

Mr. William Hayward, who was for many years honorary Master of the Carnarvonshire Hounds, has been presented by the subscribers to the hunt with a massive silver centre-piece; and Mrs. Hayward with a diamond suite. Captain Wynn Griffith succeeds Mr. Hayward as master.—Mr. Walter Long resigns the Mastership of the Hambledon Hounds at the end of the season.

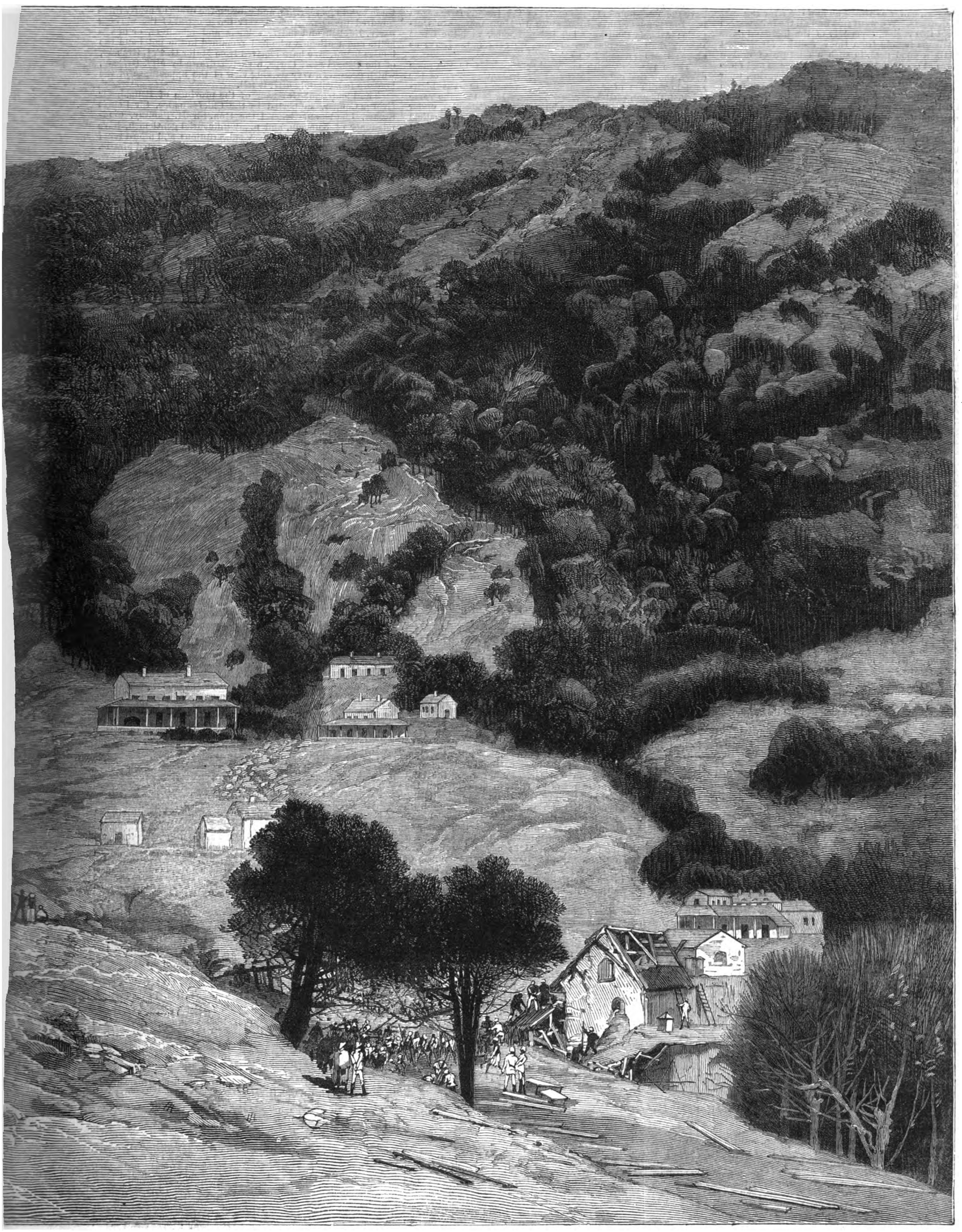
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II TAL, AFTER THE FALL.

J. GRAHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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RECENT TRAVEL IN ALBANIA.

A volume just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. is "Albania, a Narrative of Recent Travel," by Mr. E. F. Knight, Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple. He visited that country about this time last year, accompanied by three friends, whom he calls "Brown, Jones, and Robinson." They spent October and November in rambling about the border region of Montenegro and Albania, and the shores of the Lake of Scutari, as far as Dulcigno and the river Boyana, and the inland districts. We want just now all the information we can get about this region, especially of the highland parts of Northern Albania remote from the seacoast. Mr. Knight contrived to talk a good deal, in such a mixture of broken languages as was at command, with different classes and races of native people. He tells us little of the Montenegrins, their abode, habits, and institutions, beyond what we have often heard or read before. He only went up from Cattaro to Cettinje, stayed a day or two, without calling on Prince Nikita, and descended by Rieka to the Lake of Scutari, which he crossed in a boat to the Albanian or Turkish town of that name. Down to this point his travels present not much of novelty, though his narrative is, from the first, sufficiently entertaining, and his descriptions of the scenery of the Dalmatian coast and of the quaint old Italian seaport towns, now belonging to Austria, are as good as those given by most preceding writers. They are illustrated by six or eight rather effective wood engravings.

Our own Special Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, with the co-operation of Mr. Athol Mayhew, our Special Correspondent, has already furnished, as he will continue to do, many Albanian sketches, and notices of the country and people. But we can also recommend Mr. Knight's account of these subjects to the attention of those readers who are desirous of all they can meet with to satisfy an intelligent curiosity aroused by the exciting events of this year. The town of Scutari, which is the capital of the Turkish province, having belonged to the Sultan just 400 years, is "a dingy, dilapidated, bankrupt sort of place." It reminded the author of Cremorne seen by daylight, when its rickety, tumbling edifices, with their broken plaster decorations, mouldy and destitute of paint, had a very shabby appearance. There is an old Venetian fortress on the summit of a lofty rock, but the town stands on a "flat promontory formed by the Boyana, which takes off the waters of the lake to the Adriatic, and another river, which flows into the lake after having crossed the plain between Scutari and the mountains of Biskassi." If the place had an aspect of melancholy decay, the people had a dissipated, unkempt, haggard, and half-starved look, with a savage fierceness in their eyes. "Every man we met, kilted Mussulman or white-clad Arnaut, was armed to the teeth." This is not a strictly correct way of speaking; and Mr. Knight commits the same blunder in other instances, where he applies the name "Arnauts" exclusively to the professedly Christian or non-Mussulman tribes of Albania. It is the name generally given in Turkey to the whole native race of Albania, who call themselves "Skipetars." They are supposed to be identical, as Mr. Knight remarks, with the ancient Pelasgi, and their occupation of the country dates from a period earlier than the commencement of Greek history.

"One cannot be long," he testifies, "among the Arnauts without perceiving that they are evidently of an ancient and noble race, to which the Montenegrin and other Slav races will bear no comparison. The polite manners, the delicacy of perception and tact of these otherwise savage mountaineers are very pleasant. Fierce and cruel as foes, reckless of life, they are yet splendid friends—faithful, knowing not what treachery is; truthful, virtuous; hospitable, jovial companions, abstemious as a rule, yet not disinclined on grand occasions to pass the cheering raki freely round. The men have splendid skulls, lofty and broad brows, and small, delicately-moulded features; the women are the most beautiful in Eastern Europe; the children are lovely—they have large solemn eyes and splendid mouths, slightly turned down at the sides, with a singularly sweet and thoughtful expression. They are supposed to be of a purer race than the modern Greeks, and from the uniformly classic features of the people, I should be inclined to adopt this view."

But this handsome race of people, with many fine moral qualities, have an excessive propensity to the crime of murder. The Christians are just as bad as the Mussulmans in that respect. Mr. Knight tells some remarkably strong stories of homicidal extravagance at Scutari, and of the high social esteem allowed to its exemplary professors, such as "Bektsé Tchotché," or Bekir Kyochi, the greatest bully in that town. It seems to us that the Lieutenant of Turkish gendarmes, though himself a native Scutarine of the Roman Catholic creed, whom Mr. Knight and his companions had met on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, was a very questionable local informant. The stories which he told them were scarcely deserving of credit; and they would have done well to eschew his personal introduction to the Albanian notables, whom he charged with such monstrous crimes. We learn also how Nik Leka, the friendly chieftain of the mountains, sheared off a man's head in the bazaar at Scutari. Pride and revenge are the ordinary motives to such ferocious actions, rather than cupidity; for the Skipetars are not commonly robbers, but their tribal and family feuds are endless. We are constantly reminded of what the Scottish Highlanders used to be much less than two hundred years ago; and so probably the Irish and Welsh at a remoter period. It seems that the Turkish Government exercises no civil rule over the Albanians, except in the chief towns. There are a few small military posts, but the Zaptiehs, or police, dare not go into the wilder mountain districts. The Arnauts, both Mohammedans and Catholics, really enjoy a great degree of rude freedom; and the Christians in North Albania, being the stronger and fiercer party, suffer no particular oppression. This is a very different state of things evidently from that which was complained of in Bulgaria and Armenia. It would be a complete misconception to imagine that any part of the population, in this province, are groaning under the tyranny of the Sultan, and longing to be delivered by annexation either to Montenegro, or to Austria, or in the southern region to Greece. Those who confess their need of civilising discipline would tell the foreign visitors that they wish to be placed under English or French Government. But they do not half mean it, and this is a mere form of compliment often used by poor Oriental folk.

The real grievance felt in Albania, we suppose, is the burden of military conscription and war taxation imposed by the late contest with Russia. Local and occasional revolts against the Turkish rule are probably on this account not unfrequent. The formidable Albanian League, however, which came into existence since the Treaty of Berlin, or rather since the Austrian conquest of Bosnia, was inspired by a resolution, in the first place, to defend the integrity of the Albanian territory. As a member of the League at Scutari told Mr. Knight, "The dogs of Montenegro, the Servian and Greek swine, all wish to steal a portion of Albania; but, praise be to Allah! we are strong; the Albanians are brave, and guns and ammunition are not wanting." The latter phase of this patriotic movement, in consequence of the formal consent of Turkey to give up one or another piece of country to Montenegro, has come to be a demand for Albanian political independence. This claim was expressed by the same leader as follows:—"The Turks! what do they do for us? Tax us, rob us—that is all. These effeminate Pashas, these farmers of customs, can they defend us or protect us? No; they have sold us to the cursed Giaours of the Karadagh (Montenegro). I tell you, we will have the Turk no more; the chiefs of the League have sworn it. Independence has been given to Montenegro—to Bulgaria; Albania shall have her independence, and the Great Powers shall recognise us. If not, we care not. Leave us alone; that is enough for us."

These passages, with many other anecdotes to the same effect, show the political drift of Mr. Knight's report of the actual condition of Albania and the temper of that high-spirited though semi-barbarous nation. It is just the same with the "Christian" tribes, who are Roman Catholics, under Italian missionary influences, as with the most fanatical Mohammedans; though the latter are often called "Turks" by their Christian neighbours. They are all equally hostile to the Slavs of the Greek or Orthodox Church; and we are led to believe that a foreign intervention, to force any portion of these Albanian people into a detested union with their hereditary foes, would be attended with the greatest mischief. It is for this reason that the statements made in the volume now before us deserve remark and consideration at the present crisis of affairs.

At the time when Mr. Knight and his companions were in Albania, the national Defence League was assembled at Gusinje, mustering a large armed force, under Ali Bey, to resist the proposed Montenegrin occupation of Gusinje and Plava. The cession of that district, which lies at the head of the Lim valley, on the eastern frontier of Montenegro, had been arranged by the Congress of Berlin. The Turkish Government sent Mahomet Ali to persuade the Albanians, whose League was then sitting at Jakova, that they should allow the cession to be carried out. They answered by killing the Sultan's Chief Commissioner, and by acts of open rebellion. Their attitude was so determined that the European Powers agreed to alter the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, and to substitute for Gusinje and Plava some of the districts lying between Podgoritza and the Lake of Scutari. But this alternative project was not less fiercely opposed by the Clementi and other Catholic tribes, who dwell in the neighbouring mountains, and who would have been deprived by it of the only pasture for their cattle or fields to grow their food. It seems quite evident that, in both instances, the European Conferences had perpetrated enormous blunders, from ignorance of local conditions; and that it would have been grossly unjust, and extremely cruel, to insist upon their decisions. Mr. Knight and one of his travelling friends, whom he calls by the name of "Jones," but whom we are perhaps able to recognise, attempted to get up to Gusinje, while the Albanian League was there. But as they had, just before, visited the Montenegrin head-quarters at Podgoritza, of which the Albanians were informed, it was a somewhat indiscreet attempt. They had already been warned by the British Consul-General, Mr. Kirby Green, that if they went to Podgoritza they must not think of afterwards going to Prisrend, the seat of the Albanian League. But they set off, in Mr. Green's absence, for Gusinje. As was to be expected, they ran no small risk of being put to death as spies. They went up the highlands in company with the Boulim-bashi, or consular agent of the Clementi tribe, and were very hospitably received at Castrati, and at Seltz, the chief hamlet of the Clementi, both by the native chiefs and by the Italian missionaries of the Franciscan Order. All this part of Mr. Knight's narrative has great freshness of interest, with the personal adventures of our two countrymen and descriptions of the wild mountain scenery and life and manners of the Arnaut highlanders. The author and "Jones" were disappointed, however, in their hope of being permitted to enter Gusinje. The Albanian League there, having been apprised of their approach, would not let them come except as hostages, with a pledge that the Montenegrin army should withdraw in three days. The Englishmen, of course, were unable to give this pledge, and had to go back to Scutari, not without some danger of assassination. They had slept in a lonely hut at Gropa, three hours' journey from the Clementi mission-house at Seltz, and two hours from Gusinje. Father John, the kind and merry Piedmontese monk or friar, in concert with the brother of Nik Leka, had been corresponding and negotiating with Ali Bey, on behalf of the English visitors. They were all breakfasting together in the hut, when two armed men from Gusinje suddenly entered, and declared that Ali Bey would see the Englishmen outside Gusinje, but would not admit them into the town. Mr. Knight and Mr. Jones were to go there with them. It was a very suspicious mode of invitation. The worthy priest, speaking in Latin, advised our friends not to go with those fellows, who had a score of their comrades waiting outside, and meant at once to kill our countrymen. "Ille homo," said he, "dixit ad alium, Nunc est tempus intercidere illos homines." They had, in fact, come, with a pretended message from Ali Bey, on purpose to entice the strangers away from the Clementi, and then to slay them. It was fortunate that Father John was present to warn the author and his companion of this treacherous design, and that they refused such a perilous escort. The master of the hut, also, one of the Clementi, stood up manfully to protect his guests, or this story might have had a tragical ending. We are very glad that they got home in safety.

THE NAINI TAL DISASTER.

The terrible catastrophe of Sept. 18 at Naini Tal or Nynee Tal, a favourite place of summer residence in the hills of Kumaon, north of Bareilly, in Northern India, was fully narrated in this Journal several weeks ago. Forty Englishmen and Englishwomen perished, amongst whom were Mr. Leonard Taylor, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal Civil Service; Colonel Taylor, R.E.; Major Morphy, 40th Regiment; Mrs. Morphy, and Mrs. Turnbull; Captain Balderstone, 34th Regiment; Captain H. S. Haynes, R.E.; Captain Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry, Surgeon-Major Hannah, Lieutenants Carmichael, 33rd, and Sullivan, Halkett, and Robinson, 73rd Regiment; the Rev. A. Robinson, Chaplain; Mr. Bell, of Naini Tal; Mr. G. H. Noad, of the police; Mr. W. Morgan, road overseer; and several clerks and assistants in Mr. Bell's shop. It will be remembered that the earth on the side of the steep hill, at the west end of the lake, had been loosened by several days' incessant rain; and on the night of the 17th there was a partial landslip, carrying away a portion of the Victoria Hotel. Nine native servants and one young English child were buried in the ruins. A working party of the Royal Engineers, under the orders of Mr. Leonard Taylor, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station, helped by several officers and gentlemen, was engaged all the morning, on the 18th, in clearing away the earth and remains of the building, in order to get out the dead bodies. The shop of Messrs. Bell and Sons, a large double-storied building, stood about three hundred yards below the esplanade or terrace where the Victoria Hotel was situated; and seventy yards lower down, on the margin of the lake, were the Assembly Rooms, comprising the library, theatre, ball-room, and other apartments. The second and greater landslip, a few minutes before two in the afternoon, brought down an enormous mass of earth, overwhelming all these buildings together, and causing the death of nearly three hundred persons. Indeed, very few escaped of the working party, English and native soldiers and labourers, or of the ladies and gentlemen who had remained in the hotel and the houses below. We have received from Major G. F. I. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a sketch drawn by Mrs. Graham, which presents a very striking view of the appearance of the landslip immediately after it fell.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Bengal, Sir George Couper, supported by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stuart, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, and many influential gentlemen, have formed a committee to collect subscriptions and afford relief to the relatives of those killed. They have requested Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of Cornhill and Pall-mall, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., of Parliament-street, Indian agents and bankers, to collect subscriptions for the committee at Naini Tal.

Lord Yarborough has made an abatement of 15 per cent to his tenantry from their Michaelmas rent in consideration of the continued depression in agriculture. The Earl of Rosse, Birr Castle, has made a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the current half-year's rents to the distressed portion of his tenantry, and in some cases his Lordship has forgiven all arrears.—The Hon. Mrs. Bingham has given a reduction of forty per cent to the tenants on her North Tipperary estate.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the Illustrated London Almanack.)

The Moon is near Mars on the 2nd, the day of New Moon; near to both Mercury and Venus on the 4th, to Jupiter in the night hours of the 12th and early morning hours of the 13th, and also in the night hours of the 13th and early morning hours of the 14th. She is near Saturn in the night hours of the 13th and morning hours of the 14th, being situated to the right of the planet, and also in the night hours of the 14th, and morning hours of the 15th, being to the left of the planet. She is nearest the earth on the evening of the 4th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 20th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	2nd	at 55 min.	after	3h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	9th	,, 20	,,	8	,, morning.
Full Moon	,,	16th	,, 39	,,	8	,, afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	25th	,, 5	,,	2	,, morning.

Mercury sets on the 3rd at 5h. 7m. p.m., on the 8th at 5h. 1m. p.m., on the 13th at 4h. 50m. p.m., on the 18th at 4h. 31m. p.m., and on the 23rd at 4h. 7m. p.m., being 40 minutes, 42 minutes, 39 minutes, 26 minutes, and 8 minutes respectively after sunset on these days. On the 25th he sets at sunset, and after this day he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 23rd, and at 6h. 35m. a.m., or 1h. 6m. before sunrise, on the 28th. He is at his greatest elongation (23 deg. 14 min.) on the 2nd, near the Moon on the 4th, stationary among the stars on the 13th, in his ascending node on the 21st, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 23rd, at his least distance from the Sun on the 25th, and near Mars on the 28th.

Venus is an evening star. She sets on the 6th at 5h. 40m. p.m., or 1h. 18m. after sunset; on the 16th at 5h. 43m. p.m., or 1h. 36m. after sunset; and on the 26th at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 2h. 2m. after the Sun has set. She is near the Moon on the 4th, and at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 14th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 6th at 6h. 43m. a.m., or 23 minutes before sunrise; on the 16th at 6h. 43m. a.m., or 39 minutes before sunrise; and on the 26th at 6h. 44m. a.m. or 55 minutes before the Sun. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 36m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 19m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 2m. a.m. Is near the Moon on the 2nd, and in descending node on the 26th.

Jupiter sets on the 7th at 3h. 56m. a.m., on the 17th at 3h. 12m. a.m., and on the 27th at 2h. 31m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 58m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 8h. 59m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 57m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

Saturn sets on the 7th at 5h. 6m. a.m., or 2 hours before sunrise, on the 17th at 4h. 22m. a.m., and on the 27th at 3h. 40m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 48m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 9h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 47m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON.
Adam and Eve. By Mrs. Parr. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
The Organisation of Our Sabbath Schools. By the Rev. D. Miller.

BOGUE.
The Byron Birthday Book. Compiled and Edited by James Burrows.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.
Bethlehem to Olivet. A Course of Lessons on the Life of Jesus Christ. By John Palmer.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Health Studies. A Third Course of Lectures Delivered in the Lecture-hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. By Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson.

HURST AND BLACKETT.
An Actor Abroad; or Gossip Dramatic, Narrative and Descriptive, from the Recollections of an Actor in Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, California, Nevada, Central America, and New York. By Edmund Leathes.

LONGMANS.
The Early History of Charles James Fox. By G Otto Trevelyan, M.P.
The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians. By Ernest de Bunsen.
Lays of Ancient Rome, with Ivry and the Armada. By Lord Macaulay. New Edition. With forty-one Illustrations by J. R. Weguelin.

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Greece and the Greeks; or, a Historic Sketch of Attic Life and Manners. By the Hon. T. Talbot.

MACMILLAN.
English Men of Letters: Locke. By Thomas Fowler.
The Head of Medusa. By George Fleming. 3 vols.

J. MURRAY.
Japan: Its History, Traditions, and Religions. With the Narrative of a Visit in 1879. By Sir Edward J. Reed, K.C.B. 2 vols. With Map and Illustrations.
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WILSON.
Index to Our Railway System and Our Leading Lines: A Comprehensive Analysis of Railway Property, 1879-80. Fourth Number. By William Fleming.

YOUNG ENGLAND OFFICE.
Young England. An Illustrated Magazine for Recreation and Instruction. 1880.

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BLACK SILKS.
DURING THIS MONTH, we shall sell
Messrs. BONNET et CIE. and JAUBERT et CIE. BLACK SILKS at Manufacturers' prices, and Cheaper than they have ever before been supplied.

Bonnet's..	No. 1 Quality,	4s. 3d.	from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard under fair value.
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SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, &c., have been imported from Paris.
Our Show-Rooms were never more attractive than now.
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ELIZABETHAN MANTLES.—The richest Novelties of the Season. Made of Plush and Brocaded Velvets and Silks, or trimmed with these materials. The Mantles of this class imported from Paris and Berlin are of novel form, and of the richest kind; but there are others of more moderate pretensions and at a cheaper cost.
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NEW SHORT COSTUMES and Graceful DINNER DRESS—Short Dresses.—Messrs. JAY respectfully invite their clientèle to the choice Collection of Pattern Costumes of the newest type of fashion, which have been imported from Paris and Berlin.
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BLACK INDIAN CASHMERE COSTUMES.—The general utility and exquisite draping of Indian Cashmere has made it one of the most fashionable materials for this season's costumes. Messrs. Jay have imported a variety of these costumes, and they are specially recommended for style and good wear.
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BLACK VELVETEENS.—Almost equal in appearance to good black velvet. As black velveteen is likely to be much worn during the winter season, Messrs. JAY have had manufactured special qualities of black velveteen, fast colour. These Velveteens are confidently recommended to their customers.
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Messrs. JAY'S experienced Assistants travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense to purchasers. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street. Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY'S GLOVES.

Ladies 2 Button Kid Gloves from	6s. 0d.	per half-dozen.
" 4 " "	8s. 6d.	"
" 6 " "	10s. 6d.	"
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves	6s. 0d.	"

Single Pairs Sold.
Detailed list of all Makes post-free.
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ARRASENE.
A New Material in Silk and Wool, for Artistic Embroidery.
Can be used also with Crewels and Embroidery Silks.
Can be procured of Berlin Wool Repositories.
Wholesale only, R. G. GEACH, 137, Cheapside.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

ULSTER CLOTHS, Sealskins, and other Materials for Ladies' Jackets, at very moderate prices, for ready money only.
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WINTER DRESSES—THE BEST VALUE IN LONDON.—Vecuna Foule Serges, the Fashionable Material for the Season. Price, 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.
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PRATT'S LADIES' BELTS AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT EVER MADE
Apply to the Ladies' Attendant.
J. F. PRATT,
420, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence, until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but, if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Are there pains in the sides and back? Is there a fulness about the right side, as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry hacking cough, attended, after a time, by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the true remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. This disease is called liver complaint, and the surest and most effectual remedy for this most distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation made in America, and sold by A. J. White, Limited, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., and Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. This syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

The following Testimonials prove the efficacy of the Medicine in cases of Dyspepsia, &c.:—

DISORDERED LIVER.

"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset, Dec. 22, 1879.

"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and after taking the contents of one bottle I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"A. J. White, Esq." RICHARD ERDON, Journalist."

"Mr. J. Longbotham, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—"I should like to have more of your almanacks, with my name printed on them. Please send them as early as possible. We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase; in my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

The attention of readers is directed to the following letter from a highly respectable Chemist at Landport, Hants:—

"323, Commercial-road, Landport, Feb. 9, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I should say that the sale is increasing very fast. This is the second supply we have had since Christmas, when we ordered half a gross—in fact, we sell more of 'Seigel's Syrup' than any other patent medicine. The secret of the demand is, in my opinion, due to the beneficial effects produced by the medicine. A friend of ours who visits the sick has come across some remarkable cases of cure produced by taking the Syrup.—Yours, very faithfully, W. J. TUCK, Chemist.

"To A. J. White, Esq."

Would it be possible for this gentleman to make such a statement unless his customers really derived benefit?

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.

"Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly. CHAS. SLATE."

"36, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, London, N., March 24, 1880.

"My dear Sir,—I think if the following case was published in your next issue it might prove of advantage to the public generally. I have sold some hundred bottles of Mother Seigel's most excellent Syrup, but, though well acquainted with its wonderful efficacy in Stomach and Liver Complaints, did not know until a day or two back that in South America it is largely taken for Ague. My informant was Mr. Morris, of 42, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, N., who came for a bottle, and stated that he and his wife and friends always took 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' when in America for what they call there the Chills and Fever, but what we term Ague. He was very glad to find I sold it, and subsequently returned, in the course of the day, and said that it had the usual effect, and that his wife was already much better. He has been a great traveller, and never knew of so speedy and successful a remedy.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

"H. W. HORTON, Chemist."

Mr. J. B. Crosby, 22, Fowler-street, South Shields, writes, Nov. 25, 1879:—"I have sold several dozens of your 'Mother Seigel's Syrup.' When parties have come back the second or more times for a fresh supply, I am in the habit of asking them what they think of the medicine, and if it has done them good, and the invariable testimony is that it is a most excellent medicine, and they have derived great benefit from it. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, yours truly, J. B CROSBY."

NOTE.—No person would buy a second bottle of a worthless medicine, so that the fact of people coming back to Mr. Crosby again and again proves, as he says, that the medicine is excellently adapted to meet the end in view—viz., to relieve sufferers from Dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Bridge-street, Newark, writing under date of Nov. 27, 1879, says: "Mother Seigel's Syrup has certainly a wonderful effect on the human system. You have certainly not overrated its value. If I did not hear from my customers personally what an efficacious medicine it is, I could not, nor would not, believe it. Although I have sold a large quantity, I have never heard it spoken of other than in terms of praise. If any sufferer writes to me I will certainly give them a satisfactory reply. Make what use of this you like."

"Methley, near Leeds, June 10, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I suffered from bad Indigestion and Liver Complaint for years, during which time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose. I tried all the medical men, and got no relief. I afterwards went to the Infirmary, but left as 'incurable.' As a last resource, I was induced to try the 'Curative Syrup,' and to my great joy it has almost made a new man of me. I can now do what I had not been able to do for a long time past—viz., I can eat a good dinner without the pain that was formerly caused by it.

"I wish to highly recommend the medicine to suffering humanity, as the best and cheapest in the world.

"I remain, your humble servant. WILLIAM HEWETT."

"Methley, near Leeds."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO'S EXTRA CUVEE CHAMPAGNE.—At the competitive tastings recently held at the Wine and Spirit Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, 20 samples of the leading brands were tasted by 41 members of the Wine Trade, and the above was adjudicated the FINEST. Calculations checked and vouched for by A. B. INGRAM, Chartered Accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings.
This identical Wine, at 70s. per Doz., can be obtained of T. W. STAPLETON and CO., Wine Merchants, 203, Regent-street, W.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. A choice prepared Cocoa, most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

GUARANTEED PURE.
FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT. Pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted. J. S. FRY and SONS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE. Product of a special refining process, it is Chocolate devoided of its over richness and substantiality. Sugarless, and, when made, of the consistence of coffee. An afternoon Chocolate. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, London.

"THE BEST SELECTIONS OF THE BEST GROWTHS."
WILLS' CIGARETTES. "DUBEC" (mild). "YENIJEH" (full flavour).
Every Genuine Cigarette bears the name of
W. D. and H. O. WILLS.
Sold by all Principal Dealers.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL. "For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'Gregor Croft, M.D., M.R.C.P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals, May 1, 1880. N.B.—Dr. Croft has great pleasure in sending, unasked, his opinion of the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—By all Chemists, in Tablets, 9d. and 1s. Chief Dépôt, 532, Oxford-street London.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, FOR CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE, UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. 2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CONSUMPTION, ANY WASTING DISEASES.
TISSUE PHOSPHATE has been so successfully used in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Cough, Inflamed Lungs, Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Exhaustion, and all Wasting Diseases, that it is now regarded as a real and positive cure for these complaints. A Pamphlet, descriptive of a large number of cases of which careful notes have been taken in every stage of disease, may be had free on application; and the TISSUE PHOSPHATE SYRUP may be obtained through any Chemist, price 3s. 9d. per Bottle, or carriage-paid, from ANDERSON and CO., 80, Gray's Inn-road, London, on receipt of P.O. order.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.
ALKARAM. COLDS.
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ALKARAM. COLDS.
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in Boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

THOUSANDS whom Drugs have failed to relieve can be cured without pain by Electrical Treatment as carried out under an able Physician at the Galvanic Establishment, 171, New Bond-street. Opinions of the Press—Court Journal, Morning Post, &c.—Prospectus, and "The Grand Problem of Health: What is Vital Force?" forwarded on application to the Manager.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge alone gives ease. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

THROAT AFFECTIONS, COUGHS, and COLDS are immediately relieved by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Nothing else gives such a sound, refreshing night's rest. They taste pleasantly.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 113, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA. A certain method of cure has been discovered for these distressing complaints by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is beyond all doubt the most remarkable remedy of the age. Full particulars will be sent by post, free of charge.—Address: Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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OBITUARY.

LORD SINCLAIR.

The Right Honourable James, Lord Sinclair, in the Peerage of Scotland, whose death is just announced from Constantinople, was born July 3, 1803, the eldest son of Charles St. Clair, of Hermandston, who had his claim to the dormant Barony of Sinclair acknowledged by the House of Lords in 1782. He was educated at Winchester, and was formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He succeeded his father, Sept. 30, 1863, and was J.P. and D.L. for Berwickshire. His Lordship was also a Representative Peer for Scotland from 1868 till the present year. He married, Sept. 14, 1830, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Little, of Shabden Park, Surrey, by whom he had issue, of which the eldest son, Charles William, Master of Sinclair, Colonel in the Army, succeeds to the Peerage. He was born Sept. 8, 1831, and married, Oct. 6, 1870, Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. James Murray, of Bryanston-square, by whom he has Archibald James Murray and other issue.



LORD JUSTICE THESIGER.

The Right Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, P.C., Q.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, died on the 20th inst., aged forty-two. He was fourth son of Frederick, late Lord Chelmsford, twice Lord Chancellor, by Anna Maria, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Mr. William Tinling, and niece of Major Peirson, the heroic defender of Jersey. He was born July 15, 1838, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1860, and M.A. 1861. The following year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in twelve years after was given a silk gown by Lord Selborne. He soon acquired very extensive practice, and few advocates were heard so often in heavy commercial and compensation cases. In 1877 he succeeded Mr. Loch as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and shortly after, in the same year, was appointed, on the retirement of Sir Richard Amphlett, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He married, Dec. 31, 1862, Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. George Handcock, fifth son of Richard, second Lord Castlemaine.

GENERAL LUARD.

General John Kynaston Luard, C.B., died at his residence, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park. He was third son of Mr. John Luard, by Charlotte Lucy Kynaston, his wife, and grandnephew of Mr. Peter Robert Luard, of Blyborough, County Lincoln. He entered the Indian army in 1819, and was with the expedition to Ava in 1824. He was subsequently engaged in the China war in 1842, where also he saw much active service. General Luard attained the rank of General in 1870. He received the decoration of C.B. in 1842.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOWE.

Major-General Edward William De Lancey Lowe, C.B., on the 21st inst., at 11, Upper Berkeley-street. He was son of Sir Hudson Lowe, who was in charge of Napoleon at St. Helena. He entered the Army in 1837, and was engaged in the 32nd Regiment at Mooltan and Goojerat. In the Indian Mutiny he commanded that regiment at the defence of Lucknow, for which service he was made a C.B. He became Lieut.-Colonel of the 21st Regiment 1859, the 6th Regiment 1863, and the 87th Regiment 1867. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1868.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Henry Steinbach, on the 15th inst., at 31, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, in his eighty-first year.

Commander Aaron Stark Symes, R.N., on the 7th ult., at Ballybrack, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-eight. He was one of the few remaining survivors of the battle of Algiers.

The Rev. Richard Briscoe, D.D., Rector of Nutfield, Surrey, formerly Senior Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Vicar of Whitford, on the 17th inst., in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. J. Rodgers, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board, on Monday evening, at St. Thomas, Charterhouse, School, after a very short illness the immediate cause of death being inflammation of the lungs.

The Rev. William Finch, on the 19th inst., at The Woodlands, Kingston-hill, Surrey. He was elder son of Admiral the Hon. William Clement Finch, and grandson of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford.

Mr. Joseph Jones, of Abberley Hall, and Pensax Court, Worcestershire, J.P. and D.L., on the 15th inst., at the former seat, near Stourport, aged sixty-three. He served as High Sheriff of Worcestershire 1874.

Captain Charles Alfred Carthew, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Khyber Brigade, on the 12th inst., at Lundikotal, Afghanistan, aged thirty-nine. He was second son of General Carthew, C.B.

Lady Gore (Sarah Rachel), on the 17th inst., at Hampton Court Palace, in her seventy-eighth year. She was the daughter of the Hon. James Fraser, of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; and was married, in 1824, to General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, K.P.

Lady Richardson, widow of Sir John Richardson, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., the well-known Arctic navigator and naturalist. Her Ladyship, the daughter of Mr. Archibald Fletcher, of Edinburgh, was married (as his third wife) to Sir John Richardson, and was left a widow in 1865. Sir John had been previously married to a niece of Sir John Franklin.

Charlotte, Lady Jones, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers (who died 1866), on the 18th inst., at Bassingbourne Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, aged seventy-four. Lady Jones was daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hornsby, Rector of Hoddesdon. She was married in 1824.

The Rev. John Huyshe, Rector of Clyst-Hydon, Devon, M.A., J.P. He was born in 1800, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. Huyshe was a leading Freemason, formerly Provincial Grand Master of Devon. The family of Huyshe is of great antiquity, and was formerly seated at Doniford, in the county of Somerset.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Michael Keane, late 2nd Regiment, on the 21st inst., at 12, Great Queen-street, Westminster. He was son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, in the county of Waterford (so created 1801), by Dorothy, his wife, widow of Mr. Philip Champion Crespigny, of Aldborough, in the county of Suffolk. He married, 1839, Helen Augusta, youngest daughter of Major James Nesbit Jackson, C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CH F (Buda Pesth).—The published solution of No. 1909 is correct. What is your special objection to it? When referring to a problem published in this column it is not necessary to send a diagram of the position, the number will suffice.

M M L (Norwich).—Your notation, although it is irregular, is intelligible enough for the purpose; but No. 1913 cannot be solved by way of 1. Q to K 7th (ch). We shall be glad to hear from you again.

N M C (Cork).—The position is inartistic, but it shall be examined and reported upon at an early date.

L S (Staines).—You should look at No. 1913 again. We do not give prizes for solutions. Chess problems are not acrostics.

N R (Freckenham).—Have you not overlooked the check of the Knight at Q 6th? Please to look at the position again.

P A R (Singapore).—We are obliged for the games and the account of the state of chess in the "Settlements." If found suitable, the games shall have early insertion.

A BRAHMIN YOUTH (Cuddapah).—The correction of your problem is noted, and the amended position shall be examined. Your inquiry, "Which is the best book on chess?" is too wide in its scope for a precise answer. It would not be nearly so difficult, although probably less safe, to tell you which is the worst.

UPENDRANATH MAITRA (Calcutta).—The key-move of the problem quoted for identification in our issue of Aug. 7 is 1. Q to Q Kt 8th. Your solution of No. 1906 agrees with the author's, and that of No. 1907 will "serve."

LINCOPENSIS (Sweden).—When the conditions of a chess problem are stated "White to play and mate in three (3) moves," it is understood that the solution must be effected against the best defence, and that the best defence is that which prolongs the struggle between Black and White. Your solution of No. 1910 is correct; the others are acknowledged in the usual place.

VA (U.S.A.).—Your analyses of Nos. 1906 and 1907 are accurate and interesting, and they have been forwarded to the respective authors. Nos. 1909 and 1910 are correct.

F F B (Plymouth).—Thanks for note and inclosure. The problem appears below, and we shall be glad to hear from you again.

D F (Leeds).—Both are good, and shall have early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1911 received from T Letchford, P S Shenele, E Louden, Lincopensis (Sweden), and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1912 received from P S Shenele, H W Hill, Emile Frau, W J Eggleston, and W M Curtis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1913 received from H B, T Letchford, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, Alpha, Cant, Ellen Leigeive, C Darragh, G Fosbrooke, C C E, H Brewster, Ben Nevis, One of Them, A Kentish Man, E Elsbury, R Jessop, H Langford, Helen Lee, H Blacklock, R E Turner, S Farrant, T Barrington, D W Kell, R Oswald, W Warren, B L Dyke, T Greenbank, C S Coxe, L Sharswood, Elsie, N Cator, Chesophile, D Templeton, R Ingersoll, An Old Hand, F R Jeffrey, G L Mayne, Walter W, T Kenny (Dublin), S Stripe, E Louden, P S Shenele, Glymm Grylls, Semaj, E P Vulliamy, H Horsfall, Emile Frau, W Hoskins, Hereward, James Dobron, W Biddle, Dr F St, R B Duff, N M, Zigzag, J Tucker, Theodor Willink, W M Curtis, Lulu, C W Dempsey, Jessie Macdonald, Hampsteadian, W J Eggleston, A C (Abergavenny), W J E (Birmingham), G Parker, E L G, and Ernest Sharswood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS of Mr. Taylor's problem received from T Letchford, East Marden, E Elsbury, H Blacklock, D W Kell, R Oswald, T Greenbank, C S Coxe, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, An Old Hand, F R Jeffrey, T Milner, Quince and Quinsey, Rumbelow, and G L Mayne.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1912.

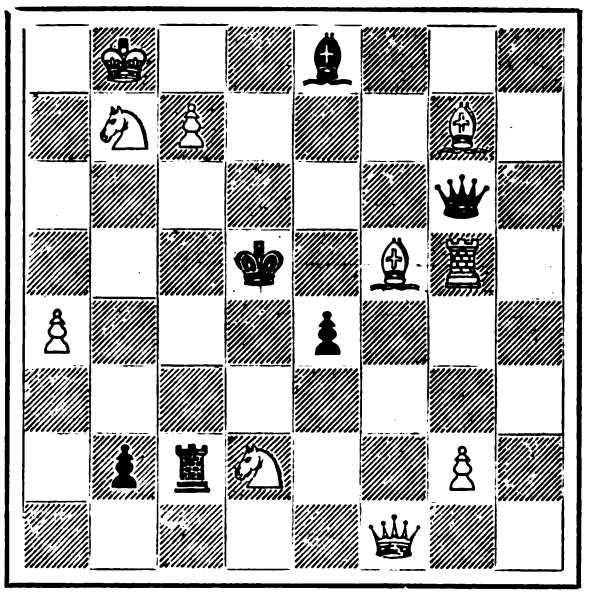
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to B 7th	K to K 3rd
2. Q to K 4th (ch)	K takes Q
3. Kt mates.	

NOTE.—The foregoing is the author's intended solution, but nearly all our solvers point out that it can be defeated by Black playing 1. K to K 2nd. The author proposes to correct it by removing the Black K R P and placing it at his K Kt 2nd, and placing a White Pawn at K R 5th.

PROBLEM No. 1915.

By FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Game played between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. E.—(*Vienna Opening*).

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. B to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd

An oversight, it may be presumed, since it leads to the loss of a valuable Pawn for a very feeble attack. The right move is 5. B to K Kt 5th.

6. B takes Kt	P takes B
7. P takes P	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	Q to Q 5th
9. Kt to Q 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
10. Q to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
11. Kt to B 2nd	B to K 3rd
12. P to Q 3rd	Castles (K R)
13. Q Kt to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
14. B to Kt 5th	Q to B 4th
15. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. P to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
17. Castles	B to Kt 5th
18. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 7th
19. Q takes Q	P takes Q
20. R to K sq	B takes P

Black has recovered his Pawn, but his position is, for all that, far from satisfactory.

21. K to R sq	B to B 5th
22. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
23. R to K 2nd	R to Q 2nd
24. Kt to K 3rd	B takes Kt
25. R takes B	R to Q 7th
26. K to Kt sq	P to K B 4th
27. K to B sq	P to B 5th

27. P takes P seems the best move here.

28. R to Q 3rd	R to Q sq
29. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
30. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
31. Kt takes R	B to B 2nd
32. P to Q B 4th	B to Kt 3rd
33. Kt to B 3rd	K to B 2nd
34. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K 3rd
35. P to Kt 5th	R P takes P
36. P takes P	B to K sq

It is not apparent that Black would gain anything by 36. P takes P, for then follows 37. Kt takes P, and if 37. B takes P, then 38. Kt takes P (ch), &c. We should have been inclined to pursue that course notwithstanding.

37. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 4th
38. P takes P	B takes P
39. K to B 2nd	B to Q 2nd

If our record of the play is correct, Black refines too much here. We can see no objection to 39. K to K 4th.

40. P to K R 3rd	K to K 4th
41. K to B 3rd	P to Kt 5th (ch)
42. P takes P	P takes P (ch)
43. K to K 2nd	B to B sq
44. P to R 5th	B to R 3rd (ch)
45. K to B 2nd	B to B 5th
46. P to Kt 3rd	P to B 6th
47. K to K 3rd	P to R 4th
48. Kt to Q sq	K to Q 3rd
49. K to B 4th	B to K 7th
50. Kt to B 2nd	P to B 5th
51. P to R 6th	P to B 6th
52. P to R 7th	P to B 7th
53. P Queens	P Queens (ch)
54. K to B 5th	K to B 2nd
55. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
56. Kt takes P,	

and White wins.

Very few of our correspondents appear to have attempted a solution of Mr Shinkman's pretty self-mate problem, and none have succeeded in solving it. All the failures spring from the same cause, a too hasty study of the resource of Black's position. It is plain enough that the self-mate is to be effected by discovery, and that therefore the White Bishop, which stands at Q 5th, must be removed from the command of K Kt 8th to prevent its being interposed, and so delaying the mate. Where to place this Bishop is consequently the problem submitted to the reader. That is not so easily seen; indeed, it is only discovered when it is perceived that Black can move his Rook from Q square to Q R square, and it is then so very obvious that, having mentioned Black's move, it is unnecessary to specify White's.

We give another of these little puzzles, selecting one dedicated, some years ago, to Count Arnold Pongraez, of Hungary, himself a skilful constructor of self-mate chess problems:—

White: K at Q R 2nd; Q at Q 3rd; R at K R 2nd; B's at K R 5th and K R 8th; Kt at Q R 5th; Pawn at Q R 3rd. (Seven pieces.)

Black: K at Q B 8th; Q at Q 2nd; Pawn at Q R 5th. (Three pieces.)

White to play, and force Black to mate him in three moves.

Sir W. Williams-Wynn, Bart., M.P., has accepted the presidency of the newly-formed National Eisteddfod Association.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1880) with a codicil (dated July 24 following) of Mr. William Henry Poynder, late of Hartham Park and Hillmarton Manor, Wilts, and of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Aug. 3 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Thomas Edward Scudamore and Jacob Phillips, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his cousin Mrs. George Mears, £13,000; to his cousin Mrs. Hugh Mears, £12,000; to the Rev. Frederick Poynder, the Rev. Leopold Poynder, and Captain William Henry Poynder, £10,000 each; to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, and the Salisbury Infirmary, £1000 each; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £500; and there are numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to other of his relatives, friends, executors, trustees, and late and present servants. Such part of his plate as is not specifically bequeathed and his statuary are made heirlooms, to go and devolve with the estate of Hartham Park and Hillmarton as entailed by the will of his late brother. He devises several freehold properties to each of his nieces, Mary Harriet Isabella Cumberland Dickson, Caroline Matilda Dickson, and Isabella Emily Dickson; and to the first-named he leaves his shares in the Royal Exchange Corporation, and to the second one his shares in the Rock Life Office. These three ladies are also appointed residuary legatees of his personal as well as of his real estate.

The will (dated May 20, 1868) of the Hon. Alfred Hood, late of Burton Seagrave, Notts, who died on the 14th ult. at The Manor House, Chiswick, was proved on the 9th inst. by Viscountess Hood, the mother and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £9000.

The will (dated May 1, 1872) of Mr. William Shrubsole, late of Kingston House, St. Albans, Herts, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Eleanor Shrubsole, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all the real and personal estate to which he should be entitled at the time of his decease absolutely. The personalty is sworn under £4000.

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1872) with two codicils (dated Dec. 31, 1879, and April 30, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Senior Wall, late of No. 120, Maida-vale, Kilburn, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by William Wall, the son, Philip Wilkinson, Stanley George Bird, and John Henry Hortin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his nephew, Charles Barker, £50; to his assistant, Edward Chapman, £200; to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Western Dispensary, Marylebone-road, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and St. Marylebone Almshouses, St. John's-wood, £100 each: to his daughters, Mrs. Emily Wilkinson, Mrs. Charlotte Bird, Mrs Elizabeth Phillips, and Mrs. Helen Smellie, £200 each, and considerable freehold and leasehold house property is settled upon each of them; to his four sons-in-law £1000 each; and to his son William certain freehold and leasehold properties, all his household furniture and effects, and his share of the capital, business premises, stock-in-trade, and goodwill of the business of a corn merchant carried on by him in partnership with his said son. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his five children in equal shares, the shares of his daughters being settled upon them.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1870) with a codicil (dated Feb. 21, 1879) of General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, late of No. 108, Jermyn-street, who died on Aug. 1 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by William Thomas Trench and John Christopher Woollacott, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves £50 to each of his executors; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for the two sons and one daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Keane, the widow of Major B. B. Keane, and for the son and three daughters of Mrs. Annie A. Dennis, the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. B. Dennis, in the proportions of two twelfths to each of the children of Mrs. Keane, three twelfths to the son of Mrs. Dennis, and one twelfth to each of her daughters.

The will (dated April 10, 1877) of the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, late of Castle Rising, Norfolk, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by Henry Charles Howard and Henry Thomas Ogilvy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator charges his estates in Norfolk with an annuity of £1200 to his wife, Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte Howard, to be reduced to £1000 per annum in the event of his leaving a son, and to £800 per annum on any son of his attaining twenty-one; he also charges his estates with portions for his younger children. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife absolutely; and he appoints her guardian of his infant children during their respective minorities. The deceased was the second son of Charles John, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and was formerly one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The erection of a public monument to perpetuate the self-sacrificing labours of Thomas Clarkson as the advocate of slave emancipation was inaugurated on Monday by Mr. Algernon Peckover, who laid the first stone of a handsome memorial to be erected in Wisbech. Thomas Clarkson was born in that town in 1760. The memorial will be a statue, with inscription and bas-reliefs, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.

The fifth annual Dairy Show was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday, and continued the following three days. The exhibition may be divided into three distinct categories—viz., the cattle, their produce, and the various kinds of apparatus used in the dairy—and in all three there is a marked increase of entries, if not in their quality. Amongst the exhibitors were her Majesty, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Earl of Egmont, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Chesham. A sum of £1650 was devoted to prizes.

The *Gazette* contains the new regulations for the transmission of small sums through the Post Office by "postal orders." These regulations are to come into operation on Jan. 1, 1881. Every postal order is to be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following poundage shall be paid:—1s., halfpenny; 1s. 6d., halfpenny; 2s. 6d., penny; 5s., penny; 7s. 6d., penny; 10s., twopence; 12s. 6d., twopence; 15s., twopence; 17s. 6d., twopence; 20s. twopence. A postal order may be crossed generally, like a cheque, by the words "and Co.," or specially by inserting a banker's name.

The trial of Mr. Henry Walker for libelling the proprietor of the Monmouth Club in the *Bayswater Chronicle* was closed on Saturday at the Central Criminal Court. The allegation against the prosecutor, Mr. Copping, was that gambling was carried on at the club through the night and on Sundays, and that to the club had been traced the ruin of many young men in the neighbourhood. The jury found the defendant not guilty, and added that they wished there were more gentlemen like Mr. Walker to take such matters up. The Recorder added that the defendant had performed his duty with zeal and in the public interest, and he allowed him his costs.

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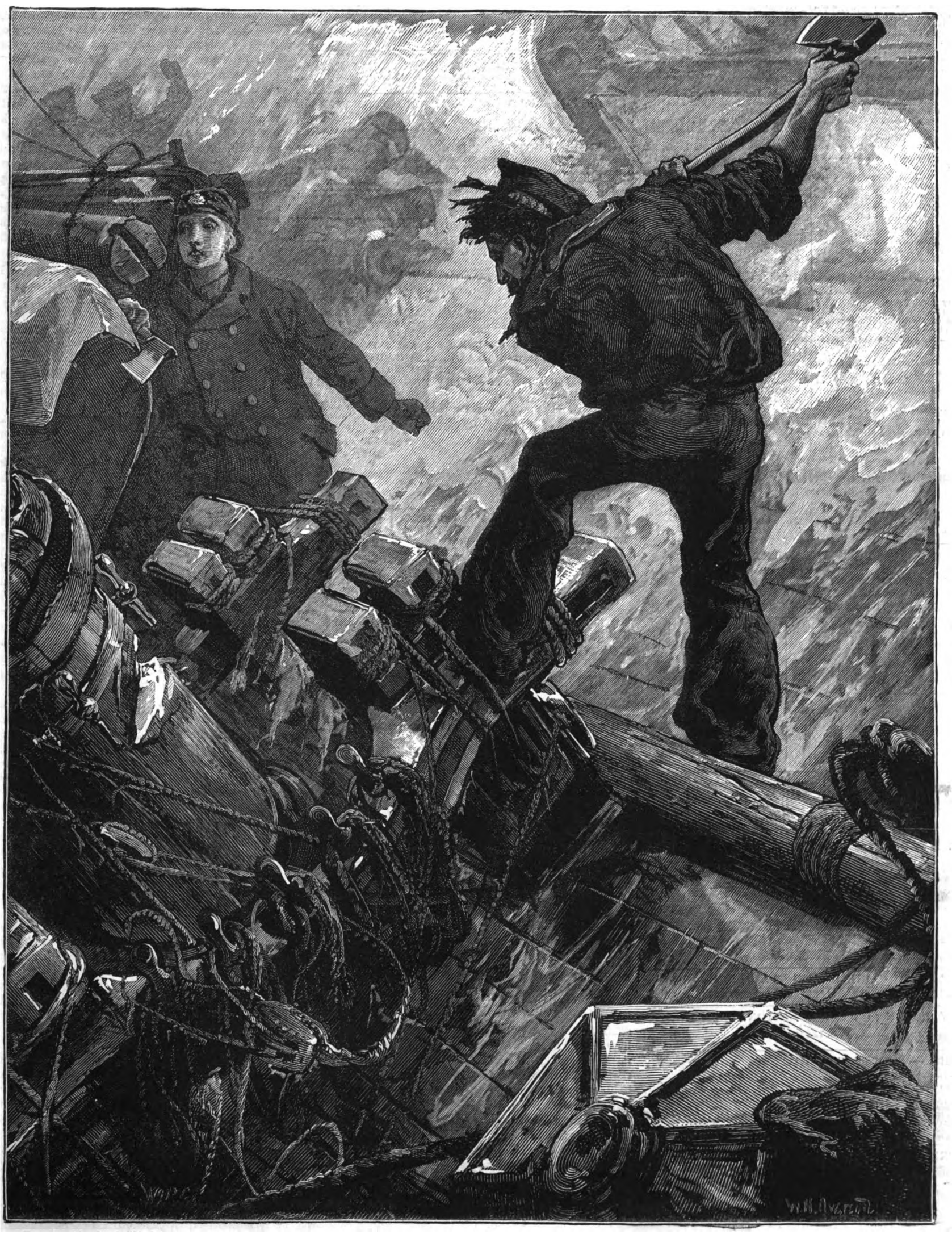
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2162.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP: CUTTING AWAY THE MASTS IN A STORM.

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BIRTHS.

On the 30th inst., at 65, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, the wife of William Ingram, of a son.

On the 2nd ult., at Kasauli (Punjaub), the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel, Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Richmond Surrey, the wife of Ernest Claude Lee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. R. Joynes, Rector of Gravesend and father of the bridegroom, R. Joynes, Esq., R.A., to the Hon. Mary Isabella Neville, daughter of the late and niece of the present Lord Braybrooke.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., suddenly, at The Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Trotter, late of H.M. Indian forces, aged 79.

On the 24th ult., at Pera, Constantinople, the Right Hon. James St. Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair, aged 77.

On the 26th ult., at Ballyglan, county Waterford, of dysentery, Ellen Elizabeth Amy, dearly-beloved daughter of Sir Robert Paul, Bart., aged 22.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Amos iii.; Philemon. Evening Lessons: Amos v. or ix.; Luke xxiii. 50—xxiv. 13.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. R. Stock, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Perry.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Momerie; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. H. Stanton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. Joseph Thomson on his Journey to Lukuga Outlet of Lake Tanganyika.
Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m., first of Professor Frankland's course of six lectures on Water, to working men.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy (and on 10th, 11th, and 12th).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor A. H. Church on Chemistry (and on Thursday).
Monday Popular Concerts begin, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

Moon's first quarter, 8.20 a.m.
The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Lord Mayor's Day: Dinner to the Cabinet Ministers at the Mansion House.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Beddoe on Anthropological Colour Phenomena; Papers by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham and Prince Paul Poutiatin).
West London Scientific Association, 8.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Walker on Machinery for Steel-making by the Bessemer and the Siemens Processes).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Liverpool Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m., the President's reception.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Tolmie, on Migrations and Homes of the Celtic Race).
Microscopic Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Half Quarter Day. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter Day.
Accession of Louis I., King of Portugal, 1861.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. Merrifield, the President).
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Judas Maccabæus.")
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court for Election of Governors, &c., 11.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Brinsley Nicholson on Three Passages in "Henry V.;" Mr. James Spedding on "Henry V.")
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Modes of Distribution).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Alexandra Park Races.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

Fall of meteors expected.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Photographic Society's Exhibition closed.
Colston Anniversary, Bristol.
Popular Saturday Concerts begin, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
24	30·242	42·3	31·8	·69	4	47·8	30·6	NNE. NW.	79	0·000
25	30·086	42·0	38·7	·89	9	48·3	33·8	NW. WSW. SW.	138	0·180
26	29·502	39·5	39·2	·99	10	45·2	39·5	SW. ESE. E.	210	0·735
27	29·250	49·0	48·8	·99	10	57·5	41·4	NE. E. S.	327	0·370
28	28·989	44·1	42·8	·95	10	56·8	39·9	SSW. SW. W.	484	0·135
29	29·607	38·2	33·3	·84	8	45·6	35·7	NW.	298	0·020
30	30·126	37·2	31·7	·82	2	46·2	30·3	WSW. W.	136	0·000

Oct.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·259	30·186	29·695	29·376	28·733	29·542	30·127
Temperature of Air	40·5°	42·5°	40·3°	46·3°	51·2°	41·0°	36·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	36·8°	40·5°	39·6°	45·8°	49·4°	37·3°	35·9°
Direction of Wind	NE.	WSW.	SSW.	E.	SW.	NW.	WSW.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.
Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
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From Victoria to Brighton, at 11.15 a.m. every Weekday.

GRAND AQUARIUM AND PAVILION.—Military and other Concerts EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for which the above Saturday Cheap Tickets are available.

NEW ROUTE to WEST BRIGHTON by the DIRECT LINE. PRESTON PARK to CLIFTONVILLE.
A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

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HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and No. 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of high-class PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

MR. ERNEST PAUER will deliver SIX LECTURES on The HISTORY of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The first Lecture will be given on FRIDAY, NOV. 12, at 2.30 p.m. Tickets for the course, 10s.; Schools, 7s. 6d.; Single tickets, 2s. 6d. Can be obtained of the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS BYNG, Hon. Treasurer; and at the Catalogue Stall, South Kensington Museum.

SATURDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—These Concerts have been organised with a view to supplying a want for a long time felt in London—that of hearing high-class orchestral music during the winter at popular prices. A special feature will be the production at each concert of at least one important work by an English composer. The FIRST SERIES will take place on SATURDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 13, 27, DEC. 4, 18. Vocalists: Mrs. Osgood and Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey and Miss Orridge; Mr. Santley, &c. Pianoforte, Madame Frickenhaus, Miss Bessie Richards, Mr. Oscar Beringer, &c. Violin, M. Sainton and M. Ovide Musin. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen.—Subscription Tickets (for the series of four concerts), One Guinea; Single Tickets, 7s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., at AUSTIN'S, St. James's Hall, and the usual Agents'.

THOROUGH CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE NEW PROGRAMME PRESENTED BY
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
on the 1st inst. having been received with the warmest marks of approbation BY CROWDED AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PAST WEEK, will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY,
at THREE and EIGHT.
The new Songs and the new Musical and Terpsichorean Sketch entitled,
THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME,
have proved the greatest successes of the season.
The inimitable MOORE, together with the powerful phalanx of Comedians, Charles Sutton, Walter Howard, John Kemble, Sully, Cheevers, Ernest Linden, all take part in the New Programme.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT (Lord Mayor's Day), there will be an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE at Three o'Clock.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give
AN EXTRA GRAND DAY PERPORMANCE
at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL,
ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY (TUESDAY NEXT),
at Three o'Clock,
when the new and brilliantly successful Programme will be given in its entirety.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. THE TURQUOISE RING, Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and A FLYING VISIT. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabian de Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, NOV. 6 and 13; also Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

The political campaign for the ensuing year has already opened. The holidays have been short. They commenced later than usual, they have come to an end earlier. Public opinion was first summoned to the strife by a speech of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Northbrook followed him. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Sandon have since joined in the fray; presently we expect to hear something at the Guildhall dinner, on Lord Mayor's Day, from the lips of Mr Gladstone. These preliminary skirmishes, we need hardly say, do but faintly foreshadow the struggles which will ensue when Parliament meets. Between now and then a great deal of rhetoric will be expended, some of it, no doubt, to good purpose; much of it to no purpose at all. Unhappily, there is plenty of material upon which to exercise both criticism and speculation. Public affairs, like the weather, are in a very unsettled state; not here only, but abroad. The policy of the present Government, necessitated, it would appear, in part at least, by that of their predecessors, and not yet fully developed, holds every one in suspense. India and Afghanistan, the Cape and the native populations of her Frontiers, Constantinople, Montenegro, the Naval demonstration, and the European Concert; and, to come nearer home, the disturbed state of Ireland; the Land question in the special form which it has there assumed, and in that more reasonable one in which it appears in England; the disclosures of Electoral corruption; the mischiefs produced by the action of the present Bankruptcy Laws;—and various other questions more remotely affecting the domain of politics, offer a wide scope to public men for difference of opinion, party conflicts, and wise as well as unwise suggestions.

We can give but a very hasty glance at some of these topics. We need not now deal with the Afghan difficulty, which, it is to be sincerely hoped, is all but solved. The evil rumours that found their way from Cabul to Simla, touching the condition of the Capital of North Afghanistan, and hinting at the death by violence of the Ameer Abdurrahman, have turned out to be mere fabrications. The City is quiet. The Ameer is slowly consolidating his power. Candahar remains, for the present, in occupation by British forces, but will probably be evacuated in early Spring, unless, indeed, Yakoub Khan, who is at Herat, should find himself strong enough to take the field once more. For the present, at all events, no serious anxiety is felt by the Viceroy of India as to the course of affairs in that country. More disquietude is felt respecting the relations of the Cape Government to the Kaffir Races populating the Territory known as the Transkei district. Rebellion is rife in Basutoland; it has spread into Griqualand East; it is taking hold of the territory of Tembuland; and is rapidly gaining an ascendancy the suppression of which will require all the available resources, both in men and in money, which can be furnished by the Cape Colony. Few, we think, save those who are interested in stirring up disorder in South Africa, will hesitate to condemn the policy which has led to this uprising; few, we hope, will not see in it sufficient ground upon which to base new and better relations between the Cape Colony and the Native Races surrounding its frontiers. Much good advice has been thrown away upon those invested with authority, whether legislative or executive, at Cape Town. It has been rejected with a high hand, and it will be seen presently whether the course upon which the Government and Parliament of that Colony are evidently and obstinately bent, will result in most damage to themselves or to the foes they have wantonly provoked.

The Cession of Dulcigno may be looked upon as a foregone movement. While we write, the event is still in the future. But there can be little doubt that the European Concert will be maintained until that affair at least is settled with Turkey. But who is to say what will be the course, or the issue, of the Greek Question? Strong measures are being taken for the levy and equipment of a formidable military force in the little Kingdom of Greece, with a view to take possession of the territory assigned to it by the Berlin Conference. It would seem certain that Turkey will not relax her hold upon Thessaly and Epirus. It is extremely questionable whether the Signatary Powers can agree to aid coercively in bringing about such a consummation. It is a well-known fact that Greece does not possess within herself adequate means of giving immediate effect to that part of the Berlin Treaty upon which she founds her claims. The King and Parliament of Greece evince a settled determination to profit, sooner or later, by the award made to them; but whether they will rush into war on their own responsibility, or will abide by the advice of the Powers to wait patiently the development of events in South-Eastern Europe, is a question becoming every day more doubtful—or, to put the matter in a preciser form, more menacing to the peace of Europe. Much will depend upon the decision of France.

Ireland bids fair to concentrate the chief attention of British politicians for some months to come. Things cannot much longer be suffered to remain as they are in that part of the United Kingdom. But, perhaps, the outcries which reach the English public from not a few districts of that part of her Majesty's dominions, whether raised by Landlords or Tenant-Farmers, have in them a tone of passionate exaggeration. The noise is, on the whole, greater than the actual damage. Not that the latter is to be under-estimated, and, perhaps, the sufferers know best to what extent the shoe pinches them. It may, however, be taken for granted that Government is in possession of information which, for the present, is unknown to the public. They are about to prosecute for conspiracy the chiefs of the Land League Agitation. They will probably fail in getting a verdict against them. They will then ask Parliament for fresh powers—powers which they may use with the certain effect of dispelling the terrorism which now paralyses the social system in Ireland. Should such be the line which affairs will take, it will have to be followed up by a policy more indulgent, perhaps, than permanently beneficial. Here, however, is the disputable point, the settlement of which will demand thorough statesmanship both in counsel and in administration. We have no doubt that Her Majesty's Ministers are giving their best attention to the question. That they will succeed in permanently adjusting the differences which now rend society in twain we cannot reasonably expect. But it may be hoped that they will advance some steps towards solving the difficulty with which they have to deal; and this they will be all the more likely to do by firmly disregarding the promptings of a partisan spirit, and by imbuing the advice they tender to her Majesty and the country, as fully as possible, with the soul of justice.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Many years ago, possibly when I was quite a lad, I remember to have felt quite awe-stricken while gazing on an engraving in the *Illustrated London News* representing a clergyman in prison. The reverend and incarcerated gentleman was, I believe, a Nonconformist minister in the west of England, whose name I have completely forgotten, as well as that of the legal imbroglio in which he was defendant; but I know that he was worsted in the conflict, and that he was put in prison at the suit of the then Bishop of Exeter, the pugnacious Dr. Philpotts. I thought it a very shocking thing that a gentleman in a white cravat and a stand-up collar should be committed to the county gaol; but I was somewhat consoled when, in the engraving of which I speak, I noted that the reverend captive was surrounded by a numerous group of gentlemen all in white cravats and with stand-up collars to their coats, and who were gazing with looks of earnest and admiring sympathy on the prisoner.

We have just now, and (to my thinking) very unfortunately, another clergyman in prison: the Rev. Pelham Dale to wit, who, for certain contumacies in disobeying the decrees of the Ecclesiastical Courts, has been committed to Holloway Gaol. The spectacle of a priest in durance for conscience sake must always be a disagreeable one; but I do not desire to enter into any discussion concerning the Ritualistic practices in which, it is alleged, the Rector of St. Vedast indulged, or his defiance of the orders of the Courts which has brought him into his present straits. I only look at the patent facts, that he is a blameless Christian gentleman, and that he has not done any shameful thing, however wrongheaded or mutinous he may have been.

Thus, it is with pain that I read that the Rector of St. Vedast is debarred from many of the privileges accorded to *détenus* of his stamp in the fierce old days of Harry of Exeter; that he is bound to rise at six in the morning, and that the gas in his room is turned off at 8.30 p.m.; that he may not smoke even so much as a cigarette; that, with the exception of his wife and his legal advisers, he is not permitted to receive any visitors; and that, although on weekdays he is suffered to have his meals from the outside, he was forced on Sunday last to content himself with the prison dietary. These are the gaol regulations, you may say; and the rules of her Majesty's Prisons are inflexible, and cannot be departed from because a clergyman happens to stumble into a criminal prison for conscience sake.

But this happens to lead me to precisely the point on which I wish to say a few words, and to which I would respectfully draw the attention of Sir Edmund Ducane and his fellow Commissioners of Prisons. Was there not committed a very grave blunder, when the Old "Bench" (the proper name of which was "the Queen's Prison") was disestablished, in neglecting to provide a place for the confinement of persons to whom the temporary deprivation of liberty, without a number of harassing and afflicting disciplinary regulations would be quite sufficient punishment? The Bench was suppressed in consequence of the supposed abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. I say "supposed," for I learn from the just-published Report of her Majesty's Commissioners of Prisons that, in the course of last year, more than six thousand persons were thrown into gaol for debt. But the old Bench, although practically a debtors' prison, was not theoretically one. You were arrested, for example, for a debt of a hundred pounds and costs, and when you grew tired of the expensive hospitality of the spunging-house, kept by the sheriff's officer, it was competent for you to sue out a writ of habeas corpus (which cost the modest sum of fifty shillings); and your creditors were bound to bring up your body and show cause why you were kept in custody. The Court of Queen's Bench were unanimous as to the propriety of your being imprisoned until you had satisfied your detaining creditor; but (looking at the circumstance, perhaps, of your having paid two pounds ten for a habeas) you were relegated, not to the common gaol for debtors (Whitecross-street in Middlesex, Horsemonger-lane in Surrey) but to "the Bench"—"Queen Victoria's own Prison," as Mrs. Brown would say.

In the "Bench" you could furnish your room to your own liking, smoke, drink your pint of wine a day, if you were a wine drinker, play rackets in the court-yard, receive as many visitors as you like until eight o'clock at night, and keep your gas burning until eleven. In the old days, many newspapers were edited and magazine articles written in the "Bench." The inmates of the place were not all debtors. They comprised "Crown" prisoners, Chancery prisoners committed for the mysterious offence of "contempt of court," offenders against the revenue laws, and persons convicted under exceptional circumstances of assault or of libel. The "Bench" in this respect precisely resembled the Parisian prison of Ste. Pélagie, in which M. Félix Pyat will have to pass two years, should his appeal from the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal be rejected. But M. Félix Pyat will be allowed to smoke his cigar, and to drink his claret, and edit the *Commune;* the law deeming in such a case that the mere deprivation of freedom is an adequate punishment. The law, in fine, recognises an imprisonment which is wholly devoid of ignominy. Now, the Rev. Mr. Dale in Holloway prison is not deliberately treated with ignominy; but, in the mere fact of his being subjected to the unbending regulations of a criminal prison, there is something *per se* ignominious. We want a Ste. Pélagie. It need not be a large one.

Touching books for "general reading" (a topic which brought me into terrible trouble; seeing that everybody who had a pet book—and we have all our pet books—and did not find it on my list, was much scandalised by the omission, and hastened to denounce me as an ignoramus), a correspondent writes me from Constantinople, calling attention to a list of works cited in Southey's "Doctor" (Longmans, 1849), none of which are included among the publications of any Society for the Promotion of Knowledge, religious or profane. Among these I note Copland's "Morte d'Arthur," Plutarch's "Morals," Pliny's "Natural History," translated by Philemon; Sir Kenelm Digby's "Discoveries," Stow's "Chronicle," Latimer's "Sermons," the last volume of Foxe's "Martyrs," and the "Pilgrim's Progress." But surely some of these omissions have been remedied since Southey wrote the "Doctor."

I suppose that by this time General Garfield—or Mr. Garfield—will have been elected President of the United States. I am afraid that the editor of the *Okolona Southern States* will "feel bad" at the defeat of General Hancock. Did you ever come across a number of the *Okolona Southern States?* It is certainly, in the way of diction, the most remarkable journal published in the State of Mississippi, or, for the matter of that, in the whole Union. I will just quote (in double column) two brief extracts from a leading article in this formidable Democratic organ, which I read with much delight and edification when I was down South last winter:—

"A Strong Government is wanted."
So says the stalwart Saltimbanco of the *New York Tribune*.
The old Continentals had
"A strong Government"
Prior to 1776,
But they read the law of liberty to
The Palace-born whelp of St. James's
And they rammed it down the throats of his soldiers
With a seasoning of saltpetre.
That was the way our fathers served a Strong Government,
And their sons havn't forgotten the trick.

The Confederated Commonwealths were subjected to
"A Strong Government"
From 1865 until 1875,
But a storm kept brewing and blowing throughout that Dark Decade.
It broke in
Blood and
Flame,
and our people
Sabred and
Shot-gunned
Their way to liberty.

I should like to see the *staccato* mode of writing leaders introduced in the London press. What do you say to—

A Liberal Leader.	A Conservative one.
The Unspeakable Turk	The Turkish Empire
Must Go	Must be maintained, even at the cost of
Bag and Baggage,	Blood,
Root and Branch,	Treasure,
Lock, stock, and barrel.	Dynamite,
Delenda est Carthago.	And Fulminating Picrate of Potash.

The eldest son of Shirley Brooks intends, I have good reason to know, to publish a carefully arranged and annotated selection from the correspondence of his distinguished father. Persons being in possession of interesting letters from the whilom editor of *Punch* and contributor of "Nothing in the Papers" in the *Illustrated London News*, and who are willing that discriminating publicity should be given to such letters, have been invited by public advertisement to communicate with the author's eldest son, Mr. Reginald Shirley Brooks, who, as a journalist, is treading most worthily in the footsteps of his accomplished sire. I am very glad to be able to second the appeal in this page, because I hope that it is still read by many friends of dear Shirley who have had epistolary commerce with him. He was one of the wittiest and most graphic letter-writers of his time. My own contribution to the selection contemplated by Mr. Reginald Shirley Brooks can only be a scanty one. My lamented friend his father (whom I knew ever since the year 1846) was a constant correspondent of mine; and I have bundles upon bundles of deeply interesting letters from him addressed to me in all sorts of out-of-the-way countries and places. But the majority of these letters, as it is with those I have from Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray, may not be published until I am dead—and very dead.

I deferentially observed last week that I was wholly unable to answer a tithe of the questions addressed to me by a large army of correspondents. Here, however, is a query to which I am myself unable to give a satisfactory reply, but which presents some literary interest, and may be susceptible of solution by some student of Tasso. "Rinaldo" asks where he can meet with a copy of the "Jerusalem Delivered," translated by Doyne (1797) in blank verse, and one by Broadhead (1837) in rhymed couplets. "Rinaldo" has searched all the bookstalls high and low for copies of these versions, but in vain. There are, he adds, so far as he knows, only eight English translations of the "Gerusalemme," Fairfax's, Hoole's, Whiffen's, Hunt's, Smith's, Robertson's, and the two of whom "Rinaldo" is yet unsuccessfully in search, Doyne's and Broadhead's. I have only, in English, the fourth edition of "Jerusalem Delivered; or Godfrey of Bulloign, Done into English in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Fairfax, Gent.," and Hoole's version, in a splendid library edition in three volumes, of English "Translations of Ancient and Modern Poets," published in 1810 by what would seem to have been a syndicate of booksellers, Nicholls, Baldwin, Rivington, Leigh and Sotheby, Faulder (who published Gifford's "Baviad" and "Mæviad," and was sued for libel by "Pole-cat" Williams), Lackington, Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Cadell, Davies, Hatchard, Bagster, Miller and John Murray—"though Murray with his Miller should combine" (Byron)—with other names of bibliopolic renown are to be found in the list.

Mem.: The volume which contains Hoole's "Gerusalemme" also comprises his translation of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and is full of splendid engravings by such princes of the chalcographic art as De Longeuil, De Launay, Prévost, and Bartolozzi; after such superb draughtsmen as Cipriani, Moreau le Jeune, Cochin, and Charles Eisen, the famous illustrator of the "Farmer General's Edition" of the "Contes de La Fontaine." I picked up the three volumes in very good condition on a bookstall, for less than a pound sterling. Looking at the existing craze of the French for old engravings, I am minded to take my tomes over to Paris, and sell them to the Egyptians of the Passage des Panoramas.

No; that would scarcely do. Authors make but poor bibliopoles. Thomas Miller, the "basket-weaving Poet" and author of "Gideon Giles the Roper," started as a publisher, but failed to do well. My late worthy friend Frederick Guest Tomlines, a historian and journalist of repute, concluded in the autumn of his life that he would set up as a retail bookseller. He proposed to deal chiefly in mediæval literature, in which he was profoundly versed. This venture was scarcely successful. A customer entered his shop one day, and asked for a particular book, say, "*Vegetius De Re Militari*, 1620," as marked in the catalogue. "I had really no idea that it was there," meditatively remarked Mr. Tomlines, as he ascended a ladder to a very high shelf, and pulled out a squabby little tome. Then he remained about five-and-twenty minutes on the ladder absorbed in the perusal of the squabby little volume; when the customer, growing impatient, began to rap on the counter with his stick. Then Mr. F. G. Tomlines came down the ladder. "If you think," he remarked, with calm severity, to the intending purchaser, "that any considerations of vile dross will induce me to part with this rare and precious little volume you are very much mistaken. It is like your impudence. Be off with you!" Exit intending purchaser, furious. I am in favour of upholding the dignity of literature; but I am afraid that this was scarcely the way to make a fortune by retail bookselling.

I am not a numismatist, although for more than a quarter of a century I have been trying to collect the precious coins known as pounds, shillings, and pence. But the annexed communication from "R. M. P., Working Man's Club, Walthamstow," may be of interest to those who can form cabinets of coins—and keep them:—

In trenching some land at Marsh-street, Walthamstow, I turned up one of those rare old coins of Alfet Terrises, over one thousand years of data, said to be a coin of the Thirty-third Great Grandfather of our present Prince of Wales, and I do consider the workmanship equal to any of the present time; in fact, I turned up a coin of George I. (1724) in the same ground, the Fifth Great Grandfather of the Prince of Wales; but as to the workmanship, Alfred the Great far surpasses it, though nearly nine hundred years difference in the coinage.

With the genuineness of the coin I have, of course, nothing whatever to do; but there is no reason why Alfred the Great should not have encouraged skilful die-sinkers as well as the dexterous workers in gold and silver whom he did undoubtedly patronise. Few of our modern *Orfèvres* could produce work more beautiful than the famous "Alfred Jewel" found in 1693 at Newton Park, not far from the site of Ethelney Park, in Somersetshire, and which bears the legend: "*Æfred me haet gewercan*," "Alfred has worn me." By-the-way, the lower end of the jewel is fashioned in the shape and the head of a gryphon or griffin, a national emblem with the Saxons. Notwithstanding the dogmatic assertions of the heraldic archæologists, I should not be at all surprised to find out that the so-called Dragon on the City arms (and on the Temple-Bar Memorial) was a Griffin after all.

Coins and medals suggest a question which I have asked over and over again (not in this place), but which will bear repetition. The other day a wretchedly poor woman went into baker's shop in the suburbs and purchased two loaves of bread, in payment for which she tendered that which purported to be a sovereign, but which on examination turned out to be one of the base gilt testoons known as "Hanover Sovereigns," from the reverse of the medal being decorated with a bas-relief of the Enemy of Mankind flying away with the late King Ernest of Hanover. These medals were originally struck in 1837, the year of her Majesty's happy accession to the throne. Originally having a harmless political signification, they were subsequently made to serve the purposes of fraud and swindling. The "Confidence Trick" is scarcely complete without the production of a few Hanover Sovereigns; and it was stated at the examination of the wretchedly poor woman (who declared that she had picked up the worthless but deceptive medal in the street) that these mischievous caricatures of the gold currency of the realm are still manufactured at Birmingham "by the ton." I hope that there is some exaggeration in this statement.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has made, it would seem, a distinct and brilliant success as a public lecturer in the United States. The first Transatlantic address of the famous War Correspondent was delivered at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue, New York, a very spacious *salon*, which would seat, I should say, some two thousand five hundred auditors. I lectured there myself last December with indifferent success. I had dictated my lecture in the morning to a shorthand writer (who charged me the modest sum of forty dollars, or eight pounds, for "taking" me); but when I ascended the platform at Chickering Hall I found to my horror that I had forgotten my spectacles, and I was unable to read one word of the manuscript transcribed from the shorthand writer's notes. But there was the audience thirsting for my blood, in a lecturing sense; so I put my hands in my pockets and began to talk (I scarcely know about what); and when I found by my watch that I had been talking for an hour and a half, I thanked the audience for their kind consideration, bade them good-night, and went home to bed quite happy. But the dire agonies that I had suffered! Whenever I found myself rapidly drifting to a dead stop, I always took care to bring in something about Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales; and those allusions never failed to "fetch" my auditors. I made a little "running" by reciting the penultimate stanza of Campbell's "Last Man;" but the efflux of time happily saved me from adopting that which I had determined should be my last desperate resource, the recitation *in extenso* of Byron's "Isles of Greece."

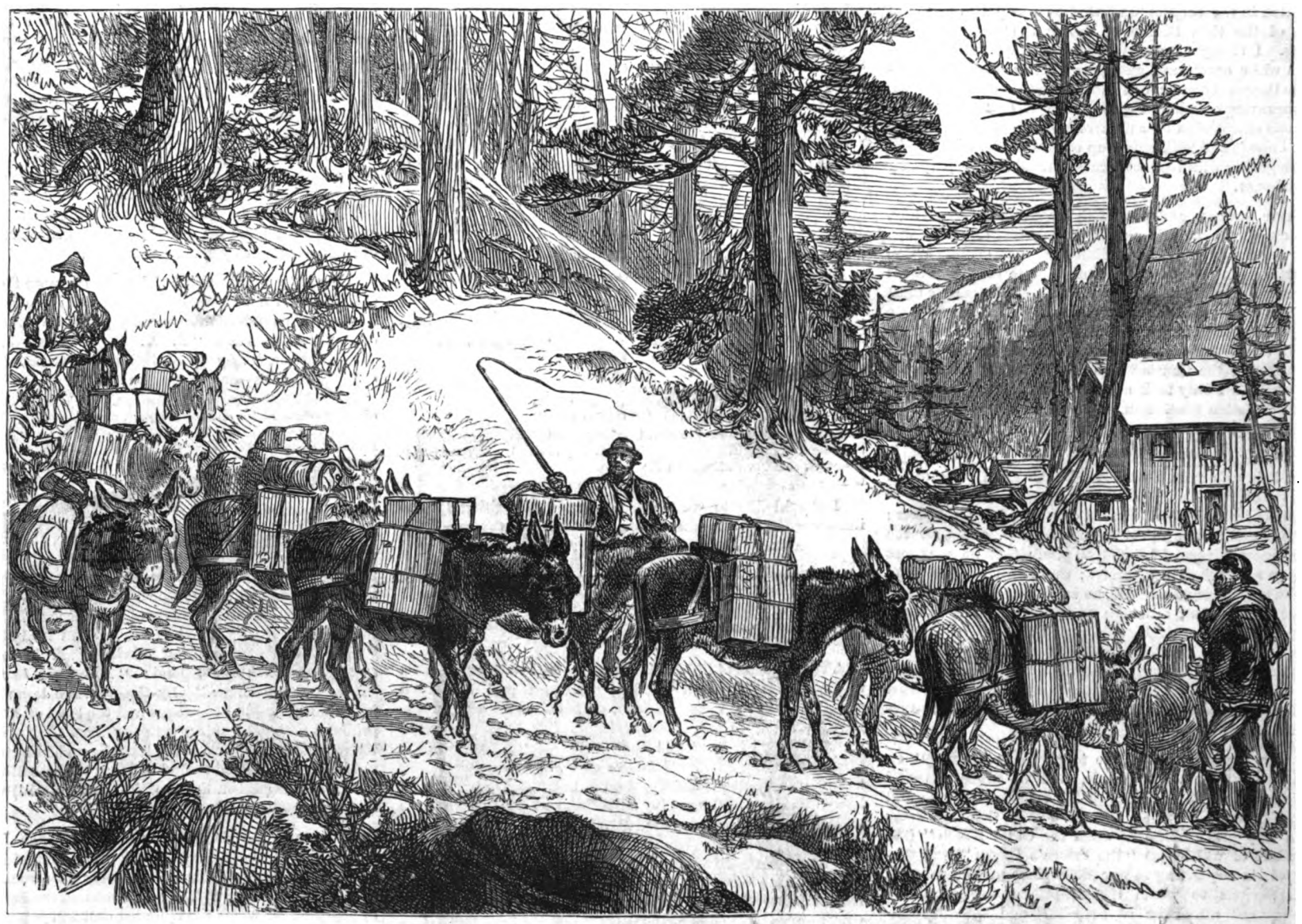
Mr. Archibald Forbes is too young to need spectacles. He is, moreover, a practised lecturer, and learns his discourses by heart. The New York reporters seem to have been much struck by Mr. Forbes's stalwart presence and military mien. "Standing over six feet in height," I read, "he has a physique which might be envied by many an officer in the Royal Horse Guards." And again, "Standing behind the reading-desk, the severely plain lines of his evening dress showed with flattering distinctness his wonderful physique."

G. A. S.

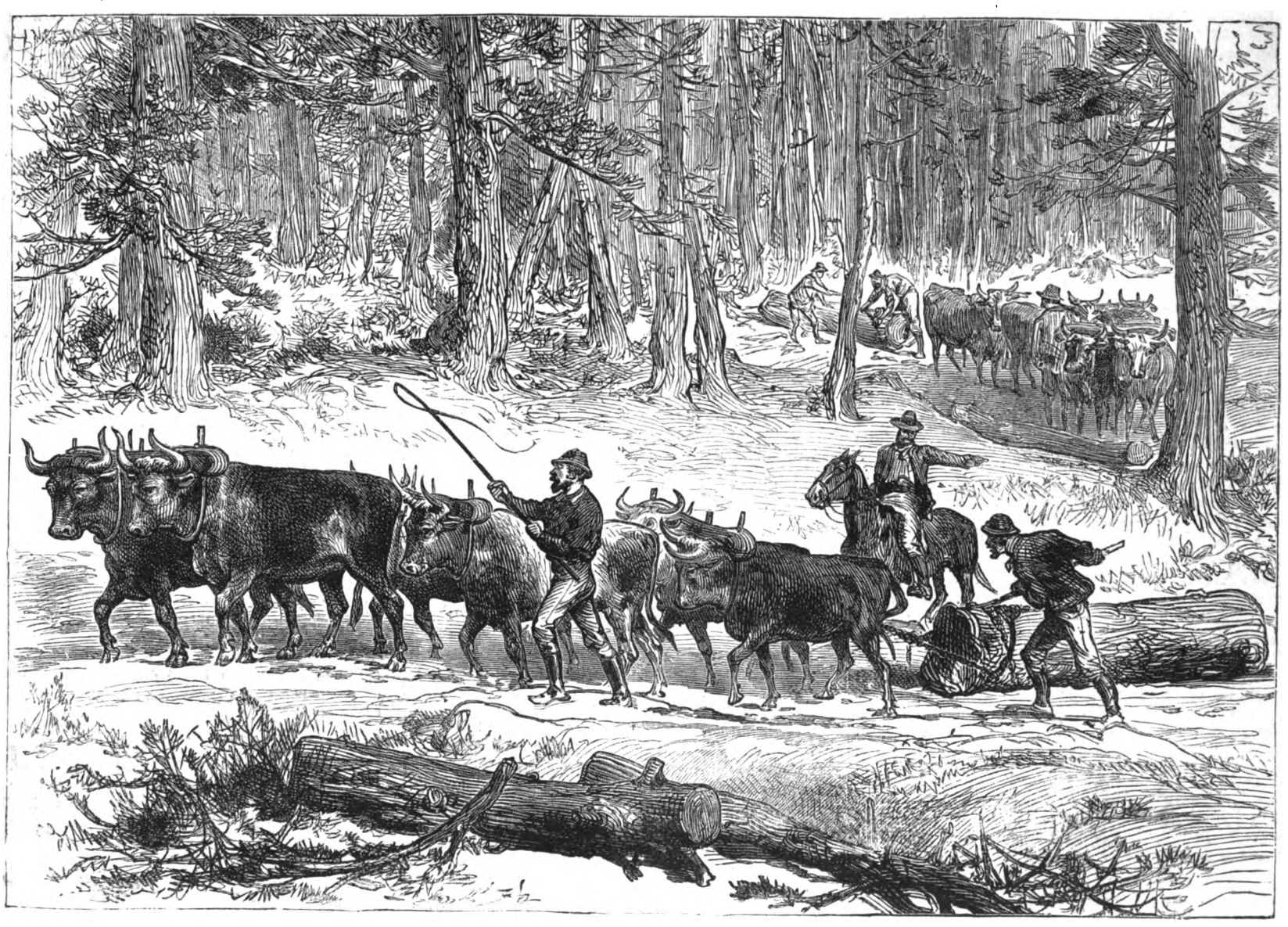
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SKETCHES IN THE COLORADO MINING DISTRICTS, NORTH AMERICA.

SEE PAGE 446.

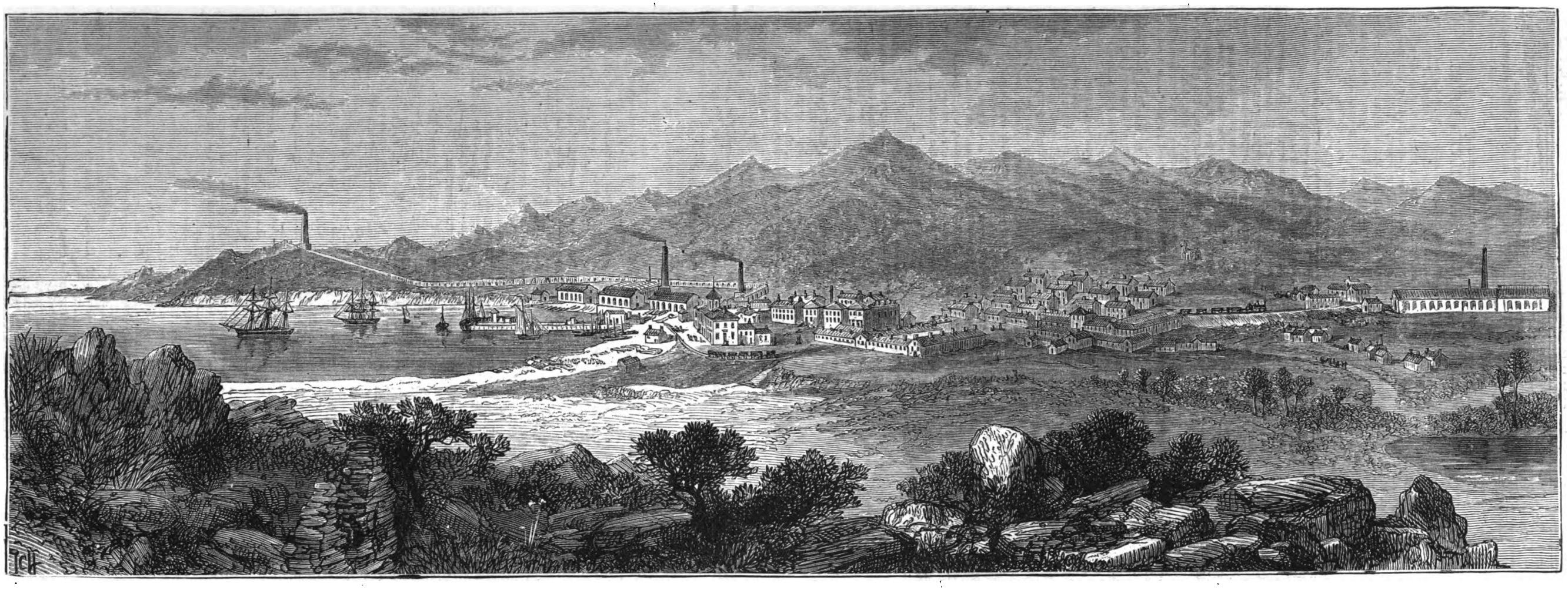


MULES LOADED WITH WINTER STORES, REVENUE MINES.

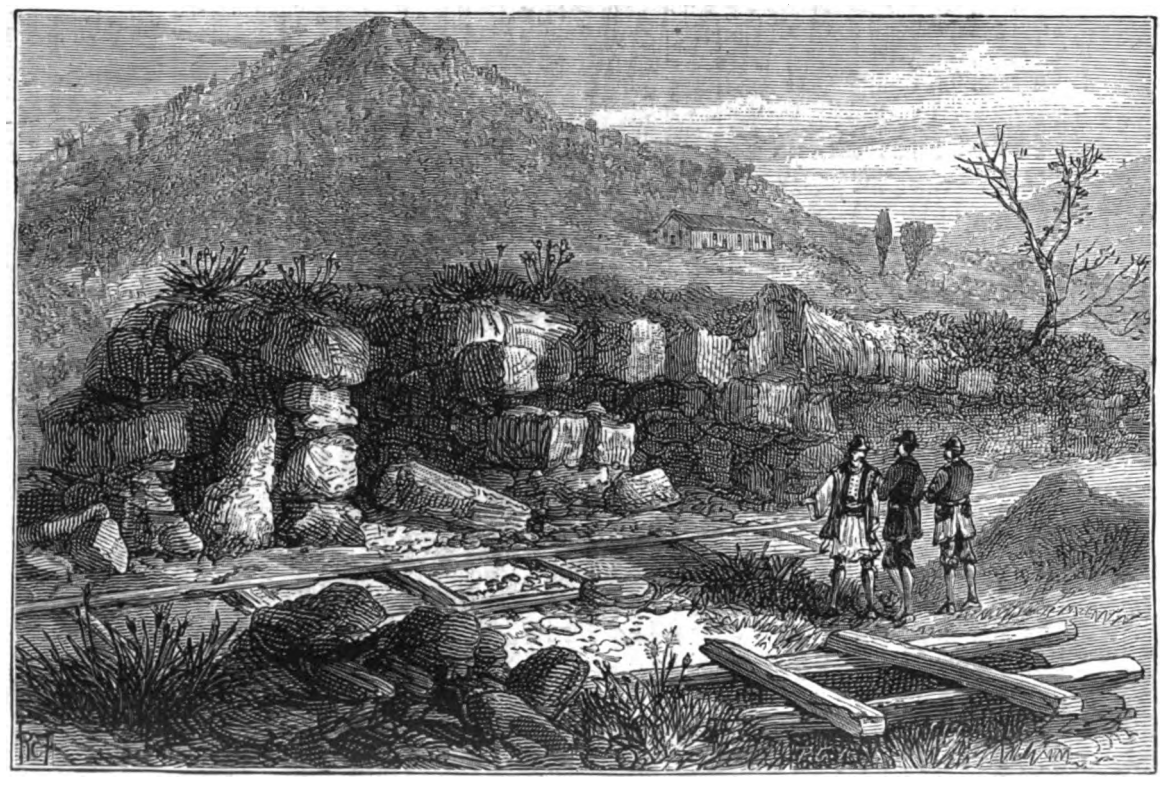


HAULING LOGS FOR HUT BUILDING IN COLORADO.

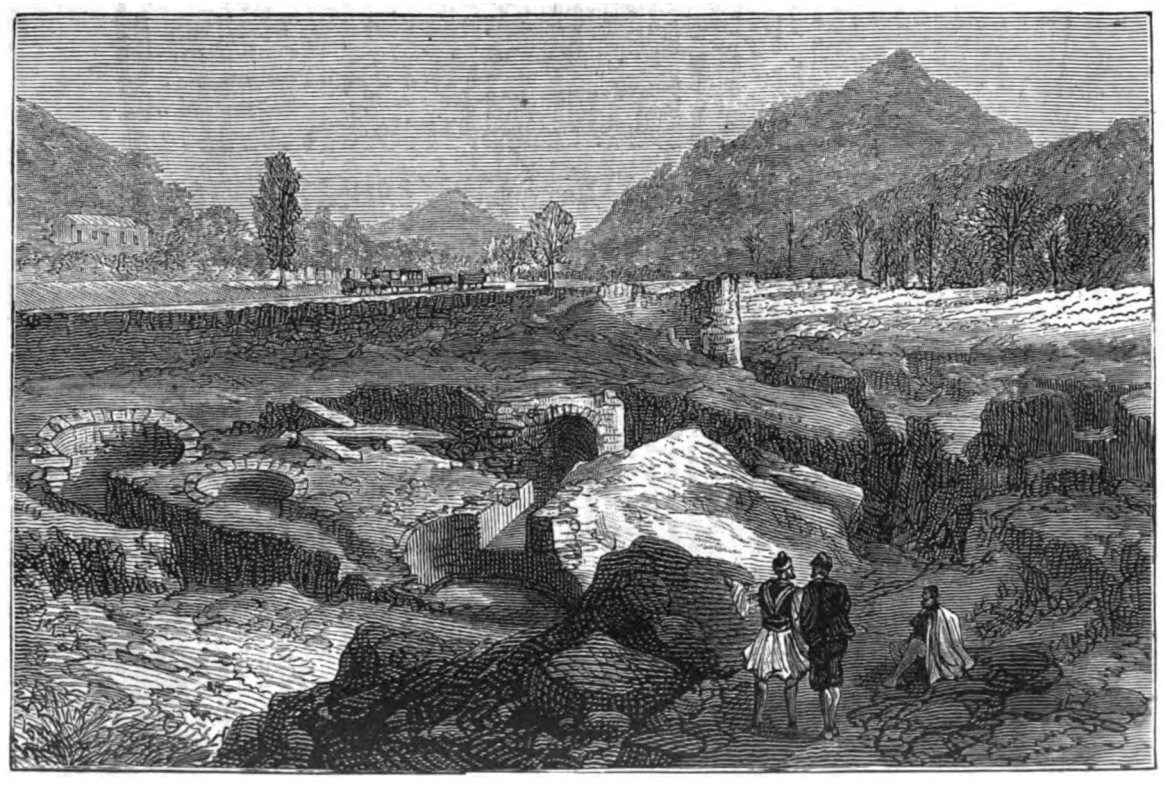
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THE LAURIUM SILVER MINES IN GREECE: GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND PORT.



ANCIENT FURNACES.



ANCIENT WASHING-PLACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

To-day and yesterday were devoted by the Parisians to the cult of the dead. Thousands of persons visited the cemeteries; the curious went to see the crowds and to gape at the celebrated tombs; the pious, to lay wreaths and fresh flowers on the graves of their departed friends. The reactionary and religious journals have endeavoured to make out that the visits to the cemeteries this year were more numerous than ever, and that the French thus made an imposing manifestation against the irreligious and profane conduct of the Government. I only mention this as an instance of the ingenuity of party spirit. In point of fact, the cult of the dead, as now practised, did not come into vogue until 1830; and before that time expensive monuments and the custom of placing wreaths and flowers on graves was little practised. Now they are all the rage. The commerce in sepulchral ornaments, *immortelles*, bead and wire-work wreaths, medallions and plaster angels, represents in Paris alone four millions of francs annually. In speaking of this cult of the dead as a fashion, I do not intend to be cynical; it is literally a fashion which has become very rapidly in vogue during the last ten years. More than half the Parisians who crowd the cemeteries are empty-handed sight-seers, and after having gazed to their hearts' content at the mourners, the monuments, and each other, they go the play.

Apropos of theatres, the Paul Deroulède bubble has at last burst; his piece, the "Moabite," was read in Madame Edmond Adam's salon last Sunday before the assembled critics of Paris, and was found to be—a five-act tragedy in verse. The verses are poor and the plot is of moderate interest; its withdrawal from the Français has probably saved its author from the qualified failure known here as a *succès d'estime*. But the strange part of the whole affair is that M. Deroulède brings the blackest charges against M. Jules Ferry and the Ministry, whom he accuses of having influenced the manager of the Français and caused the performance of his piece to be indefinitely postponed.

The political atmosphere is about as far from set fair as ever. During the past week M. Constans has caused the religious decrees to be executed all over the country against the unauthorised congregations. Nearly everywhere the monks, fanaticised by the Royalists, barricaded themselves in their convents, and caused the police to lay a regular siege in order to evict them. Their resistance was evidently political rather than religious. It is natural that the *congréganistes*, reserving their eventual right, should resort only to force. The simple turning of a key, the placing of a policeman's hand on a shoulder sufficed for this protestation, which remained dignified and legal. This was the way in which the Jesuits acted at the beginning. But this did not answer the purpose of the Legitimist agitators, which, above all, is to habituate the minds of the people to riotous resistance and rebellion. As one of the most influential Legitimist journals said this morning, their desire is to agitate the country, and to command the attention even of the indifferent by noisy and tumultuous protestation, going even as far as scandal and riot. Magistrates and police commissioners continue to resign, and are immediately replaced. Last week the Attorney-General Campenon, in pronouncing sentence against a criminal, seized the occasion to announce in full Court his intention of resigning. This official was immediately revoked.

It is curious at the present moment to watch the ingenious way in which some of the most unscrupulous boulevard journals are turning this religious decree question to their own advantage. The reader is perhaps surprised that I have not yet mentioned the creation of a new newspaper this week. Patience! One has appeared. It is called *l'Emancipation, organe du parti ouvrier*. It is a one-sou daily, edited by the Socialist Benoît Malon. But in a few days the weekly Legitimist journal, *Le Triboulet*, is to become a daily political journal. It is largely subventioned by some leading Royalists, and a number of the staff of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* and other Legitimist journals have deserted to man the new ship. The consequence is that the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* are "putting on a spurt" in order to keep their circulation up. The *Figaro* has not only started a huge memorial or protest "in favour of liberty of conscience," but it has undertaken to find employment in banks, financial companies, and railways, for magistrates and functionaries who have resigned or been revoked in consequence of the religious decrees. The idea is worthy of Villemessant. If he were alive, he would exclaim, with his hoarse voice: "Ah! elle est bien bonne celle-là!" What next may we expect?

After all, this religious question is causing immense agitation in the country and doing the Republican cause no good. The latest protest against the decrees comes from the group of Comtists, of whom Dr. Sémerie is the president. The Positivists demand entire spiritual liberty, with the suppression of the budget of public worship.

After M. Floquet, M. Clémenceau has pronounced a programme-speech at Marseilles. M. Clémenceau's criticisms of M. Gambetta's policy and position command more attention than his programme.

And now yet another war has arisen. The veteran publicist, Emile de Girardin, has begun a vigorous campaign against the irreconcilable Radicals, against MM. Clémenceau, Rochefort, Félix Pyat, &c., whom he accuses of being mere promotors of revolution for the sake of revolution.

Meanwhile Félix Pyat continues to thunder against Gambetta. His Berezowski subscription is at an end. Last Sunday he presided over a "regicide punch" or banquet at Belleville; showed the pistol of honour to an admiring audience, who cried "Vive la Commune!" while one woman suggested that the arm was intended to shoot Gambetta. Félix Pyat then delivered a panegyric of regicide, and announced that he had opened a petition to demand the destruction of the Chapelle Expiatoire, erected in memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The champion of regicide has, by-the-way, appealed against the judgment which condemned him to two years' imprisonment on account of this Berezowski subscription. The case will be heard on Thursday.

This mere bare statement of a few of the incidents of the week must convey to the reader a bewildering idea of disorder and agitation. Here is the Government waging war against monks, and against Communist journalists; here is Félix Pyat thundering against Gambetta and M. Clémenceau, and a dozen others joining in the chorus: there are the Royalist journals doing their best to stir up civil war to the cry of Vive le Roi! While in the background loom the angry faces of General de Cissey and the Baronne de Kaulla, both eager to throw mud at a Republican officer, and to reveal scandals upon scandals in the administration of the country. It is in truth a far from satisfactory state of affairs.

At the Ministerial Council held this morning it was decided to resume the execution of the decrees in the provinces to-morrow. It was also decided that Félix Pyat's journal, *La Commune*, should be prosecuted again for an article published in yesterday's number, "A bas l'Armée de Cissey," signed General Cluseret.

T. C.

The Extra Supplement.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE ON THE COAST.

The large Engraving, presented as an Extra Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal, will be regarded with interest by our readers, whose attention was called last week, in a leading article, to the annual reports of wrecks and maritime disasters on the shores of the British Islands, published by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. It is a subject which has always engaged the sympathy and earnest goodwill of the conductors of the *Illustrated London News;* and the life-boat stationed at Skegness, on the Lincolnshire coast, bearing the name of "Herbert Ingram," attests the degree of practical consideration with which that work of saving lives from shipwreck has been regarded in this quarter for many years past. Some of the Illustrations, moreover, which represent the actual incidents of the past few days, and which appear in the ordinary Supplement, are Sketches of the scenes recently witnessed at Scarborough and at Plymouth, during the violent gale of Thursday week, when the life-boat crews and the coastguard men, with their rocket and line apparatus, rescued a great many persons from drowning on board different vessels that were driven ashore, and that were quickly broken up by the force of the waves. It will, probably, be sufficient here to refer to the simple account of a few such incidents, entitled "The Late Storms and Wrecks," as the best commentary upon the subject of our artist's drawing, "Life-Boat Service," in which we see the life-boat crew, each man equipped with his cork belt, close under the lee of the stranded ship; one of them stands holding the loaded stick or handle attached to the line of rope, which he is about to cast on board the vessel, for the escape of her crew. We may here also notice the Engraving, which occupies our front page, representing a vessel in distress at sea, and the act of cutting away her masts to relieve her, in some degree, from the stress of the gale driving her swiftly to destruction. The imagination even of landsmen, and of dwellers inland, must have been familiarised with these conditions of peril in the raging waters, and with the means of possible escape, from a perusal of narratives which could scarcely exaggerate the tremendous nature of such experiences in a storm at sea upon a dangerous lee shore, where the coast affords no ready entrance into a sheltering harbour. We can but again and again recommend to a continuance of public liberality the claims of that excellent institution, at 14, John-street, Adelphi, whose administration, directed by the best official and nautical experience, and the most exact knowledge of local wants and agencies, provides so admirably the kind of help needful upon these terrible occasions. Subscriptions to the funds of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution are sure to be applied to a purely beneficent purpose, for which it is, perhaps, natural to feel more lively concern at this season of the year, when the storms of winter have begun to vex all floating craft, with their crews and passengers, around this island of Great Britain.

THE COLORADO MINING DISTRICTS.

The precious metals are abundantly procured by mining in several States and territories on both sides, east and west, of the Rocky Mountains. Colorado, which extends southward of the Union Pacific railroad line, including the elevated districts situated between the Great Divide Range of the Continent and the Mosquito or other secondary ranges, is especially rich in silver-lead ore. It has attracted a large immigrant population within the last twenty years; but their first rush was for gold on the "placers" or surface diggings. It was not till 1870 that silver was obtained in large quantities in Colorado. Silver is got from lodes or veins in the rock, not from placers or alluvial deposits. There are now many important silver-mining districts in Boulder County, Park, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Fremont, San Juan, and Summit County, the silver being accompanied sometimes with copper, sometimes with lead. Not a few large fortunes have been quickly gained by the discovery of a "bonanza," which is the Spanish Mexican word for a rich body of ore; and a great deal of capital has been sunk in excavating deep shafts, galleries, levels, and drifts, and in erecting the machinery, stamping-mills, smelting-furnaces, and other apparatus, to extract the valuable metal. The town of Leadville, near the head of the Arkansas river, 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea, has grown up since July, 1878, from a village of 500 souls, to contain a population of 15,000, with signs of still increasing prosperity; and its production of silver ore is 15,000,000 tons in the year, but this has hardly made up for the decline of the great Comstock Mine in Nevada. At Denver, the capital of this State, are the Argo Smelting Works of the Boston and Colorado Mining Company, which form a vast concern, treating more than 100 tons of ore daily. It is furnished with thirty large roasting-kilns, and different furnaces to perform the operations of calcining, smelting, and melting down, after which the "matte" of silver is separated by precipitation, while in a fluid solution, from the slag or refuse matter, and is finally cast into solid bars, each weighing about 1700 ounces. A ton of silver is worth £5000 sterling.

The Rocky Mountains in Colorado are now pierced by three narrow-gauge railroads to the very backbone. Following the streams, now through "canyons," or ravines, that were altogether impassable on foot, with walls almost touching in places, and shooting up in pinnacles 1000 to 1500 feet high, then climbing inclines that were impracticable a few years ago, and passing round dizzy curves, the engineer has made a foothold for the "iron horse." The traveller now reaches the heart of the mineral belt luxuriously reposing in a Pullman car; and preparations are being made to carry the three-feet gauge right over the range, at more than 11,000 feet above sea level, to the Pacific Slope, and on to the wilderness which is still held, for a short time to come, by the Red Indian, the bear, the big-horn, and the Wapiti deer.

Whatever may be the delights of a summer residence in these grand mountain scenes, more substantial temptations are required to induce mankind to face the rigorous climate of winter. These advantages are provided by the gold and silver mines. Above 10,500 feet high on the mountain range, which is about the limit at which timber grows, snow may be said to prevail for half the year. But this is not permitted to interfere with the underground operations in the silver-mines. Before the heavy snows set in, the storehouses are filled with every requisite, and work goes on as usual through the winter.

Our sketches are from the property of the Revenue Mineral Company, Limited, of London, which has some years been opening up an extensive mining interest, about sixty miles from Denver. The mining work is almost exclusively done by Cornishmen, who cherish their home customs; their Saturday night's toast, and the Christmas cheer, are never forgotten. They earn very good wages, the average pay being 12s. a day, and enjoy excellent health. It should be observed that life at these mines even in winter is not nearly so isolated as these sketches would seem to indicate. The railroad is but thirteen miles distant, and frequent runs are taken, on Norwegian snow shoes, to the station, where home letters for some of the "boys" are usually found, of not longer date than fourteen days from England.

THE LAURIUM SILVER MINES.

On the southern promontory of Attica, near Cape Colonna and the conspicuous ruins of the ancient Temple of Minerva overlooking the Ægean Sea, is the little port, with the village and extensive ranges of building, occupied by the modern industry of the Laurium Silver Mines. Sketches of these were made by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, when he visited Greece towards the end of 1876, upon the occasion of the Prince and Princess of Wales being entertained by the King and Queen of that country at Athens. We read in Herodotus that, when Themistocles proposed to increase the Athenian naval force to carry on the war with Egina and to prevent Xerxes bringing over his great army from Asia, that statesman found a valuable financial expedient for the purpose. There was a large sum just then accruing to the State from the Laurium silver mines, either by the accumulation of annual rents or fines during a period of years, or by the purchase money of a new lease or contract for working these mines. It was to be distributed, in the usual course, among the privileged citizens of Athens, as a sort of bonus or bounty, ten drachmas being the share of each Athenian freeman. But the public-spirited wisdom and eloquence of Themistocles persuaded his fellow-citizens to forego this gratification, and apply the money to the cost of strengthening their fleet with new ships. The subject is discussed in the fifth volume, page 74, of Grote's History of Greece.

The Laurium silver mines began to be worked, in a rude and primitive fashion, very early; but such operations were probably not undertaken, on a considerable scale, until after the expulsion of Hippias and the establishment of a democratic constitution by Cleisthenes. It seems to have been the practice of the Athenian Government to lease out particular sections of the mining district, for a long term of years, to individuals or to companies who carried on the industry, and who paid down a large sum, by way of fine, at the granting of the lease, besides a reserved yearly rent, estimated at the twenty-fourth part of the gross produce. Whatever has been ascertained of this matter will be found in the learned dissertation by Böckh, appended to his work on the "Public Economy of Athens." The Laurium district was surveyed in 1836 by Dr. Fiedler, and described in his "Reisen durch Griechenland," which contains an account of the ancient mining-shafts, washing-places for ore, and furnaces constructed and used by the Greeks more than two thousand years ago. All the work then was done by gangs of slaves.

Two of our Illustrations, sketched by Mr. Prior, represent those ancient remains of the mining industry which served to enrich the Athenian Republic. We also give a view of the town on the seacoast, as it now appears, since the revival of mining operations with modern appliances; the extensive smelting furnaces, and their tall smoky chimneys, reminding us of a manufacturing village in the North of England. Both gold and silver are obtained here, in paying quantities, from the refuse which the ancients had thrown aside in their diggings at the mines up in the neighbouring mountain district. There is a short line of railway, about six miles, with a locomotive to draw trucks, from the seaport up to the mines, by which the material is sent down to be operated upon for the extraction of the precious ore. This railway is shown, towards the right hand of our Engraving, in our general view. To the left hand will be observed a long low wall, extending up the hill to a smoking chimney erected some considerable distance from the main buildings of the refiners' factory, and from the dwelling-houses of the work-people. This wall is that of a covered or vaulted passage by which the smoke from some of the furnaces, where quicksilver is used to extract the precious metal from the ore, passes off so as to discharge its poisonous fumes away from human habitations. The passage is opened but once a year, and we are told that the soot is then carefully scraped from the roof and walls of the vault, and that particles of gold and silver have been obtained from this soot.

The Laurium mines were formerly leased by the Government of the Kingdom of Greece to a mixed Company of French, Italian, and other adventurers, who disagreed with the Government upon financial arrangements. The working of the mines was then for some time suspended. But, a few years since, the privilege of collecting the scoriæ left from the ancient mining operations, and extracting the gold which remained in that substance by means of chemical processes unknown to the Greeks of antiquity, was granted to a new Company, and its undertaking has been very successful. The members of the present company, we understand, are all Greeks.

At a meeting convened by the Mayor of Birmingham, held at the Townhall on Thursday week, it was resolved to hold a dairy show at Bingley Hall in September, 1881. The Mayor of Birmingham was elected chairman, and several vice-presidents were appointed, including the Duke of Westminster, Earl of Powis, and the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

The proprietors of the Albion Eyelet Manufactory at Birmingham have patented a new and economical process for the production of eyelets and washers, sail thimbles, and hollow rings in Bessemer steel annealed. Under this patent all eyelets are tinned and then stamped, the latter process giving a perfectly clear surface, and, by closing the pores of the metal, prevents rust.

Lectures have been given under the auspices of the National Providence League, at Trowbridge, Hereford, Liverpool, Macclesfield, and Leamington, and others are arranged. At Trowbridge a local branch of the league has been formed. At the conclusion of the lecture at Hereford, at which the Bishop presided, a resolution in favour of the views of the lecturer, the Rev. W. L. Blackley, was moved by Mr. Raulken, M.P., and carried unanimously.

Sir E. Henderson, Commissioner of Police, was present on Monday evening at the annual public meeting of the Metropolitan Cabmen's Society. In the course of a brief address, he said that although the number of charges for drunkenness against cabmen was steadily decreasing, the public-house was their special failing. He was of opinion that London cab-drivers displayed much skill in their profession, and said it was the desire of his department to deal leniently with licensed drivers.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 279,210 children, and the deaths of 169,427 persons, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 109,783. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 113,511. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1880 is estimated at 34,505,043; that of England and Wales at 25,480,161, of Scotland 3,661,292, and of Ireland at 5,363,590.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

Among the many mysteries of the Stage there is not one to me more inscrutable than the seemingly total and hopeless incapacity of dramatists, managers, stage managers, and actors and actresses, whose standing entitles them to be listened to with deference, to discover prior to the production of a play that it is too long, and that it contains a number of uninteresting scenes. All these good people are, or should be, experts, and long experienced experts in their craft. Over and over again they have tried the temper and gauged the patience of critical audiences, and they should be trustworthy judges of the fitness of things dramatic. When a novice in play writing submits a piece to a manager, that worthy functionary will frequently say to him, "My good Sir, I have read your play. In many parts it is a capital one. I admire it very much, and should like to produce it; but it is not practicable; *and it can't be done.*" Exit ambitious dramatist, bitterly disappointed. But how is it when a drama by a recognised and practical playwright has been accepted, when it has undergone numerous rehearsals, when every line in it has been weighed and reweighed, when all the performers have been thoroughly drilled in their parts, and when the piece has gone through the final ordeal of a dress rehearsal, that all these clever and experienced people are as blind as bats and as deaf as adders to the fact that the recognised playwright's production is twice or thrice as long as it should be, and that a considerable proportion of its scenes and characters are intolerably dreary and wearisome? I will not say anything about the professional dramatic critics; but how does it happen that the persons who are usually unerring in discovering that a play is too lengthy and deficient in interest are not the fine folks in the boxes and stalls, but the occupants of the gallery?

The Dutch drama of "Anne-Mie," written by Mynheer Rosier Faassen, very skilfully and sympathetically translated from the Batavian vernacular by "an unknown hand"—which I suspect to be a feminine one—and adapted to English stage purposes by a gentleman whose desire to preserve the anonymous I respect, but who is very well known in literary and theatrical circles as a dexterous dramatist and an accomplished dramatic critic, was produced on Monday last at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The play enjoyed, to begin with, the very precious advantage of the part of the heroine being sustained by Miss Geneviève Ward, the famous impersonator of "Forget me Not," and one of the most earnest, studious, and scholar-like of living *tragédiennes*, and of including in its "cast" actors of the acknowledged merit of Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Flockton, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Let me hasten to say that everybody engaged in the piece, from the stately heroine to the pudgy little Dutch boy and girl who take part in the "Kissing-Bridge" scene, did their very best to promote the success of the drama, which was admirably although unpretentiously mounted; but, all this notwithstanding, "Anne-Mie" only achieved, on the first night, a moderate amount of success. The inordinate length to which it was protracted, and the intolerable amount of "talkee talkee" in which the characters indulged fairly tired out an audience normally good-natured, and who had evidently come prepared to be pleased and to manifest their gratification in no stinted manner. Whenever there occurred a situation, or even a speech, which fairly deserved applause, that tribute of admiration was instantly and ungrudgingly given; but rarely have I witnessed a drama presenting so few opportunities for the manifestation of even what may be termed "First Night Enthusiasm."

"Anne-Mie" was produced so recently in its original language at the Aquarium Theatre, and its painful and (to English feelings) somewhat repulsive plot was so ably summarised by my esteemed predecessor in this column, that I am happily absolved from telling the dismal story in detail again. It is sufficient to hint that in the first act Anne-Mie appears as the youthful and beauteous daughter of an old Dutch miser, and that she is cruelly wronged by an English engineer named Herbert Russell. When her father discovers the injury his daughter has suffered, he pursues her betrayer and stabs him in the back. In the interval between the first and second acts he is supposed to have undergone a sentence of three years' solitary confinement for attempting to murder the engineer. Fifteen more years also intervene. We begin in 1850, and Act the Second takes us to 1868. The liberated miser and his family have removed from their farm at West Kapelle, in the island of Walcheren, to the village of Heer-Arendskerke, in the island of South Beveland. "Anne-Mie" is eighteen years older, and there resides with her a pretty girl who is supposed to be her niece, but who is in reality her daughter by the engineer Russell, who has not been heard of since his mischance at West Kapelle. Lise, the supposititious niece of Anne-Mie, loves and is beloved by a gallant young fellow of good family, named Koenraad Deel, whose parents are ready to sanction his marriage with any eligible young damsel of spotless lineage and surroundings. Anne-Mie has been sworn to secrecy by her father as to the melancholy parentage of her daughter; but the secret also has been discovered by a revolting villain and misanthropist called Jan Schuif, alias "The Fiend." This morose scoundrel wants to marry Lise, but his matrimonial proposals meet with an indignant repulse from Anne-Mie. Then Lise, half by intuition and half by accident, discovers that Anne-Mie is not her aunt, but her mother. The wretched Anne-Mie is constrained to write a letter to Koenraad to confess her daughter's parentage; and that fine young fellow, dreading the paternal malediction, is about reluctantly to break off the match, when Herbert Russell, the engineer, returns completely repentant, begs pardon all round, claims Anne-Mie as his bride, and is enabled, by Dutch law, to legitimatise his daughter; so that Koenraad Deel is in a position to marry Lise without derogating from the respectability of his family. All this involves a great deal of moaning and grouning, sighing and sobbing, to which the audience (since the wind for the nonce blows from the Lachrymose Latitudes) might not object, were the anguish confined to Anne-Mie and her daughter; but the adaptor has distributed the misery impartially among the *dramatis personæ*; and Miss Geneviève Ward, with the characteristic generosity of a real artist, has refrained from taking the lion's share of sorrow to herself. In fact, in some portions of the play, she is the all but impassible spectatress of the woes of others.

That excellent actor Mr. Flockton, who might have made a real hit in the part of Jan Schuif, "The Fiend," becomes absolutely unbearable, through the dreadful iteration, in long-drawn expositions, of the wrongs which he has endured and of the reasons which have led him to abhor mankind in general, and the inhabitants of the village of Heer Arendskerke in particular. Jan Schuif, in the end, is worse than any villain that ever trod the stage. He becomes an unmitigated Bore. Mr. James Fernandez as the miser, Dirksen, alias Father Brouwer, plays most intelligently and forcibly, reminding one from time to time (not that Mr. Fernandez is by any means an imitative artist) of Mr. Benjamin Webster in the "Dead Heart." But Anne-Mie and her daughter, in whom the chief interest of the piece should be concentrated, are over-weighted by the prominence which Mr. Fernandez cannot help giving to his part. His scenes of anger, madness, and remorse are so inevitably conspicuous that they occasionally place the heroine in a secondary rank, and cause the spectator to speculate whether the drama might not as well be called "Dirksen; or, the Provoked Father," instead of "Anne-Mie." Mr. Forbes Robertson as Koenraad Deel bore himself very manfully, and was a frank, cordial, and sufficiently tender lover; and Miss C. Grahame looked very comely, and was alternately arch and pathetic as Lise. She is a very promising young lady, although she has a great deal to learn. Mrs. Leigh Murray showed all the *aplomb* of an experienced actress as Neeltje Kwak, the shrewish but kind-hearted wife of a village inn-keeper; and Mr. De Lange as Kwak himself was mildly and inoffensively humorous. Mr. Edgar Bruce played the disagreeable part of Herbert Russell carefully; but the character is essentially unsympathetic, and he could do little with it. What on earth could have suggested to the adapter the idea of making a Lovelace of Mr. Herbert Russell? I have met with some hundreds of English engineers in foreign parts, and have generally found them to be too much occupied with their theodolites and spirit-levels to waste their time in carying ruin and disgrace into the bosoms of respectable families.

Miss Geneviève Ward showed herself in Anne-Mie that which she can never fail to be, a consummate dramatic artist, capable of expressing certai n emotions in the noblest and most eloquent manner. It is hers to denounce, to inveigh, and to command. Bitter sarcasm and passionate remonstrance are her forte; but she leans towards somewhat too rigid measure and proportion and balance in her interpretation of character. She is academical rather than spontaneous; and real pathos is unmeasured and full of spontaneity. Anne-Mie is a part wholly unsuited to her. It is much more below than above her capacity, since it affords her the scantiest opportunities of doing justice to the really great qualities which she possesses. Still, had the piece been shorter, Miss Geneviève Ward would have been able to obtain a far firmer hold on her audience than she secured on the first night. Compressed into two, or, at the most, into three acts, "Anne-Mie" may still become a successful play. As I saw it on Monday, it was suggestive to me of little beyond a great Dutch treykschuyt, dragged through a canal by several mourning-coach horses on the towing-path, with a numerous crew of undertakers' men—who, alas! were not mutes—and several Bodies on board.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week—occurring too late for notice until now—was the first appearance of Mdlle. Elisa Widmar. The opera was "Faust," in which, as Margherita, the lady was to have appeared on the opening night of the season (Oct. 18); but, as already recorded, indisposition prevented her, and she was then very efficiently replaced by Mdlle. Bauermeister. The début of Mdlle. Widmar was highly successful, although she had not entirely recovered from the effects of her indisposition. She sang with much charm and refinement in the love-music of the garden scene, a little more brilliancy having been desirable in the jewel-song. In the cathedral scene and the closing situation of the opera Mdlle. Widmar displayed much capacity for pathetic expression; her singing and acting having both been commendable for earnest intensity without exaggeration. On this occasion Madame Trebelli resumed the character of Siebel, with great advantage to the general effect. Signor Runcio was the Faust, the cast otherwise having been as before. During last week Mdlle. Rosina Isidor repeated her artistic performance as Lucia, and on Saturday evening gained a fresh success by her effective singing as Gilda in "Rigoletto," the cast of which introduced, for the first time on this stage, Signor Aldighieri in the title-character. This gentleman achieved a genuine success by his fine singing and intelligent acting. His voice is an excellent baritone, which he uses with skill and facility—his intonation and phrasing being especially good. Some degree of tremolo, however, has to be objected to. If Signor Aldighieri will refrain from this his vocal performance will gain in effect. His impersonation of the unhappy Court Jester was free from the excess of buffoonery in which some representatives of the character indulge. He gave a powerful rendering of the sentiment of paternal love, and of the revengeful feelings of the wronged and insulted father. In the great scene, in the palace of the Duke, where Rigoletto recovers his daughter and vows to be revenged, Signor Aldighieri acted—as well as sang—with great effect. His reception throughout the opera was highly favourable. Signor Runcio, as the Duke, sang well in several instances—especially in the canzone, "La donna è mobile"—which was encored—and in the quartet, "Un di se ben," which also had to be repeated. In this piece, the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, as Maddalena, was of special value. The remaining features of the cast call for no notice. The first of the morning performances took place on Saturday, when "La Favorita" was repeated.

The first three nights of this week have been occupied with repetition performances—"Norma" on Monday, "Faust" on Tuesday, and "Carmen" on Wednesday. For Thursday "Les Huguenots" was announced, with the first appearance in England of Madame Giovannoni Zacchi as Valentina. Of this we must speak next week, as also of the début of Signor Manfrini, as Fernando in "La Favorita" yesterday (Friday), and of Mdlle. Isidor's first assumption here of the character of Violetta in "La Traviata" this (Saturday) afternoon.

Signor Tito Mattei's opera "Maria di Gand," and the Italian version of Wallace's "Maritana," are in preparation.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert programme included Mr. Wingham's overture entitled "Mors Janua Vitæ" (written in memory of a deceased relative). The work has already been spoken of with commendation in reference to its first performance at the recent Leeds Festival. Another speciality at Saturday's concert was a concerto for pianoforte, with orchestra, composed and performed by Herr Bonawitz, whose playing was more effective than his composition. The pianist was also heard in unaccompanied solos by Chopin. Two orchestral movements from M. Massenet's "Sacred Legend," "La Vierge," were given for the first time here. One—"Dernier Sommeil de la Vierge"—(for stringed instruments only), is of a graceful character; the other—"Danse Galiléenne"—is eccentric almost to grotesqueness. Schumann's overture to "The Bride of Messina," Beethoven's C minor symphony, and vocal pieces effectively rendered by Mdlle. Louise Pyk, completed the programme.

Mr. Walter Bache's ninth annual Pianoforte Recital (at St. James's Hall) on Monday afternoon, included his clever performances of Bach's fifth "Suite Anglaise;" and other unaccompanied solo pieces by Liszt, Chopin, and Tschaïkowsky; in all which he was much applauded by a large audience. Miss Anna Williams sang with much effect Cornelius's "Christmas Songs," and two performances by Von Bülow.

The twenty-third season of the Monday Popular Concerts begins next week with a strong programme, including Mozart's serenade in E flat for wind instruments, Beethoven's trio in B flat, Mendelssohn's variations in E flat for piano solo. Madame Koch-Bossenheimer is to be the vocalist and Mdlle. Janotha the pianist. The Saturday afternoon performances commence on Nov. 13.

A series of six opera recitals is being given on Saturday evenings at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Carter. The first of the series, "Il Trovatore," was performed last Saturday evening, and will be followed by Don Giovanni," "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Faust." The principal vocalists were Madame Ida Gillies Corri, Miss Beatrice Elmslie, Mr. James Sauvage, Mr. C. De Wolfe, Mr. H. Pope, and Signor Fabrini, and the chorus consisted of one hundred voices.

Last Saturday afternoon a Harvest Thanksgiving Evensong took place in Westminster Abbey, the service having been arranged, with the permission of Dean Stanley, by the London Gregorian Choral Association, and the music being all of "Gregorian" character. There were about 350 singers, composed of members of different church choirs.

The Musical Association inaugurated its seventh season on Monday at its usual meeting-place, the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street. The room was well filled. The subject of the paper was An Inquiry into the Origin and Growth of Certain Musical Idioms and Expressions. Dr. Stainer (who was in the chair), Mr. Cumings, Mr. Helmore, Mr. Stephens, and others took part in a subsequent discussion.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of York has been ordered to leave England for the winter. He will go to Biarritz in a few days.

Dean Burgon, of Chichester, has presented a valuable stained-glass window to the parish church of Houghton Conquest, near Bedford, in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Archdeacon Rose. The event has been celebrated by special services and a public luncheon.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the present trustee of the will of the late Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D., Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill, to be Boyle Lecturer, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Maclear.

The Bishop of Manchester, replying to a correspondent, condemns the expenses in connection with funerals as wasteful and extravagant, and says that an improvement in this respect will come about as soon as people bring their common sense to bear upon the consideration of the matter.

A stained-glass window, in three parts, to the memory of Mr. Mark Lemon, has been placed in the aisle of Crawley Church, Sussex. In addition to various texts round the borders, the following inscription is placed at the foot of the memorial:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Mark Lemon, who died May 25, 1870, these three lights are placed by his family."

Streetley chapel, situated in Whitwell, a few miles from Worksop, but within Derbyshire, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lichfield, after restoration. The chapel, which has long been a picturesque ruin, has considerable interest attached to it. It is supposed to date from the eleventh century. It has hitherto been private property, but is now handed over to the living of Whitwell.

St. Oswald's Church, Blankney, having been thoroughly restored through the munificence of Lady Florence and Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Messrs. Gray and Davison were lately commissioned to build an organ from specifications prepared by Dr. Verrinder, who on Sunday last played at the morning and evening services, which were fully choral. The choir numbered over thirty voices.

The Bishop of Chichester, in presiding over the annual Diocesan Conference at Chichester last week, alluded to the fact that next year was said to be the 1200th anniversary of the foundation of the see. It was reported that the Bishop of Chichester's Fund, started two years since, had reached the amount of £15,486, and that, reckoning local efforts, £80,000 had been, or was being, spent in the diocese in church extension or restoration.

Lord Penzance, on Thursday week, held a Court of Arches, and gave judgment in the suit instituted by the churchwarden of the parishes of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Cheapside, and St. Michael-le-Querne, against the Rector, the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, for Ritualistic practices. His Lordship issued a writ for the imprisonment of the defendant for disobeying a monition of the Court of Chancery, and on Saturday Mr. Dale was taken to Holloway prison.

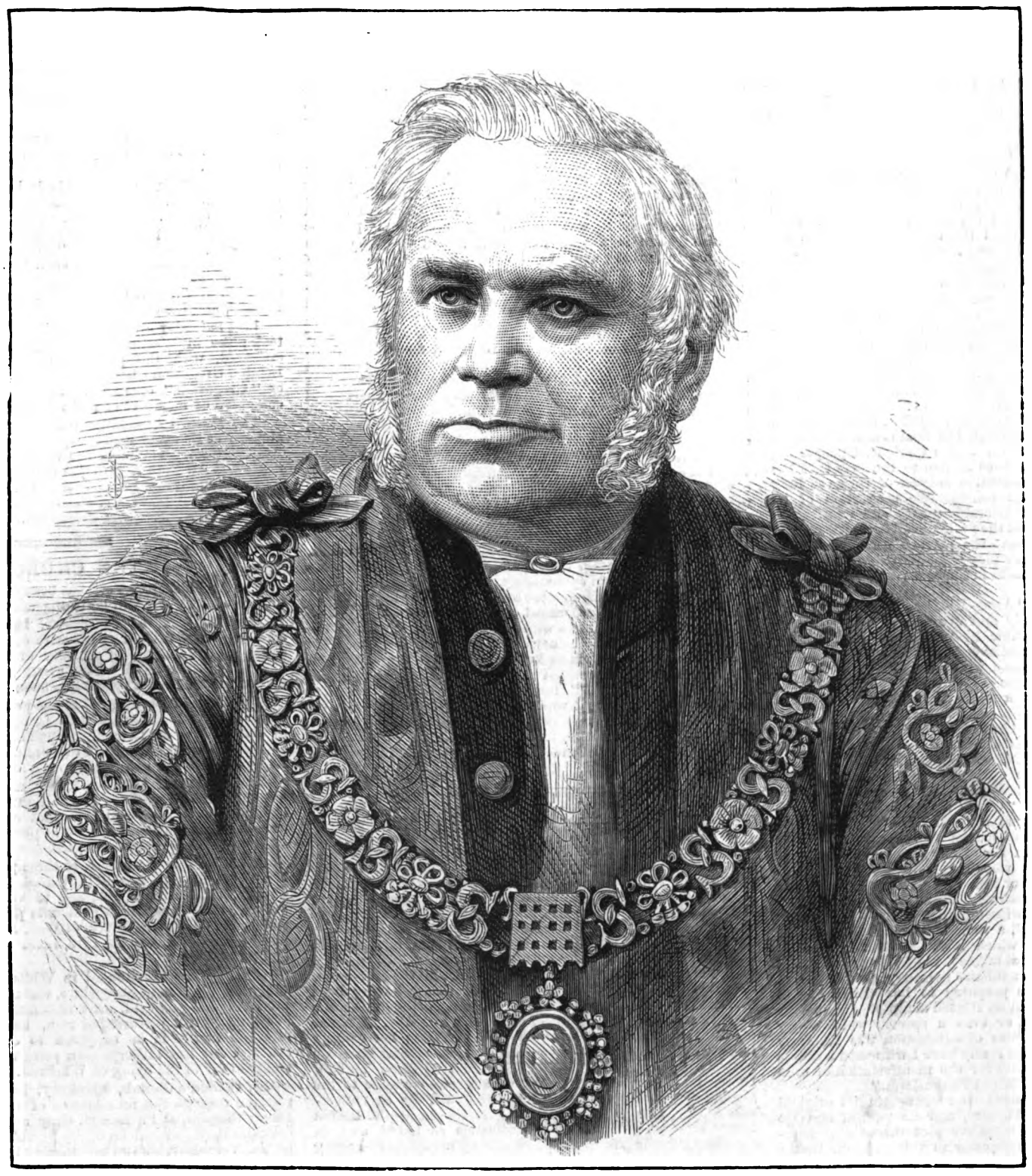
Lady Gooch, wife of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., laid the foundation of a new church at New Swindon on Thursday week. The edifice, which is to seat 700 or 800 persons, and will be dedicated to St. Paul, will, with vicarage house, &c., cost £10,000. The site was given by Mr. A. L. Goddard, lord of the manor of Swindon. At present only the nave will be built, at a cost of £4000; the chancel, vicarage, and other works will be proceeded with as funds flow in.

On Thursday week the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral the Rev. George Evans Moule, D.D., as Bishop in Mid-China; the Rev. Charles Perry Scott, D.D., as Bishop in North China; and the Rev. E. Nuttall, D.D., as Bishop of Jamaica. The ceremony was of a very imposing character. The sermon was preached by the Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., Archdeacon of Norwich. The Primate was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and several colonial bishops.

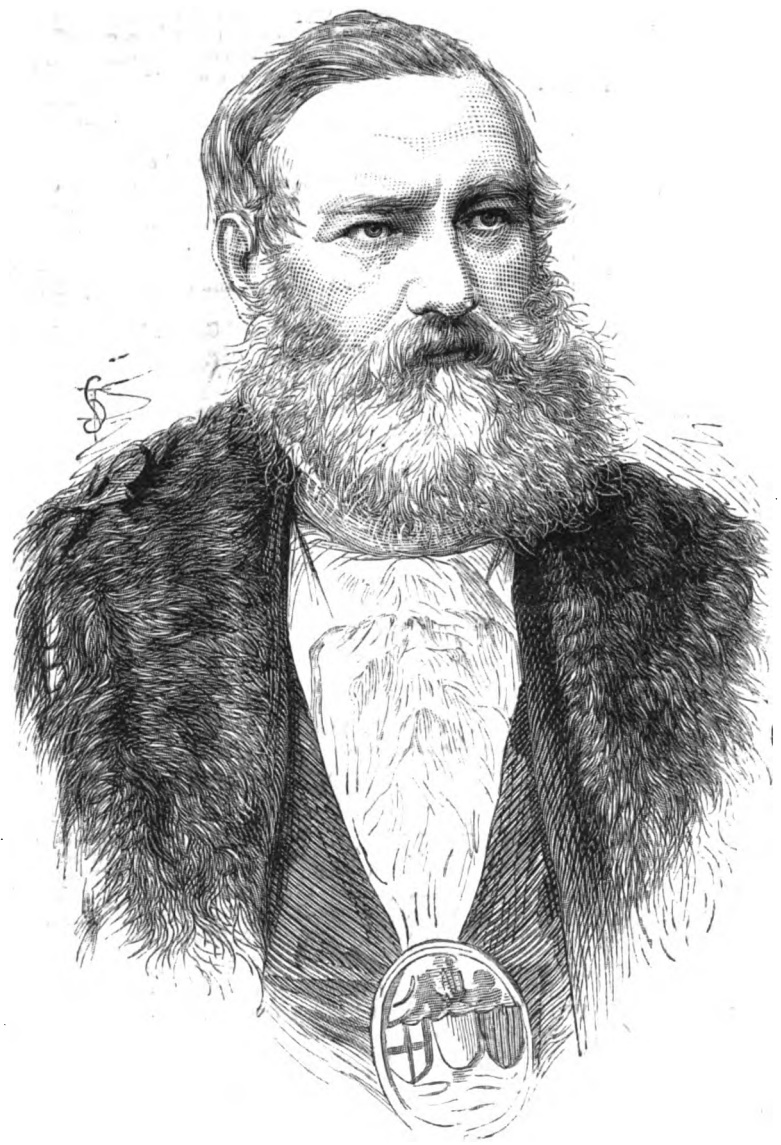
The Church of St. Paul, Spalding, which has been built and endowed by Miss Charington, and provided with a parsonage and school, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Wednesday week. The building was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, whose plans have been carried out by his son. It is in the Early English style, and is constructed of Ancaster stone and red brick. The steeple is 135 ft. high, and is set some distance from the nave, but connected with it by a vestibule. The church consists of nave with north and south aisles, south porch, priest's vestry with organ gallery over, choir vestry, and offices. The church will accommodate 500 worshippers. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, by Mr. Lewis.

In anticipation of the 216th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, at which the Earl of Fife will preside, on St. Andrew's Day next, the following donations have been received to meet the charitable claims and defray the expenses of the new hall:—From her Majesty, 100 gs.; the Earl of Fife, 100 gs.; the Earl of Dalhousie, £100; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 50 gs.; the Earl of Derby, £10; the Earl of Stair, 10 gs.; Mr. Peter Reid, £50; Mr. George Shaw, 10 gs.; Mr. Notman, £50; Mr. William Scott, Mr. C. Gooden, and Mr. James Laurie, 10 gs. each; in addition to £50 previously given.

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THE RIGHT HON. ALDERMAN W. M'ARTHUR, M.P., LORD MAYOR ELECT OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 450.



ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF R. N. FOWLER, M.P.



MR. SHERIFF HERBERT WATERLOW.

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IN THE GARDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE RECESS.

The political dining season has set in heavily. The dainty and piquant *menu* framed by the Conservative *chef* at Taunton, and not unflavoured with salt that was meant to be Attic, provoked a rival bill-of-fare from a pair of Liberal cooks at Birmingham. Not to be behindhand, Edinburgh gave a banquet to Mr. Adam, the Liberal Whip, on Tuesday. The City of London, put on its mettle, will crown the feasting season at Guildhall with the Lord Mayor's Banquet to the Prime Minister and a host of distinguished citizens on Nov. 9.

Although Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and Lord Hartington were conspicuous by their absence (which they duly regretted) from the Edinburgh dinner to Mr. Adam, on Tuesday, there was a strong gathering of the Liberal chieftains of North Britain present. The Chief Commissioner's coming assumption of the office of Governor of Madras was the occasion of this warm demonstration in honour of Mr. Adam, who had in the first place to say farewell to the Fife Liberal committee at Cupar. The Earl of Rosebery presided with habitual neatness at the banquet in the Music Hall; bestowed sly digs at the Marquis of Salisbury; and felicitously proposed the health of Mr. Adam as "Adjutant-General of the Party" and "as the organiser of Victory." Mr. Adam, in his earnest reply, disclosed the fact that it was Lord Rosebery and himself who last year conceived the idea that Mr. Gladstone should be brought forward for Midlothian. The right hon. gentleman modestly disclaimed the notion that his exertions had brought about the Liberal successes at the General Election, and attributed the victory mainly to Mr. Gladstone's "matchless eloquence" and the Marquis of Hartington's patient leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Hearty in the extreme were the cheers Mr. Adam (who mentioned that he had been in India before) received from the large assemblage of members of the Scottish Liberal Club, and the stanch friends from Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife.

An episode which occurred at the close of the banquet to Mr. Adam may give a seasonable hint to the civic magnates invited to the Guildhall on Tuesday next. A toast having been intrusted to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, he said he would read a telegram sent by his father—the mention of whose name elicited a ringing round of cheers, which were delivered upstanding. This was Mr. Gladstone's message:—

> May your banquet be worthy of its occasion. The fervent good wishes Mr. Adam will carry with him proceed from a party not less united nor the less strong than when it achieved the success to which he so ably contributed.

Placidly chewing the cud of agricultural, social, or moral topics in Devonshire, Sir Stafford Northcote has resolutely eschewed the political pellets which the Marquis of Salisbury presumably hurls because "it is his nature to." The right hon. Baronet is reserving himself for Bristol. Meanwhile, he keeps his hand in by dealing with the spread of the Gospel and literary institutions at Exeter; by presenting school-prizes near Tiverton; and by throwing encouraging crumbs to some Welsh Conservatives who are looking forward to a banquet.

Lord Sandon is less reticent. His Lordship, speaking to the Sheffield Junior Conservative Association, on the 27th ult., seriously condemned the action of the Government in Ireland as encouraging a revolutionary spirit. Mr. E. Clarke, greatly daring, even proceeded to place the blame on Mr. Gladstone's shoulders chiefly. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on the other hand, confined himself to dilating on the need of increased facilities for middle-class education, in addressing a diocesan conference at Gloucester the same day.

Lord Northbrook has been chaperoned round Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain. Yesterday week, the ex-Governor-General of India and present First Lord of the Admiralty, opened the session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, of which his Lordship is President, with a valuable address on India. Lord Northbrook spoke with due gravity of the responsibility of the task of governing India; and emphatically advocated the association of the native nobles and leaders with our representatives in the work of administration, together with economy in the finances, judicious expenditure on public improvements, and, above all, no enlargement of our Indian Empire. On Saturday the noble Lord opened the "Forward Liberal Club," and briskly answered each of Lord Salisbury's attacks upon the Government. Mr. Chamberlain reminded the Irish agitators that the Government would firmly maintain the law, quite in accordance with which were the prosecutions contemplated.

The doings of the Election Commissions are too tame to need comment this week.

Mr. Parnell, heedless of the threatened prosecution, on Sunday flung his inflammatory rhetoric before a Tipperary throng, and on Monday served up his views afresh for the benefit, or otherwise, of the Limerick tenant-farmers, who cheered his declaration that there must be established in Ireland a system of peasant proprietorship such as existed in France, Prussia, and Belgium, by the aid of the State. Limerick honoured Mr. Parnell on Tuesday with the freedom of the city. The same day, it is said, criminal informations were lodged against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. D. Sullivan, and others, who are alleged to have delivered speeches calculated to excite to breaches of the peace. The two minor members of the Land League, Mr. T. M. Healey and Mr. Walsh, were on Monday committed for trial at the Bantry Sessions.

Weighty words of warning have not been wanting to dissuade the extreme members of the Irish Land League from using lawless language. That undoubted and well-tried friend of Ireland, Mr. Bright, for example, wrote to Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., to the effect that, whilst plans were being devised for the reform of the land system, which would, doubtless, be amended, "unless the agitation creates a temper and a condition of things which will make amendment impossible." Mr. Labouchere (who has been seconded by his colleague, Mr. Bradlaugh, on this point) addressed a less pithy but similarly conceived message to the meeting of Radical Clubs on Saturday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The orators of the occasion, however, being Mr. Finigan, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. (who is sane enough in other matters), the "Radical" gathering passed a resolution disapproving the Irish prosecutions. A meeting of a very different kind, an assemblage of some thousands, it is stated, yesterday week protested in Belfast against the dangerous agitation of the Land League. Mr. Joseph Cowen, for his part, on the 27th ult., contributed his solution of the Irish Land problem in the shape of Mr. Bright's plan. Finally, Mr. Gladstone, answering a leading question from Sir George Bowyer, fails to see any likeness between the land grievance in Ireland and the English land question.

The first meeting of the 127th Session of the Society of Arts is announced for the 17th inst., when the opening address will be given by Mr. Bramwell, chairman of the council.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has gone out every day this week, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Sleighing has been the chief pleasure, although the Queen has generally walked out during some part of each day. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, of Maywell church, Glasgow; and in the evening Mr. Tolloch and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with her Majesty.

Halloween was celebrated in the usual manner on Monday evening. The servants and tenants, carrying torches, walked in procession up to the castle, where a bonfire was lighted and reels were danced. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were present. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng left the castle and Lord Sackville arrived.

The Earl of Aberdeen was received by her Majesty a day or two since, and kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. The Earl dined with the Queen, as also have the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

The following are appointed by her Majesty to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George:—Colonel Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., Colonel William Pole Collingwood, Captain Claude Bettington, and Mr. Francis William Rowsell.

Her Majesty has presented £500 towards the restoration of the abbey church of Minster, in Sheppey.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Princess Maud, went to Eastwell Park yesterday week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returning the next day to Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness travelled by the South-Eastern Railway between Charing-cross and Ashford stations on her journey to and from Eastwell. The Prince of Wales, who passed a few days last week on a visit to the Duke of Grafton at Euston, returned to town also last Saturday, having had some good shooting over his noble host's preserves; and Prince John of Glücksburg, who had been on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh, at Luton Hoo, Luton, returned to Marlborough House the same day. Their Royal Highnesses went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening; and on Sunday they attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince presented to Lieutenant Graham, R.N., of the Royal yacht Osborne, at Marlborough House, the medal of the Royal Humane Society for his gallant conduct in saving life from drowning in Portsmouth Harbour on the night of Sept. 14 last. The Princess was present at the ceremony, and a deputation of the committee of the society attended. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with their Royal Highnesses, and Prince John of Glücksburg subsequently accompanied the Duke on his return to Eastwell, on a visit to his Royal Highness and the Duchess. The Prince and Princess went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre in the evening. The Duke of Cambridge visited their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince went to the studio of Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., at Kilburn, to inspect the picture of "The Judgment of Daniel." Prince John of Glücksburg returned to Marlborough House from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, and left in the afternoon for Claremont on a visit to Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. On the occasion of his approaching visit to Norwich for the purpose of attending the Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Show the Prince will be the guest of Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., at Horstead Hall, a few miles from Norwich. After attending the show his Royal Highness will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. The Prince will spend a few days shooting at Horstead, and the following week will attend the Oakham Fat Cattle Show, when he will be the guest of Lord Aveland.

The Bacchante, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, accompanied the Inconstant, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, commanding the Detached Squadron, from Vigo en route for Maderia on Sunday.

Princess Louise of Lorn arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday from Inverary. Her Royal Highness attended Divine service in St. Mary's Scottish Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Sunday forenoon, and in the evening she was present at the service in St. Cuthbert's Established church. On Monday the Princess visited Sir Noel Paton's studio in George-square, and she also went to see Sir Noel's painting "Lux in Tenebris," on view in Messrs. Hugh Paton and Son's gallery, in Princes-street. Her Royal Highness left in the evening for London, arriving at Kensington Palace on Tuesday morning.

The Duke of Connaught visited Woolwich last Saturday to lay the memorial-stone of a coffee tavern in course of erection, at a cost of £10,000, adjacent to the principal entrance to the Royal Arsenal. The funds for its erection have been provided by a local company, whose shareholders are mostly of the working-classes, including upwards of 1000 of the employés of the Royal Arsenal. The directors of the company met the Duke, who was received by a guard of honour of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers. Having lunched at the Royal Artillery Barracks, his Royal Highness proceeded to the site of the coffee tavern in New-road. The Hon. and Rev. Adelbert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, Earl Sydney, and others interested in the event, being present. The Duke performed the ceremony with the customary silver trowel, and sanctioned the naming of the tavern "The Duke of Connaught;" and the public hall of the building "The Royal Assembly-Rooms." The 4th Kent Volunteer Rifles and the 2nd Kent Artillery were in attendance.

Yesterday week the Duchess of Teck and party arrived in Edinburgh from Hopetoun House, and visited the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, the rooms of the Royal Society, Royal Infirmary, Heriot's Hospital, and the studio of Sir Noel Paton; and on Monday the Duke, with the Duchess and the Countess of Hopetoun, paid another visit to the city, and inspected the Exhibition of the Works of Scottish Artists in in the Royal Scottish Academy, and also the National Gallery of Paintings, returning in the evening to Hopetoun.

The Archbishop of York, who has been ordered to leave England for the winter, is about leaving for Biarritz.

His Excellency Count Munster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace.

His Excellency the United States Minister has left town on a short visit to Scotland.

On Monday Lady Burdett-Coutts visited the City and was presented with the freedom and livery of the Haberdashers' Company, at their hall in Gresham-street West. The Baroness was accompanied by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and Lady Burdett, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, and others. Her Ladyship was met at the entrance by the Master, the Lord Mayor, and other dignitaries. After the investiture, the badge was placed round the neck of the Baroness by the Master, the additional honour of the livery being conferred on her, the Master placing the blue and white cloak over her shoulders. It is noteworthy that no lady has been admitted to the guild since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the only other honorary member is the Duke of Connaught. The Baroness was entertained at luncheon by the Master.—She has sent to the Lord Mayor £100 towards the Truro Cathedral fund.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Walter H. Hadow, eldest son of the late Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, with Lady Constance Blanche Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, was celebrated on Thursday week in the private chapel at Dupplin Castle, Perth. The bride's dress was white satin, covered with Brussels lace flounces, the gift of the Dowager Countess of Kinnoull. The corsage was high, sleeves of Brussels net, and on the skirt were bunches of orange-blossom, myrtle, and white heather; her wreath was composed of the same, and the veil was Brussels lace. The ornaments worn were a pearl bracelet and pearl star, the gifts of the bridegroom; a pink coral, pearl, and diamond pendant, the gift of Mrs. Hadow; a diamond star, the gift of the Earl of Kinnoull; a ruby and diamond bracelet, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; a pearl and diamond bracelet, the gift of the Countess of Dudley; and a large single pearl bracelet, set in diamonds, the gift of Mrs. Thornburgh. The bridesmaids were the Lady Muriel Hay and the Hon. Marie Hay, sister and niece of the bride; Miss Hadow, sister of the bridegroom; the Hon. Sybil Denison, Miss Walsh, and Miss Maud Lovell, cousins of the bride. They wore cream-coloured broché cashmere dresses, trimmed with cream lace, and a dark red snood in the hair; each carried a bouquet of red and white flowers, and wore a gold bangle with the bride's pet name, "Sissy," in blue enamel on it, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress of ruby velvet trimmed with satin and bead passementerie of the same colour, and old lace. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. John Mitchell, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull. Lady Constance's travelling dress was of sapphire velvet trimmed with satin and jet of the same colour; bonnet and jacket to match. The newly-married pair started for Moncreiffe House, en route for Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

Mr. Basil Templer Montgomery, 60th Rifles, second son of Sir Graham and Lady Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, was married last week to Mary Katherine Moncreiffe, youngest daughter of Lady Louisa and the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, by the Very Rev. J. F. Montgomery, Dean of Edinburgh, in the presence of a party of the relatives of both families.

On Monday at St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B., was married to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. John Hamilton, of Fyne Court, Somerset.

The marriage of the Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen (Coldstream Guards), eldest son of Lord Brabourne, with Miss Amy Virginia Beaumont, second daughter of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, was solemnised at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday. Mr. Horace R. Stopford (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The bride, who came with her mother, was received by her father, who gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Beaumont, her sister; the Hon. Katherine and the Hon. Eva Knatchbull-Hugessen, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Weyland, cousin of the bride; Miss Dimsdale, cousin of the bridegroom; and Lady Maud Grimston. Lord Brabourne and Lady Margaret Beaumont followed the bridal train to the chancel. The bride's dress was of ivory white satin, covered with old point lace, fastened with bunches of orange-flowers; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms an old point lace veil fastened by diamond brooches, the gift of her uncle, the Marquis of Clanricarde. Her other jewels comprised a diamond tiara and diamond bracelets, gifts of her father; pearl and diamond earrings, a present from Mr. S. Beaumont; and a diamond brooch, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hodgson. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in crimson brocade trimmed with cream-coloured lace, and bonnets of the same material, also trimmed with lace. Each lady wore a diamond, pearl, and ruby tortoise brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and, like the bride, carried a bouquet of varied white flowers, bordered with maidenhair fern. Lady Margaret Beaumont wore a dress of heliotrope satin, embroidered in the same colour, mauve bonnet covered with lilac and other flowers, necktie of Valenciennes lace, and diamond and pearl ornaments. Lady Brabourne, who appeared quite recovered from her recent severe illness, wore a dress of grey plush, trimmed with lace, and bonnet of the same, trimmed with crimson velvet. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the religious ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon Farrar and the Rev. Reginald Bridges Knatchbull-Hugessen, Rector of Mersham, Kent. A number of non-commissioned officers of the Coldstream Guards occupied seats in the nave. Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont welcomed a large party at breakfast at their residence on The Terrace, Piccadilly, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Smeeth, Lord Brabourne's seat near Ashford, Kent, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire blue velvet, cloak, bonnet, and muff to match, trimmed with brown marabout feathers. The wedding presents were of great value, one of much interest being a parure of chrysolites, presented by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., to Dorothea Hugessen, great-great-aunt of the bridegroom. Gifts were also sent by the households of Mr. Beaumont and by the employés and others upon his landed and mining estates.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir William Williams, of Tregullow, Bart., and Miss Beauchamp, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmund Beauchamp Beauchamp, of Trevince.

IN THE GARDEN.

This young lady, who screens her pretty head from the summer sun with a Japanese rustic parasol of something like the palm-leaf, would be an agreeable companion, if favourably inclined, to the gentleman visiting at her father's house when he strolls round the garden, half an hour before lunch-time, pretending to be a curious amateur of horticultural and floricultural operations. He may entertain a private opinion that there is something far more attractive in the conversation of a pretty girl who has tact and intelligence enough to make her talk with him, upon a variety of general topics, and even some of personal interest, suggestive of amiable sentiments which can be freely indulged with entire safety to their mutual freedom. This is more agreeable than one-sided flirting, of which pursuit, to do her justice, there is no reason to suspect the young lady would be capable in any situation, and which she would never tolerate in the opposite party. She is not the Maud, either, who was once passionately implored to "Come into the garden," at an unreasonably early hour of the morning; but here she is, at a very proper time, and here we are glad to see her.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The new Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. William McArthur, M.P. for Lambeth, is the eldest of three sons of the late Rev. John McArthur, of Londonderry, a Wesleyan minister. His brother, Mr. Alexander McArthur, is M.P. for Leicester. Alderman William McArthur has been established

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in London, since 1857, as a merchant in the Australian trade, his brother, now his partner, having gone to New South Wales in 1843, and having founded a large business connection in that colony. The new Lord Mayor served the office of Sheriff in 1867. He was first elected for Lambeth in 1868, and is an advanced Liberal politician, but has especially laboured in Parliament for the abolition of tolls on the metropolitan bridges, and for objects connected with the interests of our Australasian colonies and South Africa. He visited Australia two years ago. Alderman McArthur is Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, a magistrate for the county of Surrey, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the City, Reform, and City Liberal Clubs, a director of the City Bank, of the Australian Telegraph Company, of the Bank of Australia, and chairman of the Star Assurance Company. He is also an active member of the Aborigines Protection Society, and a prominent supporter of various undertakings connected with the Wesleyan body. On Tuesday last, the new Lord Mayor, with the Corporation officers, waited upon the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, at his private residence in Portland-place, to be introduced by the Recorder of the City of London. The Lord Chancellor greeted him in the usual style, and signified the Queen's approval.

The senior Sheriff of London and Middlesex is Alderman Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.P. for the City of London. He is son of Mr. Thomas Fowler, banker, and was born at Tottenham in 1828. He was educated at University College, London, of which institution he is a Fellow. He graduated at the University of London, B.A., in 1848, and was second in mathematics and fifth in classical honours. He became an M.A. of his University two years later. Mr. Alderman Fowler is head of the banking firm of Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., Cornhill, which was formed by the amalgamation, in 1851, of the firm of Messrs. Drewett and Fowler with Messrs. Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co. He is a member of the Bankers' Committee, and, in addition to other offices, holds the position of director of some public companies. He has long been an active member of the Conservative party, and was candidate for the City in 1865. He was elected for Penrhyn and Falmouth in 1868, but lost his seat in 1874. He was returned second on the poll for the City this year.

The junior Sheriff is Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, third son of Mr. Alfred James Waterlow, of the firm now styled Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, wholesale stationers, of Birchin-lane, Lime-street, and Wilson-street, Finsbury. He was born in 1846, and is engaged in the business of that firm. In April, 1867, Mr. Waterlow took up his Livery in the Stationers' Company, and was elected to serve as Renter Warden of the Guild in 1873. The new Sheriff joined the Honourable Artillery Company in January, 1867, and has ever since been an extremely active and zealous member. He is now a member of the Court of Assistants and Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Gun Division of the ancient corps. He is punctual in the performance of every military detail; and, besides attending nearly all private parades, invariably takes part with his regiment in field-day manœuvres and camps of instruction.

The Portraits of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

SALMON-SPEARING ON THE DEE.

The reader of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels cannot fail to recollect the spirited description, in "Redgauntlet," of a party of horsemen and others, at night, killing salmon with spears by torchlight, in the shallows of the Solway Firth. This method of taking fish, as we learn from travellers in Australia, is frequently practised by the savage tribes of that region, standing in their rude canoes and striking with their spears at the finny prey, often at arm's length, beneath the surface of the stream. In the Highlands of Scotland, though generally it is now a forbidden practice there, large numbers of salmon have often been killed by "leistering," as it is called, which is thus described by Mr. C. St. John, in a book of his lately quoted:—

"A most exciting and interesting scene it was. The night was calm and dark. The steep and broken rocks were illuminated in the most brilliant manner by fifteen or sixteen torches, which were carried by as many active Highlanders, and glanced merrily on the water, throwing the most fantastic light and shade on all around, as they moved about. Sometimes one of them would remain motionless for a few moments, as its bearer waited in the expectation that some fish, which had been started by his companions, would come within reach of his spear. He stood with it ready poised, and his eager countenance was lighted up by the torch, as he bent over the water. Then would come loud shouts, and a confused hurrying to and fro, as some great fish darted among the men; and loud and merry peals of laughter, when some unlucky fellow, darting at a fish in too deep water, missed his balance, and fell headlong into the pool. Every now and then, a salmon would be seen hoisted into the air and quivering on an uplifted spear. The fish, as soon as caught, was carried ashore, where it was knocked on the head and taken charge of by some man older than the rest, who was deputed to this office. Thirty-seven salmon were killed that night. I must say that I entered into the fun, and enjoyed it probably as much as any of the wild lads who were engaged in it." (From "Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands.")

In the Queen's book, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," her Majesty thus describes a performance of this kind by daylight near Balmoral, in the river Dee:—

"Sept. 13, 1850.

"We walked with Charles, the boys, and Vicky to the riverside above the bridge, where all our tenants were assembled with poles and spears, or rather 'leisters,' for catching salmon. They all went into the river, walking up it and then back again, poking about under all the stones to bring fish up to where the men stood with the net. It had a very pretty effect: about one hundred men wading through the river, some in kilts, with poles and spears, all very much excited. Not succeeding the first time, we went higher up, and moved to three or four different places, but did not get any salmon; one or two escaping. Albert stood on a stone, and Colonel Gordon and Lord James Murray waded about the whole time. Duncan, in spite of all his exertions yesterday, and having besides walked to and from the Gathering, was the whole time in the water.

"Not far from the laundry, there was another trial, and here we had a great fright. In one place, there was a very deep pool, into which two men very foolishly went, and one could not swim; we suddenly saw them sink, and in one moment they seemed drowning, though surrounded by people. There was a cry for help, and a general rush, including Albert, towards the spot; which frightened me so much, that I grasped Lord Carlisle's arm in great agony. However, Dr. Robertson swam in and pulled the man out, and all was safely over; but it was a horrid moment.

"A salmon was speared here by one of the men; after which we walked to the ford, or quarry, where we were very successful, seven salmon being caught, some in the net, and some speared. Though Albert stood in the water some time, he caught nothing; but the scene at this beautiful spot was exciting and picturesque in the extreme. I wished for Landseer's pencil. The sun was intensely hot. We did not get back till after three o'clock, and then took luncheon."

Our Illustration is from a sketch representing this sport as practised on the Dee six or seven years ago. Our artist says of it: "The salmon, when frightened, puts his head under a stone, and is easily speared. Sometimes a net was stretched across the river, and the spearers drove the fish up to it; sometimes a greenhorn would tumble into a deep pool, causing great amusement to the others, who would pretend to spear him, making believe that he was a big salmon. The spearing was done mostly by the Queen's gamekeepers and their friends. Kilts are not usually worn, as they get too heavy when soaked with water."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The awful weather, for which the recent Houghton Meeting will long be remembered, continued "to the bitter end," and very few people remained at Newmarket for the last couple of days' racing, when, indeed, there was not sufficient in the way of sport to recompense them for a daily soaking. On Thursday the Subscription Stakes ended in a match, and Dourance, who had previously been beaten every time she has run this season, cleverly upset the odds laid on Myra. One of the best performances of the week was that of Foxhall, the crack American two-year-old, who won the Bretby Nursery Handicap Plate with the top weight (8 st. 12 lb.) on his back. Heyday must have been pretty well tried at Kingsclere, but he received no less than 28 lb. and a head beating from Mr. Keene's promising representative. After his exertions in the Cambridgeshire, Fernandez was withdrawn from the Free Handicap, which then looked a good thing for Poulet, who, however, would have been better suited by a longer course, and had all his work to do to beat Master Waller; Sword Dance ran badly, and Apollo was asked to give far too much weight to the first and second. The Duke of Westminster scored another win in the Troy Stakes with Thora, who, however, could not have beaten Savoyard, had not the latter stopped to savage her at the finish; and then Dourance was pulled out for the second time during the day, and defeated a large and very fair field in a Welter Handicap.

On Friday, the Home Bred Foal Stakes enabled Thebais to score her ninth successive victory, and she is not likely to be seen in public again until she is saddled for one of the great events of next season. Town Moor and St. Louis met for the third time in a Post Sweepstakes over the T.Y.C. Considering the frightful state of the ground, and the fact that St. Louis was again asked to concede 10lb., it seemed almost a pity to start him for a stake of comparatively small value, and he suffered defeat by half a length, though, under all the circumstances, his prospects of next year's Derby are not much affected by this reverse. The All-Aged Stakes was noticeable for the reappearance of the flying Océanic, who has not run since her two victories of last season. Though the worst favourite of the three runners, she disposed of Dourance and Hackthorpe without an effort, and it was lucky for Jenny Howlett, Bonnie Marden, and Co., that Jennings could not train her for the Oaks. Chippendale made a sad example of Out of Bounds and the other three that opposed him in the Jockey Club Cup; and, after Mowerina had secured her second victory of the week in the Houghton Handicap, Tunis wound up the meeting by running away with the Houghton Stakes.

There has been a postponement of the Worcester races, owing to parts of the course being covered by some feet of water; and the sport at Brighton, though good enough in its way, requires no comment.

The Border Union (Longtown) Meeting was a grand affair in every respect, and attracted admirers of coursing from all parts of the United Kingdom. No less than eighteen out of the sixty-four dogs that took part in the Netherby Cup had previously performed in the Waterloo Cup, and, besides these cracks, there were several other well-known greyhounds. We did not expect to see Honeywood, the winner of last year's "blue ribbon," pulled out here, as he was understood to be in reserve for the same prize next spring. As it turned out, it was very unfortunate that the Earl of Haddington made up his mind to run him, for, after winning three very severe courses in grand style, he pulled up lame, and was drawn in favour of Free Flag. Hilda performed brilliantly until the last course, when, having had two or three pumping trials, she declined to do her best, and allowed Free Flag to win the cup. The latter is a good honest dog, and a rare stayer; but he just lacks the turn of speed requisite to make him a greyhound of the first water, and was rather lucky to get to the end of such a stake. There were several good puppies in the Border Union Stakes, which was divided between Melbourne, by Meldon—Deceive-me-Not, and Honeyburn, by Neck or Nothing—Bugle Eye. Perhaps Bernera was the best of the lot, and she was terribly unlucky in being put out by Dorcas in the first ties. Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson, who acted respectively as judge and slipper, gave the greatest satisfaction to all present at the meeting.

On Tuesday Elias C. Laycock and George H. Hosmer sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200. As this was the first meeting of an Australian and an American sculler, the race attracted a good deal of notice, and there was a very fair attendance. Laycock has been favourite ever since there has been any betting on the event, but the odds of 2 to 1 that have been laid upon him were reduced to 6 to 4 prior to the start, as the American division supported Hosmer with great spirit. The latter started at a rare pace, and led Laycock for a mile, when the Australian closed up the gap between them, and, after a very close race for another mile, in which Laycock was never more than a length in front, he fairly rowed Hosmer to a standstill just below Chiswick Eyot, and, going on at his leisure, won by four lengths. To-day (Saturday) he will meet J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, over the same course, for £400; and, among other items of interest, we may note that Warren Smith has arrived from America, and is hard at work on the river; that Wallace Ross has been matched with Trickett; and that, after a very unreasonable delay, the arrangements for the Hop Bitters Regatta on the 22nd inst. seem in a fair way to be settled.

England v. America, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, bids fair to prove a great success in every way, and, bar accidents, the winner will throw all previous performances in six days' races into the shade. Each country had three representatives at the start, and now two on each side are hard at work, "Blower" Brown, the holder of the Championship of England Belt, and William Pegram, the negro, having collapsed on the first day. Charles Rowell, who ran the first seventy miles with only one break, when he walked for about three minutes, has cut every previous record, from eighty miles upwards, and Dobler, the best of the Americans, is sticking well to him. At the time of writing the score is as follows:—Rowell, 313 miles; Dobler, 298 miles; Littlewood, 259 miles; Howard, 239 miles.

HOME NEWS.

The inhabitants of Lewes have at a public meeting resolved to apply for a charter of incorporation.

Mr. Baron Huddleston has been ordered by his medical advisers to spend the winter abroad. He has left for Cannes.

Bishop Fraser on Thursday week preached the annual sermon on behalf of Nottingham General Hospital, and the collection realised over £200.

The churchyard of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, laid out as a recreation-ground, about an acre in extent, has been opened to the public.

Mr. A. P. Luff has obtained the open scholarship of £150, and Mr. J. Oldsworth Fisher that of £125 at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

The Company of Mercers have voted twenty guineas in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.

The *Globe* states that the American water-weed (Anacharis alsinastrum), which has resisted all attempts to extirpate it, is at last dying out of itself.

A five-days' fancy fair, with theatrical performances, concert, and acrobatic feats, has been held this week at Brighton in aid of the building fund of the Brighton Children's Hospital.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 978 vagrants, on the last day of last week was 86,307, of whom 49,122 were in workhouses and 37,185 received outdoor relief.

The Mayor of Cardiff last week laid the foundation-stone of a new Free Library, in Trinity-street. The building will cost nearly £8000. The site was bought by the Corporation a few years since at great cost.

Sir Bartle Frere has accepted an invitation to a banquet of welcome and congratulation on his return from South Africa, which is to be given to him by his friends, in Willis's Rooms, this (Saturday) evening.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., has been elected president of the board of deputies of British Jews; and Mr. Joseph Sebag has been elected vice-president. They are both nephews of Sir Moses Montefiore.

At a meeting of the committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, held at Chelmsford yesterday week—Mr. T. W. Nunn presiding—it was decided that the show for 1881 should be held at Southend on June 15 and 16.

The annual poultry and pigeon show at Oxford was held last week in the City-buildings. Owing to the favourable season, the exhibits were of exceptionally fine quality, and there were 2130 pens, 880 being poultry and 1250 pigeons.

The Barrow Shipbuilding Company on Tuesday launched two composite gun-boats for her Majesty's Government, named the Banterer and Espoir. They are intended for foreign service, and each carries four guns, two 64 and two 25 pounders.

On Monday the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Lieutenant Barry, attended at the New Cattle Market, Dublin, and laid the foundation-stone of a new abattoir. The Lord Mayor and about thirty members of the Corporation were present.

The first of a course of five lectures on "The Literature of To-day" was delivered on Monday night at the Westbourne Park Institute by Professor Henry Morley, the subject chosen being the earlier poems of Robert Browning and Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

Yesterday week the Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Sir Thomas Bazley, on the occasion of his retirement from the Board of Directors, with which he has been connected—save for an interval of three years—from 1832 until the present time.

Mr. Justice Lush has accepted the appointment of Lord Justice of Appeal, in the room of the late Lord Justice Thesiger; and it is stated that Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Q.C., will succeed him as one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

The Architectural Association opened its thirty-seventh session yesterday week by a conversazione in the Association's Rooms, at 9, Conduit-street. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Ernest C. Lee, the president, took the chair, and distributed the prizes to the successful students.

On Sunday the twenty-first official year of the Volunteer organisation was brought to a close, and, in accordance with the regulations, returns must be forwarded at once to the War Office by every regiment, setting forth the enrolled strength, number of efficients, &c. At the date of the last returns there were, out of 206,250 volunteers, 197,485 efficients.

The Municipal Elections throughout England and Wales took place on Monday. In many places there were contests, which chiefly turned on political considerations; while in others there was no opposition to the retiring officials.—On Tuesday the annual municipal elections took place throughout Scotland. In Edinburgh there was only a contest in one ward.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved to appoint an assistant chief officer of the Fire Brigade. Plans have been adopted for the new works at Vauxhall Bridge. The three centre arches are to be made into one, and the bed of the river deepened, with a view to improve the navigation. The cost of the works is estimated at £55,000. The bridge over Deptford Creek is to be rebuilt, at a cost of £20,000.

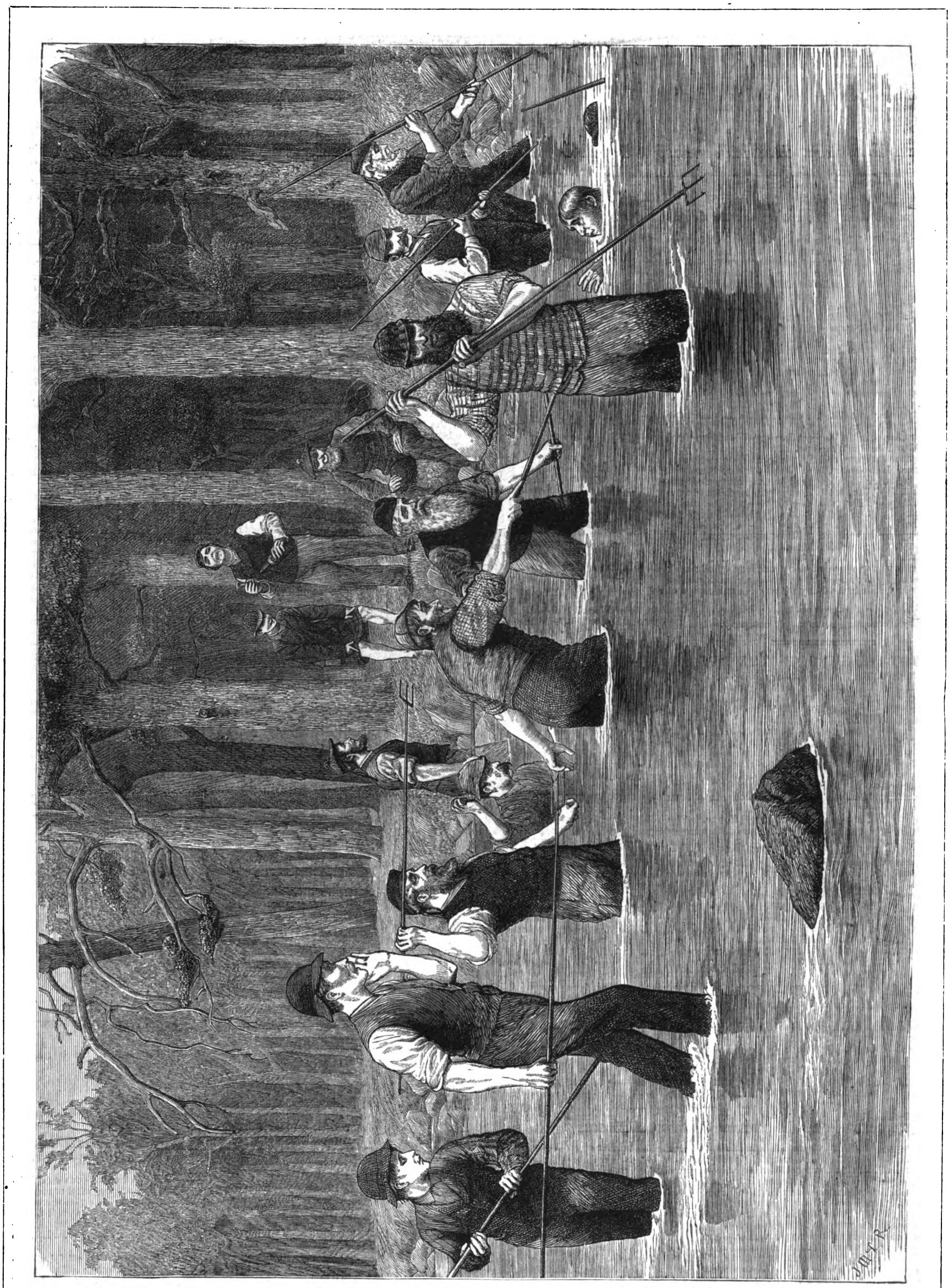
On Monday the gardens of the Inner Temple were thrown open to the public for the annual show of chrysanthemums. Several new varieties have been added to the collection by the head-gardener, Mr. Newton. The show will remain open during November. We are promised the revival of the chrysanthemum show in the Middle Temple Gardens this year, the opening of which will take place next Monday.

Under the name of "the kiosk" a commodious establishment for the purpose of supplying almost every kind of refreshments except intoxicating liquors opened its doors to the public on Tuesday evening. The address is 36, Bow-street, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and the enterprise has been undertaken by the "Kiosk Company," of which the Duke of Westminster is the president.

Sir R. Cunliffe Owen has returned from an official visit to the museums and to the Imperial and other collections of St. Petersberg and Moscow. He brings back a selection of facsimiles of about 250 objects, ranging from goldsmith's work of early Greek art exhumed at Kertch through mediæval times to English plate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and excellent pieces of French art of the period of Louis XV.

According to annual custom, the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday received, at his private residence, the Judges Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and also the Registrars and Masters of the several Divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as well as the Lord Mayor Elect and other officers of the city of London.—The law courts were, on the same day, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings, opened with the customary ceremonies.

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SKETCHES IN BRAEMAR: SALMON-SPEARING ON THE DEE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B.

Among the distinguished officers lately engaged in the war in Afghanistan, and holding a command in the advance to Cabul from Peshawur, we present the portrait of Lieutenant-General Robert O. Bright, C.B. He served in the Crimean campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and storming of the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, when he was mentioned in the despatches with commendation. He afterwards commanded a brigade in the Hazara war, on the north-west frontier of India, and was in command of the brigade of Morar until he was made Major-General, in 1868. He was appointed to command the Meerut division in 1878. In the following year he was given the command of the second division of the force under General Sir S. Browne, for the Afghan war. He was then appointed Inspector-General of the Khyber Force, for the purpose of keeping open the communications between Cabul and Peshawur. His services in this capacity have been of the greatest efficiency and utility during the past two years.

The portrait of Lieutenant-General Bright is from a photograph by Mr. C. V. Bark, of Clifton, Bristol.



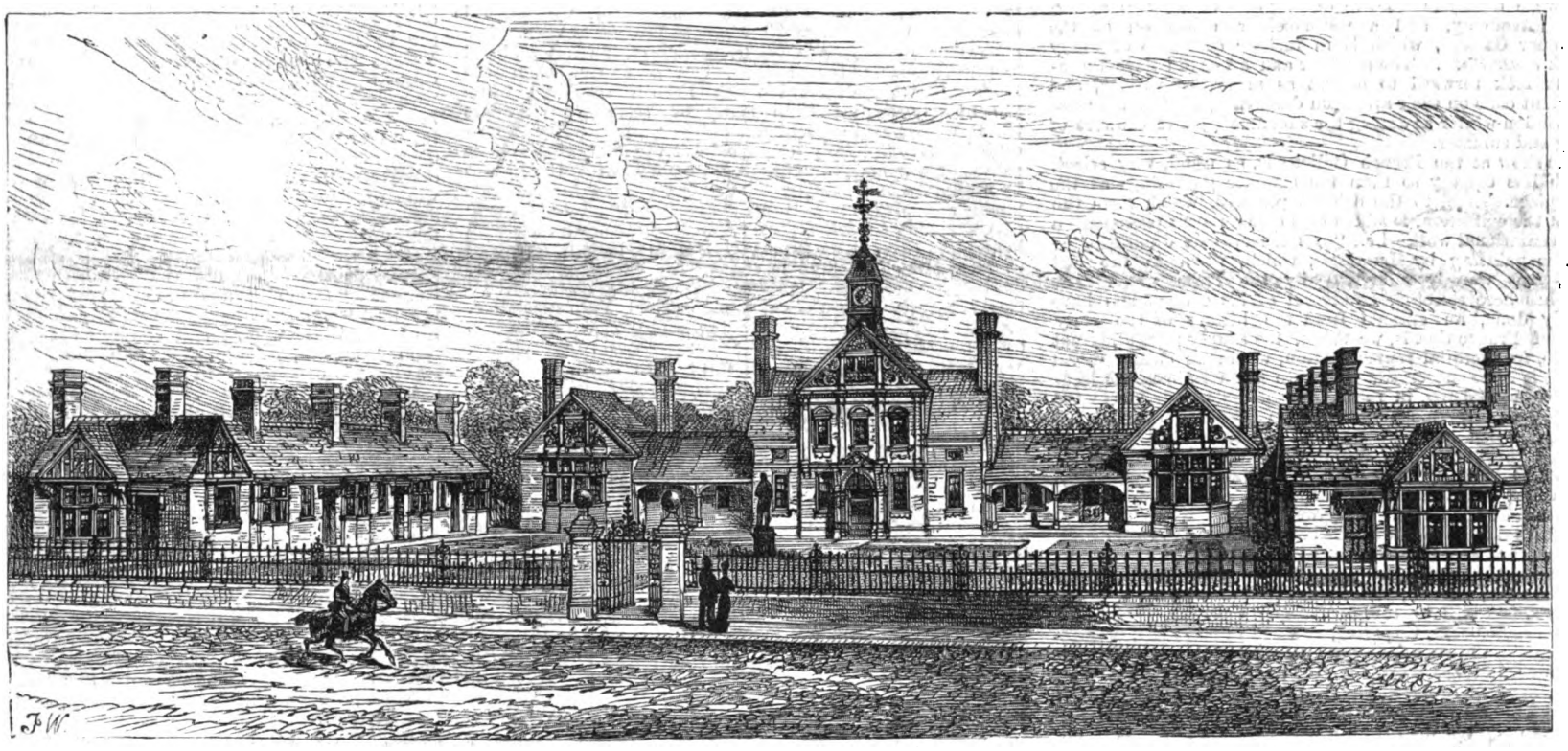
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, COMMANDING IN THE KHYBER PASS.

NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

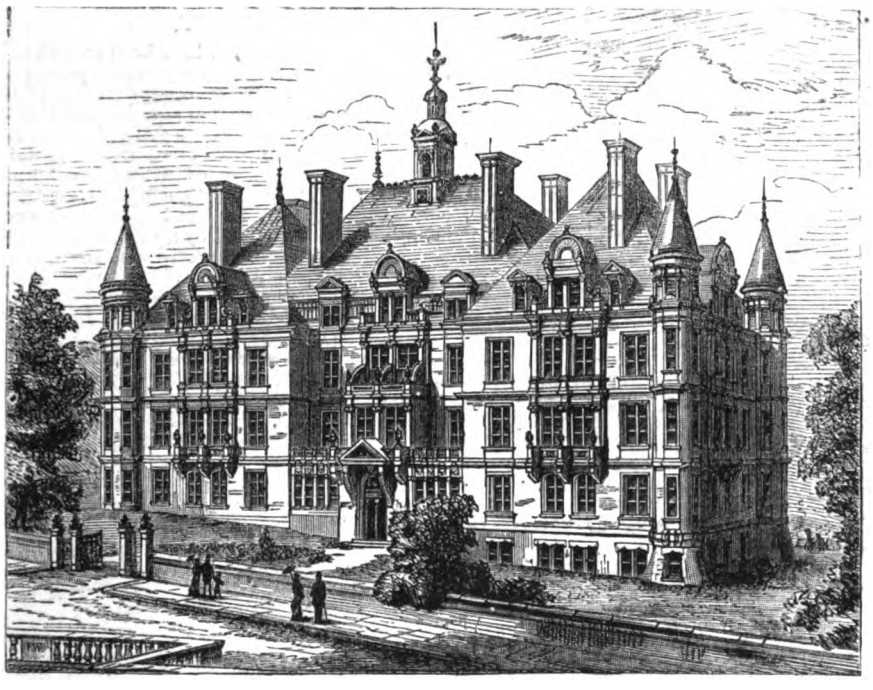
The building on Frognal-rise, Hampstead, of which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught laid the foundation-stone on Saturday, the 23rd ult., is shown in our Illustration. The North London Hospital for Consumption was founded in 1860, with a dispensary for out-patients in Tottenham-court-road. A large house at Hampstead was hired, some years afterwards, for the reception of in-patients. The institution has done much good, six or seven thousand patients being attended to in the course of a twelvemonth. The proposed new building will cost, when finally completed, about £25,000, and will then accommodate 112 in-patients; but only the western block is now under construction. The architect is Mr. T. Roger Smith, of Lancaster-place, Strand. The building is of red brick, with stone in the windows, cornices, and other features. It has high-pitched tile roofs, broken by dormer windows and high chimneys. It consists of a basement, three square stories, and a story of attics. The style of architecture is the French Renaissance of the seventeenth century. In plan, the entire hospital is to be a compact rectangular structure, about 163 ft. long by 55 ft. 6 in. deep. It has a very ample and light corridor of fireproof construction, running from end to end on each floor. The principal entrance is at the centre of the north-east front. An open and roomy main staircase rises through the principal floors, and a service staircase is carried from the basement to the attic floor, combined with which will be a lift for patients and a lighter one for general purposes. The basement floor, owing to a rapid fall of the ground, is almost entirely above ground at the western end. Here is the out-patients' department, with surgery, dispensary, and ample waiting-rooms. The last will be subdivided by movable partitions, by removing which a single room of considerable size can be readily formed, suitable for an occasional gathering of patients or their friends, and available, till a chapel is built, for Sunday services. No ward will have more than eight beds; in some there will be only four, and in others only two. On the sunny side of the building are open arcades, communicating with the day rooms and with the wards. These will form large and sheltered, but airy balconies, in which patients may sit and enjoy the air, the sunshine, and the fine view. There will be eight of these in all, four on each floor. The kitchen and servants' offices will be in the attic story. The air of the corridors and staircases is to be warmed by a heating apparatus.

CARDIFF FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The new building to be erected for the Free Library, Museum, and Science and Art Schools, at Cardiff, is shown in our Illustration. In spite of the depression in the coal and iron



THE ROUS MEMORIAL BUILDINGS, NEWMARKET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL AT HAMPSTEAD.



CARDIFF FREE LIBRARY AND SCHOOL OF ART.

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trades, from which South Wales has long been suffering, the population of the borough has nearly doubled within the past ten years, chiefly by the amalgamation of the suburbs. The Corporation have done their utmost to keep pace with this extension in their works of public improvement. Two years ago a large block of buildings, containing new municipal offices, police buildings, and a council chamber, was completed from the designs of Messrs. James, Seward, and Thomas, Cardiff. They are also now the architects of the new Free Library buildings. The present rooms have long been found inefficient. The laying of the foundation-stone, on Oct. 27, was performed by Mr. John McConnochie, Mayor of Cardiff, and chief engineer to the Bute Docks. In reply to advertisements, 107 sets of designs were submitted to the Corporation in open competition, and the first premium of £100 was awarded to the one we illustrate, on the condition that the cost should not exceed £8000, the amount of the architects' estimate. From about twelve tenders for the erection of the building, which were submitted, that of Mr. Richard Roberts, of Cardiff, for £7986, was accepted by the Corporation.

The library is to be arranged to accommodate 100,000 volumes eventually, and it will contain, besides, the usual newspaper and magazine rooms, and a large reference library surrounded by alcoves for private study of the books in that department. The librarian's office will be so placed as to allow a full view of the whole establishment. A school for science and art will occupy the first floor, divided into separate class-rooms for the teaching of painting, drawing from casts, and general elementary art-work, and for the study of the various sciences. By raising movable partitions two large lecture-rooms can be provided, one for science, the other for art; while adjoining the former will be a large laboratory for the practical study of chemistry. The whole of the floor above will be occupied as a museum, roofed with semicircular arch-ribs of iron, and lit from the top. In this room will be located the valuable and notable collection of geological specimens contained in the present Cardiff Museum; and it is intended to form a collection of art specimens, which will be placed in a section of the museum set aside for the purpose. The plans for the building, together with the site, have lately been inspected and approved by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, architect to the Science and Art Department.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

FRENCH GALLERY.

The winter art season—now become so busy and so pleasant—which the French Gallery, Pall-mall, did much towards initiating, was reopened this week with the twenty-seventh annual exhibition at that gallery and with other exhibitions in the neighbouring Haymarket. Following close upon these will be opened in rapid succession the exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery, at the Society of British Artists, at the Hanover Gallery (an assemblage of British and Foreign works), at the Water-Colour Societies, and, nearer the end of the year, the always highly instructive display of Old Masters at the Royal Academy, and a water-colour exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, which is to include examples of many French *aquarellistes*. The amateur and art-critic have therefore to look forward to almost as many, as various, and important calls on their attention during the fogs and rigours of a London winter as during the sunshine (?) and showers of spring and summer.

The show at the French Gallery is, as usual, very select, though less equally so than the summer gatherings at the same place. And to the cabinet pictures, which form the bulk of the collection, is added (following recent precedent) a large sensational work—i.e., "Les Enervés de Jumièges"—the fine painting by Luminais, which, when in the last Salon, was warmly eulogised by the Paris press. The artist has here selected, as several of his compatriots have recently done, an episode from the history of the early Kings of France that is, we think, too simply painful, if not horrible, for pictorial representation, where no clearly moral purpose is to be subserved. Our own Alma Tadema has likewise drawn incidents, in rather questionable taste, from the troublous and atrocious Merovingian period. The ruthless Clovis II., when he had conquered his two rebellious sons, rendered them *estropiés* for life, and incapable of further mischief to him, by cutting their Achilles' tendons. Thus maimed, he placed them in a barge and abandoned them to the current of the Seine. They were, however, rescued and thereafter tended by some monks of the Monastery of Jumièges. In the picture we see the barge, with a shrine of the Virgin suspended at its prow, drifting, head-on towards us, along the rapid river, swollen, yellow, and turbid, from rain, which the sky seems still to threaten. The unhappy Princes lie prone on their backs, their feet, swathed in bandages, towards the s[illegible] of the barge nearing us; thus their figures are necessarily much foreshortened, but, the heads being propped by pillows, their ill-favoured faces—wan, suffering, and despairing—are brought well into view. The piteous appeal of the picture is only too distressingly poignant and direct; while technically it leaves small ground for criticism. The largeness of execution is merely commensurate with the scale, though, turning from the highly finished gems on either side, it may appear coarse.

Another deservedly prominent picture of the French school, and also a former acquaintance, is Henriette Browne's "Preparations for the Fête"—an acolyte furbishing the plate of his church: broad in handling and effect, and fine in colour, we need hardly say. No such commendation can, however, be given to the "Satyr Family" (162), by L. Priou; it is weak in drawing, and pallidly insipid in colouring. How the excellent taste which governs the hanging, no less than the selections, at this gallery should have deemed such a picture worthy to serve as a *vis-a-vis* to the "Enervés" of Luminais is not easy to comprehend. With mention of an excellent small picture by P. Beyle, in which "Church and State" are respectively personified by a monk and courtier, in dispute, and of still-life by Muraton and Charlemont, and subjects of child-life by Dargelas and Seignac, followers of Edouard Frere—unfailingly naif and pleasing, but presenting no fresh feature for comment—we have noticed the few remarkable French pictures; unless, indeed, we include a very admirable picture by Cermak, on view in the room upstairs. For, although Cermak was Hungarian by birth, and some time a pupil of the Belgian, Gallait, his training and characteristics are mainly referable to Paris. This picture, "An Episode of the War in Montenegro, 1862," representing an aged chieftain borne wounded, apparently mortally, on a litter down a precipitous defile in his native mountains (and which, perhaps, derives additional interest from the present political situation), fully bears out the high estimate we formed of it in the great Paris Exhibition of 1878, and in a previous Salon.

Of the examples of Belgian and Dutch painters we may name Gabriel's fresh and limpid "Early Morning, Holland," Weber's marine pieces, with yeasty waves and dancing craft, "A Fisherman's Family" by Blommers, and "The Fishermen's Dole" by Sadée, a pathetic subject—poor women waiting on the Scheveningen beach for the odd and stray fish that are thrown out to them from the pinks or schuyts—a subject which has been treated not less pathetically, though with less precision of hand, by the artist's master, Israels. But there is more artistic novelty and interest in a few works by Italian or Romano-Spanish painters; such as the small view "In the Bay of Naples" by Maas-y-Fondevila; and—by far the most noteworthy in this connection—the "Street in Pompeii" by Capobianchi; all which evince the influence of Fortuny, and his insistance that painting in oil may be as pure in hue and tint as the painting in water colour, which he so much practised and recommended, with this end in view. Oil-pictures painted on this principle are apt to look at first sight somewhat startling in an exhibition, owing to the comparative absence of the "chiaroscuro" that is so often a mere studio convention; yet where shadow tone is looked for, as in the shadowy shop of the last-named picture, we often find it as well observed as the effect of open air and sunlight. The Roman artist, Capobianchi, was long a friend of and co-worker with Fortuny, and is the most distinguished of his followers, probably because the least servile; he nearly approaches that genius in exquisite purity of colour and brilliancy of touch; while he has a refinement of feeling not always found in the works of the Spanish master. He is, moreover, well versed in archæology, as may be seen in this "Street of Pompeii" before the burying of the city, wherein a patrician damsel is bargaining at the shop of a dealer in objets-d'art. The coloured fictile balsamario, the opalescent glass bowl, the bronze statuette of "Silenus" (preserved in the Naples Museum), here ingeniously made to sustain a huge glass basin, probably for wine, the Portland vase—all on the counter—the small bronze-gilt flying Victory the dealer offers (similar in motive to the statue by Paeonios found at Olympia), the statues inside (now in the Capitol), the carpets from Egypt and Assyria, the terra-cottas outside; and the itinerant tinker, with his wood fire and goat-skin wind-bag (whose modern counterpart we have actually seen near Pompeii), all have their authority in ancient remains mostly found on the spot. We have here no jumble of incongruous materials, forced together to give an air of learning, such as we get from artists nearer home who study the vestiges of antiquity from books and at a distance. This pure and sparkling colouring, too, can only be obtained by that masterly self-assurance which enables an artist to secure his ultimate effect in one painting (*alla prima*), without a second touch, glaze, or scumble. J. Beullíure, a Spanish artist painting in Italy, is another noteworthy exhibitor in this category. He has an "Interior of a Spanish Bodega" of microscopic dimensions, and a wildly fantastic composition in which the delicately painted fair form of a sleeping lady, air-borne, as in a dream, above the low moon, is contrasted with dark figures of mouthing, grinning imps and goblins.

The German schools, speaking generally, fall into the opposite fault of exaggerated shadows—smoky and black at Düsseldorf, heavy and bituminous at Munich. The German artist of to-day has taken a new departure from the religious, philosophic, and legendary themes, and ascetic or "high-art" treatment, initiated by the Overbeck revival, which could hardly have been anticipated twenty or thirty years ago. The genre and landscape painters in particular, if unoriginal and less subtle than the French, less decorative than the Italians, have assimilated much French teaching, while the homely sentiment in many of their works renders them welcome in England. They are largely represented here. Specially commendable are A. Spring's little canvas of a monk painting "A Votive Picture," the groups by Breling, *à la Meissonier*, the dainty costumed heads by the younger Kaulbach; C. Hoff's "Forest Glade"—a girl with dog, watching a startled fawn; Von Bochmann's figures with landscapes—very true in aspect though a little brown; and C. Zimmerman's humorous characterisation in two monks, one with his "Straduarius," the other with his "Guarnerius," together with Braith's cattle-pieces and Yutz's poultry. Equally good in their way are the winter pieces (though so often repeated) of Munthe, the landscapes by Oeder, Lier, Wopfner, Wahlberg (who, though Scandinavian, studied at Düsseldorf), Heffner, and others. The last-named—Heffner—had already made his mark in this gallery, but now shows his art to be of much wider grasp and greater strength than before. His landscapes range in effect from broad daylight, in "Bavarian Marshlands," through the darkling shadows of many-folded gathering cumuli, relieved by "A Flitting Gleam," and the duskier "Gloaming," tinctured by ruddy afterglow, to "A Rift in the Cloud," pierced by a full-orbed silver moon.

As customary in the Winter Exhibition at this gallery, works by English artists were admissible: but they are too few, and for the most part too unimportant to admit of fair comparison with the foreign productions. Mr. Goodall's "Rebekah at the Well" fairly sustains such comparison; but hardly so Mr. Pettie's "Council of War," two Roundhead soldiers inspecting a map: the execution is more than usually loose, and the picture is of not much account otherwise. J. Morgan's school inspector proposing the question, "Who Killed Cain?" and cheiting a dozen raised hands from so many little ones ready with an answer, is a painted joke which will please many. Mr. Leader sends one of his Academy landscapes and a Welsh view, tenderly aerial in effect; and James Webb, scenes at Dordrecht and Rotterdam, picturesque, sunny, and delicately pencilled. W. H. Bartlett makes a long stride in advance in his strikingly effective "Netting Eels on the Loire." Mrs. Anderson's "Alone," a nymph in a wood, and "Corfu Gipsy," evince a true sense of beauty and feeling for tone. Other works we would commend to notice, though scarcely requiring detailed observations, are those by E. Croft, G. H. Boughton, A. H. Burr, L. Pickering, C. Bauerlé, J. W. Chapman, and Misses A. and Hilda Montalba.

MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

In the exhibition here, as at the French Gallery, there is an increased proportion of foreign works—to the advantage, it must be owned, of the display. Here, besides additional examples of Munthe, Breling, Sadée, Blommers, Dargelas, Von Bochmann, Heffner, and other painters represented in Pall-mall, we have some French and other artists, whose names do not occur in the French Gallery catalogue, but whose works demand notice, not only because we have not had occasion to discuss their characteristics already, but also on account of their great merit.

"The Cobbler's Shop," by L'Hermitte, for instance, though excessively negative in colour, is very admirable for its truth of lighting and breadth of treatment. "An Accident," by Dagnan—a young surgeon dressing the seriously wounded hand of a peasant boy, must be ranked still higher in virtue of the touching truth of the expressions—of fortitude in the pale boy, of sympathy in the aged grandam looking helplessly on. The work recalls that far more terrible picture in the last Salon by Gervex illustrative of Victor Hugo's line "L'enfant avait reçu deux bals dans la tête. C. Moreau's idyl of a rustic father giving "The First Lesson" on a wooden whistle to his little child between his knees has likewise excellent qualities of simple naturalness, with unvulgar colour.

Here, too, we may further study the Italian and Romano-Spanish schools in works by L. Rossi (more than ever meretricious), Tamburini, Garcia y Ramos, Jimenez y Aranda—"The Book Worm," which very closely rivals Meissonier not only in delicacy and felicity of handling, and command of technical resources generally, but also in closeness of observation; and Louis Jimenez (brother of the last)—"Engaged Couples," in which, admitting the humour of the coquetting and quarrelling, and of the extravagant costumes of the Directorate, which forms the sole wardrobe of several of these painters; admitting also the brio of the brushwork and the "chic" of those palpitating and titillating flecks of contrasted colour, we yet find most of the faults of several of the too-clever followers of Fortuny—notably, the want of repose, tone, and keeping, and exaggeration of the cold colours to secure freshness and brightness. At the very antipodes to these painters is the Dutch Israels, in so many of whose works everything is sacrificed or attuned to a sombre and, sometimes, funereal pathos. In the often-painted subject here of a young mother watching her cradled baby, entitled "The First Charge," we think the sentiment is just missed that might have redeemed the needlessly ugly types and the fumbling execution.

Several popular or rising English painters—such as Messrs. Burgess (with two Spanish belles), J. Webb, E. Hayes, E. Parton, R. Beavis, C. E. Johnson, S. E. Waller, and J. Syer—are represented, but are scarcely in sufficient force to need comment. We may, however, except as deserving mention Mr. Leader's large landscape at the head of the room; Mr. Frank Holl's "Besieged"—French peasant-women during the Franco-Prussian War near their cottage window, which is made to yield exaggerated effects of light and shade; Mr. Croft's "Napoleon's Last Grand Attack, Waterloo," in which the artist barely does himself justice; and a picture of Highland cattle, by Mr. Peter Graham, in which the landscape is startlingly vivid, if not crude.

MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The display of water-colour drawings at this gallery may be regarded as an interesting adjunct to the exhibitions of the several Societies—rather than a *succursale* or feeder to them, seeing that some of the works had been previously exhibited; or are finished studies for such works—as in the case of Mr. Carl Haag's modification of his "War"—which deservedly occupies the post of honour. The collection is, as usual, generally well chosen; assuming, that is, the selection to have been made more with regard to average good quality than relative importance. For this reason criticism may be justifiably deferred in many instances till the proximate opening of the Societies' doors. It will suffice, therefore, to say (in our limited space) that there are examples of Sir John Gilbert—"The Ambuscade," small but very good; Mrs. Allingham, Birket Foster, T. Collier, J. Aumonier, E. Frère, R. Beavis, S. Read, G. Dodgson, J. Israels, H. G. Hine, Guido Bach, G. H. Boughton, E. J. Gregory, J. Syer, J. Smart, Rosa Bonheur, F. Tayler, E. A. Waterlow, E. K. Johnson, G. F. Grace, Mrs. Angell (flower-pieces of her best) and A. W. Weedon. There is also a small drawing by Mr. Millais, called "Selling her Locks." Mr. John Varley, who has been studying in the East, makes a promising début with a large drawing of "The Canal at Alexandria," with darbehehs, and female water-carriers, which is glowing in effect. By Mr. Carl Haag there are two studies besides his "War." An elaborate drawing representing "Pilgrims departing for Mecca," or rather Pilgrims assembling for their departure, by C. Biseo, might be taken at first sight for a work of the last-named painter. It is, in some respects, admirable, but the aerial effect seems too cold and palpable for the Eastern climate and atmosphere. Fortuny's "Muscateer" has been exhibited before, and was, we believe, slightly damaged in a fire at the house of a former owner. Gérome's "Dante" is a replica of his oil-picture representing the poet walking in lonely melancholy in the fields outside Florence, while women and children draw, half in terror, from his path, as the man who had visited l'Inferno. E. Fichell's appearance in water colours (No. 104) is new to us: he shows to advantage. There are, lastly, samples of the French Vibert and Leloir, the Italian Peralta and Simoni, and the Spanish Pradilla.

The Institute of Art, 9, Conduit-street, opened an exhibition last Monday consisting of pictures, drawings, and various productions in the "minor arts," mostly by ladies. Further particulars must be postponed till next week.

Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, of Glasgow, have sent us an Art-Album, containing twenty-four reproductions in unchangeable phototype of pictures in the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. The process gives rather a foggy rendering of some of the pictures; but, on the whole, the collection is interesting.

Messrs. J. and W. Vokins have just opened their gallery, in Great Portland-street, with a collection of high-class pictures, amongst which are "The Pool of Bethesda," and an "Egyptian Dancing Girl," by E. Long, A.R.A.; "Sea-Side Ducks," "The Land of Cuyp," and others, by J. C. Hook, R.A.; "The Holy Mother," by F. Goodall, R.A.; also a fine work of J. W. M. Turner's; and good examples of Phillip, Alma Tadema, Ansdell, Frith, Madrazo, and others well worthy of attention.

THE ROUS MEMORIAL BUILDINGS, NEWMARKET.

These buildings, recently completed, have been erected to the memory of Admiral Rous, the late esteemed patron and dictator of racing business. They occupy a conspicuous position at the junction of the Station and Rutland roads, at Newmarket, on a site given by Sir Richard Wallace, Bart. The buildings are arranged to form a picturesque group on three sides of a quadrangle, and consist of an hospital, planned on the pavilion system, to accommodate ten patients, and two blocks of almshouses, for the habitation of twelve persons. The quadrangle is inclosed by a wrought iron railing and gates of ornamented design, to accord with the period of architecture chosen for the buildings, which are of English Renaissance character. The materials employed are red brick for the walls, and plum-coloured tiles for the roofs. The sculptured gables and panels represent monograms, heraldic and other devices, and are all executed in red brick—no stone being used in the construction of the buildings above the floor level. The statue to occupy the centre of the quadrangle has not yet been erected; but the hospital is open for the reception of patients, and the almshouses will shortly be occupied. The architect is Mr. Frederick W. Roper, of Adam-street, Adelphi, whose design was chosen in competition.

The Rous Memorial Committee came together at Newmarket in the week of the Houghton Meeting. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, and Sir J. D. Astley, Mr. Craven, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Hartington, Mr. Lowther, and Lord Stradbroke were present. It was unanimously agreed that the Bentinck Benevolent Fund Committee be appointed the committee to decide on applications for residence in the Rous Memorial Buildings.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XIV.—THE SPENDTHRIFT.

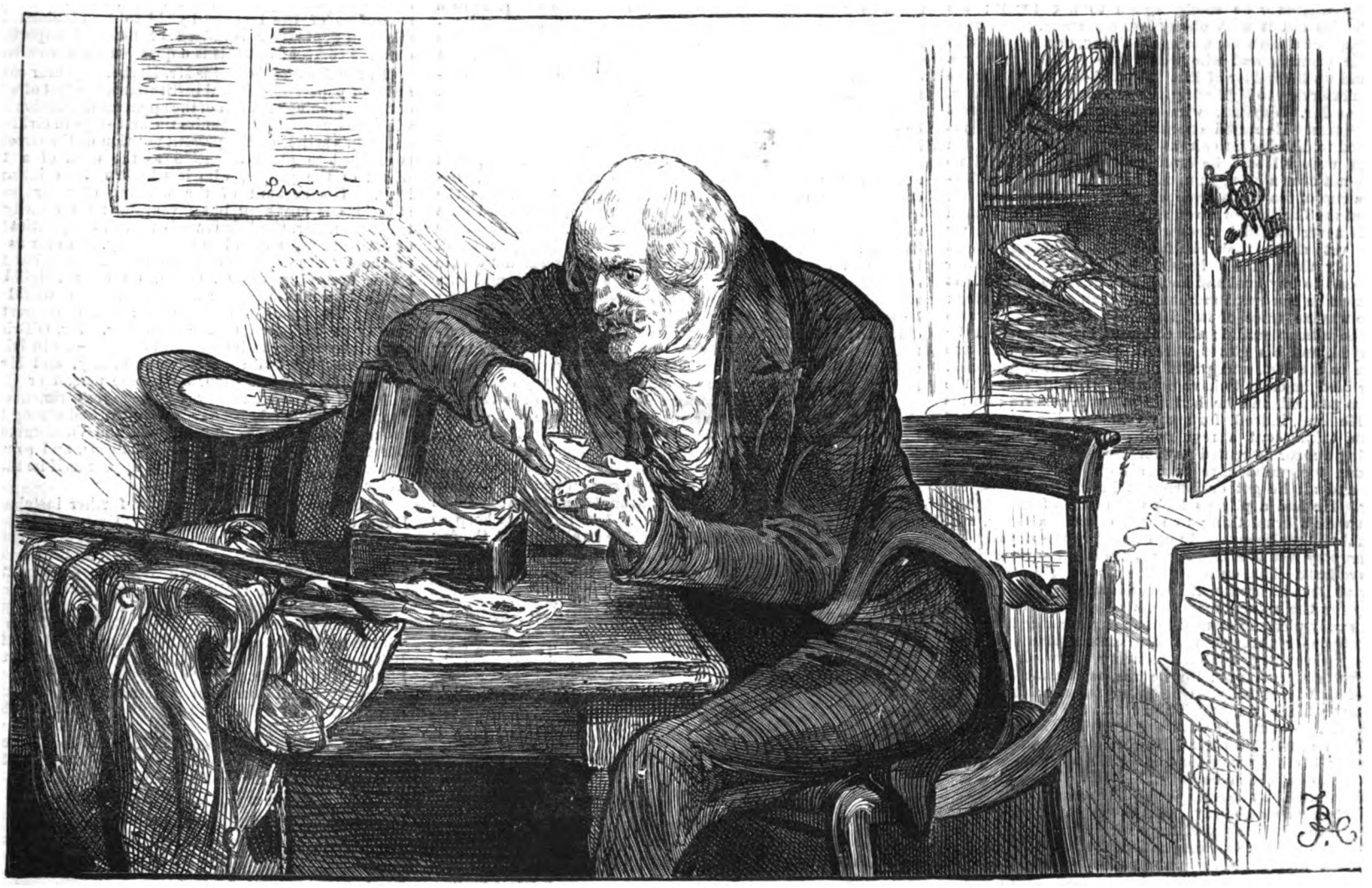
No man under the rank of a sovereign prince was ever born into the great world of England with more advantages than Mr. Richard Grandison. He was heir to one of the greatest of our historic dukedoms, and to large estates in each of the three kingdoms. He was the hope of a powerful connection which commanded an important section of steady voters in the House of Lords, and the family numbered no less than six collateral peerages. For more than half a century they had divided the chief offices of State among themselves; and they had intermarried with families so illustrious that they were entitled to quarter the Royal arms upon their escutcheon. Moreover, if anything had been wanting to their good fortune, they belonged in an especial manner to the Court party, and had ranked among the personal friends of their sovereign for several generations.

Some fairy in a good humour seemed to have been godmother to Mr. Grandison. He was, physically, as fine a specimen of the Anglo-Norman race as ever stepped. He had a frank and handsome face, with large, bold eyes, and a winning smile. He was six feet high, with the proportions of an athlete, and could have held his own at any game of strength or skill. His mind, too, was of the same manly and vigorous character as his body. He had been educated in the best manner of the young noblemen of his time. He could write Latin verses as well as another, and quote Horace readily enough to bring down cheers from all his contemporaries at Eton in the House of Commons. He could talk French enough to read the "menu" of a dinner without stumbling over it, and he knew enough of Italian to understand the libretto of an opera. What more could he have desired? He had, of course, that hereditary talent for politics and governing which we have long agreed to consider as a part of the birthright of high descent, and he made so prominent a figure in Parliament that the certainty of his becoming a Cabinet Minister was only a question of time and circumstance. Any Government would have been glad to have him, only the policy and traditions of his family put it out of his power to join any Government. He must either make his own Government, or a Cabinet must be specially formed for him before he could well take a seat in it.

He had but one misfortune. It was that he had been born ruined, and that neither he himself nor any of his connections had the smallest idea of this great fact. The rent-roll of the Grandison estates might be roughly estimated at a hundred thousand a year, but the claims and charges on them were enormous. The Dukes of Midland had always been magnificent characters, and had taken no account of the cost when they wanted anything. Some of their grand parties in the shooting season had been famous in memoirs and diaries for at least a century. One Duke had paid a fortune to a songstress who sang before Louis XVIII., when he came over from Hartwell to hear her in his exile. Another had welcomed his own monarch, who visited him in state, with extraordinary splendour. Their fine house in the country was one of the marvels of England. Guide books and county chroniclers were always busy with it, and whole volumes had been written



"Whenever handsome Charley was seen on the shady side of Piccadilly or Pall-mall, he had a Lord arm-in-arm with him; and there was a bailiff round the corner."



"His only pleasure seemed to be mooning about in a disconsolate manner through the bare rooms of his deserted palace, especially during the week when he commanded the yeomanry. One thing seemed dear to him also; it was a black box which he kept at the depôt carefully locked."

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to describe the stateliness of its architecture and the beauty of its gardens. It contained one of the most notable collections of art in Europe—books of rare editions, unique manuscripts, pictures of inestimable value, prints of great price, medals, coins, arms, vases, tapestry, were all there—and the mere catalogue of the Grandison treasures filled costly folios.

The trouble was that the Dukes of Midland had no money, and that they spent a great deal. When their eldest sons came of age they resettled their estates, raised the sums that were immediately required from them, and by-and-by all, and more than all, was replaced by a fortunate marriage. They had a knack of making fortunate marriages, and the Mr. Grandison now in question took to himself an heiress, as he thought, at the usual time, which was soon after his majority, and the little transaction with his family solicitors about the Midland entail already mentioned. He was then Marquis of Brentford, his grandfather having deceased shortly before; and in due season he became Duke of Midlands, when his father died also.

Meantime he had never wanted money. Through all the expense and waste of contested elections no sum, however large, had ever cost him more than a signature; and he had fought Parliamentary contests without number. Not for himself; his own seat and some eleven others were quite secured to the Grandison interest; but now and then there was a brisk political fight on the outskirts of his estates, and then he threw his heart and soul into it. He was always a fine, high-spirited nobleman, who would have his own way, if he could get it, and paid liberally for it. Why should he have done otherwise? He had not the smallest notion of the value of money. For all the experience he had ever had, it might have been a thing that came from lawyers when they were ordered to bring it, and was given in exchange for stripe of sheepskin and blotches of sealing-wax. The lawyers were quite satisfied with the case—and so was he.

The difficulty his Grace sometimes experienced about contested elections, especially in his own neighbourhood, first set him thinking, and he thought to such purpose that he conceived of the bold idea of buying up the county in which he resided. Accordingly he set to work in his own grand way, and it was soon known to all the farmers within twenty miles round his principal estate that the Duke would purchase all the land that came into the market. Of course there was often a keen competition, and the local quidnuncs said that his Grace was borrowing money at sixty per cent to make investments which paid him two and a half. However, they surmised that dukes could afford anything; and this axiom would have been perfectly true had his Grace's heir followed the immemorial example of his illustrious race. Lord Brentford had, indeed, joined in another resettlement of the Midland estates, as he was bound in honour to do, and the usual sum had been raised upon them to meet the requirements of the tenant in possession; but when the time came for his Lordship to marry an heiress who had been kept waiting for him, in order to rehabilitate the family fortunes, it turned out that the noble Marquis had unluckily espoused his scout's daughter at Oxford.

The Duke of Midlands felt naturally much aggrieved at this catastrophe, but it did not alter either his views of life or his scale of expenditure, and he was never more astonished in his life than when his solicitor assured him that the freehold of every rood of land he possessed in the world was very far from equal to the extent of his liabilities. There was also a bill of sale on the furniture and art-collections at his ancestral palace rather over the full value of it. The lease of his town house had been sold to a club, and they were about to enter on possession of it. The Duchess's portion had already been twenty years in Chancery. His Grace at first heard the lawyer speak these dreary words as though they in no sense could possibly concern him; and the whole affair remained, he said, as great a mystery to him as it was before, though a strange look of fear and horror came suddenly into his countenance.

A Duke of Midland could not be bankrupt like a common person. Everybody thought there must be some mistake, which would soon right itself. Indeed, his Grace felt no ill effects from his position. His friends and connections lent him money whenever he condescended to ask for it; his tradesmen also did it with obsequious eagerness, gliding in something about a son who was in the Army, or a brother who was in the Church, and who would like to be helped by a potent hand up the ladder of life. By-and-by, too, the Duke granted an interview to Mr. Sadrig, the eminent bill discounter, and also to Mr. Whyfuss, who was in the same cheerful line of business. He raised enormous sums in this way, yet they seemed to dissolve into air as he touched them. When his houses were all sold he lived at an hotel, and had no expenses—not even a brougham. He breakfasted in the coffee-room off a cup of tea and a crumpet, which cost half a crown; he dined at the Carlton for seven shillings. He never touched a card; he never owned a racehorse; he neither hunted nor yachted; yet more than half a million sterling glided imperceptibly through his hands in this way long after he had ceased to buy land and had bid farewell to politics. It was said that he had spent more money than any man living; but there was no trace of it. His dress in his latter years came to be almost sordid; the collar of his shirt would be often frayed, and his gloves were in holes; though he was handsome to the last, and proud of his personal appearance. Before he died he came to have nothing: even his star of the Garter was pawned, and he had not so much as a ring on his finger. He lived, indeed, for many years the life of a small tradesman, taking out a regular license to deal in game, and making a moor he rented pay for itself and leave a profit. His income, too, must have been always large from other sources; and all he got or borrowed he kept, never paying anything. He had a piteous look when asked for money, as though it were a cruel thing to speak of such a thing, and, as he could neither be arrested nor coerced in the days before the Bankruptcy Act affecting Peers, even Mr. Sadrig and Mr. Whyfuss at last decided on leaving him alone. He came to be the spirit of Debt incarnate. All London wondered at him, and felt a pity for the ruined magnate, a pity which was akin to awe. His only pleasure seemed to be mooning about in a disconsolate manner through the bare rooms of his deserted palace in the country, especially during the week when he commanded his yeomanry; for he was, as became his rank, Colonel of that loyal body. One thing seemed dear to him also: it was a black box, which he kept at the dépôt carefully locked, and he constantly wore the key of it attached to a strong chain round his neck. He died at an inn, very poor and forlorn; his body was stopped on its way to the grave, and the tomb in which he slept his last sleep was afterwards desecrated by sacrilegious hands, the very sword at his side being carried away. But the present Duke was too well advised to institute proceedings which would have placed him possibly under cross-examination, for in the black box, and in other hiding-places in the rooms his father haunted when alive, he found precisely six hundred thousand pounds sterling in bank-notes. Every shilling which the dead man had borrowed for years he had hoarded up untouched. The day that the lawyer had told him of his ruin, and when the strange look of horror had come into his face, had made him a monomaniac; ever since he had cherished a morbid dread of poverty.

Another spendthrift of a very different order was a man who had been a Colonel in the Guards, and was known about town as "handsome Charley." He never had possessed a guinea of his own at any period of his life, yet he had always lived on equal terms with the richest men in the kingdom, sometimes in the Bench and sometimes out of it, the Bench, or King's Bench as it should have been properly called, being a place of incarceration for insolvent debtors till imprisonment for debt by summary process was abolished. Handsome Charley was known and liked as much as it was in their nature to like anything, by all the best fellows of his day. He was welcome as healthy weather at castles and parks, whose owners might have enriched him by a word; yet none of them ever thought of doing him any serious good. They dined him, and mounted him, and betted with him, and got amusement out of his blithe, dashing ways, and that was all. Whenever handsome Charley was seen on the shady side of Piccadilly or Pall-mall, he had a Lord arm-in-arm with him, a high-stepping horse or perhaps a pair following him; and there was a bailiff round the corner waiting till he was at leisure to be served with a writ. Even the Sheriffs' officers liked him, and would not break in rudely on his conversation with a nob; besides, Charley never ran away, and they always knew where to have him. There were high times, too, in Coper's spunging-house when handsome Charley was there. Miss Judith and Miss Rachael Coper, both ladies of the showiest sort, would have him to dine with them, and Solomon Sloper himself would drive them in his four-wheeler to have tea and watercresses at Jack Straw's Castle. Charles might have done worse than marry Miss Rachael, but he was not that kind of man. He had sold himself one morning without the smallest concern to a cousin of his who had only a thousand pounds, because he wanted it to take up an I.O.U. that bothered him. It was wonderful to think how they lived afterwards; but they did live, having a bijou house in a pretty street leading out of Park-lane, and two or three carriages, with all the best things from the best tradesmen. On an occasion when handsome Charley was before the Court of Bankruptcy he had so fine an antique ring upon one of his fingers that Mr. Commissioner Wigsby raised his eyebrows in a fit of austere morality; but Charley had his eye on him, and was possessed of a winning knack of doing little things gracefully. So he drew off the jewel and laid it down before him, as though he gave it up there and then to his creditors, whereat Mr. Commissioner smiled grimly; and the trustee in bankruptcy courteously requested Charley to retain it for the present. There was also applause in court. Indeed, handsome Charley was not a rogue. To the last he was more of a pigeon than a hawk. None of his tradesmen lost much by him, if they lost at all, for Charley had such crowds of friends, he was so elegant and so much envied, aped, and eyed by the guardsmen and stockbrokers who make up a great deal of the golden youth of London, that a West-End shopkeeper would not have been far out in his calculation if he had paid handsome Charley to call upon him on any afternoon towards three o'clock during the height of the season. His fiat was supreme on all points of dress or personal ornament. His taste in equipages, dinners, breakfasts, garden-parties, picnics, balls, and private theatricals was perfect. He could confer celebrity on an artist; he could make almost any poor man rich but himself.

As for expensive tastes, as far as he himself was concerned, however, he had none save an unconquerable love for horses and gigs, of which he must have possessed an astonishing variety during his lifetime. He never could resist buying a horse or a carriage, even half an hour after he had just bought one or more, so that horse or carriage was worth buying. Nor would he have done so badly could he have made a reasonable trade of the business, for no better judge of horseflesh was to be found at Hyde Park-corner when Messrs. Tattersall receive the British aristocracy and its belongings on their convenient premises. But Charley never had any ready money, so that he was obliged to pay in bills and notes of hand, which had to be discounted under such hard conditions that all possible gilt which might have stuck to his gingerbread was rubbed off. He would have a score of horses and a dozen phaetons, curricles, tilburys, stanhopes, broughams, and drags about at different livery stables while he was in durance at Cursitor-street, and when he came out all the horses had eaten their heads off, and all the carriages had to go to the hammer for what they would fetch. Then he began again, living at Long's or Limmer's Hotel till he could find a good house; or perhaps he was at Long's and his wife at the Star and Garter, Richmond. He had running accounts at all the best inns in town and country, and none of the landlords were sorry to see him again, because of the company he kept. He himself, too, was the quietest of guests. A pale, soft-spoken man, who dined on a rice-pudding and a lettuce, drinking no wine. He might have lived for sixpence a day if he could have only kept clear of hoofs and wheels. As it was, he spent, or seemed to have spent, an amazing sum of money, for he had horses and carriages to the last, and dropped them about in pawn wherever he went, whether paid for or not. Even after his decease they clung to his memory; and on the day of his funeral advertisements might have been seen in the morning papers giving notice that unless handsome Charley took away an equipage he had left at this or that place it would be sold to pay expenses.

I have met with yet another spendthrift, who got through thousands as other men give out pence. But he had method in his prodigality, and his profuseness brought him fine profits. He was a Government contractor, and hand in hand with influential people. He chartered steamers to take his friends on pleasure trips. He rode about in special trains. He lent houses, moors, yachts, and money uncounted and in abundance to the back-stairs ushers of his time. But he had to keep so many useful fellows company in tippling at all hours in the day that he ended by fuddling his wits with champagne, and so got lost in the law courts. He died poor.

A grand bazaar is to be held in Chesterfield on Nov. 16 and the next two days towards clearing off a debt of £1000 incurred in building the Stephenson Memorial Hall. There is a large and influential array of patronesses; and the Marquis of Hartington, who laid the foundation-stone of the building in 1877, has been requested to open the bazaar. On Nov. 19 there will be, for the same object, a ball, which bids fair to be a brilliant gathering. The Duke of Sutherland and others have promised contributions to the fund.

A special messenger arrived at the Mansion House last week with a handsome monster bouquet, sent by the President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris as a present to the Lord Mayor. The bouquet measured 8 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and represented the arms of the City of Paris in flowers of the proper heraldic colours, with the motto, "Fluctuat nec mergitur," formed of damask rosebuds. Two broad tricolour ribbons with heavy gold fringe were suspended from the bouquet, and, in letters of gold, they bear the inscription, "Au Lord Maire, 26th Oct., 1880."

THE MAGAZINES.

"Washington-square" is concluded in the *Cornhill* in the manner logically involved in the conception of the story—that is, the heroine's life is blighted, and the reader parts from the other personages with a feeling of intense dissatisfaction at the mischief they have severally occasioned by their whims or their worldliness. At the same time, their development is severely consistent, the incidents are as natural as the dialogue is brilliant, and the art displayed in keeping up so moving a tale with so few situations and only four characters is nothing short of marvellous. Mr. James has written no abler stories, though many pleasanter. The miscellaneous articles are singularly good this month. The writer of "Social Life Amongst the Ancient Greeks" captivates us from the first by the pleasant audacity with which he throws his reading upon the subject into the form of a traveller's tale, feigns himself to have just returned from a trip to Attica in B.C. 423, and talks of Professors Jebb and Mahaffy as voyagers who have preceded him by a few years. His description, moreover, is remarkably vivid and picturesque. A still better paper is the sketch of the thoroughly national Spanish humorist Quevedo, whose life and works are equally rich in interest. Some adaptations of his ballads to the English style are remarkably successful examples of transplantation, rather than translation. A paper on the Burmese gives a pleasing account of this light-hearted and good-natured, but, unfortunately, not very hardy or intellectual people. "My Faithful Johnny," is a pleasing story, in genuine *Cornhill* style.

Twenty-seven pages of *Macmillan* are given up to Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady," which are rather too many considering Mr. James's habitual paucity of incidents, although his writing is as clever as usual. There are consequently but few other contributions to the number. The most important is a weighty essay by Professor Seeley on "Political Somnambulism," by which he understands alike the disposition to accept picturesque views of men and things instead of those based upon sober historical investigation, and the indisposition to resort to the lessons of the past as the criterion of the present. Dr. Hueffer's essay on "Troubadours Ancient and Modern" criticises the recent adaptations of Provençal metrical forms to our language. Ingenious as many of these are, Dr. Hueffer is right in classing them with elegant play-things. Mrs. Edwards's Cingalese ghost-story hardly redeems the promise of the introduction.

Blackwood commences a new tale, "The Private Secretary," the opening of which is very promising. A young gentleman, advertising for a secretary, is led to accept the services of a young lady, a situation obviously fertile in possibilities of all descriptions, a mine which promises to be abundantly worked out. The present instalment of Mr. Trollope's "Dr. Wortle's School" is also remarkably good. "Voyages in the P. and O." contains some pathetic sketches of the separation of families, which is the greatest drawback to Anglo-Indian life. "The Close of the Afghan Campaign" is an able, although inevitably partisan summary of the recent operations, military and political.

Lord Sherbrooke's essay on "Legislation for Ireland" in the *Nineteenth Century*, besides its application to the important subject of which it treats, is interesting as an expression of the views of that school of jurists who regard law rather as an instrument for introducing certainty into the dealings of mankind than one for regulating these dealings by the principles of natural justice. Lord Sherbrooke's advice to the Government to restore order before resorting to legislation is excellent; but it is pretty certain that any satisfactory legislation must make much larger concessions to the feeling of natural equity than Lord Sherbrooke would approve. The other chief articles are disappointing. Professor Tyndall's discourse on the Sabbath is the report of a lecture; Mr. Ruskin loses himself in extravagances about Venice; and Mr. Harrison seems to think it possible to restore, in an age when everyone thinks, the unanimity of ages in which no one thought at all. Mr. Sydney Buxton questions the efficacy of disfranchisement as a cure for bribery at elections. The dread of it, he thinks, operates to prevent the truth coming out. He would prefer the appointment of a public prosecutor for such cases. Major Hallett's statement of the increased yield to be obtained by sowing wheat in September is indeed of national importance if his data are correct; but this is a question for agriculturists.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer commences a series of papers on political institutions, the first of which treats of the perplexing problem of the apparent declension in morality which frequently accompanies the first steps in civilisation. Mr. Stillman's article on the present position of the Greek kingdom is entitled to great attention as the work of a thoughtful friend of the people, who has known them intimately and long. His account of the working of their political institutions is anything but favourable; his remedy is decentralisation. Mr. Cunliffe Owen's view of the political prospects of Switzerland is even less satisfactory, in so far as the future of the Greeks depends mainly on themselves; but that of the Swiss, according to Mr. Owen, on their neighbours. He seems to doubt whether Swiss patriotism would hold out against the dread of damage to material interests. It is greatly to be hoped that he is wrong. Mr. O'Brien records some interesting and successful experiments in Irish peasant proprietorship; but these all cost money, and Mr. O'Brien omits to face the question, what sane person or Government will lend the Irish money for more experiments after the doctrines which have been recently preached among them. Mr. Cromie's article on Jomini, Moreau, and Vandamme is full of interest, but disfigured by colloquialisms, and so negligently written that the writer is made to appear as if he thought that Hohenlinden was in Italy.

The *Contemporary Review* has a further instalment of the Duke of Argyll's essays on the "Unity of Nature." His Grace now treats of the relationship of animal instinct to the functions of the mind of man. The Land Question is discussed by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, propounding a vast scheme of gradual multiplication of small freeholds; and, secondly, by Professor Aldis, with a view to the prospects of the landlord interest. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown discourses with earnest and temperate zeal of the "Relation of Christian Belief to National Life." "Party Politics in the United States," with reference to the Presidential election, are explained by an American statesman. On the other hand, Mr. W. Clarke furnishes his reasons for believing that Canada will ultimately join the great Federal Republic of North America, though at present indisposed to that connection. Sir Rutherford Alcock contributes an interesting sketch of the recent political and social revolution in Japan.

Other Magazines will be noticed next week.

The arrivals at Liverpool last week of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada were greatly below those of the preceding week, and were the smallest recorded to have arrived this year; the total being 334 cattle, 417 sheep, 153 pigs, 4162 quarters of beef, 250 carcases of mutton, and 204 dead pigs.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree summoning the Chambers to meet on Nov. 15.

Garibaldi was received on his arrival at Milan last Monday by a vast crowd of people, and the deputations of Artisans' Societies accompanied him to his hotel.

The Pope has written an important letter to Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, on the subject of the March Decrees and their enforcement.

Vesuvius is very active. Lava continues flowing from the crater, and present indications point to the probability of increased eruptive energy.

SWITZERLAND.

The nation has by a plébiscite rejected the proposed revision of the Federal Constitution by a majority of two thirds.

The Federal Council has decided that 20f.-pieces to the amount of 5,000,000f. shall be struck by the Mint.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Thursday week in the White Hall of the Royal Castle by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, in the name of the Emperor. The Speech from the Throne, which the Vice-President read, dealt exclusively with matters of domestic interest. It stated that the financial position of the country showed a change for the better, and that the estimates for 1881 promised a surplus.

On Friday the Lower House elected Herr von Koeller (German Conservative) President; Dr. Benda (National Liberal), First Vice-President; and Herr Stengel (Free Conservative), upon a second ballot, Second Vice-President.

Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, presented his Budget on Monday, announcing that there was a deficiency this year of 5,000,000 marks, which would have to be covered by a loan; and on Tuesday the debate on the Budget began.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin states that there is great jubilation among the Guelphs in Germany in consequence of the birth of a son to the Duke of Cumberland. The party hail the advent of an heir to the Royal House of Hanover.

A monument to the memory of the late Field Marshal von Wrangel was unveiled on Monday in Berlin. An address to the Emperor William, who was present, was read by General von Kameke, the Minister of War, thanking his Majesty in the name of the German army for the gift of the memorial.

Storms are reported from all parts of Germany, and serious floods have occurred in Wurtemberg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to M. Tisza is published, in which his Majesty announces that he has conferred upon the Hungarian Premier the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephan, in recognition of his zealous and eminent services and in token of the Emperor's confidence.

An important step was taken in the Austrian Delegation sitting at Pesth on Thursday week. The Minister of War asked for an extraordinary grant for the purpose of at once strengthening the Galician fortresses. The Government also contemplate strengthening the naval port of Pola as well as the frontier of the Tyrol.

AMERICA.

On Tuesday the popular vote by which the President and Vice-President of the United States are practically chosen was taken throughout the Union, the choice falling on the Republican candidates, General Garfield and Mr. Chester A. Arthur.

The Presidential proclamation appointing Thanksgiving Day says:—"The country never had such abundant and universal reasons for thanksgiving, inasmuch as health and prosperity exist throughout our borders; we have peace and friendship with all the world, and the great body of the people firmly adhere to the principles of liberty and justice."

Serious election disturbances are reported. During a Republican meeting at St. Louis, on Saturday night, a fight took place between the negroes and whites, in which one of the former was killed, and a number of persons were more or less injured. At Denver City, Colorado, the Chinese quarter of the town was attacked by the mob, who destroyed several houses and killed two Chinamen, besides injuring some others. Many negroes were also assaulted. One thousand armed citizens have enrolled themselves as police to prevent further rioting. Thirty of the principal rioters have been arrested.

From the decennial Catholic census for 1880, just issued, we find that the Roman Catholic population in the United States amount to 6,143,222. There are 67 archbishops and bishops and one cardinal, 5989 priests, and 5606 churches and chapels. There are 400,000 Catholic children in the schools, and 375 charitable institutions exclusively devoted to Catholics.

The emigrants arrived in the United States during July, August, and September were 154,832, against 68,651 for the same months last year.

An official report issued at Washington shows that 3,353,651 letters and packages were received at the Dead Letter Office during the fiscal year ended June last, of which, in round numbers, 2,700,000 were sent thither from the local post-offices because unclaimed, 290,000 were held for postage, 202,000 were misdirected, 36,000 bore fictitious addresses, and over 9000 were not addressed at all. The receipts at the Dead Letter Office also included about 56,000 letters returned from hotels, the persons addressed having left for other places, and 94,000 letters and packages were returned from foreign countries. The great mass of the letters and packages contained nothing of value, and over 2,000,000 of this description were destroyed, the senders not being found. Of the remainder, 21,974 contained draughts, cheques, notes, &c., to the amount of 1,526,217 dols., and 26,264 contained money amounting to 49,438 dols. Most of the property has been returned to the owners. About 806,000 letters were opened and returned to the writers, and 364,000 were returned without opening, in consequence of the names or addresses of the senders appearing on the envelopes. A comparison of these figures with the statistics of former years shows that the percentage of undirected, misdirected, and unstamped letters are almost exactly the same each year. The Postmaster-General has issued an order directing that all magazines, pamphlets, and other like reading matter received at the Dead Letter Office shall hereafter, instead of being sold for waste paper, be distributed to charitable and reformatory institutions in and around the national capital.

CANADA.

It is stated in a telegram from Ottawa that Princess Louise will not return to Canada this winter.

The Hon. L. F. G. Baby, the Minister of Inland Revenue, has resigned in order to accept a judgeship, and is succeeded in the Ministry by Mr. Carron.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Durban which the *Times* published yesterday week announces that Colonel Clarke's forces have captured the stronghold of Lerothodi, the eldest son of Letsea, the head and front of the rebellion. The Basutos seem to have been totally routed and driven out of the village with considerable losses, while the Colonial troops are said to have had only one man killed and ten wounded.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that a serious outbreak has taken place in the Transkei. When they received news of the fighting at Maseru the Basutos rose and threatened an irruption into Kaffraria, where there were no troops to oppose them. In the expectation that his men would fight for the British, Mr. Hope, a magistrate, applied to a Pondomese Chief, and at his suggestion furnished arms to the tribe, who then held a grand war dance, in the course of which they suddenly fell on Mr. Hope and his two clerks and killed them. Another magistrate and four missionaries are also reported to have been murdered.

A proclamation has been issued offering protection to the Mafeteng rebels who surrender their arms and ammunition to the authorities. A thousand additional Burghers have been called out.

The following telegraphic message from the officer administering the Government of the Cape was received by the Secretary of State on the 31st ult.:—

Oct. 29.—Present position critical. All Basutos on east side of Drakensberg and both sections Pondomese tribe under Umhlonhlo and Umgitshwa have joined rebellion. Griquas in Griqualand East and Bacas have not joined. Umquiliso Pondo Chief very doubtful. Umquikela paramount Pondo Chief shown signs either way. Gungelizwa paramount Chief Timbuland professes loyalty, but many of minor chiefs under him in open rebellion. Country between Kei and Bashee, magistrates at Isola and Gatberg in imminent danger. Colonial Government raising irregular corps to meet this emergency, numbering 500, and 3500 burghers. Clarke gone to Wepener and returned to Mafeteng with 150 waggons unopposed. Leribe district of Basutoland unsettled, but no fighting yet.

The following further telegram from the Governor of Natal to the Secretary of State was received at the Colonial Office on Monday:—

Nov. 1.—Report received from Kokstad that Tembus have risen, though Umquiliso remains friendly. Welsh still unrelieved. Baker's Horse have nearly reached Mount Frere.

The Viceroy left Simla on Thursday week for Lahore.

The mediation of the United States between Chili and Peru is said to have led to no result.

A new Servian Ministry has been formed, with M. Pirotschunatch as President of the Council and Minister of Justice.

Princess Olga, the youngest daughter of the King of the Hellenes, died on Monday afternoon, after a few days' illness.

Madame Adelina Patti, accompanied by Signor Nicolini, has arrived at Berlin to perform a series of engagements at the Royal Opera.

Colonel Charles E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., leaves England to-day (Saturday) in the screw-steamer Strathleven for Bombay, to assume command of the Royal Artillery at Mhow.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship Peshawur, at Bombay, yesterday week, for passage to England, viâ Brindisi.

The following appears in the *Gazette*:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles D. Field, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson.

The ship Glamis, 1150 tons, Captain Roll, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, has sailed from Plymouth for Sydney with 376 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. Dawes as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Chicken in charge of the single women.

MEASURING SUNSHINE AT GREENWICH.

Some Illustrations of the meteorological apparatus at the useful national establishment on the hill in Greenwich Park have appeared in our Journal. "Measuring the Wind," by means of the self-recording anemometer in one of the two turrets which distinguish the quaint north front of the old seventeenth-century building, was shown in our Engraving published on Jan. 31 this year.

The apparatus shown in our present Illustration is a comparatively simple affair, contrived as an easy means of recording the more or less interrupted continuance of sunshine throughout the day. It does not indicate the intensity of the sunlight, but merely shows how long and how often the sun has been unclouded in the sky. It is fixed up on the flat roof of the Magnetic Observatory building, in the rear of the Astronomical Observatory. The other structures which appear in the background of our view, looking northward in the direction of Greenwich Hospital and the Thames, belong to the last-mentioned department. They are the huge cylindrical case which contains the Great Equatorial Telescope, and a small domed edifice in which the lesser Equatorial is kept; but these have been described on former occasions. Beyond them, to the left hand, is seen the north-east turret of the front buildings with its vane and the sliding ball that falls at one o'clock daily, being connected with the meantime clock in the north dome, and with which the chief post-offices of England and Scotland keep time by electric communication. In the left hand corner are the two anemometers, Osler's and Robinson's, erected upon the north-west front turret and the leads of the old Octagon Room, of which we gave a precise account nine months ago. All the meteorological apparatus, as well as that which is devoted to terrestrial magnetism, in the sunk basement here, is placed in charge of Mr. W. Ellis, Superintendent of the Magnetic Observatory. Thermometers of different kinds, some of them with their bulbs sunk in the ground to different depths, to indicate the variations of atmospheric and terrestrial temperature, with means of self-registration, are arranged in sheds in the court-yard behind the Magnetic Observatory. Here are to be found also the barometers for meteorological service, the rain-guages, and other important apparatus; the photo-heliograph, above named, by which the spots on the sun are delineated, is situated in this part of the Observatory premises.

The contrivance for simply indicating the continuance or interruption of sunshine is a solid glass ball, of four inches diameter, placed in the centre of a bowl which is marked round the rim like a sun-dial; the ball is supported at an inch distance apart from the bottom and interior sides of the bowl; and a narrow strip of mill-board, made black with stencil-ink, is laid all round inside the bowl, so as to be everywhere equidistant one inch from the glass. Whenever the sun is shining, the glass ball acts as a burning-glass, and burns a reddish mark along the black band, which is just within its focus. If the sunshine be intermittent, this line becomes fragmentary, so that, at the end of the day, when the strip of mill-board is removed for examination, there is a record of the greater or less amount of clear sunshine. This apparatus was invented by Mr. J. F. Campbell, in 1876, and was presented by him to the Royal Observatory. In our Engraving will be remarked, on the same platform, a chimney-shaped upright cylinder of small dimensions: this is one of the ordinary rain-guages.

THE LATE STORMS AND WRECKS.

The violent storm of wind and rain that visited all parts of Great Britain on the Wednesday and Thursday of last week caused an immense amount of mischief, not only by great and sudden floods of the inland districts, but also by shipwrecks both on the east and south-west coasts. A hundred and sixty vessels were lost on the shores of the British islands during the week. The loss of life from these vessels has not been very great, thanks to the exertions of the life-boat, coast-guard, and rocket men; but at Wells, on the Norfolk coast, there was a sad disaster on the Friday; the life-boat there was capsized in a heavy sea, and eleven of the crew were drowned, including Mr. Robert Elsdon, the captain, who was also harbour-master.

At Scarborough, about six o'clock on the Thursday morning, several vessels were driven into the North Bay, and were in imminent danger of being wrecked on the rocks at the foot of the Castle Hill. They weathered that point, but one of them, after passing close by the Outer Pier, stranded on the sands facing King's Cliff. She was the Mary, of South Shields, in ballast, with a crew of five men and a boy. The Scarborough life-boat went out and saved them; but the sea very soon washed over the vessel, breaking her masts, and she became a complete wreck. By ten o'clock that morning the Spa promenade and other places on shore were crowded with thousands of spectators. Another vessel, the Black-eyed Susan, schooner, of Bideford, bound from Runcorn to Newcastle, in ballast, went aground in front of the Spa wall, four or five hundred yards distant from shore. This happened at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. The rocket apparatus was placed on the Spa promenade, and three rockets with lines were shot out, the third line falling over the stern of the vessel, but the crew were unable to avail itself of it. After some little delay the life-boat, in charge of Mr. John Owston, the coxswain, went out and rescued the crew of the Black-eyed Susan, one of whom had a broken leg. There were other wrecks near Scarborough that day, and the life-boat went out six times. A large laden brig, the Lily, of Guernsey, from London to Shields, in ballast, had lost both masts, and in the afternoon came drifting in towards the rocks, two hundred yards south of "the Children's Corner," at the end of the Spa. Her crew of eight men were saved, after repeated attempts, by a rocket-line thrown out to her, but the mate had his leg broken. It was by this time dark, but there was more work to be done that evening; the life-boat went out again at seven o'clock, and the coastguard men, under Captain Evans, R.N., were on the alert all night. Two other wrecks occurred on the Friday morning, but the crews were rescued. At Filey, Whitby, and other places on that coast, there were similar disasters. Our Illustrations of the life-boat and rocket services at Scarborough are from sketches by a local correspondent.

In Plymouth Sound, between three and six o'clock on the Thursday morning, the violence of the gale had great effect in the eastern anchorage ground, occupied by merchant-vessels, while the part allotted to ships of the Royal Navy was tolerably safe. Four merchant-vessels were torn from their anchorage, and were cast ashore in Batten Bay, notwithstanding the newly-constructed Batten Breakwater, which is said to be rather a hindrance to vessels getting into the Catwater. Among those wrecked were the John May, brig, of Shoreham, 224 tons burden, laden with phosphate; the schooner Thetis, of London, 107 tons, bound for Dublin with a general cargo; and another Thetis, of Carnarvon, going from Glasgow to Faversham. The John May, which had come from America, and was going to a Baltic port, had called at Falmouth on entering the Channel, and took shelter from the gale in Plymouth Sound. She had a crew of seven, besides the master, Captain John Mitchell, and his young wife, to whom he had been married only a twelvemonth. In entering the Sound, this vessel got her rigging entangled with another, but no damage was done by the collision. The crew of the other vessel, however, were struck with panic, and four of them leaped on board the John May, leaving but one man in charge of their own craft, then lying at anchor. When the John May ran aground, though the tide was low, the heavy sea caused the vessel to rock and roll so violently that Captain Mitchell feared she would soon be broken to pieces. He was therefore unwilling to wait for the rocket-line to be thrown out to him from shore. He managed to cast a line of his own upon the Batten breakwater, where it was seized and made fast by the solitary watchman there. By means of this rope, Captain Mitchell endeavoured to get himself ashore, in order that he might then procure and direct further operations for the landing of his wife, of the crew, and of the four other men aboard his vessel. He climbed up the rope to the top of the pier or breakwater, but its rounded shape at the top gave him no firm grasp, and the man above was not strong enough to help him up. After hanging a few minutes, in sight of his distracted wife and of his shipmates, Captain Mitchell fell into the sea and was drowned. The others were all landed in safety by the coast-guard men using the rocket and line apparatus. Mrs. Mitchell was kindly taken care of in the cottage of Mr. John Hart, the chief boatman of the coastguard. The schooner Thetis, of London, drove aground near the outer angle of the breakwater with the shore; and her crew were likewise saved by the coastguard with the rockets and lines, under command of Captain F. M. Ommanney, R.N., with Mr. Philip Mann in charge of the apparatus. Mr. John Hoskins, of the Bovisand station, also rendered assistance.

Last Sunday the twenty-first annual collection in aid of the local medical charities was made in the various churches and chapels of Birmingham, the proceeds being devoted this year to the General Hospital. The receipts in most cases showed a slight falling off as compared with those of the two previous years.

At a meeting of the central executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, held at St. John's-gate yesterday week, the deputy chairman, Major F. Duncan, reported that during the last fortnight he had been on a tour of inspection of many of the Northern, Midland, and Western centres, most of which were evincing great enthusiasm in the renewal of work for the winter session. In this tour Major Duncan opened new centres at Beighton, Durham, Bearpark, Brancepeth Colliery, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Hawkshead, and Ulverston (Carnforth). In London much activity is being shown in the City, and another district has been formed, which will include Holborn, Chancery-lane, the Strand, and Charing-cross; and classes will shortly be started at the Birkbeck Institution. An advanced course for certificated female pupils is being conducted at the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, where, after each lecture, the students are taken round a ward and given practical hints on nursing and the treatment of the sick.—Major Duncan opened with a free lecture last Saturday evening the course of lectures to be delivered at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, on First Aid to the Injured.

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1. Wrecks ashore at Scarborough ; the life-boat going out for the sixth time.

2. The Scarborough life-boat going to the rescue of the crew of the Black-Eyed Susan : Morning.

THE LATE STORMS AND WRECKS AT

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ocket-line at Scarborough taking crew off the Lily, of Guernsey: Night.

4. Wreck of the John May, of Shoreham, and the Thetis, of London, alongside the Batten Breakwater at Plymouth.

CARBOROUGH AND PLYMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 459.

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OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MORE-O'FERRALL.

The Right Hon. Richard More-O'Ferrall, P.C., J.P. and D.L., of Balyna, in the county of Kildare, died on the 27th ult., at the Royal Marine Hotel, Kingstown. He was born in 1797, the eldest son of Mr. Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Balyna, by Anne, his wife, only child of Mr. John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, in the county of Dublin. Mr. More-O'Ferrall, who held for many years a prominent position as a member of the Whig Administrations, sat in Parliament for the county of Kildare from 1830 to 1847, for the county of Longford from 1851 to 1852, and again for the first-named county from 1859 to 1865. He held office successively as a Lord of the Treasury, 1835 to 1839, Secretary of the Admiralty, 1839 to 1841, of the Treasury, 1841, and as Governor of Malta, from 1847 to 1851. He married, Sept. 28, 1839, the Hon. Matilda Southwell, third daughter and coheiress of Anthony, third Viscount Southwell, K.P., and leaves one daughter, Maria Anne, Lady Nugent, wife of Sir Walter George Nugent, Bart., of Donore, and one son, Ambrose Richard O'Ferrall, now of Balyna, who served as High Sheriff of the county of Kildare, 1876. He is married to Jessie Frances, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Gordon R. Canning, of Hartpury Court, Gloucestershire.

SIR FRANCIS LYCETT.

Sir Francis Lycett, formerly one of the Sheriffs of London, died on the 29th ult., aged seventy-seven. He was the son of Mr. Philip Francis Lycett, of Worcester, and started life in his father's glove manufactory. Thence he was engaged in the well-known glove firm of Dent and Allcroft, of which he became a partner. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1866, and the following year received the honour of knighthood in recognition of the hospitable reception accorded by the Corporation of London to the Sultan and to the Viceroy of Egypt. Sir Francis contested unsuccessfully three constituencies—viz., Liskeard in 1869, St. Ives in 1874 and 1875, and Worcester in 1878. He married, 1836, Emily Sarah Amelia, daughter of Mr. John Vanderpant, of Utrecht.

SIR THOMAS BOUCH.

Sir Thomas Bouch, the eminent Civil Engineer, whose death is announced, was born in 1822, son of Mr. William Bouch, of Cumberland. Sir Thomas was projector and engineer-in-chief of the Tay Bridge, the scene of the terrible catastrophe some months since. He was knighted by her Majesty at Windsor Castle last year. He married, in 1853, Margaret Ada, daughter of Mr. Thomas Nelson.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. B. HACKETT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bernard Hackett, V.C., J.P., of Riverstown, in the county of Tipperary, died recently at Arrabeg. He was born June 15, 1836, the second son of Mr. Thomas Hackett, of Moor Park, King's County, and Riverstown, High Sheriff of the former county, 1844, by Jane Bernard, his wife, youngest daughter of Mr. Bernard Shaw, of Monkstown Castle, in the county of Cork, and niece of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., of Bushey Park, and was thus brother of Colonel Simpson Hackett, now of Moor Park, King's County. Colonel Thomas Hackett, whose decease we record, entered the 23rd Regiment in 1854, and was at Sebastopol, for which he had a medal and clasp and the Turkish Medal. He also served in the Indian campaign, including the relief and capture of Lucknow, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in the Mutiny. He married, in 1874, Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Marshall, of Baronne Court, in the county of Tipperary.

MAJOR GAVIN.

Major George O'Halloran Gavin, J.P. and D.L., of Kilpeacon House, in the county of Limerick, died there recently, in his seventy-fourth year. He was son of Mr. Michael Gavin, of Limerick, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. O'Halloran, of Melton House, in the county of Limerick. He entered the Army in 1827, and served with the 16th Lancers in India, at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, and the battle of Maharajpore. He retired in 1850. Major Gavin sat as M.P. for Limerick, in the Liberal interest, from February to May, 1858, and from 1859 to 1874, when he did not offer himself for re-election. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1857. He married, 1855, Jane, daughter of Mr. Montiford Westropp, of Mellon House, in the county of Limerick.

MR. EYTON OF EYTON.

Mr. Thomas Campbell Eyton of Eyton, in the county of Salop, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 25th ult., aged seventy-one. He was son of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1840, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Major-General Donald Campbell, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was formerly an officer in the South Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. He was a member of several learned societies, and was author of works on historical subjects and on ornithology, of which his large private museum contained many of the rarest specimens. Mr. Eyton married, in 1835, Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter and coheiress of Mr. Robert Aglionby Slaney, of Walford Manor, Salop, M.P., which lady died in 1870. His eldest son, Mr. Thomas Slaney Ruxton, is J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire. The Eyton's of Eyton are of very ancient lineage, standing foremost in that respect among the great families of Shropshire.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. T. Frederic Parry-Hodges, D.C.L., Fellow of Winchester College and Vicar of Lyme Regis, on the 27th ult., aged eighty.

Mr. Acton Tindal, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Buckingham, on the 26th ult., at the Manor House, Aylesbury, in his seventieth year.

Mr. James Bentley, J.P., formerly Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the 26th ult., at Woodgreen Park, Cheshunt, in his ninety-fifth year.

Mr. Charles Harcourt, the actor, long associated with the London stage, from the effects of a fall while engaged in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre.

The Hon. Mrs. Macleod (Louisa Barbara), wife of Mr. Norman Macleod of Macleod, on the 27th ult., in St. George's-place, aged sixty-two. She was the only (and posthumous) daughter of St. Andrew, thirteenth Lord St. John, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Sir C. W. Rouse-Boughton, Bart.

Commander Hastings St. John de Robeck, R.N., on the 17th ult., at Malta, aged forty-eight. He was son of the late Baron de Robeck, by his second wife, Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Joseph Henry, and niece of the Duke of Leinster. He married, at Graham's Town, South Australia, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of W. G. Atherstone, M.D.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Thesiger (Charlotte Elizabeth), wife of Colonel the Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger, at Hordle Cliff, Lymington, on the 29th ult. She was the daughter of the Hon. George Handcock (son of Richard, second Lord Castlemaine), and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Thesiger, widow of the Lord Justice of Appeal. Thus, within the brief period of nine days, Mrs. Alfred Thesiger has lost her husband and sister.

CHESS.

B G L (Islington).—The two-move position appears below, and the mate in four moves shall not be forgotten.

F S V (Southsea).—A drawn game, in our judgment. Even if Black should win the Pawns, he cannot, we think, force any of the known positions in which King and two Bishops win against King and Knight. We give you one of these for your guidance in case you desire to further examine the end-game:—White: K at K B 6th; B's at K B 8th and Q B 6th. Black: K at K R 2nd; Kt at K Kt 3rd. White wins by 1. B to K 4th, K to Kt sq; 2. B to Q 6th, Kt to R sq; 3. B to Q B 5th, Kt to B 2nd; 4. B to Q 5th, &c.

Hereward (Oxford).—Surely mate in two *is* mate in "few."

W G (Whitby).—The game is the one referred to. The problem is excellent, and is very welcome. Thanks.

A C P (Bletchley).—We are glad to hear from you again. A neat problem, and, we believe, sound. It shall appear next week.

A C (Abergavenny).—Your solution of Mr. Taylor's problem is correct.

L E J (Westminster).—The "Mortimer" variation of the Evans' Gambit is noticed in all the recent works upon the subject of chess theory. We have not space for analysis of that or any other openings.

G H T (Rajahmundry).—The problems received, viâ Hastings. You shall have an early report upon them. We shall inquire about the diagrams.

T R R (Munich).—Neat enough; but, for a two-move problem, lacking in variety and point. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

Dr F St.—Thanks. It shall be carefully examined.

H H (Broadmoor).—Supposing the problem to be correct, the solution is altogether too obvious and commonplace. Three checks in a three-move problem!

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1912 received from Norman Rumbelow, H Hampton, James Atkinson, E P Vulliamy, T Guest, R H Brooks and F E Purchas.

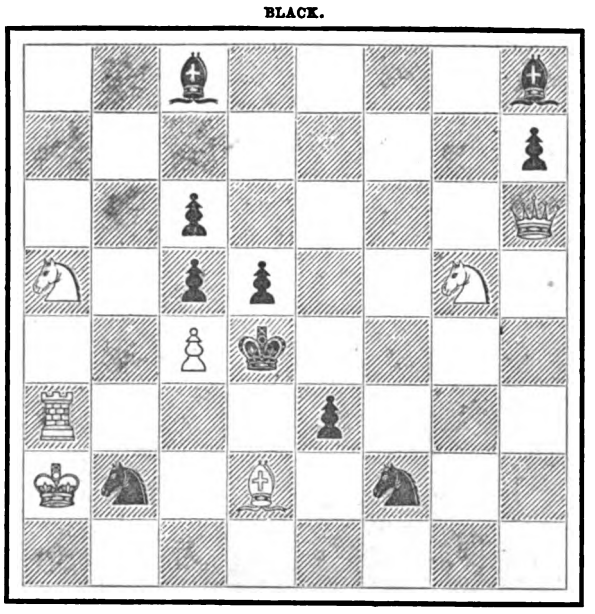
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1913 received from E Casella (Paris), Ch Pompe, H de Groot (Groningen), L Falcon (Antwerp), H Hampton, James Atkinson, A R, Ferdinand, A Snellen, T R Rapp (Munich), L Chapelle (Malta), J Bumstead, J Glossop, C R F, Otto Fulder (Ghent), F E Purchas, Alfred W Hale, J W Waugh, Jane Nepveu, and Theodosia M Spencer.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1914 received from H B, Hereward, Alpha Cant, East Marden, A Kentish Man, C C E, Chessophile, R Oswald, One of Them, E Elsbury, N Cator, L Chabot, C S Coxe, D Templeton, H Blacklock, C Darragh, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, Elsie, F R Jeffrey, G Fosbrooke, An Old Hand, G L M, Helen Lee, R Ingersoll, Otto Fulder (Ghent), T Barrington, D W Kell, W Warren, R Jessop, Shadforth, E Louden, Norman Rumbelow, J G (Luton), T Guest, E P Vulliamy, Lulu, R H Brooks, W D Jones, Julia Short, Dr F St, J Glossop, James Dobson, E R Prentice, T Greenbank, B L Dyke, F E Purchas, and Jane Nepveu.

Solution of Problem No. 1913.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1916.
By B. G. Laws.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Game played, in a match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester, by Messrs. Schull and E. H. Wood.
(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q takes P	B to Q 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd

Inferior, we think, to 5. Kt to K B 3rd. If White exchanges the pieces, Black can speedily castle on the Queen's side with a fair game.

6. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	Kt to R 4th
10. B to Q 3rd	

It would have saved time and deferred Black's castling if he had retreated the Bishop to K 2nd at once.

10.	B to K 2nd
11. Castles (K R)	Castles
12. B to K 2nd	B to K 3rd
13. Kt to Q 4th	B to B 2nd
14. Kt to Q 5th.	Kt to B 3rd
15. Kt to B 5th	R to K sq
16. B to Q 4th	Kt takes B
17. Q takes Kt	B to B sq
18. Kt to B 6th (ch)	

Very cleverly conceived.

18.	P takes Kt
19. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt

Black gets, perhaps, a more defensible game by this alarming sacrifice than if he had given up only the exchange.

20. Q takes Q	B to Kt 2nd
21. Q to B 3rd	B to K 4th
22. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K 2nd
23. P to B 3rd	K to R sq
24. Q to Q 3rd	R to K Kt sq
25. K to R sq	B to Kt 2nd
26. P to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
27. B to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
28. K R to K sq	B to Q 2nd
29. R to K 3rd	B to Q B 3rd
30. Q R to K sq	B to K B 3rd
31. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
32. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
33. P to Q B 5th	R to Q 2nd
34. P takes P	R takes P
35. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 5th
36. K R to K 2nd	Q R to Q sq

Black plays this uphill game with great perseverance, but there is no resource in the position to help him against White's superior forces

37. P to K 5th	B takes B (ch)
38. Q takes B	R to Q 4th
39. R to Q sq	P to Q B 3rd
40. K R to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
41. Q to K 4th	B to B 6th
42. R to Q 3rd	R takes R
43. R takes R	R takes R
44. Q takes R	B takes P
45. P to Q R 3rd	B to B 4th
46. P to B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
47. Q to B 2nd	B takes P
48. Q takes P	Kt to K 2nd
49. Q to K 8th (ch),	and Black resigned.

A match between the Bermondsey and Shaftesbury Chess Clubs, nine competitors on each side, was played on Monday last. It was a very close affair, Bermondsey winning by one game only. The score was five to four.

When, in our last Number, we referred to Count Pongracz, of Hungary, as a skilful constructor of self-mates, we omitted to mention that his regular problems rank among the finest compositions of our time. As a specimen of his style we give here a position, which, although it has been published before, will probably be new to the present generation of problem solvers:—

White: K at K Kt sq; Q at K B 7th; Kt at K 3rd; B at Q R 7th; Pawns at K Kt 5th and Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q 3rd; Pawn at K Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The *Chesseplayers' Chronicle* for November has an article, by Mr. W. T. Pierce, on the law which, at certain stages of a game, empowers a player to call upon his adversary to win in fifty moves or consent to a draw. There are, besides, several games from the Brunswick and Graz tournaments, the news of the month, and some excellent problems.

At the City Chess Club on Monday last Mr. Blackburne played twenty-four adversaries simultaneously, and, as usual with him, won a large majority of the games. We have not much love for these so-called "simultaneous games." The play, on either side, is never particularly instructive, because the superior player cannot afford more than a few seconds to the consideration of his move, and he is usually opposed by amateurs who have little knowledge to impart to others. It must be owned, however, that these performances appear to give a great deal of pleasure to young players who, without some such contrivance, would have no opportunity of measuring their force against such a master as Mr. Blackburne. An exceptionally strong team put in an appearance on this occasion, and most of the games were well fought.

Design and Work, a London publication, the chess department of which is conducted by Mr. W. R. Bland, offers a number of prizes for a tourney in which competitors are required to contribute two problems in three moves, or two in two moves. Each competition is distinct from the other, so that any composer may enter either or both. The prizes will be awarded by Mr. W. T. Pierce, and they range in value from £2 to 6s.

The *Liverpool Argus*, a weekly paper devoted to the cause of temperance and kindred subjects, commenced a chess column last week. It opens with a fine three-move problem, by Mr. H. E. Kidson, a gentleman whose compositions are well known to the readers of this column.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1878) with a codicil (dated July 20, 1880) of the Right Hon. Margaret, Dowager Baroness Willoughby de Broke, late of Plasnewydd, in the parish of Llanedwin, Anglesey, who died on Aug. 3 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Edmund Peel, Salusbury Kynaston Mainwaring, and John Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1666 13s. 4d. Reduced Three per Cent Annuities upon trust to apply the dividends towards the support of the Bodelwyddan National Schools so long as they are conducted according to the Protestant principles of the Church of England as now by law established, and if the said schools should hereafter become vested in a School Board under the Elementary Education Act the trust is to cease and the money is to go over to other purposes; to her nephew, Robert Ap Hugh Williams, £7000; to her brother, William Williams, and to her nieces, Mary Lucy Charlotte Williams and Arabella Antonia Williams, £5000 each; to Elizabeth Fontaine an annuity of £100; to her late maid, Ellen Skipworth, an annuity of £30; and many other legacies, pecuniary and specific, to her sisters, nephews, nieces, chaplain, executors, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her nephews, the Rev. Herbert Watkin Williams, Robert Ap Hugh Williams, Owen John Williams, and Charles Henry Bennett Williams. The deceased was the widow of Henry, eighth Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The will (dated May 6, 1880) of Mr. Francis Dukinfield Astley, late of No. 33, Princes-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Aug. 2 last, at the river Natasquam, British North America, was proved on the 25th ult. by Alexander Charles Boyd, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to Alexander Charles Boyd and to the Hon. Charles Harbord, the executors named in his will, whether they prove or not, £1000 each; and to his old and valued friend John Walklake, his coachman, an annuity of £25. He devises all his freehold estates, except his heritable property in Scotland, to his executors upon trust to raise £25,000 for each of his sisters, Constance Charlotte Astley and Beatrice Emma Astley, and subject thereto he devises the said freehold estates, and gives all his copyhold and leasehold estates and the residue of the personalty to his eldest sister, Gertrude Susan Astley.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1876) of Mr. George Sinclair Brodie, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, but late of No. 22, Pembridge-square, Bayswater, who died on Sept. 13 last, at Cary-crescent, Torquay, was proved on the 25th ult. by David Aitchison and John Chester Jervis, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Deere Brodie, in addition to the money secured to her by settlement, all the cash in the house in notes and coin and £200, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, for life or widowhood; and subsequently the said residence and furniture are to go to his daughter, Helen Sinclair Brodie; he also leaves to his wife the income of £12,000 for life or widowhood, with a power of appointment over £2000; to his said daughter, £100 and two estates in Victoria; to Margaret Bruce, an old servant, £100; to his executors, 100 guineas each; to his son David, an estate in Bourke county, Victoria; to his son Richard Sinclair, £6000; to his sons James Mackenzie and Charles Burchett, £3000 each; to his daughter Mrs. Catherine Mackenzie Scott, certain estates in Australia; to his daughters Mrs. Jessie Jane Hurst and Mrs. Isabella Williamson Wilson, £8000 each; to the children of his late daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Berryman, £8000; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his sons Richard Sinclair and David, his daughters Helen Sinclair, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Wilson, and the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Berryman.

The will (dated July 12, 1873) with a codicil (dated July 6, 1877) of Colonel David Ewart, late of No. 50, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Aug. 26 last, at Terregles, Kirkcudbright, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Anne Finlay Anderson Ewart, the widow, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Anderson Ramsay, and John Ewart, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife his carriages, horses, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, wines, household furniture, and effects, and £1000; to his executors £100 each; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughters, Mary Ramsay Ewart and Jessie Louisa Anne Ewart.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Filmer, late of Guildford, ironmonger, who died on June 18 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Henry Sharp Taylor, George Lissant Jacobs, and George James Jacobs, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, pictures, and household effects, £100, and an annuity of £450; to his executors £1000 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Hedges Graham, late of Abingdon, Berks, solicitor, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Thomas Edmund Graham and Robert Philip Graham, the sons, Francis Cadwallader Adams, and Charles Glanville, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of legacies to an old nurse and to his executors, Mr. Adams and Mr. Glanville, the provisions of the will are wholly in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will (dated July 26, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Gee, late of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, who died on Aug. 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Gee, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his property upon trust for his wife for life, but a fixed annuity is substituted for such life interest in the event of her marriage again, and, subject thereto, for his seven children.

The will (dated July 1, 1863) of Mr. Francis Du Cane, formerly a Major in the Royal Engineers, but late of No. 12, Hardwick-road, Eastbourne, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Frances Maria Du Cane, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and devises all the real and personal estate he may die possessed of or which he can dispose of by will for her own use absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated May 28, 1877) of Miss Margaret Lindsay, late of No. 14, Cloudesley-street, Islington, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Michael Grayhurst Hewat and Alexander Christie, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her nieces, Janet and Mary Scott, all her household furniture and effects; to her executors, £50 each; and the residue of her property upon trust for her said nieces.

The will of Mr. Edward Samuel Snell, of 27, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, has been proved under £30,000.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* announces the grant of a charter for separate Quarter Sessions for the borough of Hanley.

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CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

COUGHS, ASTHMA,
COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

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CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep without headache, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE is the
GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA.

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DIARRHŒA.

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rapidly cuts short all attacks of

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CHLORODYNE
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FORMS A STOPPING.

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Single Pairs Sold.
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A choice prepared Cocoa, most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

GUARANTEED PURE.

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Pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted.
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Product of a special refining process, it is Chocolate devoided of its over richness and substantiality. Sugarless, and, when made, of the consistence of coffee. An afternoon Chocolate. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, London.

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IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

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THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
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HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

a most distinguished authority, when addressing the students of the Newcastle College of Medicine, particularly impressed the following upon their minds:—

"Be patient of NEW ideas and NEW doctrines, prove before you condemn, avail yourselves of NEW discoveries, and recollect it is not HOW, but WHETHER, you CURE your patients."

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD

is a new application of a very old idea—viz., that of curing disease through the medium of the pores of the skin.

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is worn upon the pit of the stomach, its healing, purifying, and tonic properties being absorbed therein.

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acts most beneficially upon the liver. We quote from one of our correspondents, who has derived great benefit from the use of the pad:—"My liver now not only never troubles me, but appears to me to act as a medicimer, by a spontaneous passing of superfluous bile."

We submit the following testimonial, and shall be pleased to forward many others, with full information, free by post:—

CAPT. H. C. COTTON writes to a friend as follows:—

"The Hall, Wem, Shropshire.

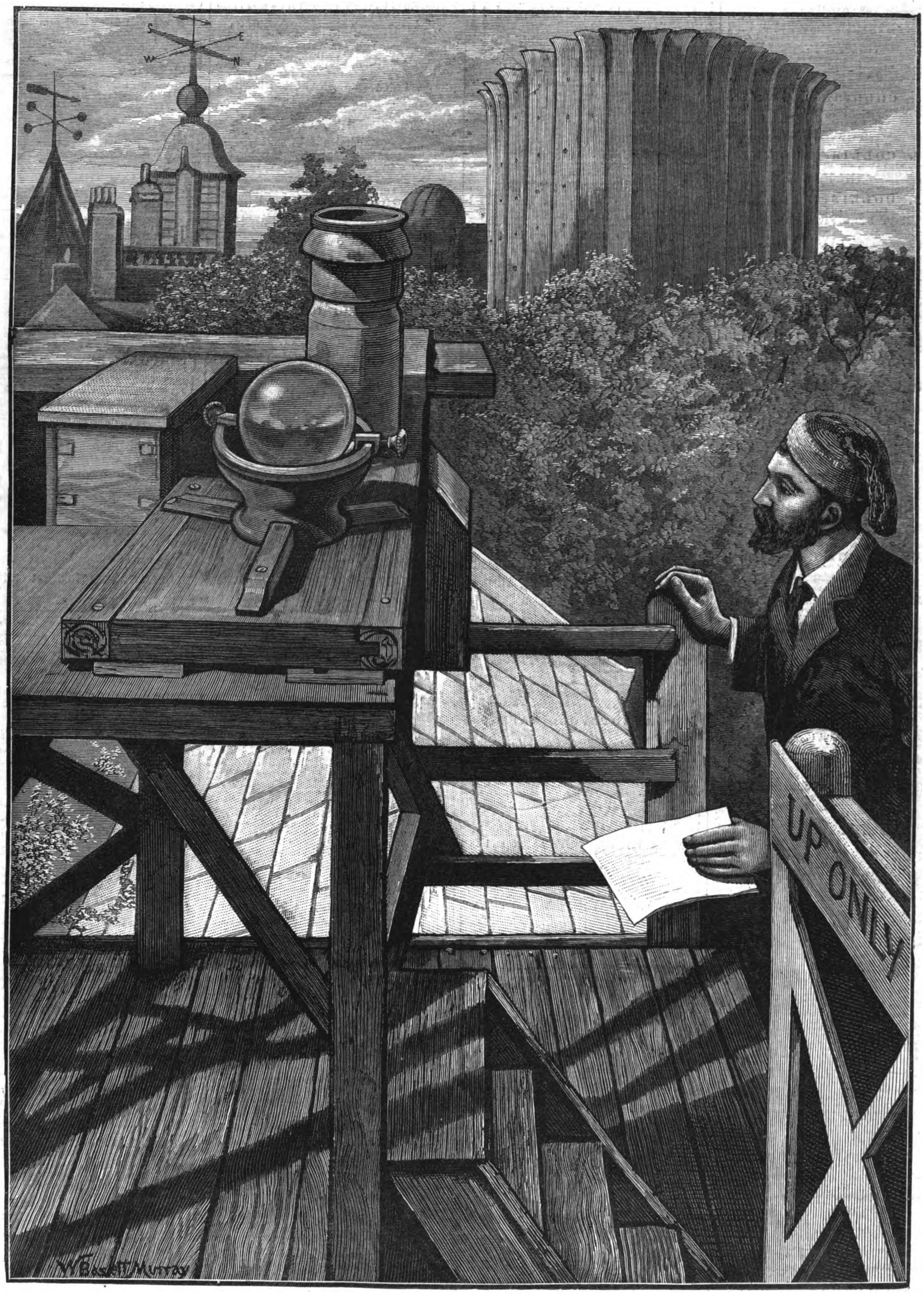
"I have been staying with a cousin of mine, who was in Norway this autumn, and came back very ill. He consulted all sorts of Physicians, but without effect, when a friend of his said, 'Why don't you try this new treatment by absorption—the Holman Liver Pad?' At first he laughed at the idea; but, being unable to eat or sleep, he thought he might as well try anything likely to do him good. He sent for one of these Pads, and in a few days felt so much better that he could eat anything, and has been perfectly well ever since. He has also persuaded other people to try the Pad, and with the same success. I therefore send you the address of the Proprietor in London of the Holman Pad, and I strongly advise you to try this valuable treatment, which will give you no trouble and requires no medicine."

Children's Pads, 7s. 6d.; regular size, 10s.; special size, 15s. For sale by all Chemists, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of stamps or P.O. Order, payable to CHARLES CRISTADORO, Vere-street, Post-Office, W.

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MOST EFFECTUAL CURE FOR RUPTURES.
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THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH: MEASURING THE SUNSHINE.—SEE PAGE 459.

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LIFE-BOAT SERVICE ON THE LINCOLNSHI

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COAST: THROWING THE HAND ROCKET.

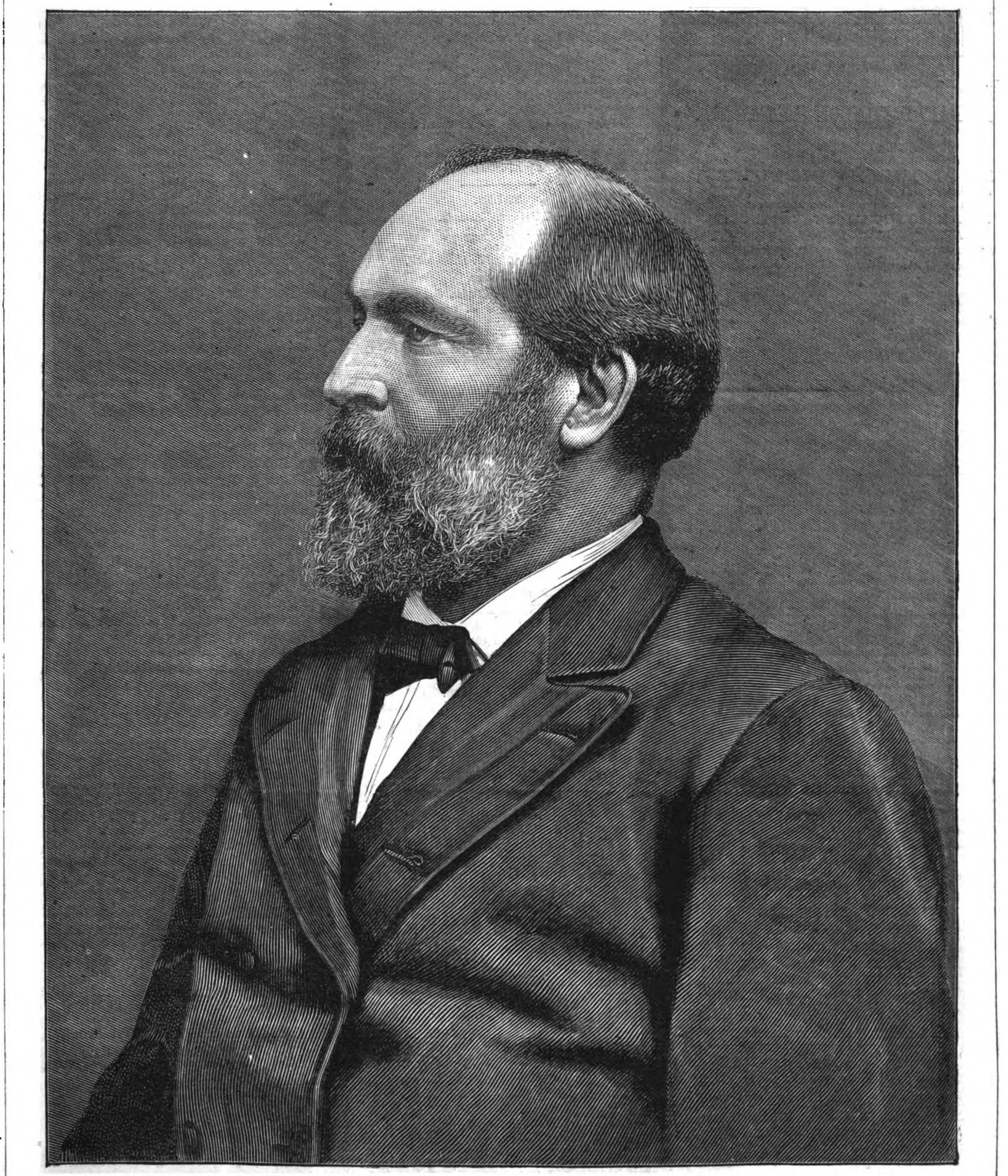
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2163.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



GENERAL J. A. GARFIELD, THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.—SEE PAGE 470.

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BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst., at 4, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Duchess of Roxburghe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sept. 30, at Trinity Church, Westmorland, Jamaica, by the Rev. J. S. Vaughan, assisted by the Rev. Henry Clarke, Thomas Stewart McNeal, only son of the late Thomas McNeal, of Caledonia, Jamaica, to Fanny Anglin Whitelocke, second daughter of the late Hugh Anthony Whitelocke, of Bulstrode Park, Westmorland, Jamaica.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Eastbourne, by the Rev. — Woodward, Edward Longworth Lister, only son of Edward Lister, Esq., of Cefn Ila, Monmouthshire, to Lyda, sixth daughter of Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal, County Galway, Ireland.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Cuningham Geikie, D.D., F. A. R. Isherwood, Esq., to Anna, Countess von Bülow.

On the 4th inst., at St. Thomas's, Marylebone, J. Milner Fothergill, M.D., to Adelaide Beatrice, younger daughter of Wm. H. Hammersley, Esq., of Bridge House, Staffordshire.

On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, South Croydon, by the Rev. F. A. S. Reid-Irving Montagu, of Haverstock-terrace, Hampstead, to Cecilia Laura, daughter of F. A. Borrell, of Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Harpole Hall, Northamptonshire, after a very short illness, Elizabeth, the dearly-loved wife of Robert Oldrey, deeply regretted.

On the 6th inst., at Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock, aged 62.

On the 4th inst., at 13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, General Thomas Brooke, Colonel 28th Regiment, second son of the late Sir Richard Brooke, Baronet, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, aged 64.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
—	0 7	0 30	0 50	1 15	1 35	1 53	2 10	2 30	2 47	3 3	3 20	3 37	3 55

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THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
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CONTAINING
SIX COLOURED PICTURES;
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TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA;
TWELVE DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1880; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-eight years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the Library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days.
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THE SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO AND UNITED COUNTIES' HUNT BALL.
The ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO AND HUNT BALL, under most noble and distinguished patronage, will be held in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, and the GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONCERT in the DOME, on the following day.
The whole suite of rooms in the Pavilion will be elaborately decorated, and a CHAMPAGNE SUPPER of a most recherché description provided.
Vouchers may be obtained from any of the Lady Patronesses, Stewards, or Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, but without the production of a voucher no ticket can, under any circumstances, be issued.
Vouchers will be exchanged for Tickets on Saturday, Nov. 20, and on Monday and Tuesday in the week of the Ball, between One and Five, at the Bedford Hotel.
Ball programmes, showing complete list of Stewards, forwarded on application to the Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, also book containing the list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, on receipt of twelve stamps.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, NOV. 13 20, and Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

BERLIOZ'S FAUST.—Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ'S performance of Berlioz's Dramatic Legend in four parts, FAUST, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists: Margaret, Miss Mary Davies; Faust, Mr. Edward Lloyd; Mephistopheles, Mr. Santley; Brander, Mr. Lesaft. Band and Chorus of 300 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor of the Chorus, Mr. Frantzen. To commence at Eight. Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 5s.; back of Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street and 15, Poultry; at Austin's, St. James's Hall; and the usual Agents'.

MDLLE. JANOTHA will give a RECITAL of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 24, to commence at Four o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry; and at Austin's, 2, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. THE TURQUOISE RING, Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and A FLYING VISIT. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
1880
WILL CONTAIN
A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,
ENTITLED
"IN WONDERLAND,"
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With a Seasonable Article by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA;
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Price One Shilling: Postage Threepence.

TO ENSURE A SUPPLY, ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

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THOROUGH CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE NEW PROGRAMME PRESENTED BY
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
on the 1st inst. having been received with the warmest marks of approbation BY CROWDED AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PAST WEEK, will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
The new Songs and the new Musical and Terpsichorean Sketch entitled,
THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME,
have proved the greatest successes of the season.
The inimitable MOORE, together with the powerful phalanx of Comedians, Charles Sutton, Walter Howard, John Rouble, Sully, Cheevers, Ernest Linden, all take part in the New Programme.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

England, not to say Europe, is just now rounding a point, supposed to command the approaches to several great issues. Not one of the Great Powers but has upon its hands some question of vital importance to the development of its future interests. Each of them is intent upon some problem, or problems, the solution of which, within the next few months, will greatly alter the tone and direction of its history. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and, we may add, Turkey, are passing, like the United Kingdom, a crisis unusually solemn in its aspect, and far reaching in its effects; while, in the Western Hemisphere, the American Republic, by its election of a new President, promises to enter upon a fresh career of political activity. It is an imposing spectacle—one which asks to be contemplated with calm impartiality—one that suggests many deep reflections and needs to be studied without disturbance from party passions. "The ends of the world," it is true, have not come upon us. There are no obvious signs, as yet, of a general political cataclysm. Public affairs a hundred years hence will probably present to our posterity many of the salient features which it now presents to us, modified, of course, by some changes, but essentially the same as those of our own times. Meanwhile, however, it cannot be denied that many of the questions which are now pressing upon the minds of statesmen for practical treatment are of urgent importance.

The reassembling of the French Chambers, on Tuesday, will probably initiate a long period of vehement and stormy discussion. The March decrees for the dispersion of unauthorised religious houses have been put into execution during the late recess, rather with a view, we suspect, to immediate and party ends, than to the permanent stability of Republican institutions. The question dealt with by the French Government is a wide one, involving abstract principles about which, no doubt, much may be said on both sides. It is almost impossible to draw rigid conclusions without taking into consideration past and passing circumstances. Liberty of conscience has now come to be recognised as a political axiom in Europe, but the precise limitations under which it may be applied depend upon other considerations besides those evolved from its own impulses. Into this sphere of investigation, however, we refrain from intruding, for the present. It may be sufficient to judge what has been done upon mere grounds of political expediency. Public opinion in Europe does not appear to regard the Crusade of the present French Government against unauthorised religious houses as a policy justified by State necessity. It has been carried out with some tact and with unwavering determination. It has been followed by no irresistible outburst of popular reprobation. It will possibly prove to be an irreversible step. It has brought about, in an over hasty fashion, results which might have been safely left to the natural action of many indirect destructive agencies. But it has put the Republican Government into a false position—a position to which the old adage applies, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*" It will tend, in the long run, to throw the sympathies of no inconsiderable section of the French people into the moral support of that very Clericalism which it was meant to weaken. It will not satisfy the section of the Extreme Left. It will probably increase their demands upon the Government, and it will prolong, as well as intensify, that antagonism between the authority of the Church and of the State which runs through and divides the entire French community. There are questions enough yet unsettled in France which might opportunely employ the energies of the French Government. These have unwisely been set aside in order to make room for more purely controversial struggles; and should the solidity of Republican institutions be seriously shaken at the next General Election, the deplorable event will be owing, in great part, to the course recently pursued by the Government of M. Jules Ferry.

Nor is the German Empire, under the guiding authority of Prince Bismarck, in a state which will warrant all freedom from anxiety as to her future. The great statesman has gained no credit by the contest he has waged with the authority of Rome, and he is now venturing upon a new and even a more dangerous experiment. He is studying the condition of the working classes in that country, with a view to bring them under some system which may largely alienate, if it cannot extirpate, the miseries to which they are exposed. It would be premature to conclude that it is impossible to organise that class of the German people upon a better basis than that of Trade Unionism in this country. The attempt, however, is full of peril. It will, in all probability, quicken aspirations and encourage hopes which it cannot satisfy. It can hardly be placed upon a secure footing without sensibly trenching upon the domain of civil and personal liberty. No attempt of the kind, hitherto, has succeeded; and every failure, whether in the Old or the New World, has rendered it more difficult to raise the Working Classes by means of artificial combinations presided over by State authority.

What shall we say of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? It, too, is passing through a crisis, both as to foreign policy and as to domestic affairs. It has been our lot to speak of both repeatedly in these columns. There is no material change of facts to note, notwithstanding all that was said at the Lord Mayor's Dinner, and it is by facts that National Policy is ultimately shaped. For our part, we do not despair. We have seen much more menacing times than those we have now under review—greater perils abroad, more severe embarrassments at home. But the policy that we now require should be germinant, or, in other words, it should look for the realisation of its aims rather in the future than in the present. What it does within the next few months it should do, not for the mere gratification of this or that class of her Majesty's subjects, but for the progressive benefit of all classes. Not primarily loyalty to a creed, or fidelity to a party tradition, but an adaptation of laws to incontestable facts, should be the aim of the statesmen to whom has been committed in trust the management of our public affairs. They are called upon to act, in the name and on the behalf of the British Empire, not only with a watchful eye to its immediate interests, but with a comprehensive regard to its ulterior destinies.

Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., and Mr. H. Waterlow, the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, gave their opening banquet yesterday week at Stationers' Hall.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Peace! Peace!" were the last words of the illustrious patriot, Lucius Cary Lord Falkland, as he was borne, expiring, from the battle-field of Newbury. To my humble thinking, it is ample time that a cheerful Treaty of Peace were concluded between the Press, as representative of Public Opinion, and the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of London in the matter of the Temple-Bar "Memorial." For the sake of Peace, I am quite prepared to accept the Memorial as a sweet boon and an architectural and statuesque ornament to the metropolis. We have lost the Lion that used to wag his tail on the summit of the defunct Northumberland House (he wags it still, it is to be hoped, at Isleworth); let us be grateful for the Griffin—I beg pardon, the Dragon—in Fleet-street.

It is clear that the press—to say nothing of the distinguished architect of the New Law Courts—have been completely worsted by the wire-pullers of the Corporation; and the best thing that the journals can do is to withdraw, while there is yet time, with dignity from the strife. You remember how, under somewhat analogous circumstances, Sir Christopher Wren was utterly routed and discomfited by the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. The Commissioners wished the sky-line of the magnificent basilica to be surmounted by a balustrade. Sir Christopher was strongly opposed to any such excrescence as the one proposed. But in the end the Commissioners triumphed, and the great architect endured the "snub contumelious." "Ladies," he observed disdainfully, "think nothing complete without an edging. Let them have their balustrade."

Besides: the public have another cause for gratitude. It is only a Griffin—I mean a Dragon—that has been hoisted up to his equivocal eminence in Fleet-street. Consider this. It might have been a Wangdoodlum, or a Bonassus, or the Great Rypophagon, or even that dread Californian monster the Prox. Did you ever hear of the Prox? It is a beast exceptionally endowed with the faculty of raising its three legs on one side simultaneously, so as to enable it, with greater facility, to run with the other three along the sandhills of the Golden State. Take him for all in all, I consider Mr. Birch, A.R.A., to be a very merciful sculptor. He has only capped the Memorial with a diverting hybrid—"an amoosin' cuss," as poor Artemus Ward used to say—whereas he might have afflicted us and frightened all the female bookbinders and folders from the courts behind Fleet-street out of their wits with a counterfeit presentment of the Awful Rumtifoozle himself—that fearsome monster from the Wilds of Africa, "two of which came over in three ships," which has two thousand spots on his body, no two alike, which "grows a hinch and a 'arf every hanimal year, and has never yet come to his full growth."

Finally, good manners should warn us to cease from girding at the Memorial. It has been inaugurated by Royalty; and we have now the authority of H.R.H. Prince Leopold for saying that the proportions of Mr. Horace Jones's structure are "handsome," and that the erection is fully worthy of public admiration. The best plan to adopt by those who have been "convinced against their will," and are of "the same opinion still," is, if the disagreeable topic be mentioned in a mixed company, to follow Lord Chesterfield's advice. "Bow, and change the conversation."

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall has retired from the editorship of the *Art-Journal* (formerly the *Art-Union*), having held that post for forty-two years; and he has published some very touching valedictory words in taking farewell of his readers. Forty-two years of *Art-Journal* editorship! From 1839 to 1880. The period covers nearly all the years of her Majesty's reign; and I suppose that, nationally, Art was never at a lower ebb than it was when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. Benjamin Robert Haydon was vainly importuning the Government to establish Schools of Design, and was being icily repulsed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; the National Gallery was little more than an embryo. South Kensington was undreamt of. We made about the ugliest earthenware, glass-ware, carpets, curtains, and paper-hangings possible to conceive; and the art-studies of English womankind were of the most ridiculously restricted nature. Do you remember that well-meaning but deleterious creature, the drawing master to ladies' boarding schools? For full three weeks before the Midsummer and Christmas holidays he used to be almost incessantly occupied in "touching up" the feeble little landscapes in black lead pencil, the smudgy "flower pieces," the lumbering heads in chalk "from the antique" (the Apollo Belvedere usually looked like a sweep, and Pallas Athené like a fireman) executed by his fair pupils, whose parents, when they inspected their daughters' drawings, were really surveying those of the drawing master. He was a "Dear old Thing;" but he was a "Fraud" nevertheless. Is he quite extinct, I wonder?

Mr. S. C. Hall is perfectly justified in the complacency with which, in his valedictory address, he remarks, "I do not think the history of literature supplies a parallel case—that of an editor commencing a publication, continuing to edit it during forty-two years, and retiring from it when it had attained vigorous age, its value augmented and not deteriorated by time." Indeed, a glance at Mr. S. C. Hall's own literary "record" will prove his to have been one of the longest and brightest in English journalism. Fifty-three years ago he established the annual called *The Amulet*. Fifty years ago he succeeded the poet Campbell as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*; and, apart from his continuous literary and journalistic labours, he has been instrumental in founding many excellent London charities, such as the Hospital for Consumption, the Governess's Institution, and the Pensioners' Employment Fund.

The following anonymous communication has reached me:—

G. A. S. can scarcely be more distressed at the imprisonment of a clergyman for a spiritual offence than are the whole Council of the Church Association. If G. A. S. would, therefore, use his pen to procure such an alteration of the law that clergymen who have contracted to teach one set of doctrines, and actually by word and action teach the very opposite, shall have their contract annulled, and be dismissed, he would earn the thanks of the community.

But I have no ambition to earn the thanks, or, much more probably, the furious animadversions of this or that section of the community by mixing myself up in a matter which does not concern me. Doctrinally, I have nothing whatever to do with this sorry litigation. Still, one cannot be a dumb dog when harsh things are done; and it was within my province, as a mere spectator of things as they go, to say that I was sorry to see a clergyman who had not done any shameful thing incarcerated in a criminal gaol. And I am as sorry for the Rev. Pelham Dale as ever; and I hope he will get out of prison quickly.

Has it occurred to anybody interested in education or in the management of juveniles that there seems to be something of the nature of an epidemic just now among schoolteachers for cuffing, buffeting, and punching small children about the head? I have counted no less than seven cases during the last fortnight in which schoolmasters guilty of this peculiarly brutal offence have been summoned for assault. The two most recent and most flagrant ones are reported, first, from the Durham City Sessions, where a schoolmaster was fined five pounds for not only thrashing a little truant of twelve years with a cane, but also blackening his eyes with blows from his fist. The child became ill through this violence, and the Bench said that the defendant's conduct was "brutal and disgraceful."

The last case was at Bradford, where the head teacher of a Board School was fined twenty shillings and costs for striking a girl nine years of age several blows on the side of her head with his fist; the result being that the poor little thing was confined to the house for several days, suffering from incipient concussion of the brain. Leaving the question of the expediency or otherwise of corporal punishment in schools entirely out of the question, is it right, is it tolerable, that brawny adults, seemingly of savage disposition, should be allowed to maul young children about the head with their fists, at the very possible risk of bringing on vertigo, deafness, or even concussion of the brain? Surely, even such a fine as five pounds does not meet the gravity of the misdeed. These acts of ferocity should be treated as aggravated assaults, punishable with imprisonment and hard labour, without the option of a fine. You may object that such a punishment for a person who has "only lost his temper" would permanently degrade him in his position as a schoolmaster. I answer that a man who bangs the skulls and blackens the eyes of small children has no right to be a schoolmaster at all. He should turn professor of boxing or wrestling. I do not say that the profession of a waggoner or a cab-driver would suit him, because, in that case, he would probably ill-treat his horse.

I remember the Hon. Grantley Berkeley saying, many years ago, that, as a rule, he objected to Game Law prosecutions, and that the best way to deal with a poacher was to give him "a punch on the head." School teachers may hold the same opinion regarding little boys and girls. After all, stupidity quite as much as savagery is at the bottom of this system of "head-punching." "A smack on the chops," "a spank by the side of the head," a "cuff over the mazzard," a "box on the ear," a "clout of the pate," are all immemorially ancestral English terms. There is scarcely among the Latin races a precise equivalent for the very old British threat of "I'll break your head for you." In the Paston Letters (those priceless pictures of mediæval manners) a young lady is mentioned whose speedy marriage is mercifully counselled, seeing that her mother has twice beaten her in the course of one week, and "broken her head" into the bargain. We have always been a remarkable people. It was very well, perhaps, for Captain Fluellen to break Antient Pistol's head; but the schoolmaster at Bradford was not a Welshman, and the little girl whose head he "whacked" had not, presumably, said anything derogatory to the fair fame of the Principality.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, has delivered a thoughtfully eloquent address at a dinner of the directors of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on the genius and literary influence of Thomas Carlyle. It is especially interesting to learn from Mr. Lowell's discourse that while he was at college the perusal of "Sartor Resartus" (which was republished in the United States so far back as 1836) "produced in his young mind as great a ferment as it did among all his contemporaries." He further mentioned that the Chairman of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution had told him in the course of the evening that when "Sartor Resartus" began to appear in the columns of *Fraser's Magazine* the Editor received two letters, one from an Irishman, saying that if that particular kind of "stuff" was to be continued he would wish his subscription to be stopped. The other letter was from an American, saying that if the writer in *Fraser* had written anything else he would wish it all to be sent to him! The second writer was a man whom Mr. Lowell knew very well—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, indeed.

Still I am unable implicitly to accept the nationality of the gentleman who qualified "Sartor Resartus" as "stuff." When Mr. Carlyle was writing those weird papers in *Fraser* two of the most brilliant Irishmen of the century were constant contributors, under the pseudonyms of "Father Prout" and "Sir Morgan O'Doherty," to the magazine edited by "Oliver Yorke." Would a true Irishman be content to part with such delightful company as that of Francis Mahony and William Maginn merely because he thought the lucubrations of Professor Teufelsdreckh, of the University of Weissnichtwo, to be "stuff." Surely he could have skipped it.

It is not always the lot of genius and learning, wisdom and humour, to command immediate popularity. The first monthly numbers of "Vanity Fair" hung fire mournfully; and when Mr. Thackeray had become famous, and eighty thousand readers dwelt monthly on his slightest utterances, he owned to me that those readers failed to appreciate as they should have done the late Mr. George H. Lewes' admirable "Studies in Animal Life." Later, Mr. Ruskin's "Unto This Last" raised quite a ferment of discontent among the subscribers. I am always reminded, in cases of Wisdom crying in the wilderness and no man regarding it, of the story of the illustrious Dr. Jenner narrowly escaping being blackballed at a convivial club in the provinces, and only being admitted on his entering into a solemn undertaking not to say, at any time, anything about Vaccination. In point of humour this story runs parallel with that of the old Westmorland dame, who remarked that "Mr. Wordsworth, the stamp distributor, was a' vera weel, when he was not gangin' aboot booin' his pottery." For "pottery" read poetry.

This is for "Rinaldo," and other students of Tasso. "P. J. A." writes from Inverness that there are more English versions of the "Gerusalemme Liberata" than are dreamt of in Rinaldo's philosophy. He names Carew (1594), Brooke (1738), Hooke (1738), Bent (1856), and an anonymous version published in 1774. But why so few, if any, in the whole course of the seventeenth century? "P. J. A." kindly adds that information touching the English versions of Tasso is to be found in the *Quarterly Review*, XXXIV., p. 1; in the *Westminster Review*, VI., p. 404; and in the *Retrospective Review*, III., p. 32. "P. J. A." can only further suggest that "Rinaldo" should carefully examine all the catalogues of the secondhand booksellers, of whom a list is given in Power's "Book about Books."

I daresay. That way lie bankruptcy and despair. The secondhand booksellers are good enough to send me their catalogues by the score, every month; by the hundredweight, so to speak, every year. Those who govern me (under the crafty pretext of my governing them) keep these catalogues from me, to as great extent as they possibly can. They say that the catalogues are only circulars—such as touching *pronunciamientos* in favour of the "Vino Cockalorum" (a Natural Sherry), or the announcement of Messrs. Tag, Ragg, and Bobtail's "Latest Autumnal Novelties" in mantles and jackets. My administrators know that if I get hold of the catalogues I am a lost man. They are wonderfully good reading to begin with; and you gloat over the rare books and scarce editions enumerated just as the ladies gloat over the diamonds and emeralds in Mr. Benson's shop window in Bond-street.

And the prices seem so moderate, too! Only four pounds ten for a copy of Ackermann's "Microcosm of London." An invaluable work. Only twelve guineas for a tall copy, large paper, uncut, of the "Decameron," five volumes, full of lovely line engravings; only five-and-twenty shillings for the first edition of Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," with its two score delicious little vignettes by "Dicky" Doyle. You begin to think about how much ready money you have. Then you ask yourself whether it is absolutely necessary to settle with the confiding gas-fitter or the ingenious tradesman who framed and hung those last proofs before letters for you. "Let Gerridge wait; and who ever heard of a frame-maker being paid until he most desperately duns for his account?" Thus the Evil Counseller. "Pay up, like a man," interposes Conscience. Gerridge has a wife and six young fishtail-burners to maintain; and the frame-maker made a wofully bad debt lately through young Aureolin Sparkle Smudge, who, disgusted at the unanimous refusal of the Council of the Royal Academy, the Proprietor of the Grosvenor Gallery, the Committees of the Dudley Gallery and the Society of British Artists (I will say nothing about an organised conspiracy against Smudge on the part of the art-patrons and the picture-dealers), went off last month to British Columbia with all his pictures and all their unpaid-for frames. Secondhand booksellers' catalogues had best be kept away from indigent men of letters greedy to add to their shelves.

Mr. Burnand, whose spirited and vivacious editorship of *Punch* has quite transformed the face of that always pictorially excellent, but of late years somewhat (in a literary sense) solemn periodical, seems to be slightly exercised over the origin of the line "the Dead Travel Fast," used by Mr. Irving as Fabien de' Franchi in the last act of the "Corsican Brothers." A paragraph in *Notes and Queries*, commenting on Mr. Burnand's perplexity, states that in "another version" of the "Corsican Brothers," produced in 1852, Fabien says to Chateau Renaud, "You forget the ballad of Bürger, Monsieur, 'The Dead Travel Fast.'" But, asks Mr. Burnand, this week, commenting on the *Notes and Queries* paragraph, whose was the other version? I gravely suspect that it was mine own; and my suspicion is strengthened by the circumstance that, some time before my brother and I translated "Les Frères Corses" for the Surrey, I had made a number of tiny drawings on wood illustrative of each and every stanza of "Lenore," for the version of Bürger's ballad, by Albert Smith, in a collection called "A Bowl of Punch," published by Mr. David Bogue, of Fleet-street.

I am unable, at this moment, to put my hand on Sir Walter Scott's version of "Lenore;" but in Albert Smith's rendering the expression runs—

> Dearest! Dost Fear? The Moon is High!
> *Hurrah! the Dead can Swiftly Fly!*
> Dost Fear the Dead, My own Love!
> Ah! leave the Dead alone, Love.

On the other hand, it is extremely probable (if "the other version" is mine) that I merely translated the French text "Les Morts vont vite." No lettered Frenchman would say "Les Morts voyagent vite"—the Dead travel fast—when he had in "Les Morts vont vite" a thoroughly French locution, which was possibly popular in France long before Bürger's ghastly ballad was written.

G. A. S.

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OFFICERS KILLED AT MAIWAND.

The defeat of General Burrows by the Afghans, on July 27, at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud, forty miles west of Candahar, cost the lives of many brave English officers and soldiers. Portraits of three of these appear in this week's publication.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith, commanding the 66th Regiment, was fifth son of the late Mr. James Galbraith, of Clanabogan, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born in 1833, entered the Army as Ensign in that regiment in 1851, and became Captain in 1856, Major in 1869, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877. He was highly esteemed and much liked by men of all ranks in the service. A brother officer, Major Oliver, writing from Candahar on Sept. 13, has borne testimony to the gallant behaviour of Colonel Galbraith in the action where he fell. His body was afterwards found on the spot, with a number of his men around him; they seem to have been charged by the enemy on three sides, and none of them escaped. Colonel Galbraith was unmarried. He was a large landed proprietor in Galway, and a magistrate, and had been High Sheriff of that county.

Captain Ernest Stephen Garratt, of the 66th, was son of the Rev. Samuel Garratt, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich. He was thirty-five years of age; he entered the Army in June, 1865, and became Lieutenant in July, 1867, and Captain in March, 1870.

Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, of the Royal Engineers, who had also been acting as Brigade Major on the staff, was a son of Mr. Thomas Rice Henn, Q.C., of Paradise Hill, county Clare, by Jane Isabella, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Francis Blackburn, and was born about the year 1850. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in July, 1869, and had for some time been officiating Quartermaster at Kirkee of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. In the battle of Maiwand, he commanded the small detachment of Sappers, forty in number, being the only officer with them. They were in the thickest of the fight, and thirty of them fell dead on the field, while nine others were wounded, only one escaping unhurt. The conduct of Lieutenant Henn is described as heroic.



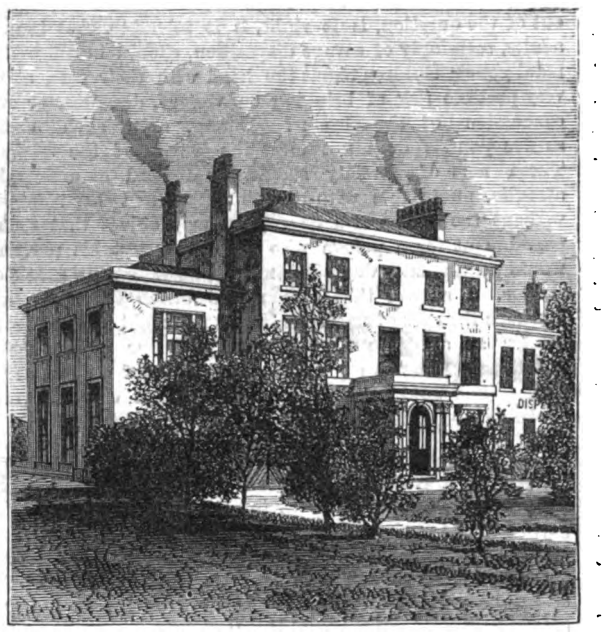
CAPTAIN E. S. GARRATT, 66TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.



LIEUTENANT T. R. HENN, ROYAL ENGINEERS,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.



THE LATE SIR THOMAS BOUCH, C.E.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



BOLINGBROKE HOUSE PAY HOSPITAL,
WANDSWORTH COMMON.

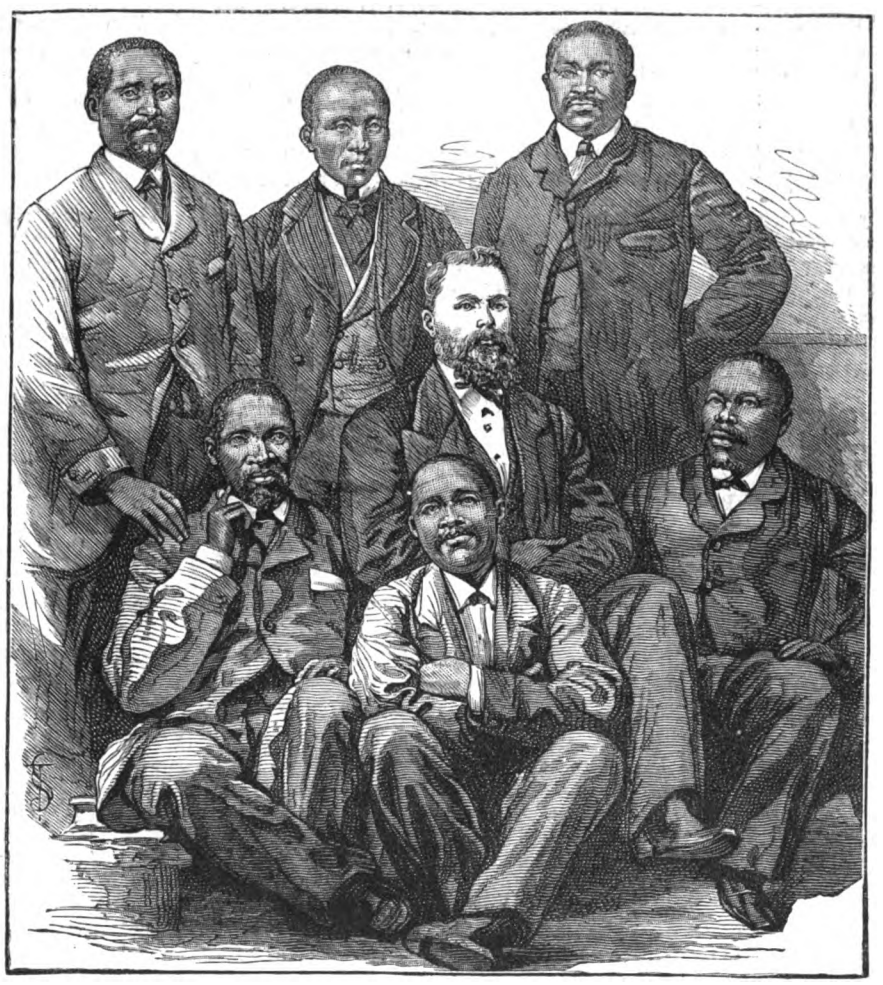


LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GALBRAITH, 66TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND.

The *Times* of last Monday, by telegraph of the preceding day from Calcutta, gives some passages of General Primrose's despatch to the Indian Government, just now officially published, with particulars of the determined stand made by the 66th at Maiwand. The total numbers of the regiment that day were, with the fighting line, 15 officers, 364 men; with the baggage-guard in the rear, 4 officers, 63 men; with the smooth-bore battery, 1 officer, 42 men; sick, 32 men. Of this number, 275 were killed, while 2 officers and 30 men were wounded. General Primrose notices the manner of the deaths of several officers. Colonel Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank kneeling on one knee, colour in hand, officers and men rallying round him, and on that spot his body was found. Captain W. Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, fell in the same place; Second-Lieutenant Barr was shot dead over the colours; close by, Captains Garratt and Francis Cullen were killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies, and giving orders with as much coolness as if on parade. Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden where the last stand was made. There also fell Captain C. V. Oliver, Lieutenants Maurice Rayner, Richard Trevor, Chute, and Honywood. The two last-named officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which had been shattered to pieces, and Lieutenant Honywood was shot while holding the colours high above his head, shouting to the men, "What shall we do to save this?" Sergeant-Major Cuppage was shot outside the garden while carrying the colours. Many other non-commissioned officers and men died in the attempt to save the colours. There also fell with the band who made the last effort Major Blackwood, R.H.A., and Lieutenant Henn, R.E., whose portrait we have engraved.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE PAY HOSPITAL.

This institution, on Wandsworth-common, offers to sick persons who are able to pay, wholly or partially, for their support, the advantages of hospital treatment, with the comfort and privacy of home. It has been established by a subscription amounting to £5000. It is not opened as a financial speculation, but to give well-to-do artisans and middle-class people an opportunity of obtaining treatment, during sickness, without that loss of self-respect which must result from their resorting to one of the general hospitals as objects of charity. It is believed that the institution will also be useful in the case of accidents, as it is situated in the centre of a great and growing middle-class population, four miles distant from the nearest general hospitals. The freehold of the house has been purchased, and it has been properly fitted for receiving patients. It is a spacious and conveniently arranged mansion, standing in pleasant grounds, on the verge of Wandsworth-common, within a short distance of Clapham Junction, and therefore easy of access from almost every point. In the house itself baths have been added, and new drainage and other sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly provided. Patients are required to pay weekly, in advance, an agreed fee, in accordance with their position and ability; and to observe all the rules and regulations of the establishment. Members of provident dispensaries or benefit clubs will be received on specially advantageous terms. Personal inquiries should be made at Bolingbroke House; but all written communications are to be addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. S. Wood, at his residence, Woodville, Upper Tooting. The Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea, is president of the institution.



BASUTO DEPUTATION TO THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

A BASUTO DEPUTATION IN CAPETOWN.

The Basutos, against whom the Colonial Government of the Cape, disregarding the advice of her Majesty's Government, is now waging war, have been loyal and faithful subjects during thirty years past. They have repeatedly done willing service to British authority in various South African wars, as in

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THE RECENT STORMS: WRECK OF A BARQUE AT BALITHAM, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the Zulu war, the capture of Secocoeni's stronghold in the Transvaal, and that of Moirosi's mountain fortress in Basuto Land. These people, who are not Kaffirs, but Bechuanas, are superior to all other native African races in their capacity of learning and practising the arts of civilisation; they wear European clothes, build substantial houses, cultivate profitable farms, make good roads, keep horses, send their children to school, support mission chapels, and many of them can read and write. Their principal chief, Letsea, as well as his late father, Moshesh, has always been most friendly to the English, and very docile to their instructions. It is his son, Lethorodi, with his uncle, Masupha, not a convert to Christianity, who has resisted the enforcement of the recent official order that the natives should give up all their firearms—an order which seemed to them particularly harsh when they had just been using those weapons, at their own cost, in the voluntary and unpaid service of the British Government. They believe, indeed, and perhaps with some reason, that it is intended to be preliminary to the confiscation of large tracts of their land for the profit of the colonists.

A deputation of Basutos was sent to Capetown, some months ago, to entreat the Colonial Government not to insist upon this arbitrary measure, which had been sanctioned by Sir Bartle Frere, but which was afterwards disapproved by the Colonial Office in London. Sir Garnet Wolseley had also warned the Cape Government that it would provoke a fresh native war all over the eastern parts of South Africa; but Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister of the Colony, refused to listen to any remonstrance. It is understood that he has promised not to ask for any military assistance from the Imperial Government. Our Illustration of the Basuto deputies, accompanied by M. Couchette, a French Catholic missionary, acting as their interpreter, is supplied by a photograph taken by Mr. S. B. Barnard, of Capetown.

We have received also the weekly edition of the *Cape Argus*, published Oct. 12, which is accompanied with a large map, lithographed, of Basuto Land and the adjacent south-eastern territories—namely, East Griqua Land, Tembu Land, the Trans-Kei districts, and Pondo Land, extending to the shores of the Indian Ocean. There is great fear, indeed, that the insurrection so rashly provoked by the Capetown Government will spread over the whole of those populous countries, where Sir Bartle Frere's annexation policy had an apparent temporary success, while it was supported by the presence of a large force of regular troops from England. The Colony has not yet

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contributed any share of the costs incurred by this country in the Zulu and Transvaal wars, and has rejected all the proposals of confederation for its future defence.

The present active warfare is confined to a few places on the border, not of the English settlements, but of the Dutch Orange River Free State, which remains neutral, but allows the passage of English Colonial troops. The stations of Mohali's Hoek, Matefeng, and Maseru, the residences of colonial magistrates appointed to superintend the Basuto tribes, have been the scenes of much sharp fighting, in the past six weeks, but with varying success. The most recent news is of very uncertain purport.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS BOUCH, C.E.

The death of this eminent civil engineer, who had long practised at the head of his profession in Edinburgh, was recorded a few days since, and has called forth some expressions of sympathy. He had gained much distinction by several great works, especially in the construction of the North British Railway; but the disastrous fall of the Tay Bridge at Dundee, to whatever faults—probably not wholly mistakes of the designer—it may be justly ascribed, is thought to have cast a gloom over the end of his career. The *Builder* has offered some considerate and feeling remarks upon this occasion, from which a sentence or two may here be quoted:—"In this nineteenth-century tragedy we find a General in the army of labour, fighting in a noble cause, who has fallen a victim to the inexorable watchfulness of natural laws that are ever ready to revenge themselves upon mistakes. Let us, then, so think of Sir Thomas Bouch and of the Tay Bridge. He did his best, in circumstances surrounded by trial and difficulty, to make it secure. In his battle with the elements, it was at least his sincere wish to succeed in the interests of progress and civilisation. Even those who were ready to quote the sad death of the sufferers from the accident as a ground for indictment are silenced by the mournful event that has followed. Sir Thomas has died of a broken heart, and gone to join the multitude of labourers whose lives, in the great vortex of modern civilisation, have met with an untimely end. In spite of the sad termination to his career, we can still look back on his previous work and deplore the loss of a great builder."

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

The Republican party having gained the requisite majority of votes in the elections of Nov. 2, by which the delegated electors of all the States, for the purpose of choosing the new President, were themselves chosen, it follows that General Garfield, the Presidential candidate of that party, will come into office, after completing the further electoral formalities, and will be duly installed at Washington in the month of March next year.

James Abram Garfield, lawyer, soldier, member of Congress, and Senator, was born in November, 1831, at a small village called Orange, in the north-eastern part of Cuyahonga county, Ohio, a village at that time of but a few score inhabitants. His parents were only able to provide him with a rudimentary education, and at an early age he commenced life as a day labourer. After following this occupation for some time he became a driver, and then a boatman on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and in 1849, with the object of improving his education, attended an academy, and studied with such success that the following winter he undertook the teaching of a district school. Several years later he, having in the meantime made much progress, was appointed teacher of languages in the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio, the following year becoming president of that institution, which office he held till 1861. In the meantime, in 1859, he had been elected a member of the Senate of his native State, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. An ardent supporter of the Union, after the War of Secession had commenced he raised, in the autumn of 1861, the 42nd Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was made Colonel, and dispatched to Eastern Kentucky, where with his own regiment, in conjunction with the 40th Ohio Regiment, he defeated Humphrey Marshall. He was subsequently created a Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle" (Chickamauga), and with this rank his military career shortly after came to an end. In October, 1862, Mr. Garfield was elected to Congress from the nineteenth district of Ohio, which he has continued to represent till the present time, though at the recent Senatorial election he was returned as a Senator from his native State.

The Portrait of General Garfield is engraved this week for our front page. It is from a photograph with which we have been favoured by Mr. B. E. Huntley, of Chiswell-street, and of Lockport, New York.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE SHIPWRECKS.

During the violent storm that raged on the south-west coast, about Plymouth, as well as on the eastern shores of England, on Thursday, the 28th ult., the men of the Coast Guard Service, under command of Captain Ommaney, assisted by Mr. John Hoskins, Mr. Philip Mann, and others, saved many lives of shipwrecked seamen by the use of rockets and lines to help them ashore. A singular and lamentable accident occurred in one of these operations, which is illustrated by the aid of a Sketch we have received from Mr. Frederick Elton, R.N. One of the crew of a barque that got aground at Bulitham, while he was being passed along the rope stretched across from the stranded vessel to the summit of the cliff, where the Coast Guard men were hauling him in, lost his hold of the rope, and fell headlong into the sea, where he instantly perished. Great praise is due to the officers and men of the Coast Guard service at this and other parts of the coast for their indefatigable exertions in the late furious storms to rescue human life.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on the 4th inst. A grant of £1000 was made in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the eleven brave life-boatmen who were lost from the Wells life-boat on the 29th ult. During recent storms the life-boats of the institution have contributed to the saving of 113 lives from different wrecks. On these occasions the boats were manned by 500 persons, without any accident whatever, except that at Wells, notwithstanding that some of the life-boats—like those at Whitby and Scarborough—went out four or five times in succession, while the wind was literally blowing a hurricane, accompanied by mountainous seas. For these and other services rewards amounting to £640 were granted by the institution to the crews.

The second service clasp was also voted to Mr. Henry Freeman, coxswain of the Whitby life-boat, in acknowledgment of his determined conduct in putting off four times on the previous Thursday to the rescue of shipwrecked crews. The silver medal was granted to Mr. N. G. Hatch, chief officer of the ship Berkshire, of London; the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, to Captain Richard Sheris, harbour-master at Falmouth, and £5 10s. to their boat's crews, for saving the master and two of the crew of the brig Marys, of Whitby, which was wrecked on the Black Rock, at the entrance to Falmouth Harbour, during a heavy gale and high sea.

Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1480 were likewise made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution.

A contribution of £2000 has been received from Mr. Charles Arkcoll, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment in memory of his late father.

Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season is dying very hard, and every available day during the present month is appropriated by one enterprising lessee or another. A very pleasant meeting was held at Brighton last week, and no one felt inclined to grumble at the cold, as the fine bright weather was such a welcome change after the plague of rain from which we have recently suffered. Rhidorroch (8 st. 12 lb.) cut a poor figure in the Autumn Handicap, in spite of having Archer's assistance in the saddle, but the pace was not good enough to allow such a slow, muddling horse to show to any advantage. Wainwright accomplished a wonderfully plucky performance in the Bevindean Nursery Handicap, as, after having a bad fall and dislocating one of his shoulders, he remounted La Paume, and won the race in a canter. Dunmow, who has proved a very disappointing horse this season, managed to come in first for a welter race, and War Paint followed up her Newmarket success by running away with the Bristol Mile Nursery, the unlucky John Ridd adding one more to his long list of seconds. Lewes was also favoured with fine weather, and backers had matters pretty much their own way during the two days of the meeting. The greatly-improved Reefer (8 st. 12 lb.) beat four moderate opponents in the Lewes Autumn Handicap, and Mr. T. V. Morgan, whose colours are so seldom sported now, landed a couple of events on the second day. The Lincoln meeting was, however, about the best of the week. Pelleas (6 st. 4 lb.), who finished fourth in the Cambridgeshire, proved equal to winning the Great Tom Stakes, though the head verdict was only gained after a desperate struggle with Concord (7 st 11 lb). The smart Lizzie Long frightened away nearly all opposition in the Chaplin Stakes, and Madame du Barry easily disposed of her seven opponents in the Queen's Plate, and this is the largest field that has started for one of Her Majesty's gifts during the season. The Worcester Meeting, postponed on account of the floods, was successfully brought off at the end of last week.

A rather tame start was made with the Liverpool Meeting on Tuesday, though some fair sport is promised before the end of the week. Rowlston was not long in getting back the money that was paid for him at the recent sale of Lord Rosebery's horses, and at last Mazurka, who has been very unlucky hitherto, managed to win a good race, in which she conceded 19 lb. to Medina, who came from Ireland with a good reputation, and who also beat Sir Marmaduke out of a place. Thanks mainly to Fordham's brilliant riding, Pride of the Highlands just won the Liverpool Leger, and the great jockey, who only accepted two mounts during the day, was successful on each occasion.

There was an immense attendance at Albert Gate on Monday last, when Messrs. Tattersall disposed of twenty-three horses belonging to the Duke of Westminster. The highest price was realised by the two-year-old Thora (1000 gs.), who has shown pretty good form this season, and, considering the more than doubtful state of her fore-legs, Dourance (800 gs.) did not do badly. Blanton purchased Evasion (750 gs.) for a brood mare, and, oddly enough, Maximilian (410 gs.) made exactly one tenth of the sum that the Duke paid for him as a yearling. If he will only stand training, Muncaster (220 gs.) was the cheapest horse sold during the afternoon, though we believe great things are expected of Peregrine (700 gs.), and Meteora (420 gs.) should also be a profitable purchase.

On Saturday last Elias C. Laycock and J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, sculled over the championship course for £200 a side. Odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on the former, and we fancy that he had matters pretty much his own way from start to finish. Riley took the lead as soon as the signal was given, and once in the first mile was fully three lengths in front. From the Soapworks to Hammersmith Bridge, however, Laycock gradually got nearer to him, and, as they approached Chiswick Eyot, shot to the front, and sculled the rest of the course at his leisure, eventually winning by three lengths, in 25 min. 4 sec. To-day (Saturday) Laycock will meet John Hawden, of Delaval, over the same course. On Monday, the first match between Trickett and Hanlan for the championship of the world will take place; and, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, will be occupied with the decision of the Hop Bitters Regatta.

William Cook and Joseph Bennett played for the championship at Billiards, held by the former, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, and, after a most exciting game, the long odds laid on Cook were upset, and Bennett secured the much-coveted title. Cook made one very brilliant break of 107, but we have often seen him play better, and, when it came to a close finish, his nerve appeared to desert him, though at one time his victory looked a certainty, as his score was 938 against Bennett's 864. The latter played a consistently good game throughout. His best break was a finely-played 77; but he never failed to take full advantage of every opportunity, and of the good luck that certainly favoured him, more especially in the earlier part of the match. He really seemed to improve when things were going badly, and, at the most critical part of the game, when all appeared lost, ran up 136 while Cook was making eleven. The champion has already been challenged by Taylor, and we hear that Shorter means to play the winner of that match.

The victory of Rowell in the six days' race at the Agricultural Hall last week was a foregone conclusion at the end of the third day, and, though his score of 566 miles is the best on record, there is no doubt that he could have travelled upwards of 600 miles if necessary. Littlewood was second with 470 miles, and Dobler just completed the 450 miles required to entitle him to participate in a share of the gate money, a very game performance, as he suffered terribly from a swollen knee. The attendance was not very good, and we doubt if American pedestrians will care to visit this country again, as the expenses they necessarily incur are too heavy to make the trip a paying one.

The entries for the forthcoming Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club were tested yesterday week, and have been ascertained to be quite equal in point of numbers to those of last year. The prizes will be of the aggregate value of over £300. The show will be divided into eighty classes.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Ah! the strange week that has just passed and the strange revelations! Who would have thought that the peaceful monks, who pass their lives in prayer and works of charity, and their hours of relaxation in manufacturing generous cordials, would have given proof of the possession of military qualities worthy of the Knights of Rhodes and the Templars of old? In the art of fortification, of raising defences, of consolidating doors, and constructing barricades they have displayed qualities of the highest order. In military engineering they have nothing to learn. Indeed, it is to be regretted that in exempting them from military service the State has hitherto deprived them of the opportunity of exercising such rare and precious talents. At Nantes the monks offered a sturdy resistance to the siege laid by the military and the fire brigade; at Tarascon the Prémontrés Fathers stood a siege of four days' duration in their turreted and battlemented abbey of Le Frigolet. The abbey is situated on the crest of a barren and rocky hill, full of ravines. The troops blockaded the fortress-monastery, and it was only yesterday that they took the place by assault and turned out the monks. Thus ended this siege *pour rire*, to which the clerical journals have attempted to give epic proportions. Thus ends the clerical comedy. The hostilities were begun last Friday all over France, and, except at Tarascon, they were finished between six and nine o'clock in the morning. At Paris, as in the provinces, the monks of the unauthorised congregations, acting at the instigation of the Jesuits and their Legitimist and Reactionary friends, offered a resistance to the officers of the Government, the only object of which was to produce disorder and riot and civil strife. In some of the fanatical provinces of Brittany, La Vendée, and of the South, they succeeded, to a certain extent, in creating disorder, but by no means to such an alarming degree as the clerical journals have tried to make out. At Paris the convents had to be broken into by the firemen with axes and crowbars. A few persons gathered in the streets, uttered seditious cries, and insulted the police. These were invited to repair to the police stations, and on Saturday the Tribunal sentenced them to short terms of imprisonment and fines. It is not my business, as a mere recorder of events, to discuss the policy of the religious decrees or to blame or approve the manner in which they have been carried out. I state the fact that they have been carried out, and at the same time the fact that the incidents attending their execution have been singularly exaggerated, not only by French clerical and party journals, but by the correspondents of English and other foreign journals. This being said, I will ask those who feel strongly on this question of the expulsion of the unauthorised religious congregations to remember that it was by refusing to fulfil a formality of a demand of authorisation, by attempting, in short, to set themselves above the law of the land, that they forced the Government to the necessity of a rigorous application of the religious decrees; that this refusal was prompted by the Ultramontane party; that the absurd resistance of the monks has been organised by the Ultramontane party who took advantage of this opportunity to excite religious passions in the country. The matter is one which must be considered from other points of view than that of mere sentiment.

On Friday last, after a two-days' audience, the Tribunal des Conflits, a Court which decides in matters where the judicial and administrative authorities come into conflict, decided in favour of the Government in the case of legal proceedings instituted by the Jesuits of Lille and Avignon, in consequence of their recent expulsion.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met to-day for the first time after the recess. There was a large attendance. M. Jules Ferry read the declaration of the Government, in the course of which he stated that the Cabinet did not intend to apply the decrees to the congregations of women. Amongst the first laws which the House would have to consider M. Ferry mentioned those relative to education, the reform of the magistrature, and the laws on the press and the right of public meeting. The declaration of the Government was received with applause from the Left, and laughter from the Right, when M. Ferry pronounced the name of liberty. After the reading of this declaration a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of General Cissy while Minister of War was called for, and urgency was demanded for the motion. This was opposed by the Government, but they were defeated by 263 to 108. The settling of the business on the paper was then looked on as a test vote of confidence, and on this Ministers were outvoted by 200 to 166. After this double defeat M. Jules Ferry went to the Elysée, and for himself and colleagues tendered their resignations. M. Grévy, however, begged them to reconsider their decision. And thus the matter stands.

The civil marriage of Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mdlle. Marie Félix Blanc, daughter of Monaco Blanc, took place last Saturday at the Mairie of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. Prince Roland is the son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who, by the way, is on the brink of the grave.

Last Thursday the Tribunal confirmed the judgment condemning Félix Pyat to 1000f. fine and two years imprisonment on account of the Berezowski subscription. Félix Pyat did not appear to support his appeal. The *Commune* has ceased to appear, the sleeping partner having withdrawn the caution money, and all the staff have passed over to the *Marseillaise*. And now Félix Pyat has retired to Brussels, where he can scoff with impunity at the threats of an oppressing power.

Madame Edmond Adam, a lovely and opulent blue-stocking, whose main object in life is to get herself talked about in the newspapers, intends this winter to make her salon a rival of the Salle des Conférences. Next Sunday a gentleman will deliver there a lecture on the Japanese Stage, and another gentleman will illustrate it simultaneously on the black-board. The critics are invited, and Madame Adam expects the *feuilletonistes* to notice her entertainments in the newspapers of the following morning. I notice this instance of thirst for publicity as a sign of the times. It was in Madame Adam's salon that M. Déroulède's "Moabite" was read. This play is to be produced at Brussels. Erckmann-Chatrian's prohibited piece, "Les Fiancés," will also be produced at Brussels. The events of the theatrical season in store are, at the Français, a three-act comedy by Dumas the younger, called "Lionette," the rehearsals of which will begin next week, and at the Odéon a piece by Alphonse Daudet, taken from his novel "Jack."

This morning Louise Michel, the Communist, arrived at the Gare Saint Lazare from New Caledonia, viâ London and Newhaven. Some five thousand people collected round the station to receive her. Amongst the number were MM. Louis Blanc, Clémenceau, Rochefort, Alphonse Humbert, Tony Révellon, and a large number of *amnistiés* and deputations from Socialist societies and clubs. MM. Humbert and Cypriani were arrested and sent to the dépôt for insulting the police and trying to force their way into the railway station.

T. C.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The new Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, opened on Saturday night last with the tragedy of "Hamlet," the part of the Prince of Denmark being performed by the famous American tragedian Mr. Edwin Booth, of whom his countrymen are justly much prouder than in the last generation they were proud of Edwin Forrest, a vigorous but too vociferous actor, and altogether more of the strongly emphasised type of Gustavus V. Brooke than the more refined and subdued one of Macready and Charles Kean. Comparisons may be odious; but I must venture upon one when I say that Mr. Edwin Booth in Hamlet, while he is diametrically the opposite to such ranting tragedians as Forrest and G. V. Brooke, reminded me far less either of Macready or of Charles Kean than of another actor upon whom, I daresay, Mr. Edwin Booth never set eyes, but whom his father must have known very well. I mean the late Charles Mayne Young. Lest when I make this statement my readers should be induced to think that my years are those of Old Parr, I may be allowed to explain that Mr. Young retired from the stage, with a competent fortune, at a comparatively early age; that he survived his retirement and was a brilliant ornament to society for many years, and that he was an intimate friend of my family. I have read to him, under his guidance and correction, such "pieces" from the "Speaker" as "Cicero against Verres" and "Chatham against the employment of Indians in the American War" over and over again; and I have repeatedly listened—with rapt ears—to the Shakespearean readings with which he occasionally favoured private society. It was in "Coriolanus" and in "Hamlet" that I was most especially struck by the exquisite accuracy of his delivery, the sonorousness of his periods, and the purity and sweetness of his intonation. Curiously, when he was not reciting blank verse, his pronunciation was marked by a slight lisp—just as that of Charles Dickens was; but when he was on the stage, or reading, this lisp entirely disappeared—or, in greater probability, seemed to disappear. The whole time that Mr. Edwin Booth was on the stage at the Princess's on Saturday night the tall lithe form of Charles Mayne Young seemed, to my mind's eye, to stand by the figure of the American tragedian.

The performance, from a popular point of view, was a most brilliant success. The pit and gallery, who seemed to have their Shakspeare by heart and to love him as heartily as the French working classes used to love their Béranger, listened to Mr. Edwin Booth with almost religious attention, judiciously refraining from applauding him at inopportune moments; but when the right time came they launched upon him a perfect torrent of enthusiastic cheers. For such enthusiasm—enhanced, as it was, by repeated calls for Mr. Booth before the curtain—there were, I take it, two very good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, Mr. Booth, albeit of old English parentage, is an American citizen, and in that capacity he was certain of a hearty welcome from an English audience. We have thus welcomed half a dozen first-rate Transatlantic actors and actresses during the past season, and we are prepared to welcome others. The more of them the merrier; and confusion catch the malevolent creatures on either side the "big pond" who would insinuate that there now remains the slightest tinge of animosity or jealousy on the part of John Bull towards his American cousins. In the next place, Mr. Edwin Booth gives us a Hamlet that can be thoroughly "understanded of the people." That people like to hear all and every one of Hamlet's "lines," be they broad or be they narrow, because they are Shakspeare's. They listened patiently to the long-drawn scene, so frequently omitted, of Claudius's tardy but prayerful remorse, and Hamlet's curious desisting from slaying him, because just then he is in a fit and proper state to go to his Account—one of the most extraordinary imaginings of purely revengeful feeling that, perhaps, ever crossed a poet's brain; and their patience was simply due to their Shakspearean loyalty. And so it was from first to last. They let no word of Mr. Edwin Booth escape appreciation; and he gave them not one clipped sentence: not one slurred or enervated line. His performance of Hamlet was throughout a triumph of refined and scholar-like elocution, of the very highest kind.

But, as a work of picturesque art, the triumph was not so complete. There were critics (I do not mean professional ones) present who thought Mr. Booth's elocution generally too sententious and too didactic. His gesticulation in soliloquies seemed too monotonous, consisting usually in an upturning of the head and an upcasting of the hands in the attitude described by Virgil as that of Æneas in the storm, and known to critics of antique sculpture as the "attitude of Adoration." His action, again, in combination with the other characters, was so precise and measured as to resemble that of clockwork. He moved hither and thither, appeared and reappeared at different entrances with the mechanical exactitude of the figures of Saints and Apostles on the dial of a mediæval clock. In brief, I may say that I never wish to hear the "To Be or Not to Be" more finely recited. The "Get Thee to a Nunnery" scene with Ophelia was exceedingly tender and natural. The action in the play-scene, on Mr. Booth's part, was deficient in *physique*; but he was superb in the Closet scene. All his scenes with the Ghost were good. In the churchyard scene, he was at first somewhat unimpressive; but from the point "'Tis I, Hamlet the Dane!" he was grandly forcible. The fencing scene was poor; and he did not make a very good end of it. I went away with the conviction that I had seen a very conscientious, a very refined, a very appreciative, but a somewhat old-fashioned Hamlet:—strong in all the dignified parts of the character, but weak in the interpretation of eccentricity, and especially of sarcastic humour. The *badinage* with Polonius went for nothing.

Mr. Swinbourne was a respectable and experienced Claudius; and Mr. John Ryder as the Ghost did excellently well what, probably, he has done as excellently many hundreds of times before. Excepting the Queen and Ophelia, Mr. Ryder, in his time, must have sustained every part in the tragedy, from the Prince of Denmark and Horatio to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern and both the Gravediggers. Mr. Beauchamp was a manly Horatio; but Mr. William Farren, with his ringing, clear-cut enunciation, was scarcely senile enough as Polonius. He was white-bearded and yet too rabid in manner. Mr. Leathes' Laertes was, in parts, unpleasant. His manner towards Ophelia was more that of a lover than a brother; but this subsequently was atoned for by his very dramatic acting in the fourth and fifth acts. Mrs. Hermann Vezin played the Queen superbly; and Miss Gerard as Ophelia, who was somewhat staid and unimpassioned in the earlier scenes, awakened genuine enthusiasm by her splendid acting in the mad-scene. The tragedy was excellently mounted, and the stage management was perfect.

If continuous and clamorous cachinnation and boisterous applause from a crowded audience are to be considered as the criterion of a theatrical success, then "Billee Taylor," a new and original nautical comic opera, in two acts, the libretto written by Mr. H. Pottinger Stevens, and music composed by Mr. Edward Solomon, which was recently produced at the Imperial Theatre, must be pronounced completely and legitimately successful. With the old ballad of "Billy Taylor," which the late George Daniell asserted to have been written by Richard Brinsley Sheridan (although there is no trustworthy evidence to fix the authorship on the writer of the "School for Scandal)" Mr. H. P. Stevens has taken considerable liberties—not greater, however, than were taken by Mr. J. B. Buckstone in the burlesque-extravaganza more than half a century since, and by my brother and myself in our pantomime at the Princess's nearly thirty years ago. William Taylor is common property, like Don Juan and Doctor Faustus. There has even been a "Military Billy Taylor," a burlesque by Mr. Burnand.

At the Imperial, Taylor is a virtuous gardener and a hypocritical sneak. Phœbe is a beauteous, demure, and artful charity girl, not averse from having two strings to her bow or two beaux to her string. In due time, just before his projected marriage with Phœbe, the "maiden fair and free," who has been brought up at St. Vitus's charity school, is duly seized, at the instigation of a villainous schoolmaster named Crab (who stalks through the South Coast brandishing a monstrous birch rod), by a press-gang commanded by a bluff boatswain named Ben Barnacle. Phœbe assumes male attire, and follows her affianced not to sea, but to the jetty at Portsmouth, "under the name of Richard Carr;" while Miss Arabella Lane, daughter of Sir Mincing Lane, a "self-made man," who has long been enamoured of Taylor, and has not scrupled to apprise him of the circumstance in approved Leap-Year fashion, accompanies him to the naval rendezvous and becomes the "lady gay" with whom the culpable Taylor is dancing "so early in the morning," when the betrayed and exasperated Phœbe, alias Richard Carr, calls for "sword and pistol," which come "straight at her command," and forthwith "shoots her Billy Taylor, with his lady in his hand." He comes to life again; and, it being discovered that he is a rank coward, who has behaved shamefully in action, he is degraded from the rank to which, with surprising rapidity, he has been promoted, and the lovely Phœbe, alias Richard Carr, is appointed by Captain the Hon. Felix Flapper, R.N. (who is a gallant gay Lothario, and has been making love to the ladies all round) to be first lieutenant of "the Gallant Thunderbomb."

Mr. Edward Solomon's music is light, sparkling, and joyous. It is not suggestive of plagiarism; but it is equally unsuggestive of original invention of the tuneful sort. There was a French photographer once who advertised a portrait at fifteen francs as a "*ressemblance garantie*;" one at ten francs as a "*ressemblance respectable*;" and one at five francs as possessing an *air de famille*. Mr. Edward Solomon's lyrical numbers have a "family likeness" to the productions of several composers whose names it would be invidious to mention. But he is a young maestro; and when Rafaelle was young he imitated Perugino; even as his pupil, the youthful Giulio Romano imitated Rafaelle. Mr. Solomon's instrumentation is very skilful and varied. He should try to cultivate the art, if he be not naturally endowed with the gift of melody. Miss Kathleen Corri made a very sprightly Phœbe. She has a fresh young voice, but it was too severely taxed by the vasty proscenium and rumbling auditorium of the theatre, which is more suitable for the performance of an oratorio than of an *opera bouffe*. Miss Emma Chambers was really very fascinating as Arabella Lane, and sang the numbers apportioned to her with much taste, purity, and spirit; and the by-play of Miss Harriet Coveney as Eliza Dabsey, an old *inamorata* of Mr. Boatswain Barnacle, was admirable. Mr. Fleming Norton as Captain Flapper was painstaking, but scarcely droll; and Mr. Frederick Rivers was altogether too cold and demure both as an actor and a vocalist, as Billee Taylor. Mr. J. D. Stoyle was a very gruff boatswain, and sang a very gruff song with a very shrill chorus, to the refrain of "All on account of Eliza." Christopher Crab, the villainous schoolmaster with the monstrous birch, found an adequate representative in Mr. F. A. Arnold; and Mr. Arthur Williams was amusing as Sir Mincing Lane, the "self-made man." A capital chorus and dance of charity girls, in the first act, was deservedly encored.

Douglas Jerrold's veritable drama of "Black-Eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs," and Carey's quaint old burlesque of "Chrononhotonthologos," were reproduced at the Gaiety on Wednesday; but, as that happens to be the day when, in the interests of journalism, I am at my desk from eight in the morning until eight in the evening (no intervals for refreshment. You can lunch very well from a chair at your side; only be careful not to put the sandwiches in the inkstand, nor to dip your pen in your coffee-cup), I was unable to attend the performance at the Gaiety, which was an afternoon one. We shall have forenoon performances some of these days, or daybreak ones.

I read in, and am glad to extract the following from, the *World*:—

> Miss Eva Sothern, the young and pretty daughter of the well-known actor, who is to make her *début* at Mr. Colman's benefit at the Gaiety, is a ward of the Court of Chancery, and an application is now pending before the Master of the Rolls for his sanction to allow the young lady, who is scarcely eighteen, to follow the profession of an actress. I understand that her guardians offer no opposition to her strongly-expressed desire to do so.

Miss Eva Sothern will, I understand, have a fellow *débutant* in the person of a son of Mr. Dion Boucicault. The conjunction of two such bright stars in the Zodiacal House of Hollingshead should be pleasant to the paternal planets. What saith Zadkiel?

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was the début of Madame Giannoni Zacchi, which occurred too late for notice until now. The lady just named made her first appearance in England on Thursday week as Valentina in "Les Huguenots," and met with a deservedly favourable reception. She is an experienced actress, as was specially proved in the conspiracy scene and the following great duet with Raoul, with which fine climax the opera now generally terminates. Her voice is a genuine soprano, of considerable power, and reaching to C in alt. In the duet with Marcello, in the scene of the Pré aux Clercs, and particularly in the final scene with Raoul, Madame Zacchi sang with great effect, both in the pathetic and the declamatory passages; and the impression produced was such as to promise a competent representative, both vocally and dramatically, of characters in romantic and tragic opera which have scarcely been adequately filled since the death of Mdlle. Titiens. The next part assigned to Madame Zacchi was Lucrezia Borgia, on Thursday. In the performance of "Les Huguenots," just referred to, Mdlle. Bressolles sang the florid music of Margherita di Valois with much fluent grace, the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, as the Page, Urbano, having been, as often before, a valuable feature in the cast. Signor Vizzani, as Raoul, made his best effect in the great duet with Valentina, some passages in which he gave with earnest expression and powerful declamation. Signori Antonucci, Bonetti, and Quintili-Leoni were, respectively, the representatives of Marcello and the Counts di Never and San Bris.

On the following evening Signor Manfrini made his first appearance in England as Fernando in "La Favorita," the cast of which was otherwise the same as recently. The new tenor gave some signs of vocal merit, but was so evidently under the influence of indisposition and fatigue (having been travelling from Italy until within a few hours of his appearance), that fresh opportunity must be awaited for judging of his powers.

Mdlle. Rosina Isidor made her fourth appearance here on Saturday; and, in another character, still further improved in the success which she at once made in her first performance a fortnight before. The opera was "La Traviata," and the lady's singing and acting as Violetta were distinguished by special grace and refinement. In the opening "Brindisi" the following scena, "Ah! fors' è lui," in the duets with Alfredo and his father, Mdlle. Isidor produced a very marked impression, which was quite sustained by her rendering of the music of the final dying scene, in which quiet pathos and subdued anguish were admirably realised, with an avoidance of exaggeration which is not always the case in this situation. Signor Aldighieri was the elder Germont, and his performance—vocal and dramatic—was even better than in his first appearance here as Rigoletto, successful as that was. His impressive acting, his fine voice, and cultivated style were displayed with special success.

This week's announcements included Madame Zacchi's appearance as Lucrezia on Thursday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" yesterday (Friday); "Il Trovatore" being promised for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Zacchi as Leonora.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The twenty-third season of these excellent performances opened this week, with a programme of strong and varied interest. The concert began with Mozart's serenade in E flat, for two oboes, two clarionets, two horns, and two bassoons, given for the first time here, and admirably played by Messrs. Dubmecq, Horton, Lazarus, Egerton, Mann, Standen, Wotton, and Haveron. Mendelssohn's variations in E flat, for pianoforte solo, and the same composer's cappriccio in E minor—in answer to an encore—were finely rendered by Mdlle. Janotha, who was associated with Mr. Lazarus and Signor Piatti in Beethoven's Trio in B flat, op. 11. Madame Koch-Bossenberger produced a marked impression by her brilliant delivery of Mozart's aria, "Ach! ich liebte," from "Die Entführung," and her singing in the same composer's song, "Das Veilchen" and Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau." Mr. Zerbini was an efficient accompanist of the vocal music, and of Locatelli's sonata in D, for violoncello, the solo portion of which was admirably played by Signor Piatti. The first of the afternoon performances takes place to-day (Saturday).

The first of a series of Wednesday evening Popular Concerts—organised by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.—took place this week in the new Townhall, Kensington. Attractive programmes, well rendered, and moderate prices of admission, can scarcely fail to realise success in so large a suburban quarter. The music at the first concert consisted of three divisions—classical, ballad, and operatic.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, which opened on Thursday evening, again under the direction of Mr. Barnby. Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was performed with the orchestral effects reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The solo singers announced were Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Madame M. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. T. Hanson, and Signor Foli. Dr. Stainer continues his co-operation as organist.

This (Saturday) evening the first of a series of four weekly concerts will take place at St. James's Hall, conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen. The programmes will include several important new instrumental works by English composers; and during the series some eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists will appear. Of the first concert we shall have to speak next week.

Mr. Samuel Hayes's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre closed on Saturday evening, when the programme included a selection from the popular songs of Henry Russell. Among the recent specialties at these concerts was a Balfe night, when some interesting music by that eminent composer was given, comprising pieces from two of his many successful operas, "Satanella" and "The Enchantress," the overture to the latter having been re-scored by Balfe since its production at Drury Lane Theatre, nearly thirty-five years ago.

The Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare, gave a performance of Haydn's "Creation" on Monday evening. The principal vocalists announced were Madame Clara Suter, Mr. Dudley Thomas, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

Mr. Sims Reeves, whose retirement from public life as an artist is to take place in 1882, writes that as some little testimony of gratitude for the unfailing kindness of the public in the past, and as a humble token to promote the true interests of British art, he would gladly devote some three or four hours daily to the work of vocal instructor at the projected Royal College of Music. He entirely repudiates the notion of there being any want of natural musical ability on the part of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and says that in no country, save perhaps Italy, are children gifted with sweeter voices or a better ear.

Mr. Ernst Pauer began a course of six lectures on the History of Pianoforte-playing in the lecture theatre, South Kensington Museum, yesterday (Friday) afternoon. His next lecture (on Mozart, Clementi, and John Field) will take place on Friday, the 19th inst.

The English version of "Les Mousquetaires," recently brought out at the Globe Theatre, is really an opéra-bouffe, as the piece was originally entitled on its production at the Bouffes Parisiens (in March). Its English adaptation has been made by Mr. H. Farnie. The adventures of two military officers disguising themselves as monks and entering a convent to rescue two young ladies (with whom they are in love) from becoming nuns, with comic incidents resulting therefrom, form the basis of a piece, written by MM. Prevel and Frevier, having much analogy with burlesque. The music, like the drama, is a joint production—MM. Varney and Mansour—none of these names being as yet familiar here. There is nothing calling for critical comment in a musical sense; the style, although lively, not being marked by any distinguishing individuality. The co-operation of so good an artist as Mr. F. H. Celli, as Captain Brissac, is an important feature in the cast, which includes Miss Alice May, Mesdames M. Davis, E. Moore, K. Aubrey, Graham, and Sylvia; Mr. Harry Paulton, and Messrs. C. Ashford, M. Marchant, J. Vivian, &c. The burlesque is admirably placed on the stage, and is proving attractive.

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"DOT," AT THE FOLLY THEATRE.



THE British public have been for a considerable time past familiar with the principal events in the career of the universally popular comedian whose counterfeit presentment adorns, this week, the columns of the *Illustrated London News*. Everybody—who is Anybody—knows that Mr. John Lawrence Toole is the son a well-known civic toastmaster and respected employé of the Honourable East India Company (part of whose duties necessitated his wearing a most portentous cocked hat, and a scarlet waistcoat richly laced with gold, in which glowing garb, in my small boyhood's days, I have often gazed with awe and admiration on Mr. Toole, *père*, standing, in the defiant attitude of Ajax Defying the Lightning, beneath the portico of the old India House in Leadenhall-street); and that the future contributor to "the gaiety of nations" was born in London in 1830, and soundly educated at the excellent City of London School. It is equally well known that after a brief probation in a wine merchant's counting-house (was not David Garrick likewise for a time in the wine trade?) young John Lawrence joined a histrionic club in the City, and made his first public appearance at the Haymarket Theatre on the occasion of a benefit given to Mr. F. Webster. Shortly afterwards he went on the stage, professionally, for good and all, commencing his career under Mr. Charles Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin. In 1854 he was fulfilling an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, then under the management of the late Mrs. Seymour; thence he went to the Lyceum; and, at the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Toole was engaged as leading comedian. People began at once to talk of "Toole and Paul Bedford," just as they had previously been accustomed to talk of "Wright and Paul Bedford." The mantle of Wright (who had it from John Reeve, who had it from Liston) descended on the shoulders of Mr. Toole, who continues to wear it right royally as manager and actor at the Folly Theatre. There are no shreds and no patches in that mantle; and its brilliant hues have never been smirched or tarnished while the vestment has been in Mr. Toole's keeping. As to his life during the last quarter of a century, it has been an unbroken succession of dramatic triumphs; but otherwise it has been happily uneventful. I had some thoughts of "interviewing" Mr. Toole on the American system before writing this notice; with the intent of ascertaining whether he had fought any duels, whether he had ever been blown up in the Hounslow Powder-Mills, or wrecked in a catamaran, or snowed up in a train on the Rocky Mountains, and whether he had ever been a Chartist, a Nihilist, a Rebeccaite, a Luddite, a Know Nothing, or a member of the "Rum Pum Pa's." On second thoughts, I concluded not to interview Mr. Toole, remembering, first, that he had already been interviewed by reporters both in England and in the United States; and, next, that albeit he is not a Colossus in stature, he looks muscularly as though he were very well put together, and were able to hit straight out from the shoulder—or, haply, even straighter out with a well-booted foot—were too narrow inquiries made concerning the last time he was vaccinated, whether he was born with a caul, and whether his theatrical wardrobe is insured in the Law Life, or the Queen's. With respect to his career as an actor, I suppose that most of us have seen and admired him in "Paul Pry" and "Uncle Dick's Darling," in "The Pigskins," "The Spitalfield's Weaver," and "The Area Belle," and "The Birthplace of Podgers;" and that we have appreciated him as much in the wonderfully droll character of Mr. Doublechick in "The Upper Crust" as we do in the exquisitely pathetic part of Caleb Plummer, in "Dot," in which he is so zealously and so artistically supported by Mr. Billington as John Peerybingle, by Miss Eliza Johnstone as Tilly Slowboy, and by Miss Lilian Cavalier as Dot herself. It is the great privilege and rare gift of Mr. Toole to be as much a master of pathos as he is of numour; but in his emotional impersonation he never forces nature, and never attempts to extort tears from his audience by unworthy tricks of maudlin claptrap. He plays the part of Tackleton's submissive drudge in a thoroughly realistic but unexaggerated manner, and exhibits a picture of character most delicately finished, but never overwrought. I remember that Lord Rosebery, when he took the chair at a dinner at Willis's Rooms offered to Mr. Toole prior to his departure for the United States, remarked that he could pride himself on having, perhaps, spent more guineas for stalls to see Mr. Toole in "The Pigskins" than any other young man in London. I hope that the young noblemen and gentlemen of the present epoch have, in their patronage of "The Upper Crust," been mindful of the spirited example once set by the Earl of Rosebery. But the talent of Mr. John Lawrence Toole appeals to all classes; and he is every inch as popular with the gallery as he is with the stalls and private boxes. For the rest, it may be no violation of the social proprieties to say that Mr. Toole is as much respected in private as he is admired in public life. I never heard that he had any enemies; and I am sure that he has not gone the way to make any. He is eminently "clubable," a sparkling conversationalist, the owner of a rich treasury of droll anecdote, and as full of fun as a schoolboy. Some time ago he had a Great Sorrow, and hosts of friends commiserated him as though it had been one of their own kindred that had been summoned away. But Time has been good to him; and to those friends he will be spared, I hope, for many years, to the fostering of innocent mirth and the awakening of gentle and tender feelings among those who witness his performances, be they grave or gay. In both moods he is a Master in his Art.

G. A. S.



CALEB PLUMMER AND TILLY SLOWBOY.



MR. BILLINGTON AS JOHN PEERYBINGLE.



MISS CAVALIER AS DOT.



MISS LISTON AS BERTHA.



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"DOT," AT THE FOLLY THEATRE.



"You couldn't have the goodness to let me pinch Boxer's tail, Mum, for half a moment, could you?—There's a small order just come in for barking dogs, and I should wish to go as close to natur' as I could, for sixpence."

MR. J. L. TOOLE AS CALEB PLUMMER.

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Extra Supplement.

"THE CONDITION OF TURKEY."

There is more than a mere pun—a certain degree of humour—in this picture with the punning title, by Mr. P. R. Morris, A.R.A., which was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year. The verbal joke, indeed, was anticipated by *Punch*, as we remember, so long ago as before the Crimean War. The late Mr. Urquhart, one of the earliest of political monomaniacs upon the Eastern question, published a solemn treatise, called "Turkey—and its Destiny." Our jocular contemporary, hard by St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, thereupon came out with two small but significant woodcuts—the first exhibiting the Sultan of the poultry-yard, strutting amidst his servile harem, in the glory of an Oriental despot; but the second presenting his fat body trussed and cooked, and laid in a dish, with the savoury concomitant of sausages, most horrible to a Mussulman grandee; and with a knife and fork above held by invisible hands, about to dissever the wings and legs, to slice the ample breast, and to dive into the innermost recesses for the store of herbal stuffing. The first picture was called "Turkey;" the second, "And Its Destiny." This, indeed, was a Partition of Turkey, which would be well worth the combined diplomatic efforts of the European Concert to procure, if all the assembled guests could but sit quietly at table and enjoy their dinner in peace. We are not acquainted with Mr. P. R. Morris's political views, and have no right to suppose that he is either a Turkophile or a Turkophobe, a Philo-Turk or a Miso-Turk, or any of the foolish party names which have been current since the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, and of which all sensible men are heartily tired. But he is evidently capable of discerning and giving characteristic expression to the peculiar airs, and tricks of carriage and gesture, which distinguish this fine class of domestic birds; and his masterly drawing of their forms may be appreciated in our Engraving, though without the colouring of the original picture. "The Condition of Turkey," regarded in this point of view, may afford us all some innocent pleasure at the approaching Christmas Season. Let us hope, before that comfortable festival, to have got rid of the Dulcigno difficulty, while that of the Greek frontier, rather than provoke another war, may stand adjourned till the Greek Kalends; but if both can be arranged, by pacific negotiations, to the generous wishes of our Premier, then so much the better.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, who had again passed several days at the Royal Lodge at the Glassalt Shiel, returned with Princess Beatrice to Balmoral on Saturday. The picturesque grandeur of this district has a great charm for the Queen, who, as well as the Princess, often employs her time in sketching the notable points of the natural beauty of the neighbourhood.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were at Crathie church, Divine service being performed by the Rev. Archibald Campbell.

Daily excursions on Deeside have been made by the Queen and the Princess, whose sojourn in the Highlands will close at the end of next week for this year.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers is Minister in attendance.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting. Lady Southampton and the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy have left the castle.

The private secretary of the late Viceroy of India having forwarded to "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund" the sum of £3660 from residents in India, her Majesty has expressed her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and of sympathy with her in her grief.

Her Majesty has been pleased to become patron of the Girls' Friendly Society and to give £50 towards the central fund of the society.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The last few days of the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales in London were occupied chiefly in receiving their relatives and in paying visits. The Prince was present at the latest meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at its rooms in Hanover-square. On Thursway week his Royal Highness went to Windsor for a day's shooting in the Great Park; he lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, the party being joined by the Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg. Prince John, who had been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park, had the same morning visited the Aldershott Camp, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and made a general inspection of the barracks and of the quarters of the 1st Battalion 60th Regiment, quartered at the North Camp. Prince John returned with the Prince and Princess to town. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and in the evening the Royal party, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The next day the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prince Leopold lunched with the Prince and Princess, and subsequently the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg went to Chiselhurst and visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House. The Princes and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Folly Theatre in the evening. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince John of Glücksburg, left Marlborough House on Saturday for Sandringham. The German Ambassador, with Lord and Lady Odo Russell, also arrived. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters and their guests, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park, the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham with Babingley and West Newton, officiated. On Monday Prince William of Prussia and Prince John of Glücksburg, having completed their visit to the Prince and Princess, left for London, and also the German Ambassador and Lord and Lady Odo Russell. Prince John of Glücksburg left by the South-Eastern Railway the same evening for Brussels; and Prince William of Prussia returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham from Eastwell Park. Tuesday was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Prince's birthday. The auspicious event was celebrated at Sandringham by the usual rejoicings, a dinner being provided for the workmen on the Royal estates; and the customary honours were observed in the metropolis and at the various garrisons. A large family party has been at the house during the week, and the open weather has allowed of the enjoyment of out-of-door amusement; the ladies occasionally joining the sportsmen at their al fresco luncheons.

Prince Leopold presented the Queen's prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to the successful students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes, under the instruction of Mr. W. Busbridge, at the Guildhall on the 4th inst., the Lord Mayor presiding. The Prince was received at the entrance of the Guildhall by a guard of honour of the London Rifle Brigade. On Saturday his Royal Highness took up the freedom and livery of the Company of the Vintners, to which he was elected by a resolution of a Special Court of Assistants, held on May 21, 1874, shortly after he had attained his majority. The ceremony took place at the hall of the company, in Upper Thames-street. The certificate having been presented in a casket, the Prince was admitted an honorary member of the Court of Assistants, and took his seat accordingly, being also presented with the gold medal of the company. His Royal Highness was afterwards entertained at dinner by the Master, the Duke of Cambridge being one of the guests. On Monday, the Prince unveiled the Temple-Bar Memorial, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation. His Royal Highness lunched with Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited Lochleven Castle last week, embarking from Kinross. The Duchess planted some ivy as a memento of her visit. This is the first time that Royal personages have been on the island since the escape of Mary Queen of Scots, 300 years ago. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun, on a subsequent day visited Edinburgh University, the Museum of Science and Art, and Old Greyfrairs' Church and burying-ground, returning afterwards to Hopetoun.

Prince William of Prussia and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with Colonel Moncrieff and the officers of the second battalion Scots Guards at their mess in Victoria Barracks, Windsor, yesterday week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barker, John T., to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
Binnie, Alfred Jonathan; Curate of Kenilworth.
Brown, Edward Utten; Vicar of Besthorpe, Norfolk, on his own petition.
Browne, F., Vicar of Barnardcastle; Honorary Canon of Durham.
Burrow, Robert F.; Rector of St. Andrew and St Mary's, Witton, Droitwich.
Cholmondeley, Francis Grenville; Vicar of Leek Wootton.
Culme, J. J.; Incumbent of Woodside (Forest of Dean).
Dunne, George Thomas; Vicar of St. John, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Dyer, Arthur Charles; Curate of Redmarley D'Abitôt.
Edgington, Charles N.; Vicar of Hanwell.
Ellis, D. H.; Precentor of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.
Elliss, Henry Christopher; Rector of Bidborough, Kent.
Flack, G. S.; Rector of Tattersett-with-Tatterford annexed, Norfolk.
Flower, Walker; Vicar of Worth.
Forbes, J. G.; Vicar of Hatfield, Broad Oak.
Griffith, William; Perpetual Curate of Llanddewifach, Radnorshire.
Haycroft, I.; Chaplain of Nunhead Cemetery.
Howe, John Edmund; Curate of Henley-on-Thames.
Hutton, R.; Vicar of St. Oswald's with St. Mary, Bingfield, near Hexham.
Jardine, Charles John; Vicar of Ravenfield.
Jenkins, John; Perpetual Curate of Llantwit Vardre.
Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glamorganshire.
Johnson, William Cowper; Rector of Northwold, Norfolk.
Jones, Harry; Prebendary of Sneating, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Jones, H. E., Curate of Lancaster; Vicar of Overton.
Jones, Thomas; Rector of Kilgerran, Pembroke.
Kelly, Bishop; Archdeacon of Macclesfield.
Kilner, F. C.; Vicar of Potternewton.
Kirkham, Thomas; Vicar of Manningham (St. Paul's), Yorkshire.
Lloyd, Julius; Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.
Meares, John; Perpetual Curate of Harroldston West with Lambston, Pembroke.
Norris, Charles E.; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Rochdale.
Paton, James; Vicar of Hemingborough.
Peile, Thomas W.; Rector of St. John, Buckhurst-hill, Essex.
Powell, F. G. Montagu, Vicar of Pembroke Dock; Vicar of Frocester.
Puckwell, Leighton; Vicar of Newington-next-Hythe, Kent.
Stead, Edward Dymoke; Vicar of Peasenhall, Suffolk.
Tottenham, Edward; Vicar of Kirby Grindalyth.
Tower, Charles Marsh Ainslie; Rector of Chilmark, Wilts.
Tuson, Herbert, Sole Charge, Morthoe, Ilfracombe, Devon.
Were, E. A.; Vicar of North Bradley, Wilts.
Whitehead, Alfred, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; Rural Dean of Westbere.
Wigram, F. E.; Honorary Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.
Williams, Hugh George; Vicar of Radir, Glamorgan.—*Guardian.*

Viscount Cranbrook presided on Tuesday evening at the annual soirée of the Leeds Church Institute, and spoke on the work and progress of the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Robert William Evans, Head Master of the Cathedral High School at Bombay, on account of services rendered by him to the cause of education in the East Indies.

The parish church of Great Barrington was reopened, after restoration, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the 4th inst. The cost of the work has been liberally defrayed by Mr. E. Rhys Wingfield, lord of the manor, who also kindly entertained a large number of neighbours at luncheon.

The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., Vicar of Bradford, was presented on Monday evening with an illuminated address from the congregation and parishioners of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, together with a silver tea-service and a purse of £100. The address alluded to Mr. Bardsley's eleven years' faithful ministry in Stepney and the special works carried on by him in the parish—namely, the building of three new churches, the restoration of the parish church, and the opening of mission-rooms, all which are well attended.

The Autumn Conference of the members of the Church Association was held on the 4th inst. in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Andrews. Recent events connected with the Rev. Pelham Dale and others caused the Conference to be very largely attended, and in the discussions which took place a strong feeling of satisfaction was expressed at the determined action which had been followed with regard to those clergymen of the Church of England who had adopted Ritualistic practices. The Council having stated that a new Guarantee Fund was required, subscriptions amounting to £6000 were made in the room.

A clergyman recommends to his brethren in the Church who may hold rural livings the tricycle as a means of rapid, convenient, and economical locomotion, and the recommendation is supported by the strong argument of his own successful experiences. "From seven to eight miles an hour is my speed, and I can do fifty miles a day. I can ride up any hill almost, and I carry my portmanteau behind me. The tricycle requires no grooming; no corn, is not taxed nor tolled. You can leave it at the door of a cottage and it wants no one to hold it; and, better than all, it has done my health—which was shattered abroad—more good than all the physic I have swallowed."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Henry Rudolph Reichel, B.A., of Balliol College, and Mr. Richard Ridley Farrar, B.A., of Balliol College, have been elected to the two vacant fellowships at All Souls' College, Oxford.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Henry Perowne, Master of Corpus Christi College, has been re-elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery yesterday week gave his rectorial address to the students of the Aberdeen University, confining his attention almost solely to the question of teaching modern history in the Scotch Universities. Last Saturday the Earl was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University by a majority of 39 over Sir Robert Christison.

The introductory lecture for the session of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women was given on the 4th inst. in the United Presbyterian buildings by Lord Moncreiff, the Countess of Rothes presiding.

NEW MAYORS.

Aberystwith, Mr. P. Jones, re-elected
Abingdon, Mr. T. Townsend
Accrington, Ald. James Barlow
Andover, Councillor George Curtis.
Ashton-under-Lyme, Mr. Thomas Higginbottom, re-elected
Banbury, Mr. Henry Walford
Barnsley, Mr. B. Marshall, re-elected
Barnstaple, Mr. W. Avery
Barrow, Ald. E. Wadham, 3rd time
Bath, Alderman Chaffin, 3rd time.
Batley, Alderman Parker
Beaumaris, Mr. H. Lewis, re-elected
Bedford, Mr. J. T. Hobson, 3rd time
Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. A. Darling
Beverley, Ald Edward Crosskill
Bideford, Mr. Thomas Wickham
Birkenhead, Mr. William Laird
Birmingham, Alderman Richard Chamberlain, 2nd time
Blackburn, Ald. Henry Harrison
Blackpool, Alderman Henry Hall
Bodmin, Mr. J. H. Cardell
Bolton, Alderman J. Musgrave
Bootle, Councillor Wm. Poulson
Boston, Mr. J. C. Simonds
Bradford, Ald. A. Holden, 3rd time
Bridgwater, Mr. Clifford Symons
Bridport, Councillor C. Edmunds
Brighton, Ald. David Smith
Bristol, Mr. J. D. Watson
Buckingham, Mr. J. Wilson Thorpe, re-elected
Burnley, Mr. J. Howarth, 2nd time
Burslem, Mr. J. Maddock, re-elected
Bury (Lancashire), Alderman Book
Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. J. Floyd
Cambridge, Ald. J. Death, 3rd time
Canterbury, Mr. James Coppin
Cardiff, Alderman Rees Jones
Carlisle, Mr. J. R. Creighton
Carnarvon, Ald. L. Lewis, re-elected
Chard, Mr. G. T. Canning, 4th time
Cheltenham, Ald. Skillicorne, 3rd time
Chester, Mr. C. Brown
Chesterfield, Mr. J. Brown, re-elected
Chichester, Mr. E. Collins
Chipping Norton, Mr. W. Bliss, jun.
Clitheroe, Councillor Grime
Colchester, Councillor S. Chaplin
Congleton, Ald. R. Beals, 3rd time
Coventry, Councillor H. Matterson
Crewe, Mr. James Briggs
Darlington, Mr. John Morrell
Dartmouth, Mr. N. Hannaford
Darwen, Ald. W. Snape, 4th time
Denbigh, Mr. Thomas Jones
Derby, Mr. Abraham Woodwiss
Devizes, Alderman William Brown
Devonport, Mr. J. Graves, re-elected
Dewsbury, Mr. William Machell
Doncaster, Councillor Meacock
Dorchester, Mr. W. Durden, re-elected
Dover, Mr. R. Dickeson, re-elected
Droitwich, Mr. John Blick
Dudley, Mr. H. M. Wainwright, re-elected
Durham, Mr. W. Law Robertson
Evesham, Alderman Epsley
Exeter, Alderman Pring
Falmouth, Mr. J. C. Downing
Faversham, Mr Lewis Shrubsole
Flint, Ald. R. Muspratt; 13th time; eighth in succession
Folkestone, Mr. Jno. Bennet Tolputt
Gateshead, Alderman E. Hindmarsh, re-elected
Glastonbury, Alderman Austin
Gloucester, Ald. J. Reynolds, 3rd time
Godalming, Alderman Eager
Godmanchester, Alderman Devan
Gravesend, Mr Mark Martin
Guildford, Alderman Upperton
Halifax, Ald. J. Bairstow, re-elected
Hanley, Mr J. Bromley, re-elected
Hartlepool, West, Mr. John Horsley
Harwich, Mr. J. Vaux
Hastings, Alderman Gansden
Helstone, Mr. William Trevenan
Hereford, Mr. T. Maund
Hertford, Alderman William Baker
Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Dinham
Hull, Alderman John Leak
Huntingdon, Councillor Thackray
Hythe, Mr. Henry Bean Mackeson, ninth consecutive year
Ipswich, Mr. Alfred Wrinch
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Mr H. Duffell
Kidderminster, Mr. H. R. Willis
King's Lynn, Alderman T. Wilkin
Kingston-on-Thames, Ald. F. Gould
Lancaster, Mr. Edward Clark
Launceston, Mr. J. Dingley, re-elected
Leeds, Alderman Tatham, re-elected
Leamington, Alderman H. Bright
Leicester, Ald. J. Bennett, 2nd time
Leominster, Mr. T. B. Shallard, 5th time
Lichfield, Mr. W. F. Gordon
Lincoln, Mr. Bernard Cannon
Liskeard, Mr. Borlase Childs
Liverpool, Alderman Williams
Llanidloes, Mr. John Henry Webb
Longton, Mr. J. Holdcroft
Louth, Alderman Fowler
Ludlow, Mr. T. Roberts, re-elected
Luton, Alderman Cotchin, re-elected
Lymington, Mr. J. S Good
Macclesfield, Ald. William Pownall
Maidstone, Mr. Alfred Spencer
Maldon, Mr. J. G. Sadd, 3rd time
Manchester, Ald. Baker, re-elected
Margate, Mr. Pointon, re-elected
Marlborough, Ald. J. B. Maurice
Middlesbrough, Mr. Charles Willman
Monmouth, Mr. George P. Tippins
Morpeth, Councillor W. J. Atkinson
Newark, Mr. T. G. Mackenzie
Newbury, Mr. Lucas
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ald. Angus
Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. T. P. Heath
Newport (Isle of Wight), Councillor H. Orchard, re-elected
Newport (Mon.), Mr. J. R. Jacob
Northampton, Mr. Robert Derby
Norwich, Mr. Samuel Grimmer
Nottingham, Ald Edward Gripper
Oldham, Alderman James Yates
Oswestry, Mr. T. Minshall, 2nd time
Oxford, Mr. James Stanley Lowe
Penrhyn, Mr. M. Lavin
Penzance, Mr. Francis Boas, 8th time
Peterborough, Mr. John Thompson
Plymouth, Mr. F. Morrish
Poole, Mr. George Curtis, re-elected
Portsmouth, Alderman Pink
Preston, Alderman James Hibbert
Reading, Mr. G. W. Colebrook
Reigate, Councillor Pym, re-elected
Retford, East, Alderman Jenkinson
Richmond, Mr. George Roper
Ripon, Alderman R. Lumley
Rochdale, Alderman William Baron
Rochester, Mr. A. F. Budden
Romsey, Mr. E. Godney, re-elected
Rotherham, Alderman Robert Marsh
Ryde, Alderman Colenutt
St. Ives, Mr Thomas Cogar
Salford, Mr. Robinson, 2nd time
Salsbury, Mr. E. Frederick Kelsey
Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Whittaker
Sheffield, Mr. Abraham Brooksbank
Shields, South, Mr. Henry Nelson
Shrewsbury, Mr. Hall, re-elected
Southampton, Mr. J. Henry Cooksey
Southmolton, Alderman J. White, 6th time
Southport, Alderman Sutton
Stafford, Mr. J. T. Evans
Stalybridge, Alderman Warhurst
Stamford, Mr. Paradise, re-elected
Stockport, Alderman A. H. Sykes
Stockton, Alderman G. F. Smith
Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. C. M. Campbell
Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. J. Cox, jun.
Sudbury, Mr. G. G Whorlow
Sunderland, Councillor W. Wilson
Swansea, Mr. J. J. Jenkins
Taunton, Mr. Peter Taylor
Tenterden, Mr. J. Wilson Haffenden, second time
Tewkesbury, Mr. J. F. Prosser
Tiverton, Mr. C. M. Winton, re-elected
Torrington, Mr. Farley
Totnes, Mr. Edward Harris
Truro, Mr. Amos Jennings
Tynemouth, Mr. Joseph Baker
Wakefield, Councillor W. H. Lee
Wallingford, Mr. Hawkins, 4th time
Walsall, Councillor J. Newman
Wareham, Mr. F. Marshalsea
Warrington, Mr. J. R. Pickmere, re-elected
Warwick, Mr. F. W. Arkwright, re-elected
Wells, Mr. J. H. H. Holway
Welshpool, Mr. G. D. Harrison, re-elected
Weymouth, Mr. R. N. Howard
Wigan, Councillor W. J. Lamb
Winchester, Mr. E. D. Godwin
Windsor, Mr. George Tuck
Wisbeach, Councillor Pattrick
Wolverhampton, Mr. John Jones, re-elected
Worcester, Ald. T. S. Townshend
Wrexham, Mr. G. Bradley
Yarmouth, Mr. T. B. Steward, re-elected
Yeovil, Mr. Jabez Radford
York (Lord Mayor), Mr. J. A. Rowntree

The last meeting of the Court of Common Council in the mayoralty of Sir Francis Truscott was held on the 4th inst., when the Lord Mayor took leave of the members in his capacity of chief magistrate. The question of the erection of the Temple Bar Memorial was discussed at length, and a motion to move it from its present position to the Thames Embankment or some other spot was negatived, only the mover and seconder voting in its favour.

On the 4th inst. the opening meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland of the session 1880-1 was held at its rooms, 16, New Burlington-street, W., and was well attended. Sir John Maclean, on taking the chair, congratulated the members on the prosperous circumstances under which they were entering upon the new session, and expressed a sanguine hope that it would be a successful one.

Three exquisite specimens of hand-painted ivory Christmas Cards have been received from Messrs. Walker and Company, of Farringdon-street; the protecting cards, we are informed, being supplied with a variety of mottoes to suit not only the Christmas season, but also New-Year's Day and Birthdays. Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square, forward sample packets of their Christmas Coloured Photographs—the Robin series, the Quaint Little Folks series, and the Belles series; the two last-named being new, and all being charming. From Messrs. Mansell and Co., of Oxford-street, we have ten series of Christmas Cards of all kinds and prices, a spirit of elegance pervading the cheapest. Far earlier in the field than any of these were Lowell's steel-plate Christmas Cards, issued by Messrs. Chapin and Co., of Rathbone-place, which were noticed at the time they came to hand, several weeks ago. Every attention has evidently been bestowed on the manufacture of these; and, although somewhat lacking in an appearance of cheerfulness suitable to the season, their artistic excellence is great.

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NOVELS.

Unusually effective use is made of a secret in *The Silent Shadow*, by Jessie Sale Lloyd (Tinsley Brothers), and the secret itself is so ingeniously prepared at the commencement of the first volume that it will probably remain a mystery to the majority of readers until they are well advanced into the third. This is a perfectly legitimate and exceedingly powerful means of keeping up the interest, which might otherwise wane, and of stimulating the attention, which might otherwise flag, when an author evidently depends rather upon plot than upon incidents, characters, profound studies of humanity, or exquisite literary manipulation for taking the reader captive. The story presents a picture of domestic entanglement, and shows how a she-devil, as she is boldly termed in the novel itself, conspired with a coward to wreck the happiness of a somewhat weak-minded, but in other respects admirable, married couple, for the sake of insinuating herself into the calumniated wife's position, at the risk of a conviction for bigamy. It is certainly a fearless conception that a woman should suggest to her own husband, as he really was, and as there is every reason to believe she considered him at the time to be—a plan which, to be successfully carried out, not only required him to be as infamous a creature as herself, but involved the dangers of a bigamous connection and the chances of supernatural credulity and simplicity upon the part of a noble-hearted baronet and his frank, trustful, loving wife. But Danton recommended audacity in all cases, and would probably, therefore, have applied his exhortation to novelists. At any rate, there is wonderful audacity about the plot developed in the novel under consideration, and readers, when they discover what it is, will most likely agree cordially with one of the accomplices therein, who candidly remarks that "it is a devil's plot." In contriving it great reliance is placed upon the notorious laxity of the Scottish marriage laws, and that laxity is represented as being even greater than it can possibly have hitherto entered into the mind of man to conceive. Hitherto it has been almost universally supposed that mutual engagement and fair probability of intention were necessary. However, suffice it to say that the plot fails, and that the superb Sir Laurence Vivian, Bart., is extricated from his matrimonial embarrassments by the comparatively insignificant Mr. Baldo, as in the fable the lordly lion is delivered from the toils by the humble mouse. The said Mr. Baldo himself gives the gist of the story in the following brief summary:—"The Rev. Mr. Macdonald was the clergyman of a little Scotch village called Heatherley. Near there Sir Laurence Vivian had a moor. He went down to shoot, and fell in love with Miss Macdonald, a young girl of seventeen or eighteen years of age. Well, she had a cousin who had been brought up with her as a brother. About the time of her engagement he went to America, and did not return until some two or three years after her marriage, when he went to Avondale Court to stay with her and her husband. Up to this time they had been a most happy couple, and Lady Vivian had been at the zenith of popularity as the belle of the London season. But after that cousin's visit there were strange whispers about the domestic life of the Baronet and his wife. On Christmas Eve the cousin is said to have turned up again: on Christmas Day Lady Vivian left her home." It is needless to say what the world said after this, and even the reader may demur to Lady Vivian's conduct on the ground that it was not like her, or, indeed, like any innocent woman with a grain of sense; nor, sweet creature as she is, can her behaviour towards her forlorn old father fail to arouse feelings of indignation. The author evidently has not aimed at solidity or at novelty of design or of incidents. The mainstay of the whole structure is the secret. There are some pretty scenes in which the child plays the chief part, and there are others which would be far more interesting if it were less difficult to sympathise with the actors and actresses in their somewhat eccentric modes of proceeding. Lovers of diamonds will be much gratified at the frequency with which those gems flash through the pages, though the introduction of costly brilliants at times when affairs of the heart are in question may tend to throw a doubt upon the source of emotion.

Too much of a good thing is rare, no doubt, but *The Shadow of a Life*: by Beryl Hope (W. H. Allen and Co.), is decidedly a case in point: it is very good indeed in parts but there is a great deal too much of it. It is called "a girl's story;" and girls, especially governesses, are likely to derive most gratification from it. For the majority of readers, who will not fail, however, to remark the cleverness and knowledge, as if it were the result of personal experience, with which types of character, phases of life, as seen from the standpoint of a highly-favoured governess, conflicts of feeling, as when a parent struggles against pride for the sake of a child or of children, and the sufferings of refinement in compulsory association with vulgarity, are fully depicted or skilfully indicated, it will be a little too circumscribed in range, a little too meagre in incident, a little too girlish, though powerful and passionate occasionally, in tone, a little too trivial on the whole, and far too long, discursive, repetitive. It is the story of a lovely young girl, who "went out as a governess," and won the heart, with the loss of her own, of a gallant, manly, aristocratic dragoon. The young girl has long been conscious that there is something mysterious about her family, but it does not occur to her for a long while that she may be the equal, if not the superior, by birth and position, of her lover; for her father is, apparently, an ordinary village doctor, whose refined children, to the disgust of at least one of them, are almost compelled to be intimate with the village ironmonger's vulgar family. Yet that village doctor turns out to be the son of an Earl. But even so a flirt, upon whom too much ink is wasted, though the portrait is well drawn, may cause a breach between the high-born governess and the noble dragoon; and the book will show how a breach was caused and how it was healed.

A "second series" of *Johnny Ludlow*, by Mrs. Henry Wood (Richard Bentley and Son), will be welcomed by the author's admirers, who will turn to the three volumes, if they have not already read the contents elsewhere, with a confident assurance, not likely to be misplaced, of abundant entertainment after their kind. The identity of "Johnny Ludlow," which has been a subject of dispute, is now set at rest, and nobody will now wonder at the popularity attained by the short stories published in the *Argosy* under that well-known pseudonym, for whatever difference of opinion there may be as to Mrs. Henry Wood's claim to be regarded as a star of literature in its highest sense, it must be universally admitted that she holds a very distinguished place among the most artistic story-tellers. Of course "Johnny Ludlow," who is supposed to be a mere boy, does not aim so high as Mrs. Henry Wood in her capacity as a writer of startling romances in three volumes each. But the short stories have many notable characteristics freshness of tone, briskness of movement, vigour, reality, humour, pathos. From "Lost in the Post," with which the first volume of this "second series" commences, to "Lee, the Letter-Man," with which the third volume concludes, it is safe to affirm that there is not a single story which will not be read, if at all, with pleasure by both sexes of all ages.

HOME NEWS.

The Marquis of Stafford opened a coffee tavern at Longton on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Duckham, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Farmers' Club for 1881.

The Duke of Norfolk has sent £100 to the Charing-cross Hospital.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

In the last ten months the value of printed books exported was £787,436, against £766,966 in the same period of 1879.

Mr. Henry Doyle, the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Owing to want of funds, the Refuge for Homeless Boys has been obliged to give up the Chichester training-ship and to transfer the boys to the Arethusa.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh yesterday week Lord Provost Boyd was unanimously re-elected to the civic chair for a second term of three years.

Sir D. P. Duncombe, Bart., has made an abatement of 20 per cent from the rents falling due from his tenants—the reduction applying to the rents of the arable lands.

A conference of elementary teachers and school managers, representing the counties of Bucks, Beds, and Herts, was held at the County Hall, Aylesbury, last Saturday.

Last Saturday Lord Lyttelton laid the foundation-stone of the Cobden Club Institute, situated in Landseer-terrace, Kensal-road. The estimated cost of the building is £4000.

At a numerously attended meeting of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday relief grants amounting to upwards of £300 were made.

The nineteenth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings was opened last Saturday evening, when the chair was occupied by Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

Lady Truscott gave her farewell reception and Cinderella Dance at the Mansion House on Friday night. The guests numbered about one thousand.

A handsome stained-glass window, erected in Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, by the congregation, to the memory of their late pastor, Dr. Raleigh, was unveiled on Saturday last.

The amount contributed this year to the Hospital Sunday Fund in Manchester was £6557, and to the Hospital Saturday Fund £1696.

Telephonic communication has been successfully established between Liverpool and Manchester under the supervision of Mr. Joseph B. Morgan.

Mr. C. S. Wortley, M.P., and Mrs. Wortley, were on Saturday last presented with a Broadwood grand piano and a complete service of table cutlery, at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. The subscribers numbered 1146.

Mr. Smythies, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of the borough of Ludlow, vice Mr. George Browne, deceased; and Mr. John Beavis Brindley, a member of the Oxford circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Hanley.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., last week distributed the prizes to the successful candidates at the Oxford Local Examination at Bath, and spoke in terms of high appreciation of the extension of University education in our great towns.

An exhibition of art-needlework executed by members of the Ladies' School of Technical Needlework and the Working Ladies' Guild has been held at 42, Grosvenor-square, by the permission of Mr. Robert Loder, M.P.

Yesterday week a conference of delegates from the metropolitan vestries and district boards was held at St. Martin's Vestry, at which the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act were considered and discussed.

The office of Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Acton Tindal, has been conferred upon Mr. E. R. Baynes, who for many years acted in professional partnership with the deceased gentleman.

The Board of Trade returns for October show that the total declared value of the exports was £18,685,060. The total value of the exports for the past ten months being £185,731,037. The total value of the imports for October was £27,436,060, and for the first ten months of the year £337,343,822.

The Chemical and the Linnean Societies held their first meetings for the scientific season at Burlington House on the 4th inst. Both were largely attended by the Fellows, and both sat late. At the Chemical Society there were eleven papers down for discussion, giving results of work done for the most part during the recess.

The directors of the North London Railway entertained the chairman of the company, Mr. James Bancroft, at dinner at the Euston Hotel a few days since, when a silver salver, with an appropriate inscription, was presented to him as an acknowledgment of the respect and esteem entertained for him by his colleagues on the board of direction.

The House of Keys met in Douglas, Isle of Man, yesterday week, and considered in Committee a Bill to amend the House of Keys Election Act, 1866. By 16 votes to 3 the House decided to extend the franchise to unmarried women who possessed the necessary qualification. The property qualification for members of the House of Keys was abolished.

At a meeting of the South London Working Men's College, at the Horns Assembly-Rooms, Kennington, on Tuesday evening, Professor Tyndall, who occupied the chair, distributed the prizes to the successful students at the last examinations. Prior to this Mr. Wyke Bayliss read a lecture upon the "Study of Poetry and Art."

Professor Henry Morley, speaking on Monday at the Westbourne-park Institute, Porchester-road, Bayswater, in one of a course of lectures he is delivering on "The Literature of the Present Time in its Relation to the Work of the Day," referred to the works of Dickens and Thackeray, but mainly occupied himself with the life and work of Dickens.

An old boys' club is being organised amongst the ex-scholars of that noble charity, the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society; and all those who may be desirous of joining or aiding the movement are requested to communicate with Mr. John G. Adams, at 69, Cook's-road, Kennington, who will give every information.

Mr. David Spencer is the Coventry gentleman who has offered to present a park and recreation-ground, consisting of sixteen acres, to that city. It was stated at a meeting of the Coventry City Council on Tuesday that Mr. Spencer had deposited a cheque for 4000 guineas in the hands of the Mayor for the carrying out of the work.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fifth week in October was 87,450, of whom 49,632 were in workhouses, and 37,818 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1879, these figures show an increase of 2795. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 921, of whom 675 were men, 206 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Baron Huddleston, and Mr. Justice Bowen have been placed on the rota as Election Petition Judges for the ensuing year. Baron Huddleston is absent through illness; the hearing of the Evesham election petition (which is the last one for trial) consequently devolves upon Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Bowen.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved to adopt a recommendation from the Works Committee, that a reply should be forwarded to the Open Spaces Committee of the Kyrle Society stating that the board were not prepared at the present time to apply for powers to enable them to take over the garden of Lincoln's-inn-fields for the use of the public.

Mr. Barlow, C.E., attended a meeting of the North British Railway directors, held on the 4th inst., when plans for the restoration of the Tay Bridge were approved. The new scheme provides for a double line of rails. The piers are to be of brick throughout, and the structure is to be lowered eleven feet. A strong iron parapet will also be erected along each side of the bridge.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened on Monday evening—the president, Lord Aberdare, occupying the chair. Mr. Joseph Thomson read a paper on his recent journey to the Lukuga outlet of Lake Tanganyika, viâ the north end of Lake Nyassa, of which expedition he had become the head in consequence of the death of its original leader, Mr. Keith Johnston. Among the members of the council present was Sir Bartle Frere, who was loudly cheered.

The Board of Trade returns as to emigration from Liverpool during the month of October show that the total number of emigrants who sailed from the Mersey was 14,695, of whom 12,979 were for the United States of America. The nationalities of these emigrants show that there were 6858 English, 285 Scotch, 1518 Irish, and 5309 foreigners. The emigration in October was less by 4633 souls than in the preceding month.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution declaring the claim of tenant farmers to compensation for improvements that add to the letting value of a farm to be a righteous claim, and one which should be made a presumption of law. In the course of the discussion several speakers advocated the abolition of entail. A proposal to consider the question of land valuation and rent modification encountered opposition, and was eventually withdrawn.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Micah iv. and v. 1—8.; Hebrews viii. Evening Lessons: Micah vi. or vii.; John iv. 1—31.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Otley; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. R. S. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Harry Jones, Rector of St. George's in the East; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter (in aid of the Society for Relieving Distress); 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop.
Temple Church, 11 a.m. uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Ingress on the Modern Barrack, its Plan and Construction).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Chemistry; and on Thursday).
Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Monier Williams on Indian Theistic Reformers).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Derby Autumn Meeting.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16

Full Moon, 8.39 p.m.
Sittings of the House of Lords begin.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles); 8.30; p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music, and on 17th, 18th, and 19th).
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
Races: Shrewsbury, Four Oaks Park

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m. (Mr. J. Dunn on the Law of Value).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Dental Surgeons' Association, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Address by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, chairman of the council).
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Sir Arthur Hobhouse on India).
Society of Public Analysts, 8 p.m.
College of Preceptors, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Standard Pronunciation of English).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Tower of London:—Mr. C. H. Compton on the Martin Tower, and Mr. E. P. L. Brook on Remains of a Roman Wall).

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. D. McDonald on the Classification of Gasteropoda; papers by Rev. G. Henslow, Dr. G. Dobson, Messrs. P. McOrran and Harry Bolus, and Rev. M. J. Berkeley).
Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. James V. Poole on Hall Marking).
Birmingham Historical Society (inaugural address of Dr. E. A. Freeman, the President).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Spencer Pickering on the Oxides of Manganese; Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe on Aluminium Alcohols).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the History of Pianoforte Playing).
Philological Society, 8 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Private Property).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. R. Redgrave on the Use of Cements).

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Hull and East Riding Cattle Show (six days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Oct. 31	30·061	42·2	35·3	·78	4	49·6	33·4	W. WSW.	226	0·000
Nov. 1	30·229	37·6	29·6	·73	8	45·1	31·3	WSW. N.	134	0·000
2	30·078	36·1	30·1	·81	3	44·4	26·3	N. ENE.	165	0·000
3	30·224	40·8	30·0	·68	2	45·9	33·6	NE.	322	0·000
4	30·308	38·9	31·4	·77	2	45·3	31·6	NNE. N.	156	0·010*
5	30·342	39·0	38·3	·97	8	45·6	30·5	N. NW.	78	0·000
6	30·334	45·0	39·0	·81	8	50·9	38·3	NW. WSW.	120	0·000

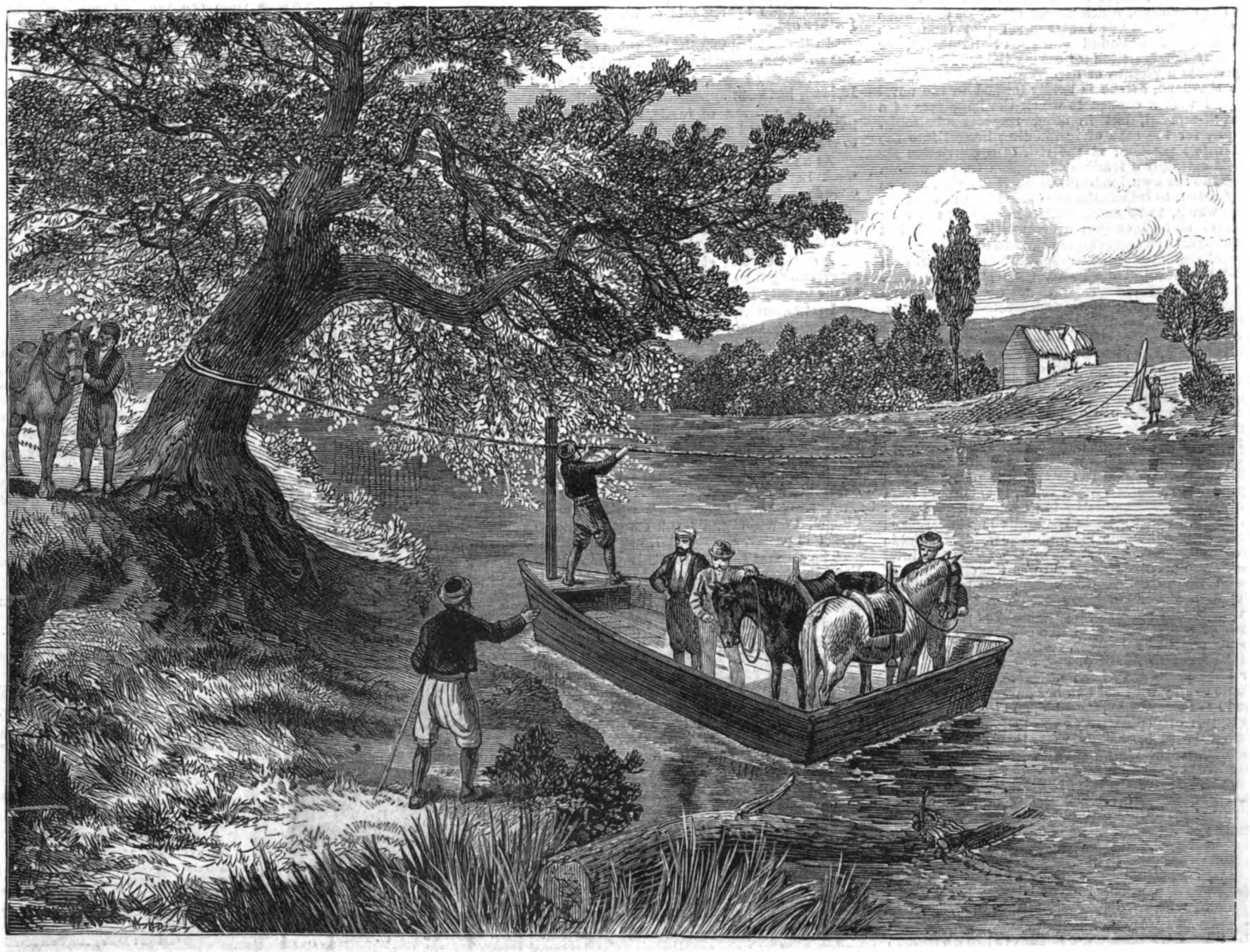
* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·103	30·199	30·155	30·170	30·412	30·302	30·371
Temperature of Air	43·1°	43·4°	33·7°	42·0°	39·4°	39·6°	44·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	38·4°	37·3°	31·7°	38·0°	36·3°	36·4°	41·4°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NW.	N.	NNE.	NNE.	N.	NW.

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GREEK ANTIQUITIES OF ASIA MINOR.



CROSSING THE SCAMANDER, NEAR TROY.



CHAPEL OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS AT EPHESUS.

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THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

TEMPLE GARDENS CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Almost simultaneously with the reopening of the Law Courts after the Long Vacation comes the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens, which, by permission of the Benchers, will remain open during November. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, is to be congratulated upon the forward condition to which he has brought the majority of his plants this season, and upon the addition of several new and choice varieties to his already numerous collection. Among these may be mentioned the pretty bronze-tinted flower named Tendresse, the Grand Turk (a large purplish rose bloom of the Japanese variety), the MacMahon (a large white flower with purple tips), the Gazelle (crimson, tipped orange), the Bouquet Fait (a handsome flower of a delicate rose colour tinted with claret), the Cry Kang (a very pretty rose magenta of the Japanese variety), and others. Among the older-established favourites special attention may be directed to the James Salter, Gloire de Toulouse, Prince Alfred, Elaine, Aurea Multiflora, Gloria Mundi, Mrs. G. Rundle, Lord Derby, Wells Queen, and Plenipo. We understand that this makes the thirty-sixth annual show of these pretty winter flowers at the Inner Temple. The chrysanthemum show in the Middle Temple Gardens has also been reopened this year.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES OF ASIA MINOR.

The collection of Sketches made in April, 1877, by our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, illustrating the present aspects and the archæological possibilities of many sites of classical renown on the shores of Asia Minor, as well as in the peninsula of European Greece, has frequently supplied a theme of comment. Many of those Sketches, bearing reference to the supposed position of ancient Troy, according to Dr. Schliemann's theory, as well as to the recent antiquarian discoveries among the ruins of Ephesus, and those of Mycenæ within the existing Greek Kingdom, have been engraved and published in this Journal. An Exhibition of the whole series of original Sketches and finished drawings was opened to public view in Pall-mall about three years ago, and attracted numerous visitors, who recognised their interest and value as contributing to our acquaintance with famous places of ancient historic and poetic associations. Two of the remaining Views are now presented to our readers; one from the Troad or Plain of Troy—namely, the scene of "Crossing the Scamander;" and one from the vicinity of Ephesus, being that of the shrine erected at the cavern where the "Seven Sleepers" of early Christian martyrology were believed to have miraculously slumbered through perilous ages of heathen persecution.

The Scamander is also called Xanthus, and is described by Homer as "the wide-flowing, silver-eddying river." It is also described as begotten of Zeus, and as one of the Divine powers it took sides with the other gods of Olympus in the great struggle for Troy. In the twenty-first book of the Iliad occurs the wonderful description of its contest with Achilles, when that renowned hero was getting the worst of the fight, till Athene and Poseidon came to his rescue. The river is of considerable size, and in the month of April it quite justified Homer's phrase as being "deep-eddying." It is of a grey tint, the water very like that of the Ganges. On the Plain of Troy there are still to be found the older beds of the Scamander, and which are called "Asmak," which word means "still water," and befits the pools in the old hollows of the river bed. The Scamander rises on the sides of many-rilled Ida, where it bursts forth from the sides of the mountain, and is described by Dr. Clarke, who says he beheld several cascades, all of foam, pouring impetuously from chasms in the naked face of a perpendicular rock. It is said the same magnificent cataract continues during all seasons of the year, wholly unaffected by the quantity of rain or of melting snow.

The topography of Ephesus and its neighbourhood is not yet free from disputed questions, though we know much more of that great city, its theatre and its Temple of Diana, than

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could have been expected twenty years ago. On the east side, however, of the hill to which the name of Mount Prion is assigned by Mr. Falkener, are the remains of the Chapel of the Seven Sleepers. That curious but touching and romantic legend was related, in apparent good faith, by some Fathers of the Church, but has been suggestive of various imitations among the fabulous and fantastic tales of different nations, both in the East and in the West. It was said that, in the time of the cruel persecution under the Emperor Diocletian, towards the close of the third century after Christ, seven young men of this city, who were believers in Christ, hid themselves in the cavern here, not hoping for earthly deliverance, but intending to abide together in united prayer till released by the death which would naturally soon come upon them. Instead of dying, they were presently enfolded in a profound sleep, which held them safely above two hundred years; they awoke and emerged from the cave, to behold a new and better social world, under the influence of Christianity, arisen in the Roman Empire. They saw and wondered at the entire change of outward customs, habitations, and attire in their native city, whose people came to meet or visit them, but could hardly understand their speech. After a few hours, praising God and their Saviour, and once more resigning their souls to heavenly mercy, these primitive disciples again withdrew to their cave, where in a few minutes they quietly expired. Such is the original tradition, which has been adopted and altered by Mohammed in the eighteenth chapter of the Koran, and is still cherished by Mussulman believers, adding some trivial particulars, as that of the dog, Ketmehr, which they say followed the seven devoted saints into the cave, and spoke to them a promise that they should not die. The Christians of the sixth century, or perhaps of a later date, converted this hallowed recess into a chapel, excavating a square chamber, in which were seven or eight niches resembling tombs, for a memorial of the former occupants of the consecrated cavern. The reason of the eighth tomb has not been explained by authority, but its idea may be capable of a theological explanation.

The first meeting of the Ascham Society, formed for promoting social intercourse between persons engaged in educational work, will be held in the rooms of the society, 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, next Wednesday evening, when Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., will lecture on "Temperaments in relation to education." The future meetings of the society will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Crown 8vo, with upwards of 100 Illustrations, cloth gilt, gilt edges, 6s.,

LIFE AND HER CHILDREN. Glimpses of Animal Life from the Amœbæ to the Insects. By ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY, Authoress of "The Fairy Land of Science," "A Short History of Natural Science," &c.

Extract from Preface:—"The main object is to acquaint young people with the structure and habits of the lower forms of life, and to do this in a more systematic way than is usual in ordinary works on Natural History, and more simple than in text-books on Zoology. For this reason I have adopted the title 'Life and Her Children,' to express the family bond uniting all living things, as we use the term 'Nature and Her Works,' to embrace all organic and inorganic phenomena, and I have been more careful to sketch in bold outline the leading features of each division than to dwell upon the minor differences by which it is separated into groups. I have made use of British examples in illustration wherever it was possible, and small specimens of most of the marine animals figured may be found upon our coasts at low tide."

CONTENTS.

I. Life and Her Children.
II. Life's Simplest Children; How They Live, and Move, and Build.
III. How Sponges Live.
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Italian Silk Velvets in every Shade 4s. 11d., 6s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.
Black Lyons Silk Velvet .. .. 9s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
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PLUSHES AND SATINS.

The New Dress and Mantle Plush, in Black and all New Colours .. 7s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.
Lyons Dress Silks, in every shade of colour .. .. 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., to 4s. 6d.
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Rich Duchesse Satin, in Black and all the New Shades, 23 inches wide .. .. 5s. 3d.
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PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.

Patterns post-free.

WINTER DRESSES.

New Materials in New Colours, Cashmir d'Italie, Grain de Poure, Cachmere de la Reine, Angola Foule, &c. All pure wool, and dyed by the most eminent Paris dyers in Black and every new colour. Prices, the Full Dress, from .. .. Each. 14s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Also, in Black and the same colours, several thousand pieces of Cashmere and Cashmere Merinos, very wide .. .. per yard. 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, Devonshire and other All-Wool Serges, in Navy, Dark Brown, Prune, Bronze, Black, &c. .. .. .. 1s. 0d. to 2s. 9d.
Cashmere, Merino, and Cashmere, de Paris, in Rich Colourings, very soft and fine, 44 to 47 inches wide, per yard.. .. 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.
Also, Black .. .. .. 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.
Rich Velvet-Velveteens, Black, White, and all the new colours in Plain, Striped, and Embossed 1s. 0d. to 4s. 9d.
Also the New Black, as advertised, very wide .. .. 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.
The New Plush Velveteen, in Black and Colours, 27 in. wide 4s. 9d.

EVENING DRESS MATERIALS.

Per yard.
In Plain and Damassé Grenadines .. .. .. 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Tinsel Gauze in great Variety .. .. .. 6½d. to 1s. 9d.
Rich Japanese Silk in Plain and Damassé, at one price .. .. 1s. 11d.
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Light Shades in Merinos, Cashmere, &c.
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"THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION" for October, 1880, says:—
The warm reception accorded to the

LOUIS VELVETEEN

in Paris—that City of the fashionable—is enough to assure it of success, even were its own intrinsic merits of colour, fineness, lightness, and excellent wearing qualities to constitute an insufficient recommendation.
"LOUIS." It was, indeed, a "happy thought" of its manufacturers to stamp it with its own name on every yard, for, having once made a trial of it, we shall not desire to become the purchasers of any other, and there are so many new kinds in the market that there is plenty of competition Many ladies have adopted the

LOUIS VELVETEEN,

in place of real velvet, for evening wear, and the list of colours in which it is manufactured is so long that every purchaser can suit her own complexion."
Ladies are respectfully informed that on and after this date all Louis Velveteen, both
"LOUIS." Black and the New Autumn and Winter Colours, have stamped on the back plain instructions for removing all creases, foldingmarks, &c., made in conveyance by rail, post, or other causes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

who will send on inquiry, post-free, the names of the nearest Drapers from whom the genuine "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can be obtained:—
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New and Elegant Autumn and Winter Fabrics, light, soft and warm, manufactured expressly by J. S. and Co. for Ulsters in the various fashionable colours and mixtures (four yards required for full-size Ulster).
54 inches wide, price 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Full Sets of Patterns post-free.

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Made from specially selected Ulster Cloths, for travelling, seaside, or walking. Instructions for self-measurement and patterns of materials post-free.

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The Newest Styles and most Fashionable Colours.
"The greatest Novelty as Ulsters."
Price 19s. 6d.

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Commencing from 10s. 6d. A great variety marked at Wholesale City Prices.
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Black and Coloured, guaranteed fast pile, warranted to wear, 100 Shades, full width, 2s. 9d. per yard.

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Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
"Rough and Ready," 27 inches wide, 8½d. per yard.
All-Wool Winter Estamene, 1s. 3½d. per yard.
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300 pieces Chambral Tweed,
25 inches wide, 4½d. worth 7½d. per yard.

SPENCE'S (only address), who Sell all Goods at Wholesale City Prices for cash, saving 25 per cent. or 5s. in the pound, is
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
76, 77, 78, and 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; and
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WINTER DRESSES—THE BEST VALUE IN LONDON.—Vecuna Foule Serges, the Fashionable Material for the Season. Price, 2s. per yard. Patterns free.
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"REGENT-STREET" is the only one address.

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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,
PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to all parts of the COUNTRY, FREE of EXPENSE to purchasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of made-up Articles of the Best and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the SAME PRICES as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street.
Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small Families.
Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated charges.
Address ONLY to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
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Special qualities that will not spot with rain, finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner, solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON.
Good qualities, from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard.
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THE SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM.

BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, is now Selling
ALL BLACK SILKS, PLUSHES, and VELVETS, both Plain and Brocaded,
AT VERY SMALL PROFITS,
to induce large Sales.

Bonnet's..	No. 1 Quality, 4s. 3d.	}	from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard under fair value.
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For Patterns please be careful in the address.

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Photographs will be sent by return, on application to
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IN BLACK.

Nanciue Cloth, all wool, excellent wear, 1s. per yard.
Vigogne, extra wide (47 inches), beautifully soft, 2s. 9d.
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Velveteens (rich fast pile), 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d. up to 5s. 11d.
Patterns free.—Address as follows—
PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR 3 GUINEAS. 3½, 4, AND 5 GUINEAS.

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in Indian Cachemire, beautifully warm and soft; Vigogne, Double Cashmere, and Velveteen (fast pile).

FOR 33s. 6d. AND 2½ GUINEAS.

USEFUL BLACK SERGE COSTUMES,

well cut and handsomely Trimmed, Braided, &c.
Sketches free.
WARM PETTICOATS, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
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EVENING DRESSES.

A New and very Choice Collection for this Season, at 1 guinea and up to 7 guineas.
Illustrations and Descriptions, with Patterns, sent on application.
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SILK, SATIN, and SATIN DE LYON, from 5 guineas, including material for Bodice.
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EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.
Product of a special refining process, it is Chocolate devoided of its over richness and substantiality. Sugarless, and, when made, of the consistence of coffee. An afternoon Chocolate. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, London.

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NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
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A LADY having a simple RECIPE that at once safely removes SUPERFLOUS HAIRS, preventing their appearance, has pleasure in forwarding it upon application to Mrs. Grace Newton, Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in Boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen.—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

"I can highly recommend DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS for all Throat Irritation and Chest Diseases." (Signed) J. Swain, M.P.S., 240, Mill-street, Liverpool. They taste pleasantly. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box.

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SILVER WAITERS. — The GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (Limited) have always ready a large Stock of SILVER WAITERS and TEATRAYS of the newest and most elegant designs:—

Size and Weight.	King's. Plain centres. 9s. per oz.	King's. Neatly chased. 9s. 6d. per oz.	Beaded. Richly engraved. 11s. 6d. per oz.
8 inch 12 ounces	£5 8 0	£5 14 0	£6 18 0
9 inch 17 ounces	7 13 0	8 1 6	9 15 0
10 inch 20 ounces	9 0 0	9 10 0	11 10 0
12 inch 30 ounces	13 10 0	14 5 0	17 5 0
14 inch 43 ounces	19 7 0	20 8 6	24 14 6
16 inch 58 ounces	26 2 0	27 11 0	33 7 0
18 inch 80 ounces	36 0 0	38 0 0	46 0 0
20 inch 124 ounces	55 16 0	58 18 0	71 6 0
22 inch 158 ounces	67 10 0	71 5 0	86 5 0
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NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market.
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Ivory Handles.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Table Knives, per dozen.	13 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	40 0
Dessert ditto	11 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	25 0	29 0	33 0
Carvers, per pair	5 6	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 6	11 0

Agents for Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Cutlers to Her Majesty.

DEANE and CO.'S London KITCHENERS. DEANE and CO. Manufacture, Supply, and Fix complete COOKING APPARATUS, Kitcheners, Hot-Water Circulation, Bath Fittings, &c. Gas Cooking and Warming Stoves.

London Pattern. Double Oven.	London Pattern. Open Fire.	Fluvel's Kitcheners.	Cheap Kitcheners.
5ft. .. £24 0 0	5ft. .. £22 0 0	3ft. 6 £10 0 0	3ft. £3 0 0
5ft. 6 .. 27 0 0	5ft. 6 .. 25 0 0	4ft. .. 12 0 0	3ft. 6 .. 6 0 0
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DEANE and CO., 46, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

ETZENSBERGER'S PATENT CAFETIERE is economical, cleanly, and safe; makes an excellent cup of coffee, strong and fragrant; is made in two sizes for the breakfast table, pint and quarts, in block tin, nickel plated, electro-plate, and German silver. Coffee and Tea Filters, for bars, hotels, coffee and tea palaces, of any size.

THE WILFRID is an Ornament for the counter. Can supply coffee and tea, hot water and milk, all at the same time, and with little cost and trouble.
R. ETZENSBERGER and CO.,
No. 13, St. Andrew's-street, Holborn-circus, E.C. London.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application to D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields. The ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, will send a copy free on application.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil),
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is certain in result, and is pleasant to take.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!!

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 54.—Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—
"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to nauseation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is not a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is used to increase flesh.

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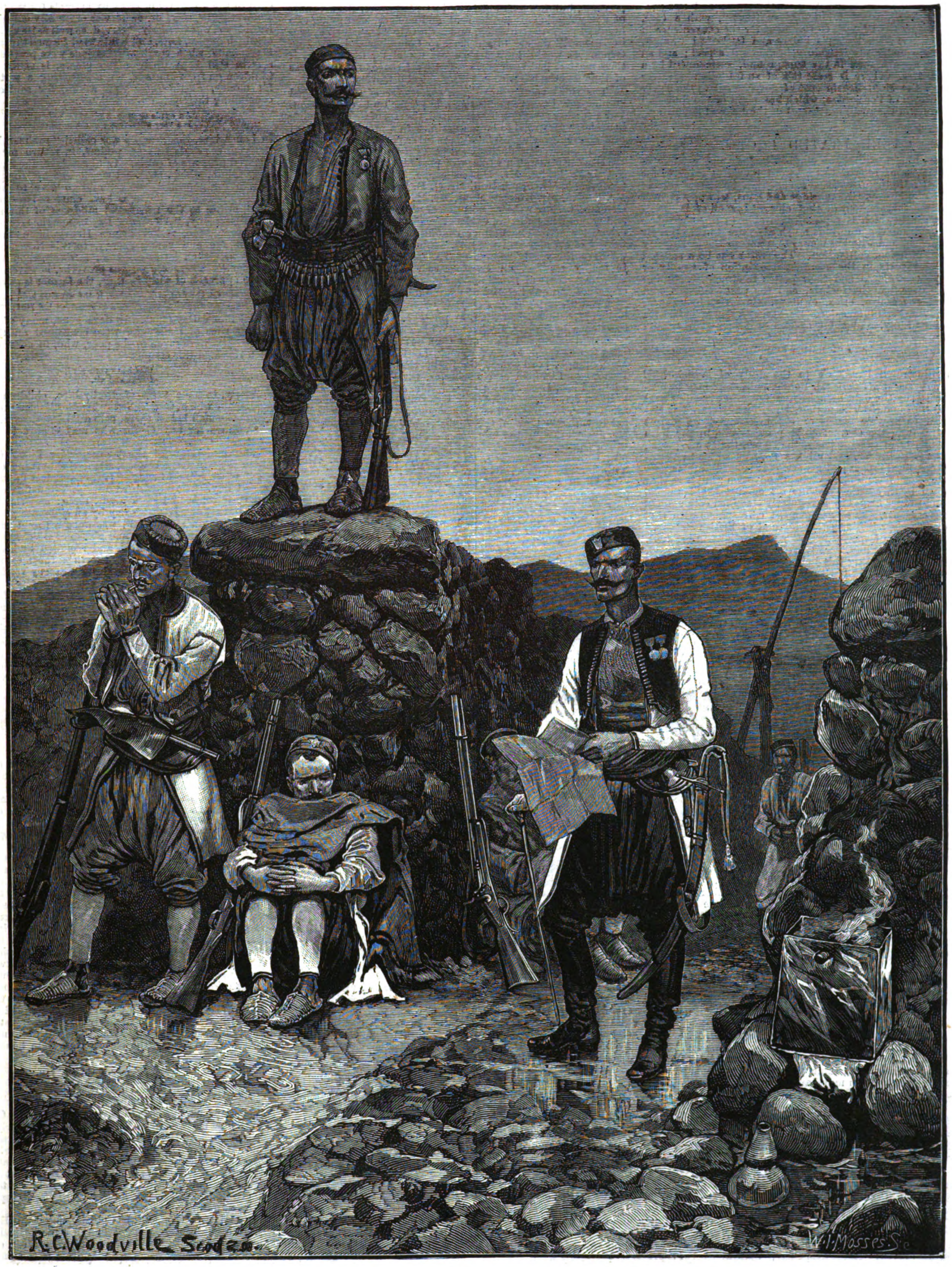
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DULCIGNO QUESTION.



MONTENEGRIN OUTPOST AT PECORICA, ON THE ROAD BETWEEN SCUTARI AND ANTIVARI.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. C. WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

It is hoped, at the hour of writing this notice on Wednesday, that news of the peaceable surrender of the seaport town of Dulcigno to the Montenegrin Principality will be received almost immediately. The Sultan has at length been prevailed upon by the firm demands of the European Powers, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, to send Dervish Pasha to Scutari, with strong military reinforcements, to compel the submission of the Albanian League to the Montenegrin occupation of Dulcigno. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Tuesday evening, stated that her Majesty's Government had just received a telegraphic message from the Sultan, giving promise of the immediate surrender of that place. But it has become quite apparent that the remaining difficulty lay with the local opposition of the Albanians and of the Mussulman population. A few days will show whether this is likely to cause bloodshed; and whether, in that case, it will be for the Turkish regular troops under Dervish Pasha, or for the Montenegrin army commanded by General Bozo Petrovics, to enforce the final act of cession. In the meantime, we present four additional Illustrations of this troublesome crisis in the diplomatic history of the Eastern Question. Our special artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, furnishes two Sketches—namely, those of the headquarters of Bozo Petrovics, at Sutorman, near Antivari; and of the Montenegrin outpost at Pecorica, on the road from Antivari towards Scutari; which localities have been described in connection with some of the former Illustrations given in this Journal. We are further again indebted to an English naval officer, who lately acted in that country as the *Times* Correspondent, for two sketches taken by him at Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro; the one showing the main street, or rather the only street, of that rustic Highland village, where Prince Nikita and his ancestors have long held their patriarchal Court; and the other being a view to the southward, from the hills above Cettinje, looking down upon the Lake of

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Scutari in the distance, with the surrounding Albanian mountains. A striking description of this view will be found in the new volume which we reviewed a fortnight ago, "Albania: A Narrative of Recent Travel," by Mr. E. F. Knight, who also gives an acoount of Cettinje; but the same places and scenes have been repeatedly described by preceding travellers. The only buildings, above the rank of cottages, in the simple little Montenegrin capital, are the Palace of his Highness the Sovereign Prince, which is a plain commodious mansion, consisting of the centre and two projecting wings; a new hotel of modern fashion, with a café, established by the Prince's Government for the convenience of foreign visitors; the Bishop's Palace and Cathedral Church, which are equally unpretending in outward aspect; and an old tower, upon a rock in the background, surmounted by a wooden belfry. There is some talk of an intention hereafter to remove the Montenegrin seat of government to the newly annexed town of Podgoritza, which has eight or ten thousand inhabitants, in the plain north-east of the Lake of Scutari.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Botany and horticulture, the cherished study and pastime of many persons of refined taste, afford beautiful subjects for book illustrations. *Greenhouse Favourites*, a handsome volume published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, will be a perfect treasure for the amateur of that elegant branch of the floriculturist's art, which is especially suitable to anyone whose health or advanced age forbids much exposure to the open air in the garden, and who has money to spare for the more costly apparatus of indoor cultivation. The editor has been assisted by special experts in the accurate description of twenty or thirty different plants and their proper treatment, beginning with the camellia, the fuchsia, and the passion-flower, and including the azalea, erica, clematis, cineraria, hydrangea, pelargonium, geranium, calceolaria, verbena, and orchids, with the rose and lily, and a few species of ferns. The colour-printed plates, one for each flower that is described, are both truthful representations of nature and excellent productions of art.

An illustrated handbook to the study of *British Wild Flowers by Natural Analysis* (D. Bogue, publisher) may be usefully carried by the field botanist in his pleasant rambles next spring and summer. The author, Mr. F. A. Messer, has endeavoured to provide means of easily teaching, by simple figure drawings, the characteristic peculiarities, in the form or arrangement of organic parts, the leaves, the flower-petals, the pistils and stamens, and all the rest, by which to distinguish the natural orders and genera. It is hard to remember these variations from a mere verbal description; but here they are shown by tiny little woodcuts set against the botanical terms and proper names in a regularly classified catalogue of our native plants. The arrangement corresponds with that given in Professor Babington's "Manual of British Botany," and the selection of species is nearly the same as in Sir J. D. Hooker's "British Flora." Mr. G. S. Penson, of Plumstead, has assisted in preparing this judicious and convenient help to a delightful pursuit of knowledge.

The surpassing beauty of the coloured plates, from drawings by the author, which Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., the publishers, have printed for Mrs. Louisa Meredith's new book, *Tasmanian Friends and Foes*, claims our admiration. She has long been known to many readers of "My Home in Tasmania," "Some of My Bush Friends in Tasmania," and another Tasmanian sketch-book, entitled "Our Island Home." The great public may not yet be aware of the wonderful richness and variety, so unlike the neighbouring Australian colonies, which characterise the aspects of nature in that charming island; the picturesque and romantic scenery of its highlands and forests, the loveliness of its flowers, and the strangeness of its beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes, which are quite different from those of Australia. Mrs. Meredith, who has lived there with her husband nearly forty years, and is a loving observer of all living creatures, intimately acquainted with the habits and dispositions of those which come in her way, is also a lively and agreeable writer. She has, in this volume, preferred to cast her abundant store of anecdotes and descriptive notices into the form of conversations between one "Mrs. Merton" and the children, Guy and Louis, Gwendoline and Winifred, with Mr. Merton and his friends Bexley and Crawford. As the authenticity and correctness of these details of natural history may be relied upon, there is much real instruction to be got from the book, which treats especially of the Tasmanian animals, "feathered, furred, and finned." It is furnished with a number of woodcuts, as well as the eight coloured pictures, some of which represent gorgeous Tasmanian flowers.

Many years have passed since the Rev. Dr. W. M. Thomson, an American missionary in Syria and Palestine, embodied the result of his local observations and Biblical researches in *The Land and the Book*. The standard merit of that work has nevertheless stood the ordeal of being collated with the reports of successive parties of archæological explorers having peculiar facilities and advantages provided for them by special associations for this object in London and elsewhere. An illustrated edition of Dr. Thomson's book, revised and completed with the additional knowledge supplied by more recent discoveries and surveys, is now published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons. It has lost nothing of its popular interest and acceptability, though its authority upon some points of topographical and antiquarian investigation may have been superseded by later writers. The volume is well got up on fine paper, and is adorned with a large number of engravings, from photographs or drawings, most of which we have seen before.

A pretty book of *English Lake Scenery*, containing twenty-five coloured plates, from drawings by A. F. Lydon, is brought out by Messrs. John Walker and Co., of Farringdon-street. The landscape views are accompanied by short pieces of descriptive comment.

The late Miss Frances Ridley Havergal, in reference to her life and character, and her poems of religious sentiment, has recently been spoken of with much regard. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. publish a memorial volume, entitled *Life Chords*, including "Zenith," and the series "Under His Shadow," another of "Loyal Responses," and a number of short pieces, with twelve artistic illustrations. These are designed by the Baroness Helga von Cramm, and printed in colours by Vincent Brooks, Day, and Son, with very good effect. Their subjects are mostly Alpine or English landscape scenes, associated with Miss Havergal's thoughts and recollections, and there is a portrait of herself in childhood. The volume is uniform with that issued last year by the same publishers—namely, *Life Mosaic*, or, "The Ministry of Song: and Under the Surface;" which contained other poems by the same author, with other pictures by the same artist.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have brought out additional volumes of several attractive and valuable works produced by successive instalments. *The Countries of the World*, by Dr. Robert Brown, is one of the most instructive, as well as interesting, compilations of its class. This volume treats of Siberia, China and Chinese Tartary, Burmah, Siam, and Cochin China, India, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan, with a great variety of illustrative wood-engravings. Another work of popular interest, edited by Mr. F. Whymper, is called *The Sea: its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism*. It relates first the exploits of the pirates and bucaniers (whom we used to spell "buccaneers,") from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, with those of the privateers, like Paul Jones, who scared our own coasts ninety years ago. It then presents, but in no chronicle or historical order, the accounts of many Arctic voyages, ancient and modern, occupying two hundred pages; after which, under the title "Decisive Voyages in History," we are taken back to Columbus and Vasco da Gama. It would have been more useful for instruction, if these matters had been arranged with reference to the progress of time and the advance of geographical discovery.

The third volume of *Cassell's Magazine of Art* enlarged and improved twelve months ago, has come up to expectation. But a further extension is announced, the size of its pages being henceforth increased to large quarto, with a greater number of first-class Engravings. Those given in the past twelvemonth are of high quality, reproducing good works of eminent artists, while the smaller illustrations comprise portraits of Sir Noel Paton, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Sant, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. G. D. Leslie, Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. H. H. Armstead, and M. Gérôme; besides a choice selection of pictures from exhibitions and permanent galleries, works of sculpture, and examples of decorative art. The literary contents of this magazine are worthy of its aim and purpose. From the same publishers, we have the yearly volume of *The Quiver*, which is adapted to family reading, on Sundays as well as on week-days, mingling papers of moral and religious instruction with views of nature and quiet stories of domestic life.

The fifth series of *Men of Mark*, being Contemporary Portraits of Distinguished Men, in photographs of consummate excellence by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, has recently been published (Sampson Low and Co.). It comprises those of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Derby, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cairns, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Bishops of Lichfield and Rochester, Sir George Jessel, Mr. Justice Lush, Lord Justice Cotton, Mr. Justice Lopes, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Fry, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir H. Bessemer, Sir Julius Benedict, the Rev. Canon Liddon, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the late Mr. Roebuck, the late Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the late Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Vicat Cole, Mr. A. Elmore, and other persons of note in different professions. There cannot be better photographs, or better likenesses of the men.

Some of the entertaining publications of the Christmas season, with a mixture of light reading and pictures, have already made their appearance. Miss Georgiana Bowers has drawn a new series of *Leaves from a Hunting Journal* (Chatto and Windus), which have the characteristic vigour and vivacity of her former designs. *My Day with the Hounds*, by Mr. George Finch Mason (publishers, W. P. Spalding, Cambridge, and W. Kent, Paternoster-row), is a collection of five short and lively sporting stories, with a score of engravings in a style that has the effect of etching, and is rather cleverly done. *The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde*, by Mary Morgan (Macmillan and Co.), is a book of seven little romances, gracefully conceived and elegantly related, with engravings designed by Walter Crane. An extremely pretty book for children is called *Ups and Downs—All Smiles, no Frowns*, by Mr. J. Tilsley (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.); the pictures, mostly of nice little folk engaged in pleasant adventures or pastimes, are designed with good taste and humour, and very agreeably coloured. Lady Lamb has written the *History of a Black-and-Tan Terrier*, which is illustrated by Mr. Walter J. Allen and published by Newman and Co. It will be interesting to that large class, the lovers of dogs.

FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Great interest attaches to the drawings of Thomas Bewick in this exhibition, at 148, New Bond-street. They have been placed at the disposal of the society by the Misses Bewick, and it is understood they form part of a complete collection of their father's works, which they intend to bequeath to the British Museum. The well-known woodcuts and the original drawings for them are arranged side by side. In nearly every case the drawing is no larger than the engraved copy—seldom exceeding two or three inches—and it is quite wonderful to find in so small a compass such exact and truthful renderings of nature. Many of the drawings of birds are exquisitely beautiful—notably the "Kitty Wren" (No. 10), which is a most charming and dainty little work of art, much superior to the woodcut. We are all acquainted with the mingled humour and pathos to be found in Bewick's tailpieces, but we have hitherto known him only as an artist in black and white. Here we meet him as a draughtsman in water-colours, and we do ubt not the little gems in the present exhibition will greatly add to his reputation.

One half of the gallery is filled with a superb collection of etchings, comprising numerous examples by H. Herkomer, A.R.A., James Whistler, Samuel Palmer, Seymour Haden, James Tissot, Paul Rajon, J. C. Hook, R. A. Bracquemond, and others.

The opposite processes of printing etchings and woodcuts are shown in the exhibition, some of Bewick's original blocks being used, and the interested visitor has the opportunity of taking away a Bewick proof printed in his presence.

When Mr. Justice Hawkins took his seat on the bench at the Cambridge Assizes on Tuesday morning, the Vice-Chancellor of the University entered the court and claimed the right, by ancient custom, to take precedence of the High Sheriff of the county, and to sit on the right of the Judge. This the High Sheriff (Captain Catling) declined to permit, and on an appeal to the Judge, after a long consultation, Mr. Justice Hawkins informed the Vice-Chancellor that no such right existed. The Vice-Chancellor then left the court.

Yesterday week the President of the Royal Manchester Institution, Mr. Richard Peacock, entertained a large number of gentlemen interested in art, science, and literature, at dinner in the galleries of the institution. In reply to the toast of "The Royal Institution," the President said the council were of opinion that the time had now come when, in obedience to the law of progress, mere personal and proprietary management should give way to municipal influence, with a view to widen the usefulness of the institution, and enable it to fulfil in a higher degree the purpose for which it was founded. Negotiations were proceeding for the transference of the institution to the Corporation of the city as the home of a permanent gallery of art. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. John Slagg, M.P., the members for the city, the Mayor (Mr. Pattison), and other gentlemen expressed their hearty approval of the scheme.

FOLKLORE OF NOVEMBER.

Chilly drear November, with its rain and fog, has always been an unpopular month; and, if the weather prophets are to be trusted, cold weather during this month is unlucky:—

If there's ice in November that will bear a duck
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck.

By our ancestors it was popularly called "Blot Monath"—i.e., "Blood Month," probably from the quantity of blood that was shed in the slaughter of so many animals for winter use.

All Saints' Day, or, as it was originally called, Allhallow Even Mass, was formerly observed, as well as its vigil, by a feast, of which apples, nuts, and lambswool formed the indispensable ingredients, when sundry divinations were practised. An old custom still kept up in many places, is called "souling." Children go from house to house repeating a sort of doggrel for money, at the same time asking for soul-cakes, often concluding their petition as follows:—

An apple or pear, a plum or a cherry,
Is a very good thing to make us merry.

In Lancashire, this practice was called "psalm-caking," from the young people singing psalms, in return for which they received presents of cakes. In Shropshire, the Soul Cake is a sort of bun, which, at one time, it was an almost universal custom for persons to make, and to give to one another. Numerous weather proverbs have clustered round this day. Thus, owing to the traditional mildness of this season, they say in Germany, "All Saints' Day brings the second summer." Shakspeare, too, makes Prince Henry liken Falstaff, with his old age and young energy, to this November summer. "Farewell, thou latter summer; farewell, thou All Hallow'n summer!" There are various proverbs, however, which refer to the approach of winter; thus, the farmer is advised—

On the first of November, if the weather hold clear,
An end of wheat-sowing to make for the year.

All Souls' Day (2nd). In days gone, many of the superstitious rites of Halloween were continued on this festival. Soul-cakes were given to the poor, who, in acknowledgment, often repeated this couplet—

God have your soul,
Beens and all.

Formerly, in some parts of Derbyshire, children lighted up small fires, which they called "Tindles." In the county of Aberdeen small baked cakes, called "Dirge-loaves," are made in readiness for any visitor who may chance to call at the house.

The anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot" (5th) is not observed as in former times, when the burning of a "good guy" was a scene of uproar perhaps almost unknown at the present day. The bonfire at Lincoln's-inn-fields appears to have been conducted on a grand scale; and the butchers of Clare Market observed this day by an elaborate procession.

Lord Mayor's Day (9th) was once a grand civic festival and pageant, the triumphs and glories of which, performed by giants, extolled by laureates, and recorded by historians, are but dimly and faintly shadowed forth in the meagre pomp of modern celebrations, with which most of our readers are well acquainted.

St. Martin's Day (11th) was formerly a day of feasting and jollity, in which geese and new wine held prominent places. On the ancient clog almanacks, this day is marked by the figure of a goose, because, as tradition says, St. Martin, on being elected to a bishopric, hid himself, but was discovered by that bird. Martlemas beef was salted beef hung up to dry, at this season of the year, for winter use. Farmers notice in which point the wind lies on St. Martin's Eve, believing it will so continue for the two or three following months. It is also said that "if there be ice that will bear a duck before Martlemas, there will be none that will bear a goose all the winter." According to a Scotch proverb—

'Tween Martinmas and Yule
Water 's wine in every pool.

The approach of winter, to [illegible] is the subject of allusion in many of the old rhymes, as for example, "At St. Martin's Day, Winter is on his way."

St. Brice's Day (13th) was celebrated in the sixteenth century by a rough custom called bull-running, of which a long account will be found in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes."

Queen Elizabeth's Accession (17th) was long observed as a Protestant festival, and was popularly termed "Queen's Day." The Pope in effigy, in a chair of state, was paraded in the streets of London and afterwards thrown into a bonfire.

St. Cecilia's Day (22nd). She is regarded as the patroness of Music, her skill having been so great that, runs the legend, an angel who visited her was drawn from the mansions of the blessed by the charms of her melody. Musical performances were given abroad in her honour at least as early as three centuries ago; the first authenticated occasion of the kind in London having been in the year 1683. These "musick-feasts" took place first at the Stationers' Hall, and afterwards elsewhere, during a great part of the last century. Our early St. Cecilia's celebrations, it is said, led to the establishment of the Three Choir Festivals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester.

St. Clement's Day (23rd) was formerly regarded as the first day of winter. A pot was formerly marked against this day, from an old custom of going about to beg drink to make merry with. In Staffordshire the children go from house to house singing the following rhyme:—

"Clemeny, clemeny, God be wi' you,
Christmas comes but once a year;
When it comes, it will soon be gone,
Give me an apple, and I'll be gone."

A similar custom seems to have prevailed on St. Catherine's Day (24th). On "Cattern Day," as it is popularly called in Buckinghamshire, the lacemakers hold a merry-making, and eat a sort of cake called "wigs," and drink ale. We find numerous weather proverbs associated with St. Catherine on the Continent. The French peasant says that this saint brings snow and cold weather; and the Belgians tell us that "St. Catherine by showing a bright face often stops the long rains of autumn."

St. Andrew's Day (30th) is chiefly noted in England as regulating the commencement of the ecclesiastical year, the nearest Sunday to which, whether before or after, constitutes the first Sunday in Advent. St Andrew is the patron saint of the Royal Society, in whose honour the Fellows were accustomed, at the early anniversary meetings, to wear a St. Andrew's cross in their hats. Tander and Tandrew are the names given to this festival in Northamptonshire, where it was formerly observed by the lacemakers as a day of merry-making. In Scotland it is called Andry's Day, Androis Mess, and Andermess. According to an old saying—

On St. Andrew's Day
The night is twice as long as the day.

A curious practice prevails on the Continent, by which the peasantry profess to be able to foretell the weather of the ensuing year. On the evening before St. Andrew's Day they fill a glass brimfull with water and let it stand all night. If any of the water has run over by morning it is a sign of a wet year, but if none has escaped it prognosticates a dry season.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Mentana monument at Milan was unveiled on the 3rd inst. by Garibaldi, in the presence of an immense crowd and amid the utmost enthusiasm. Garibaldi was propped up with cushions in his carriage. His address was read by his son-in-law, General Canzio. M. Rochefort made a speech, which was much applauded. On Monday General Garibaldi left Milan for Genoa. He was accompanied to the railway station by bands of music and a large number of people singing his Hymn and the Marseillaise.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is stated to be increasing in activity. Two large streams of lava are flowing from the crater to the base of the cone.

HOLLAND.

On Tuesday the Second Chamber adopted the new Penal Code by 38 votes to 10.

BELGIUM.

The King opened the Chambers on Tuesday. In the speech from the throne his Majesty said he had been deeply moved by the popular manifestations of affectionate loyalty displayed at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence. The forthcoming marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with Princess Stéphanie was an event which would crown all his wishes. There had been an improvement in the position of the public Treasury, and it was hoped that the Budget of 1880 would show an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. In conclusion, the King said that the Government would neglect no means to raise by education the moral and intellectual condition of the people.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the war which is being waged between Prince Bismarck and the Socialists is becoming more serious every day. The state of siege is being extended, and the Socialists are being expelled by the score.

On Monday evening Adelina Patti finished what is said to be her last engagement at Berlin by appearing with unqualified success as Violetta in Verdi's "Traviata."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation Budget Committee on the 5th inst. Count Bylandt, the Minister of War, made a long and circumstantial speech in defence of the extraordinary credits demanded by his department.

On Monday the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet agreed to the compromise with Croatia, after M. Tisza, the Minister President, had made a speech in support of it.

The united committees of the Hungarian Delegation have adopted all the proposals of the military committee in reference to the extraordinary grants for the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the common Minister of Finance having previously replied to a number of questions relating to the matter addressed to him by members of the Delegation.

An earthquake occurred on Tuesday morning in Southern Austria, the shock being felt as far south as Pola and Serajevo.

DENMARK.

The Folkething was opened on Tuesday. The Budget, which balances at 50,000,000 crowns, shows an estimated increase in the revenue of 2,750,000 crowns, and in the expenditure of 5,500,000 crowns, as compared with last year, the additional outlay being due to the purchase of the Zealand railways by the State and the carrying into effect of the new military law. The Minister of Public Worship introduced a bill for the formation of a board to facilitate international literary intercourse.

RUSSIA.

The great Nihilist trial before the St. Petersburg Military Tribunal is proceeding, the prisoners arraigned numbering sixteen, including the supposed authors of the Winter Palace and Moscow Railway explosions, as well as the man accused of having prepared the mine near the Alexandrowski Railway station on the Sebastopol line. In the course of the proceedings on Monday the identity was established of the carpenter who loged in the basement of the Winter Palace under the guard-room. He was formerly a student.

The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the auxiliary Russian forces have started from Turkestan to co-operate with General Scobeleff.

TURKEY.

Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna state that Turkey has assembled 60,000 regulars in the provinces bordering upon Greece, who in less than a month will be reinforced by 30,000 reserve. The ex-Minister Abeddin Pasha has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus.

We learn from Constantinople that thirty thousand Redifs have been called out by the Porte, and that troops have been dispatched to Salonica and Volo.

GREECE.

The Minister of Finance asked on the 4th inst. for an extraordinary credit of thirty-six millions of drachmas. This sum, the Minister said, was required to meet the most urgent necessities of the War Ministry up to January next. The Minister said that with the powerful army Greece now had, and after the enormous sacrifices she had already made, it would be suicidal for her to recede. A Vienna telegram in the *Standard* states that at a council of war held in Athens, under the presidency of M. Coumoundouros, it has been resolved to send an army of 24,000 men against Thessaly, and another of 36,000 men against Epirus. There are to be, further, 20,000 troops held in reserve.

M. Thrasybulos Zaimis, who has many times been Premier of the Greek Ministry, died suddenly at Athens of heart disease.

AMERICA.

An address has been issued by the Republican National Committee congratulating the country upon the indisputable election of General Garfield as President by 213 electoral votes, and declaring his popular majority in the Northern States to be 518,000. Some Southern States would also have been carried had all the Republicans there been permitted to vote. The address claims that the Republicans have carried the Legislatures of all the Northern States except Nevada. The United States Senate will have thirty-seven Republican, thirty-seven Democratic, and two Independent members. There will be a Republican majority of at least fifteen in the House of Representatives.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt made her first appearance in the character of Adrienne Lecouvreur, at Booth's Theatre, New York, on Monday night, before a densely crowded house, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

CANADA.

It is semi-officially announced that the Dominion Parliament will be summoned to meet early in December.

Lord George and Lady Campbell arrived at Quebec last Saturday on a visit to the the Governor-General.

Colonel F. De Winton, secretary to his Excellency, sailed for England on the same day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 28, 1880) of Mr. Edward Mackenzie, J.P. and D.L., late of Fawley Court, Bucks, who died on Sept. 27 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Colonel William Forrest and William Dalziel Mackenzie, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Mackenzie, £500, and an annuity of £1600 and the house and grounds on his estate of "Gillotts" as a residence, with the plate, furniture, linen, china, glass, and effects during life or widowhood; the trustees are also to provide for her, in addition, a carriage with a pair of horses in proper style and condition; subsequently the said plate, furniture, and effects are made heirlooms to go with the estate; to each of his four married daughters, £20,000; to each of his two unmarried daughters by his first marriage, £40,000; to each of his daughters by his second marriage, £30,000; and his trustees are directed to provide a saddle horse for each of his unmarried daughters; to each of his sons by his second marriage, £100,000; and there are a large number of annuities and legacies to grandchildren, nephews, nieces, trustees, and servants. The Fawley Court estate, with the advowson of the parish church, and the Thetford and Santon Downham estates, Suffolk and Norfolk (subject as to the latter estate to a right of residing in the house thereon given to his second son, Edward Philippe) he devises to the use of his eldest son, William Dalziel, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son according to their respective seniorities in tail male. The sum of £150,000 is directed to be laid out in the purchase of estates in England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, to be settled on his said son, Edward Philippe, and he gives him the furniture and effects at his estate of Auchenskeoch, Scotland. A sum of £200,000 is in like manner to be laid out in the purchase of estates to be settled on his third son, Austin; and £150,000 for estates to be settled on his fourth son, Keith Ronald; he also settles on the last-named the estate of "Gillotts," Bucks. After making numerous other provisions, the testator gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his son William Dalziel Mackenzie. This case well illustrates the operation of Sir Stafford Northcote's Act, passed in the early part of the year, altering the scale of stamp duties on probates. Previously thereto the stamp duty to be paid on this probate would have been £13,500, whereas the actual duty paid thereon amounted to £23,750, making a difference of £10,250 in favour of the revenue, and this wholly irrespective of the legacy and succession duties which have become payable.

The will (dated March 31, 1879) of the Rev. Henry Wright, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, late of The Heath, Hampstead, who was drowned at Coniston, Cumberland, on Aug. 13 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Lucy Sophia Wright, the widow, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, and Francis Beresford Wright, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator appoints his wife guardian of his infant children, and he gives her an immediate legacy of £1000, his residence, with the furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £1500 charged on his interest in the Butterley Company; to his executors, Mr. Melville and Mr. Wright, £200 each, free of duty; to his old servant, Mary Ann Plumridge, if a spinster at the time of his death and so long as she remains one, an annuity of £50, also charged on his interest in the Butterley Company; to the rest of his servants, legacies according to length of service; to his daughters, £6000 each; to his son who shall first attain twenty-one all his real estate; and his interest in the Butterley Company (subject to the said annuities) and the residue of the personalty to all his sons.

The will (dated April 15, 1854) with three codicils (dated May 4, 1863; April 18, 1864; and Nov. 16, 1865) of Mrs. Mary Gibson, late of Anglesey Lodge, Alverstoke, Hants, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Benjamin William Marlow, M.D., the nephew, and Frederick John Lowes, M.D., the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After making many bequests, the testatrix leaves one half of the residue of her property to the children of her late brother, Major-General William Biddlecombe Marlow, and the other half to her said nephew, Dr. B. W. Marlow.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1874) of Mr. Thomas Claxston, late of No. 38, Edward-street, Dorset-square, who died on Sept. 11 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Samuel William Bowden Colston and Thomas Nowell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After the death of seventeen annuitants, a sum of £800 is given to the Vicar and churchwardens of Higher Brixham, Devon, for the purpose of providing a coal or clothing fund, and for other necessaries, for agricultural labourers, natives of the said parish, and their wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters.

The will (dated July 15, 1878) of Mrs. Ann Smith, late of Blackheath, who died on Sept. 14 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by William Smith, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Smith, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to her niece, Mary Elizabeth Wilson; annuities of £30 each to her servants, Mary Cook and Sarah Ann James; one fifth of the residue to each of her sons, William, Thomas, and Samuel; one fifth upon trust for the husband and children of her late daughter, Mrs. Mary Richmond; and one fifth upon trust for her daughter, Mrs. Anne Atkinson.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1875) of Mrs. Mary Harman, late of Dunheven House, West Croydon, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Richard Harman and William Turner Shackleton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £21,000. The testatrix, after giving some legacies, leaves one half of the residue to her daughter, Mary Shackleton, and one half to her daughter, Catherine Beatrice Marshall.

The will (dated March 6, 1880) of General Samuel Braybrooke, late of No. 3, Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Philip Watson Braybrooke and Charles Henry Steuart Braybrooke, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life, and then to his children.

The will (dated July 28, 1880) of Mr. John Christopher Lethbridge, late of No. 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and of Granville House, Blackheath, who died at Tregare, near Launceston, on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Christopher Lethbridge, the son, Miss Caroline Mary Lethbridge, and the Rev. C. F. S. Money, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000.

A telegram from Sydney of the 10th inst. announces that the New South Wales Parliament has been dissolved.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Lahore on Wednesday afternoon, and obtained a most cordial reception. The Municipality presented an address to his Excellency on the arrival of the train.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Amid fine weather, and in the presence of enormous numbers of spectators, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., the new Lord Mayor, went in state on Tuesday from Guildhall to Westminster. A novel feature of the procession was the appearance of a large detachment of volunteer firemen, together with six steam fire-engines. In the ward of Coleman-street, represented by the Lord Mayor in the Court of Aldermen, the streets were elaborately decorated, and an address of congratulation was presented to the new chief magistrate, by whom it was acknowledged. In the Court of Exchequer the newly elected Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and other officials, were received by the Barons of the Exchequer, and his Lordship was introduced to the Judges by Sir Thomas Chambers. Mr. Baron Pollock, after feelingly alluding to the late Lord Chief Baron, congratulated Mr. M'Arthur on his elevation to the position of Lord Mayor, and spoke in high terms of his predecessor in office. After leaving Palace-yard the civic pageant made its way over Westminster Bridge, and through a part of the borough of Lambeth, for which constituency the Lord Mayor has sat in Parliament during the past twelve years. Here, as at other points along the line of route, his Lordship was warmly cheered.

At the banquet at Guildhall in the evening, Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. He began by referring to the work accomplished in the late brief Session of Parliament. The recess, which was supposed to give rest to the Government, had been attended with great anxiety, and he was bound to say an early word in reference to the state of Ireland. The bounty of Providence had bestowed upon that country the great blessing of an abundant harvest, and they might, perhaps, have believed that this bounty would have improved the social circumstances of the people; but they had been disappointed in this respect. Parliament, too long accustomed to legislate for Ireland in a spirit of narrowness, had of late dealt with the Irish Land Question on a principle adapted to the condition of Ireland. There appeared to be a belief that the Land Act of 1870 required large amendment. It would be the duty of the Government carefully to examine the state of the law, and if they believed its provisions were insufficient, they would not scruple to call on the Legislature again to deal with the subject. Certain influences had come upon the people of Ireland to prevent the happiness which it was hoped might result from an abundant harvest which were not compatible with good government and order, but order must be maintained under any circumstances. Ireland was now punishing herself, and not England. Occupiers and would-be occupiers were obstructed by menace and crime, which could not be tolerated. The Government recognised the priority of the duty of enforcing order and of looking to the law as it stood for protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of his life and property. If circumstances necessitated asking for an increase of power, which they would not anticipate, they would not shrink from asking it. In South Africa the struggle with the Basutos was the result of the policy of the Cape Ministry, and must be watched with deep anxiety. The Government had sought to restore friendly relations between India and Afghanistan; and, though they had done something, had not succeeding in accomplishing all they wished. The right hon. gentleman then alluded to the Eastern Question, observing that two things were imperative with regard to Turkey—the fulfilment of international engagements and internal reform; and with this view Ministers had laboured for the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. He then announced the receipt of intelligence with regard to the speedy surrender of Dulcigno.

The other Ministers who spoke were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, Lord Spencer, Lord Kimberley, and Sir William Harcourt. Lord Selborne, who spoke early in the evening, elicited loud cheers by remarking that one of the first, greatest, and most paramount duties of every Government was to "maintain the law with firmness, steadiness, and without respect to any man." The toast of the Ambassadors was acknowledged by M. Challemel-Lacour.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

SMALL SAVINGS BY POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The experiment of affording facilities for the saving of small sums of money by the issue of forms to which twelve postage-stamps may be affixed, and the amount then deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank, having proved successful in ten counties, the plan is to be extended to the whole of the United Kingdom next Monday. The ten counties contain less than a tenth of the entire population; but during the seven weeks in which the experiment has been in operation more than 14,000 forms have been received at the Post Office, and more than 7000 new accounts opened through their agency.

SMALL INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Mr. Fawcett has issued a notice explaining the conditions and limitations under which the thrifty poor may become holders of Consols. The following is the statement that has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—

By the Savings Bank Act of last Session any person on and after the 22nd inst. will be able to invest, at any Post-office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in any one of the following Government stocks—Consols, Reduced, or New Three per Cents. The sums so invested must not be less than £10 and must not exceed £100 in any one year, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following amounts will be charged for the purchase of stock, and these sums will include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends: On stock not exceeding £25, 9d.; exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50, 1s. 3d.; exceeding £50, but not exceeding £75, 1s. 9d.; exceeding £75, but not exceeding £100, 2s. 3d. The charges on the sale of stock will be at the same rates up to £100; for £200 it will be 2s. 9d.; and for £ 00 3s. 3d. The investment will be at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof will be sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements will be made for sales of stock; and dividends will be collected by the Post-office, and placed to the credit of the investor. Any person having invested £50 or more may, on application to the Post-office, obtain a stock certificate for £50 or any multiple of £50. These certificates will have coupons for dividends annexed, payable to bearer. Facilities similar to those just described for investment of small sums in Government Stocks will be granted by the Trustee Savings Banks.

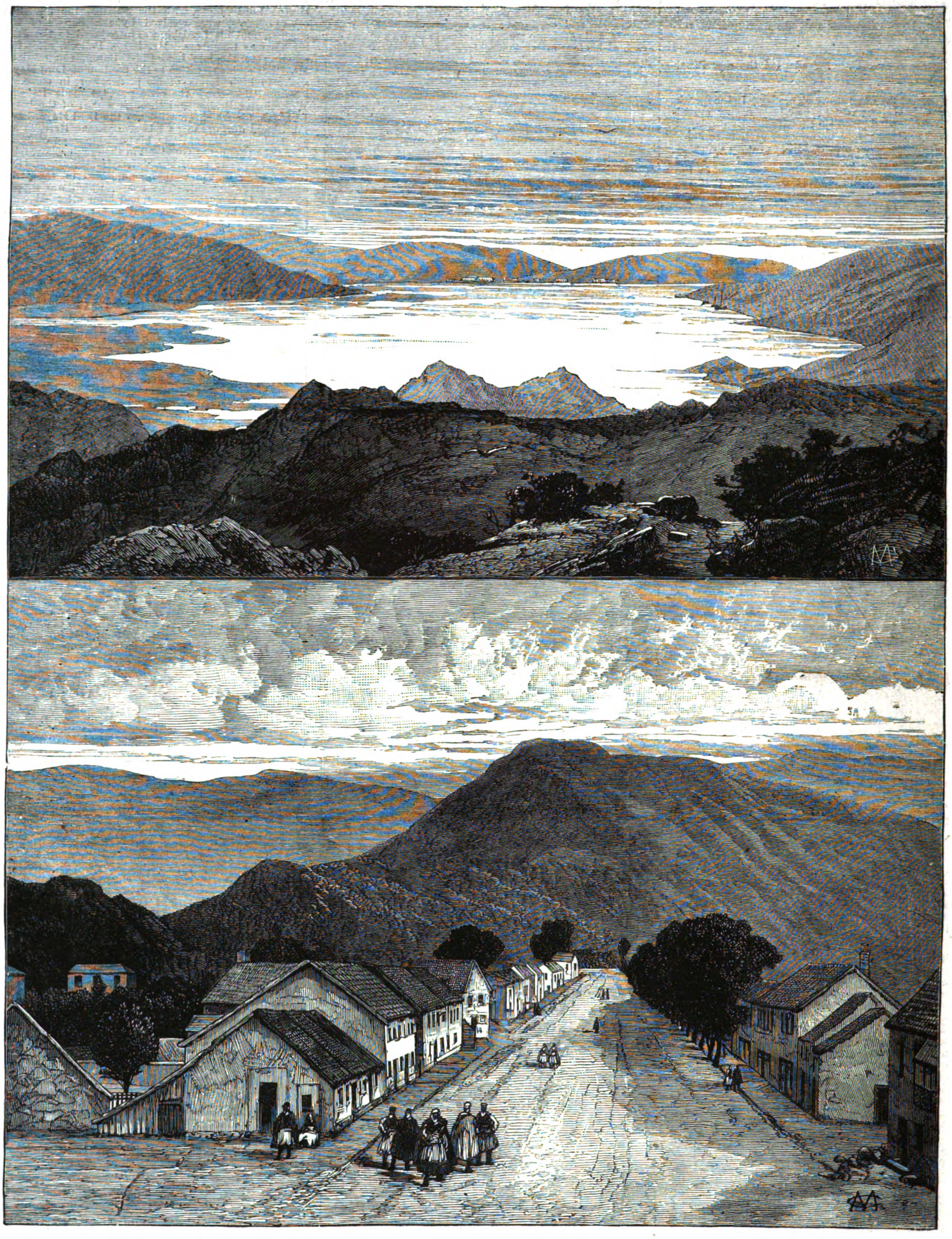
A private ascent made by Mr. Coxwell last week from Ashford, Kent, in company with Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., and Mr. W. B. Murray, artist, was a remarkable undertaking. The aeronauts travelled over seven counties, and were in mid-air for nine hours and a half. They descended in good order in the evening at Gunston Mills, some miles beyond Exeter. The greatest altitude attained was 8000 ft., where a bottle of water became ice. The views of the earth by day and by night were exceptionally fine.

There was a large gathering of Welshmen in the old Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., M.P., the occasion being the holding of the annual meeting of the "Llundain Eisteddfod Gadeiriol," at which members of the choirs of the different Welsh chapels in the metropolis and other natives of Wales competed for prizes in singing, recitations, original essays, and the various musical and literary efforts incidental to these well-known national assemblies.

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SKETCHES OF MONTENEGRO, BY THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

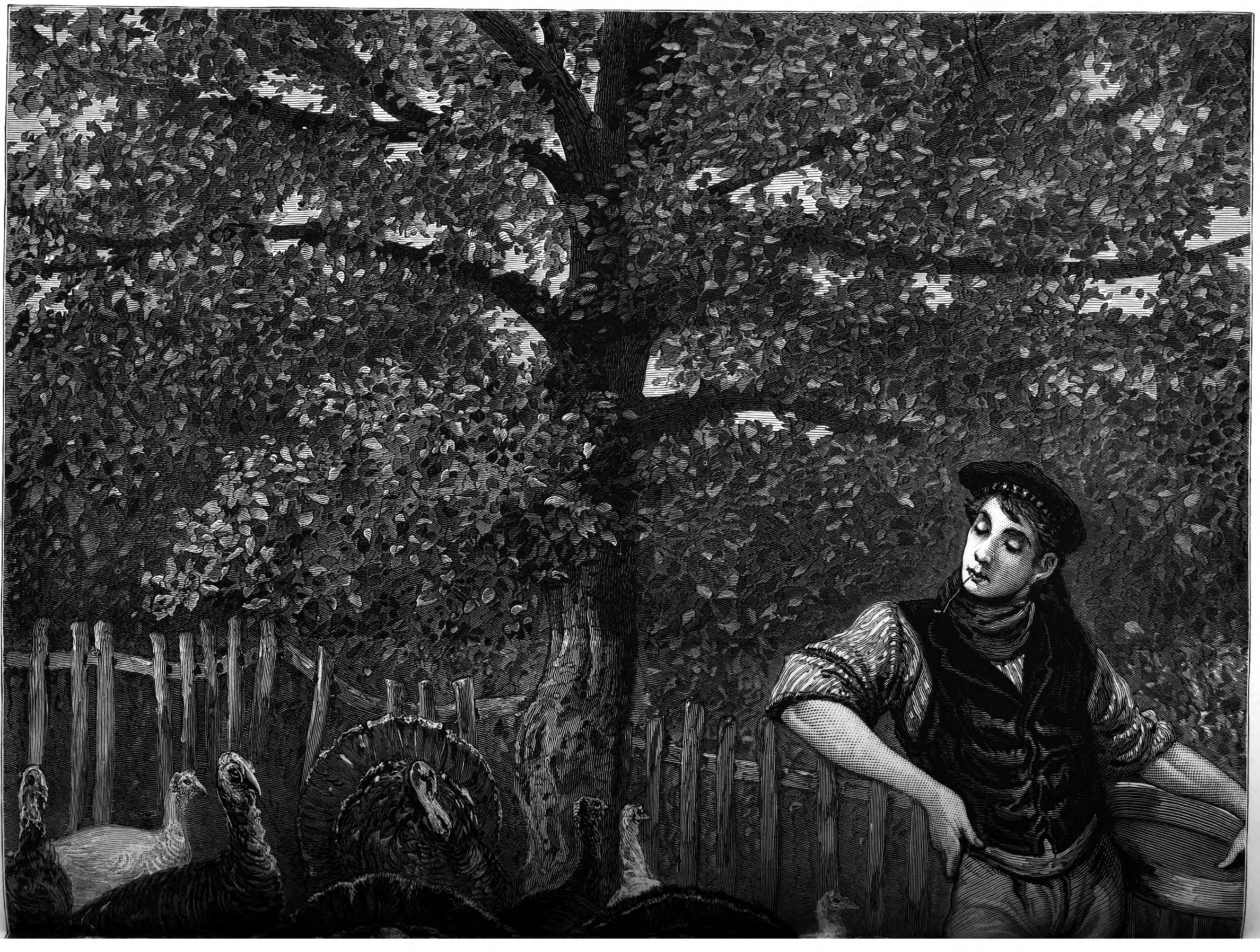
SEE PAGE 481.



1. THE LAKE OF SCUTARI, FROM THE HILLS ABOVE CETTINJE.
2. MAIN STREET OF CETTINJE, THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO.

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THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

BY P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

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THE DULCIGNO QUESTION: HEAD-QUARTERS OF BOZO PETROVICS, AT SUTORMAN, NEAR ANTIVARI.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. C. WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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OBITUARY.

LORD WENLOCK.



The Right Honourable Beilby Richard Lawley, second Lord Wenlock, of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, Hon. Colonel of the East Riding Volunteers, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Yorkshire Hussars, J.P., President of the York Chamber of Agriculture, died on the 6th inst. He was born April 21, 1818, the eldest son of Paul Beilby, first Lord Wenlock (so created May 13, 1839), and of Caroline, his wife, youngest daughter of Richard, Lord Braybrooke, and during the lifetime of his father, from 1851 to 1852, sat as member for Pontefract. His Lordship married, Nov. 28, 1846, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of Richard, second Marquis of Westminster, K.G., and leaves issue five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Beilby, now third Lord Wenlock, born May 12, 1849, married, May 14, 1872, Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood. The family of Lawley, on which a baronetcy was conferred in 1641, is descended from Thomas Lawley, cousin and heir of John, Lord Wenlock, Privy Councillor to King Edward IV., and Knight of the Garter.

LORD ORMIDALE.

Robert Macfarlane, Judge of the Court of Session, in Scotland, by the title of Lord Ormidale, died on the 3rd inst., at Hartrigge House, Jedburgh, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in 1802, son of Mr. Parlan Macfarlane, of Glen Luss, in the county of Dumbarton, by Anne, his wife, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Ormidale, Argyleshire. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, practised for some time as a Writer to the Signet, and was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1836. He filled subsequently the offices of Advocate-Depute and Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Session in 1862. Lord Ormidale was author of various legal treatises.

MR. MONTGOMERIE, OF ANNICK LODGE.

Mr. Roger Montgomerie, Deputy Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for North Ayrshire, died on the 25th ult., aged fifty-two. He was third son of the late Colonel William Eglinton Montgomerie, of Annick Lodge, by Susan Fraser, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Anderson. He was educated at Rugby, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1854. Previously, in 1852, he had been admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar. He held the office of Advocate-Depute in 1858, from 1866 to 1868, and was reappointed 1874. Mr. Montgomerie sat in Parliament for the northern division of Ayrshire for the duration of the last Parliament, from 1874 till the general election this year.

MR. PALLES.

Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Little Mount Palles, in the county of Cavan, and of Dublin, father of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, died on the 31st ult., in his eightieth year. He was only child of Mr. Andrew Palles, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard O'Ferrall, of Balyna, in the county of Kildare, and represented a family of considerable antiquity and of Italian origin, being descended from the Del Palatios of Lombardy. This interesting line of ancestry led probably to the genealogical and antiquarian tastes which Mr. Palles possessed. His store of legendary lore connected with his own part of Ireland was most valuable. Mr. Palles married, Aug. 12, 1828, Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, and leaves surviving issue, two sons and one daughter. Of the former, the second, Christopher, is, as already indicated, the learned and accomplished Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles Tabor, of Bovingdon Hall, Bocking, Essex, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-fourth year.

Frances, wife of Edward Cronin, M.D., and sister of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of Escot, Devon, on the 30th ult., at Claremont House, Brixton-road.

Mr. Archibald Gerard, of Rochsoles, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., on the 27th ult., at Salzburg, Austria. He was born July 8, 1812, the second son of Colonel John Gerard, of Rochsoles, by Dorothea Montague, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison. He married, Aug. 7, 1839, Euphemia Erskine, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Robison, K.H., and leaves three sons and four daughters.

Colonel Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Piccadilly, in his fifty-first year. The deceased sat as the Liberal representative for Renfrewshire from 1874, having unsuccessfully contested the county in the previous year. He was Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for Renfrewshire; and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Guards, with whom he served in the Crimea.

Mr. John Bathurst Graver-Browne, of Morley Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., at Lowestoft, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of Mr. John Turner Graver-Browne, of Morley Hall (who assumed the additional surname of Browne), by Fanny, his wife, daughter of the Ven. Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich. He married, 1871, Frances Julia, daughter of Sir Henry Josias Stracey, Bart., and leaves two daughters. He served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1873.

Mr. William Henry Heathcote, of North Luffenham Hall and Tadworth Court, Surrey, on the 17th ult., at the first-named seat, aged eighty-three. He was the third son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., of Normanton Park, in the county of Rutland, M.P., by Lady Catherine Sophia, his first wife, fourth daughter of Mr. John Manners, of Grantham Grange, Lincolnshire (by Louisa, his wife, Countess of Dysart in her own right). He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, 1833, Sophia Matilda, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Upton Hall, Notts.

Deputy Surgeon-General B. Tydd, A.M.D., at The Prestons, Ightham, Kent, at the age of fifty-five years. The deceased was the son of John Tydd, Esq., of Hermitage, county Clare, Ireland, and entered the service April 25, 1851. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the affair of Bulganac and the battle of the Alma (being awarded the medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He became Deputy Surgeon-General on March 9, 1879, and shortly afterwards was appointed head of the Statistical Branch of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall, an office which he held till his death.

Sir Bartle Frere was on Saturday evening last entertained at Willis's Rooms at a dinner in celebration of his return from the Cape. Upwards of 230 gentlemen, including many Indian civil and military officers, were present. Sir Richard Temple, who highly eulogised Sir Bartle Frere, presided.

CHESS.

ORIMA (Rostoff).—We are obliged for the name and address. The problems shall now have our best attention.

X Y Z (Sheffield).—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* is published monthly by Mr. Morgan, Great Queen-street, London.

CAPTAIN M (Dublin).—Thanks for the report, which shall appear next week. We should be glad to hear more of the club's proceedings and some specimens of the members' skill. In chess, as in other arts, Dublin seems to be the "Silent Sister."

ALPHA.—We share your admiration for the last self-mate problem. The power given to the adverse Queen is in marked contrast to the compositions of the old school.

W J E (Dewsbury).—We are glad to note that No. 1914 has deceived so experienced a solver. The solution is given below.

G H McL (St. John's-wood).—The problem comes well commended, and shall have our best attention.

A C (Staines).—Self-mate problems are as old almost as the game itself, and probably owe their origin to the ancient custom of one player giving such odds as forcing his adversary to mate him.

W W (South Norwood).—The solution is given below, and should please you after your twenty hours' effort to solve it by way of 1. Kt takes R!

S W (Liverpool).—The match by telegraph between your club and Calcutta was announced in our issue of the 2nd ult. We are obliged for the moves.

J R HANDLEY (Halifax, N.S.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1909, 1910, and 1911 are correct.

N R (Freckenham).—Your letters do not miscarry; but please to note that this column is made up for press on the Saturday before the day of publication.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1913 received from Norman Rumbelow, F W Humphries, M H Moorhouse, H J Grant, Pierce Jones, W F Payne, and Orima.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1914 received from Emile Frau, H de Groot (Groningen), Pierce Jones, L Falcon (Antwerp), E Casella (Paris), and J Bumstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from H B, W Biddle, Cant, Hereward, East Marden, Shadforth, Alpha, Norman Rumbelow, A R, R B Duff, L S B, James Dobson, F R Jeffrey, N Cator, C Darragh, W Warren, E Elsbury, Chessophile, An Old Hand, B Dyke, D W Kell, S Farrant, A Kentish Man, T Greenbank, C C Elmore, D Templeton, G L Mayne, Elsie, C S Coxe, H Langford, R Ingersoll, T Barrington, R Oswald, Helen Lee, R Jessop, H Blacklock, Ben Nevis, A Youngster, R H Brooks, Julia Short, Smutch, C C C, Pierce Jones, E P Vulliamy, M H Moorhouse, A Chapman, Emile Frau, W F Payne, A C Wogglepoll, J W W, F W Humphries, Dr F St, E L G, Cornelius, W T R, W Owen (Pallanza), Walter W, and G Smithwhite.

THE Sulmate dedicated to Count Pongracz has been solved by R Oswald, E Elsbury, S Farrant, D Templeton, C S Coxe, R Ingersoll, East Marden, G H H (Oxford), H Blacklock, Alpha, A C, Ben Nevis, and G Smithwhite.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1914.

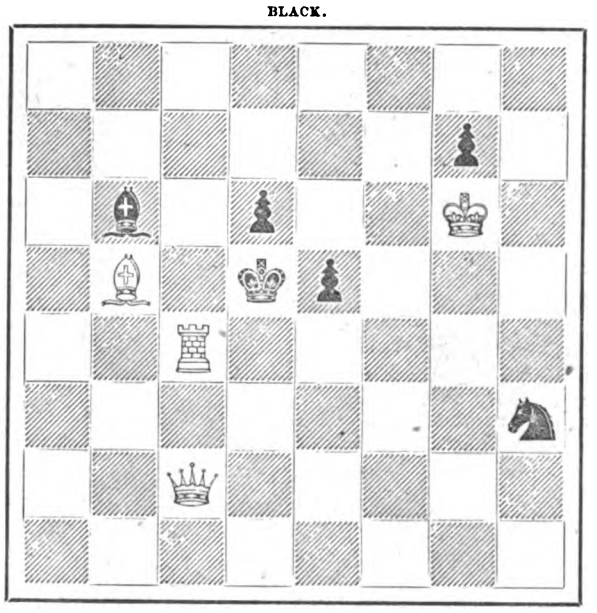
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 4th	B takes B*
2. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K takes Q
3. B mates.	

* If Black play 1. R to Q 6th, then 2. Q to K B 2nd; if 1. R takes R, then 2. Q takes R (ch); and if 1. K to B 4th, then 2. Q takes P (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 1917.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Divan between Mr. JANSSENS and Major MARTIN.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	The move made gives Black two strong Pawns.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	34.	K takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	35. Kt to B sq	P to B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	36. B to Q 2nd	P to B 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes P	37. Kt to R 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
6. B to Q 5th		38. Kt to Kt 4th	R to R 2nd
In view of the slow development of the forces on both sides in this opening, White has been in too much haste to "castle;" and here we should have preferred 6. P to Q 4th to the move in the text.		39. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to B 4th
6.	Kt takes K B P	40. K to Kt 2nd	R to R 4th
7. R takes Kt	B takes R (ch)	41. B to Kt 4th	Q R to R 2nd
8. K takes B	Kt to K 2nd	42. Kt to Kt 4th	R to R 5th
9. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles	43. B to Q 6th	R takes Kt (ch)
10. P to Q 4th	Kt takes B	Perhaps the only way of utilising his extra Pawns lies in this direction.	
Black has a Rook and two Pawns for his two minor pieces, and, had he now played 10. P to Q B 3rd, he might have soon obtained a good game.		44. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
11. Q takes Kt	P takes P	45. B to K 5th	K to B 4th
12. P takes P		46. R to K R 3rd	R takes R
12. B to Kt 5th gains time at least, and is certainly more aggressive.		47. K takes R	P to Kt 5th (ch)
12.	P to Q B 3rd	48. K to Kt 2nd	K to K 5th
13. Q to K R 5th	Q to B 3rd	49. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K 6th
14. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	50. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
15. B to Q 2nd	B to B 4th	Very weak: the right line of play appears to be 50. P to B 6th (ch); 51. K to B sq, P to Kt 6th; 52. B takes P, K takes K P. At all events, it affords more chances of winning than any other.	
16. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3rd	51. P to Q R 5th	P to Kt 6th
17. Q takes Q	B takes Q	52. K to Kt sq	K to B 6th
18. Kt to K 5th	B to B 4th	53. K to B sq	K to Kt 5th
19. R to K B sq	B to K 3rd	54. K to K 2nd	P to B 6th (ch)
20. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	55. K to K 3rd	P to B 7th
21. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th	56. K to K 2nd	K to R 6th
22. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q 6th	57. K to B sq	K to R 7th
23. R to K sq	P to K Kt 3rd	The game is obviously drawn at this point, for Black can never advance the K Kt P so long as the Bishop commands the diagonal upon which it now stands.	
24. P to K R 3rd	K to B 2nd	58. B to Q 6th	K to R 6th
25. Kt to K B sq	B takes Kt	59. B to Kt 8th	K to Kt 5th
This exchange appears uncalled for and, on general principles, we should have kept the Bishop for the end-game, if possible.		Black should have been contented with the "draw," which he secures by moving the King to R 7th and R 6th alternately. The retreat of the King enables White to win.	
26. B takes B	K to Kt 2nd	60. K to Kt 2nd	P Queens (ch)
27. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	61. K takes Q	K to B 6th
28. K to B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd	62. B to Q 6th	K to K 5th
29. R to K sq	Q R to K sq	63. B to B 5th	K to B 6th
30. R to K 3rd	R to K 5th	64. B to Kt 6th	P to Kt 7th (ch)
31. R to Q Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd	65. K to Kt sq	K to Kt 6th
32. B to K 3rd	P to K R 4th	66. B to B 7th (ch)	K to B 6th
33. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to K 2nd	67. B to K 5th,	
34. P takes P (ch)		and Black resigned.	
34. Kt to B square, with the view of posting that piece at K B 5th, is stronger.			

The match by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta, the preliminary arrangements for which were announced in our issue of the 2nd ult., was commenced last week, Liverpool being represented by a committee of the members, and Calcutta by Mr. Robert Steel, an old Liverpudlian, assisted by two native amateurs of the Bamboo caste. As our readers were informed on the occasion referred to, a signal code is used, by means of which the combination of any two moves can be transmitted by a single word, thus reducing the cost of the enterprise to reasonable proportions. Even now, however, the cost is not inconsiderable, and both sides deserve great credit for the spirit displayed in the conception and execution of such an undertaking. Two games are being played concurrently, Liverpool having the first move in one, Calcutta opening the other; and the only stringent condition included in the terms of the match—there is no money stake—is that the moves are to be dispatched within forty-eight hours after the receipt of each message. So far as the games had proceeded on Tuesday last, the following are the moves in both:—

Liverpool Game.—1. P to Q B 4th, P to K 3rd; 2. P to K 3rd, P to Q B 4th; 3. P to Q Kt 3rd, P to Q 4th; 4. Kt to K B 3rd, P to Q 5th; 5. B to Q Kt 2nd, Kt to Q B 3rd; 6. P to Q Kt 4th, Calcutta to move.

Calcutta Game.—1. P to K 4th, P to K 3rd; 2. P to Q 4th, P to Q 4th; 3. Kt to Q B 3rd, B to Q Kt 5th; 4. P takes P, P takes P; 5. B to Q 3rd, P to Q B 4th; 6. B to Q 2nd, Kt to Q B 3rd. Liverpool to move.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON.
The Red Rag. A Novel. By R. Mounteney Jephson. 2 vols.

BICKERS AND SON.
An Index to Shakespearian Thought: A Collection of Passages from the Plays and Poems of Shakespeare. By Cecil Arnold.
Samuel Pepys and the World He Lived In. By Henry B. Wheatley.

BOGUE.
The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1880-1. By Robert Fry. Eighteenth Annual Edition.
Sword and Surplice; or Thirty Years' Reminiscences of the Army and the Church. An Autobiography. By H. J. Wale.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
Little Chimes for All Times: Dot's Story Book.
The Family Honour. By Mrs. C. L. Balfour.
The Praise of Books as said and sung By English Authors. Selected by John Alfred Longford.
Better than Good. A Story for Girls By Annie E. Ridley. Illustrated.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. III: Tales of the Argonauts and Eastern Sketches.
A Confidential Agent. By James Payn. 3 vols.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
Tiny Natural History Series, with Illustrations by Harrison Weir and others:
Frolicsome Frisk and His Friends. By the Author of "Odd Stories About Animals."
Wise Birds and Clever Dogs. By the same author.
The Tiny Menagerie. By Mrs. R. Lee. Illustrations.
Artful Pussy. By the Author of "Trottie's Story Book."
Pet Pony. By same author.
Dog Postman. By same author.
Bow wow Bobby. By same author.
Mischievous Monkey. Same author.
Lily's Letters from the Farm. By Mary Hooper. With Illustrations.
Little Nellie's Bird-cage. By Mrs R. Lee. Illustrations.
Our Dog Prin. By Mary Hooper. With Illustrations.
Little Neddie's Menagerie. By Mrs. R. Lee. Illustrations.
Mudge and Her Chicks. By a Brother and Sister.
Hilda and Her Doll. By E. C. Phillips. With Illustrations.

HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.
The Emigrant's Friend; containing Information and Advice for Persons Intending to Emigrate to the United States. By Major Jones. Map.

HATCHARDS.
Peacock Alley; or, A Boy and a Girl Against the World. By the Rev. Frederick Langbridge.

HEYWOOD, MANCHESTER.
Health Lectures for the People—Health Lectures delivered in Manchester 1878-79-80.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
New Zealand: Past and Present. By the Rev. James Buller.
Men Worth Remembering—Henry Martyn. By the Rev. C. D. Bell.
The Twa Miss Dawsons. By the Author of "The Bairns."

ISBISTER AND CO.
Good Words for 1880. Edited by Dr. Donald Macleod.
The Sunday Magazine 1880.

LOW AND CO
The Grandidiers: A Tale of Berlin Life. By Julius Rodenberg. From the German by W. Savile. 3 vols.

MACMILLAN.
Pansie's Flour-Bin. By the Author of "St. Olave's." Illustrated by Adrian Stokes.
Faust. A Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated into English Verse, with Notes and Preliminary Remarks. By Professor John Stuart Blackie. Second Edition. Revised and largely Rewritten.
A Visit to Wazan, the Sacred City of Morocco. By Robert Spence Watson. With Illustrations.
The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde: and Other Stories. By Mary de Morgan. With Illustrations by Walter Crane.

MARSHALL AND JAPP.
Treasure Book of Consolation for All in Sorrow or Suffering, Compiled and Edited by B. Orme.

MAXWELLS.
Autobiography of an Italian Police Officer.

NELSON AND SONS.
The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery, of the Holy Land. Southern Palestine and Jerusalem. By Dr. William M. Thompson. 140 Illustrations and Maps.

NISBET AND CO.
Life Chords, Comprising "Zenith," "Loyal Responses," and Other Poems. By Frances R. Havergal. With Twelve Illustrations by the Baroness Helga von Cramm.

PAUL AND CO.
Collected Sonnets. Old and New. By Charles Tennyson Turner.

REMINGTON.
The Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi K.C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum. By Louis Fagan. With an Etching and Other Illustrations by the Author. 2 vols.
Half-Hours with Foreign Novelists. By Helen and Alice Zimmern. With Short Notices of the Lives and Writings of the Authors. 2 vols.

ROUTLEDGE AND SONS.
A Popular History of Science. By Robert Routledge.

SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY.
Stories of the East from Herodotus. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. With Illustrations from Ancient Frescoes and Sculptures.

SMITH AND ELDER.
Mchalah. A Story of the Salt Marshes. 2 vols.
The Trumpet-Major. A Tale. By Thomas Hardy. 3 vols.

SONNENSCHEIN AND ALLEN.
The Captain's Dog. By Louis Enault.
Grandmamma's Recollections. By Grandmamma Parker.
The Fisherman of Rhava or Djalmah's Voyage to Etlan. By C. E. Bourne.
Chit-Chat. By Puck. From the Swedish of Richard Gustafsson. By Albert Alberg. Second Edition.
Fabled Stories from the Zoo. By Albert Alberg. Second Edition.
Woodland Notes. From the Swedish of Gustafsson. By Albert Alberg.
Rose-Leaves. From the Swedish of Richard Gustafsson. By Albert Alberg.

VIZETTELLY.
Popular French Novels—
A New Lease of Life, and Saving a Daughter's Dowry. By Edmond About.
Wayward Dosia, and the Generous Diplomatist. By Henry Greville.

WALKER AND CO.
English Lake Scenery. Illustrated with a series of Coloured Plates from Drawings by A. F. Lydon.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

FRANCIS AND DAY.
Emile Waldteufel's Valse Album. Christmas 1880-1.

HUTCHINGS AND ROMER.
Braule des Sabots. (Danse de 1588.) Pour Piano. Par Arthur H. Brown.

LUCAS AND WEBER.
The Better Land. Part Song. Composed for and Performed at the Leeds Musical Festival. 1880. By James Broughton.
Belinda. Gavotte. By Cotsford Dick.
Toccata. By Walter Macfarren.
The Willow-Tree. Song. By Lancelot Bruce. Music by Walter Macfarren.
Romance, for the Pianoforte. By Cotsford Dick.
Two Hearts and One Beat. Galop for Pianoforte. By Louis Engel.

MARRIOTT AND WILLIAMS.
Love is such a Mystery. Song. By Henry Croft Hiller.
"I Know." Song. Words by Arthur Matthison. Music by Antonio L. Mora.
I Will not Wed. Song. By Leslie Trowbridge.
There Be None of Beauty's Daughters. Song. Music by Tobias A. Matthay.
One Morn in May. Waltz Song. By Edward Oxenford. Music by Alexander Reichardt.
Pamphlet. For Violin and Pianoforte. By Tobias A. Matthay.
Minuet in E Flat for Pianoforte. By Edward G. Withers.
Two Gavottes. For the Pianoforte. By Conrad Herman.
Galop. The Hibernian. By Alexander Colles.
Frühlingstraum. Suite de Valses. By the same Composer.
Leonie Waltz. By the same Composer.
Till Cherry Ripe themselves do Cry. Music by Henry Croft Hiller.

METZLER AND CO.
Musical Bijou Christmas Number. Nos. 46 and 47. Dance Music.
The Scarecrow. Song. By C. J. Rowe. Music by C. Gounod.
John Peel Polka. By J. M. Coward.
Ritz-Ratz Polka. By J. M. Coward.
Liebe and Hoffnung (Love and Hope). Walzer von Rudolf Herzen.
"The Lovers" Waltz. By Charles d'Albert.

REEVES.
Music and Musicians. Essays and Criticisms by Robert Schumann. Translated and Annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter. Second Series.
Henry Smart: His Life and Works. By William Spark. With Portrait.

Last month the officers (fishmeters as they are called) appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate market and on board boats lying off that place 18 tons 7 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, all but 6 cwt. arrived by land. The fish numbered 57,524, and included 30 coalfish, 5592 cod, 42 crabs, 300 flounders, 400 gurnets, 3420 haddocks, 22,475 herrings, 1915 lobsters, 860 plaice, 1100 skates, 5660 smelts, and 15,700 whitings; and, in addition, there were condemned 7 barrels of anchovies, 80 lb. of eels, two bags of esacllops, 15 of mussels, 31 of periwinkles, 7 kits of salmon, 630 gallons of shrimps.

In London 2706 births and 1513 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 76, while the deaths were 36 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 10 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 35 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 186 deaths were referred, against 192 and 210 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 46 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased in the eight preceding weeks from 124 to 333, further rose to 355 last week, which, however, corresponded with the corrected weekly average: 220 were attributed to bronchitis and [illegible] pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 45 deaths.

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—The Securities of this Railway are now becoming so much better understood that further recommendation of them on my part is almost superfluous. While, however, reiterating my previous expressions of confidence as to the future, I think that my views at the present time may be acceptable to my readers. The slackening in traffic returns a few weeks since was due to the reluctance of farmers to sell grain at the lower prices, but this is now overcome, wheat and corn again pouring into Chicago in unprecedented volume, thus feeding the stream of traffic from west to east, of which the Grand Trunk is now becoming a more and more important channel. The business to the west is also daily increasing, and this is very valuable to the Company, as it obviates the necessity for freight-cars returning empty.

Contrary to the gloomy forebodings of those who have obstinately refused to believe in the continuance of the progress which has been manifesting itself for so long a period, the past month has shown very considerably augmented earnings, notwithstanding the comparison with the same period in 1879, when the great increase commenced. The past week's receipts were the largest in the history of the Company.

In the half-year from the date of the previous meeting to that held last week the gross additional revenue amounted to nearly £200,000, and it is indeed surprising that, notwithstanding this circumstance, the Third Preference and Ordinary Stocks should now be lower in price than in the spring. English Railways have not shown anything like this rate of improvement. Canada, on the other hand, is only partially opened out, and is now attracting to it a steady stream of settlers who will, of course, develop her latent resources, to the enormous enrichment of the Grand Trunk Railway.

At the recent Meeting the President made a most encouraging statement as to the position of the Company; and, so far from regarding the chances of further advancement as exhausted, he repeated the words which he used at the Meeting in April as follow:—"I think I may conclude by saying that the prospects of this undertaking are brighter than they have ever been at any period of its history." He added, "That was the utmost prophecy I ventured to indulge in, and I think I may fairly repeat the same words now." The expression of these views by such a competent and cautious railway authority will no doubt commend itself to shareholders and intending investors.

It is very evident that the value of the Chicago Extension as a feeder to the Grand Trunk system has not yet been fully realised, but it is expected that during this month the terminal station in the centre of Chicago will be opened for passenger traffic, to the material benefit of the Company.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the securities of this Railway should be in favour. The Six per Cent Second Equipment Bonds and Five per Cent Debenture Stocks being prior charges, and paying at present prices £4 17s. 6d. and £4 11s. 3d. per cent respectively are being eagerly bought by Trustees who cannot obtain even four per cent in the Preference Stocks of English Railways. Those Investors who seek good Preference Stocks can buy equal proportions of First and Second Preferences which will yield an average of £5 12s. 1d. per cent. There is now very little doubt that for the current half-year a good dividend will be earned on the Third Preference, and this, with the rapidly improving prospects of the Railway, will make it very attractive to that large class of investors who look not so much to immediate dividend yield as to growth in capital value. When it is remembered that after the First and Second Preference Dividends are fully provided (and this is now being realised) it only requires a net increase of a little over £5000 per week to pay the full dividend on the Third Preferences, it is by no means unreasonable to look for an advance in the value of the Ordinary Stock which is entitled to the reversion of the profits of a railway whose prosperity is daily increasing.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—The Directors of this Company can scarcely be congratulated upon the slender victory obtained at the recent meeting. Had my resolution been carried, to add to the Board two gentlemen of acknowledged railway experience, the proprietors would have felt more confidence in the administration of affairs. It is evident by the greatly reduced number of proxies intrusted to the Directors, that their policy is gradually losing support.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

—When I called attention last month to the great improvement in this Company's business, I could not have anticipated the dimensions to which the increase of revenue had really attained. The official returns for the month of September show a net increase of £180,000 over the corresponding month of 1879, being an average of over £40,000 per week additional net profit. Such a rate of progress is unexampled in this country. The North-Eastern, our greatest mineral line, is considered to have done marvels in obtaining increases of £13,000 to £20,000 a week gross. It is worth while mentioning that the Reading Company's gross earnings per annum are about equal to those of the North-Eastern; while the total Capital of the Reading, including Floating Debt, is only £28,000,000 against £55,000,000 of North-Eastern. The Ordinary Stock of the North-Eastern is £22,000,000, having a market value of £38,000,000, while the Reading Ordinary stock is only £6,500,000, now selling for £8,250,000. Instead of receiving regular dividends of 10 per cent per annum on the Ordinary shares and carrying large sums to reserve, as was the case for many years, the period of depression which followed the American crisis of 1873 found the Reading Company unable to earn its prior charges. Such exceptionally bad times form no criterion of actual value, otherwise many now prosperous concerns would not stand in their present position. As the Philadelphia and Reading Companies suffered doubly, both in their capacity as general Carriers and as the largest Coal producers in the world, so must they benefit doubly in the good times which have now fairly set in.

It is in order to make a more equitable balance of capital that it is proposed to pay off the floating debt by the creation of a Deferred stock, equivalent in position to the "A" stocks of English Railways, thus making the present Ordinary shares similar to our "B" stocks, with 6 per cent preferred dividends. The arrangements for such an issue are, I believe, completed, and it will be first offered to the shareholders at a price that will secure a large premium to those who may prefer to sell it. The position thus created for the existing Ordinary shares ought to make them a sound investment at nearly double the present price.

An important feature in the future of the Philadelphia and Reading is that by converting their terminable Mortgages with Sinking Fund into Perpetual Debenture Stock, as has been done so successfully by the Grand Trunk, a saving in the charge for interest and sinking fund of fully £264,000 a year could be effected, this sum alone being equal to 4 per cent dividend on the Deferred Issue.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO RAILWAY.

—A very marked advance has taken place in these Bonds within the last four weeks, but a slight reaction from the highest point has ensued, owing to the Trustees for the Bondholders having applied to the American Courts for postponement of the sale of the road for ninety days from the 1st inst. The delay is in no way detrimental to the Bondholders, as the Line continues to steadily increase in prosperity. It is understood that an application will at once be made to the Courts for permission to distribute a portion of the large amount at present in hand on account of overdue coupons, and this will probably amount to 8 or 10 per cent.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

—The Report and Accounts of this Company for the half year ending June 30 last, will shortly be issued, and they cannot be otherwise than favourable. Strong efforts have again been made to depress prices by the circulation of a variety of adverse and false rumours; but, owing to the publication of very favourable Traffic returns for September, and the announcements as to the number of new lines in course of construction—which will act as feeders to this Railway—a rapid recovery followed, and a very large amount of investment business has been transacted, to the great discomforture of those speculators who hoped to depress prices for their own benefit. The transport of railway material for these new lines must add to future traffics, and upon the reasonable estimate of monthly increases of £10,000 to the end of the year there would probably be a dividend for the Ordinary Shareholders.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.

—Incorporated in 1870, this Railway connects Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and Port Erin, affording accommodation to all the principal parts of the Island. The Capital is £200,000 in Shares of £5, of which £50,000 is in 5 per cent Preferences. In 1879 an independent Company opened, at a cost of £120,000, a Railway bringing Ramsey, viâ St. John's, in connection with the Isle of Man Railway system, thus attracting the entire traffic of the north and north-western part of the Island. The Isle of Man Railway has from the commencement paid dividends of 4 per cent on its Ordinary Shares. Last year the rate was 4½, and this year the earnings will be sufficient to divide 5 per cent. There is no more attractive watering-place in the Kingdom than this Island, and the facilities for communication and accommodation, which have only recently been afforded, are such that there were upwards of 20,000 more visitors to the Island this year than last. The service of steamers was formerly almost exclusively with Liverpool; but the Barrow route, with a shorter sea passage, now attracts a very large number of tourists, the Midland Railway Company greatly assisting in its development by forwarding all the traffic they can from Yorkshire and the manufacturing districts of the North.

There is also a large mining interest in the Island, including the Great Laxey and Foxdale Mines. Within the last few days a rich discovery of silver lead has been made in the south of the Island, close to the railway.

Being thoroughly established, and yet with its traffic comparatively in its infancy, the position of this Railway must rapidly improve, and there is no doubt that its shares constitute a sound Home investment. They are £5 fully paid, and at present are quoted at £5 10s.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

—Since I referred to this Stock last month, an advance of about 4 per cent has taken place. In view of the strong financial position of the company, the steady growth of Traffics, and the improvement of the Coal and Iron Trades in South Wales, there is no reason why a further rise in value should not take place especially when it is remembered that the amount of this Stock is so small as compared with similar issues of other Railways.

TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.

—The growth of the Traffics of this Company for the eighteen weeks of the current half-year, ending Oct 30, has been very considerable, the total increase amounting to £3157, and this without any addition to the number of horses. The prospects for the current half-year are therefore most favourable, and it is not at all improbable that the dividend will exceed that for the half-year ending June 30 last, when 6 per cent was paid. The Shares are therefore decidedly worth the attention of investors at the current price of 10 to 10½.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.

—A year has now elapsed since the Omnibus Company of Bordeaux was purchased by this Company. During that period, while the Tramways have been in course of construction, the total receipts have been £79,000, and a first interim dividend of 5 per cent has been paid. If such results have been achieved by the aid of only a portion of the Tramway system, sections having been opened at various intervals, it is reasonable to anticipate very brilliant results when the whole twenty-six miles are in full operation. This Company possesses the absolute monopoly of the Tramway and Omnibus traffic in Bordeaux, which is the Liverpool of France.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.

Advices received from these properties continue very encouraging. I feel confident investors in these shares will be amply rewarded.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

—The shares of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Companies are attracting fresh attention, the time being near at hand when the value of the reefs will be demonstrated by the erection of the crushing machinery. The announcement just made of the discovery on the South Indian reefs is of the greatest importance, and must tend to considerably enhance the value of the property. Enthusiastic estimates of the shares speedily doubling in value have been freely indulged in. Those who have carefully studied the subject from the commencement will scarcely be unprepared for this cheering intelligence. Indian Glenrock and Indian Phœnix Shares, together with South Indians, are well worth buying

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for November.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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is worn upon the pit of the stomach, its healing, purifying, and tonic properties being absorbed therein.

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BURNS AT NEW YORK AND DUNDEE.

The fine statue of Robert Burns, erected in the Central Park of New York, and there unveiled on the 2nd ult., is reproduced by one in Albert-square, Dundee, which was uncovered on the 16th. The sculptor is Sir John Steell, F.S.R.A., of Edinburgh, whose statues of Sir Walter Scott, in the great Edinburgh Scott Monument, and of the Duke of Wellington (equestrian), of the Prince Consort, with supporting figure groups, in Charlotte-square, of Dr. Chalmers, Lord Jeffrey, and of Professor Wilson, Allan Ramsay, and other Scottish notables, in Prince's-street-gardens, are conspicuous ornaments of the fair metropolis of North Britain.

Sir John Steell, it may be remembered, some years ago furnished the Scottish residents in New York with the statue of Sir Walter Scott. This was at the Scott Centenary Festival of 1871, and they naturally began to want a statue of Burns. It has often been observed, with some amusement, by less enthusiastic Englishmen, that there is a sort of emulation, among Scotchmen of vehement literary attachments, between the devotees of Sir Walter and those who swear by the Ayrshire lyrical poet. This may probably have occasioned the setting up of the Burns statue, directly fronting the Scott statue, in the Mall of the New York Central Park.

It was presented, in the name of the committee, by Mr. John Paton, to the Mayor and Corporation of that city, and received by the Mayor, Mr. Cooper, with suitable addresses on both sides, followed by an eloquent and scholar-like oration from Mr. G. W. Curtis; the Caledonian Clubs of America mustered strong upon this occasion.

The ceremony at Dundee, a fortnight later, was performed with equal dignity, and was attended by a grand procession of the volunteers, Town Council, Burns Club, various trades' unions, and local associations. The statue was unveiled by Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., amidst great popular acclamation; Provost Brownlee presided, and Bailie Maxwell also addressed the meeting, which was followed by a large public dinner at the Albert Institute.

Our Illustration, which is from a photograph of the bronze statue by Mr. John Annan, of Edinburgh, represents this noble and expressive work of the sculptor's art. The peasant-poet of Ayrshire, bareheaded, is seated on the trunk of an elm, his plaid thrown loosely over his shoulders; in his right hand is a pen, but he is rapt in mental communion with the lyric Muse. The likeness, for which all good portraits were consulted, but especially that printed for Burns by Naismith, is considered very good; the head was moulded from a cast of the skull of Burns in the Edinburgh Phrenological Society's Museum. The sock of a plough, and a scroll inscribed with some lines of "To Mary in Heaven," lie at the poet's feet. The statue is of colossal size, being nearly 12 ft. high, though in a sitting posture.

CHRISTIANSAND, IN NORWAY.

The disastrous conflagration which lately destroyed two thirds of this Norwegian seaport town, with its fine Cathedral Church, was reported in our foreign news three weeks ago. Christiansand, named after King Christian IV., by whom it was founded in 1611, is situated at the mouth of the Otteraa, or Torrisdalselv, on the shore of an inlet of the south coast of Norway, confronting the Jutland peninsula of Denmark, on the opposite coast of the Skagenak. It has an excellent harbour, which is frequented by the British, German, and Danish shipping that passes in or out of the Baltic, and by vessels in the coasting trade. The town had above 12,000 inhabitants before this great fire, which has rendered many of them homeless. The streets were broad and regular, but the houses, mostly built of timber, were low, and of insignificant appearance, though generally embellished with plants and flowers growing in front. The cathedral was a handsome edifice, but of no great antiquarian interest, having been built in the seventeenth century; there was also a public school, connected with the bishopric, a banking-house, several hotels and good shops, with a small public park. The neighbouring scenery is picturesque, up the Sætersdal and along the fjord or the seacoast; and steam-boat excursions in the vicinity are recommended to tourists. We are indebted to the Rev. G. F. Gresley, of Newport Pagnell, for the view of Christiansand.

THE MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

Fraser is chiefly remarkable for a powerful but very Scotch story, "Mrs. Sempill's Settlement," by A. Allardyce, and a picturesque descriptive paper by Mr. R. L. Stevenson, who succeeds in painting to the very life the woods, sands, and



STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS AT NEW YORK.

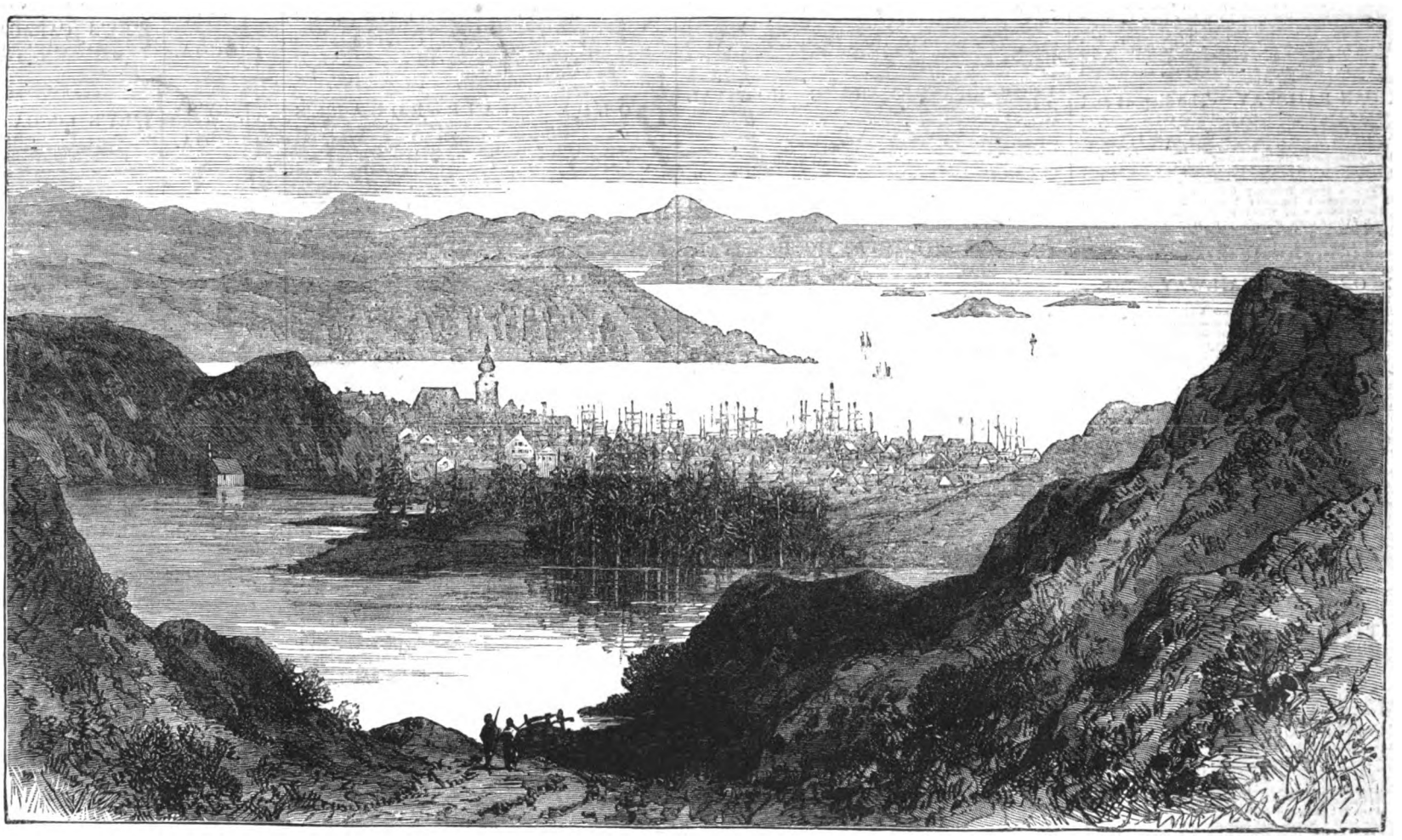
breakers, and the curiously mixed population of the Californian coast, in the neighbourhood of the old Mexican capital, Monterey. Mr. Kebbel's "English Rural Walk" is also a fine piece of description; and there is much excellent writing of the same class in Mr. Hugh Macmillan's account of the uninhabited island of Elachnave, once the abode of St. Columba and monastic learning. "Three Phases of Lyric Poetry," is a piece of appreciative criticism on "the fine sentiment and grace" of Mr. Gosse, "the freshness and melodious form" of Mr. Andrew Lang, and "the philosophic reach and imaginative strength" of Dr. Hake.

The best papers in an excellent number of *Scribner's Monthly* are, as usual, those most closely associated with art. A really magnificent portrait of Mr. Gladstone is accompanied by a discriminative notice, directing attention to what is often overlooked—the Scotch element in his character. The illustrations after Millet display this great realist's unsurpassed force and truth; while two at least of those after Elihu Vedder, "The Lost Mind" and "The Young Marsyas" exhibit a poetical feeling at the other end of the scale of artistic faculty, and even more admirable. "Bordertown and the Bonapartes" is another copiously illustrated paper, bewildering in the seemingly inextricable manner in which the Imperial race get mixed up with the Hopkinsons. Mr. Stedman's criticism of Walt Whitman is very sound, and Mr. Boyesen's "Lost Hellas" is a beautiful poem. The *Atlantic Monthly* is full of agreeable variety, but has no very special feature. In the *North American Review* the most noteworthy contributions are M. de Charnay's paper on the ruined cities of Central America, and a damaging attack on the weakest point of General MacClellan's military career—his neglect to support Pope during the Peninsula campaign.

Temple Bar has a brief but useful account of the so-called national press of Ireland, and readable accounts of Lady Hester Stanhope and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the scientific side of whose character hardly receives sufficient prominence. Science, on the other hand, is the subject of the most important article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—Mr. Grant Allen's ingenious attempt to indicate approximately the development of new species in relation to geological time. The immense acceleration of the process in comparatively recent geological epochs is very remarkable. The continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua" and Dr. Japp's excellent criticism on "Vers de Société" are also to be noted. "A Confidential Agent," in *Belgravia*, is as amusing as ever, but borders somewhat closely on the farcical; too farcical, also, is the grotesque anecdote entitled "An Expensive Derby." Mrs. A. W. Hunt's "Leaden Casket," and Mr. Rimmer's sketches of old English times keep up their agreeable character. *London Society* has lost what has long been its chief attraction by the conclusion of Miss Bertha Thomas's lively and picturesque "Violin Player." The contents of the *New Monthly* include a chronicle of the proceedings of the International Law Congress at Oxford. The object of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, a new undertaking, is sufficiently explained by the title. It contains two papers of great interest, under present circumstances—a powerful plea for the retention of Candahar, from the pen of Colonel Malleson; and an account by Mr. Boulger of a remarkable Chinese official work on the art of war. Judging from this, the capacity of the Chinese for military affairs would seem by no means despicable.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have begun the issue of two new serials—An Illustrated History of the United States of America, and the Child's Life of Christ, with original illustrations. A new and enlarged series of their Magazine of Art (to which we referred last week) is commenced with the present monthly part; and they also continue to publish their excellent Family Magazine, Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have received Part I. of The Squire, a magazine for country gentlemen, the first part of Ward and Lock's Universal Instructor, Illustrated, the Serial Issues of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise and his Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Tinsley's Magazine, Churchman, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Modern Thought, Examples of Works of Art in Kensington Museum, Biograph, Peep-Show, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are the World of Fashion (with additional plates), Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, Daisy, Christian Age, Library of Romance, and House Decorator.



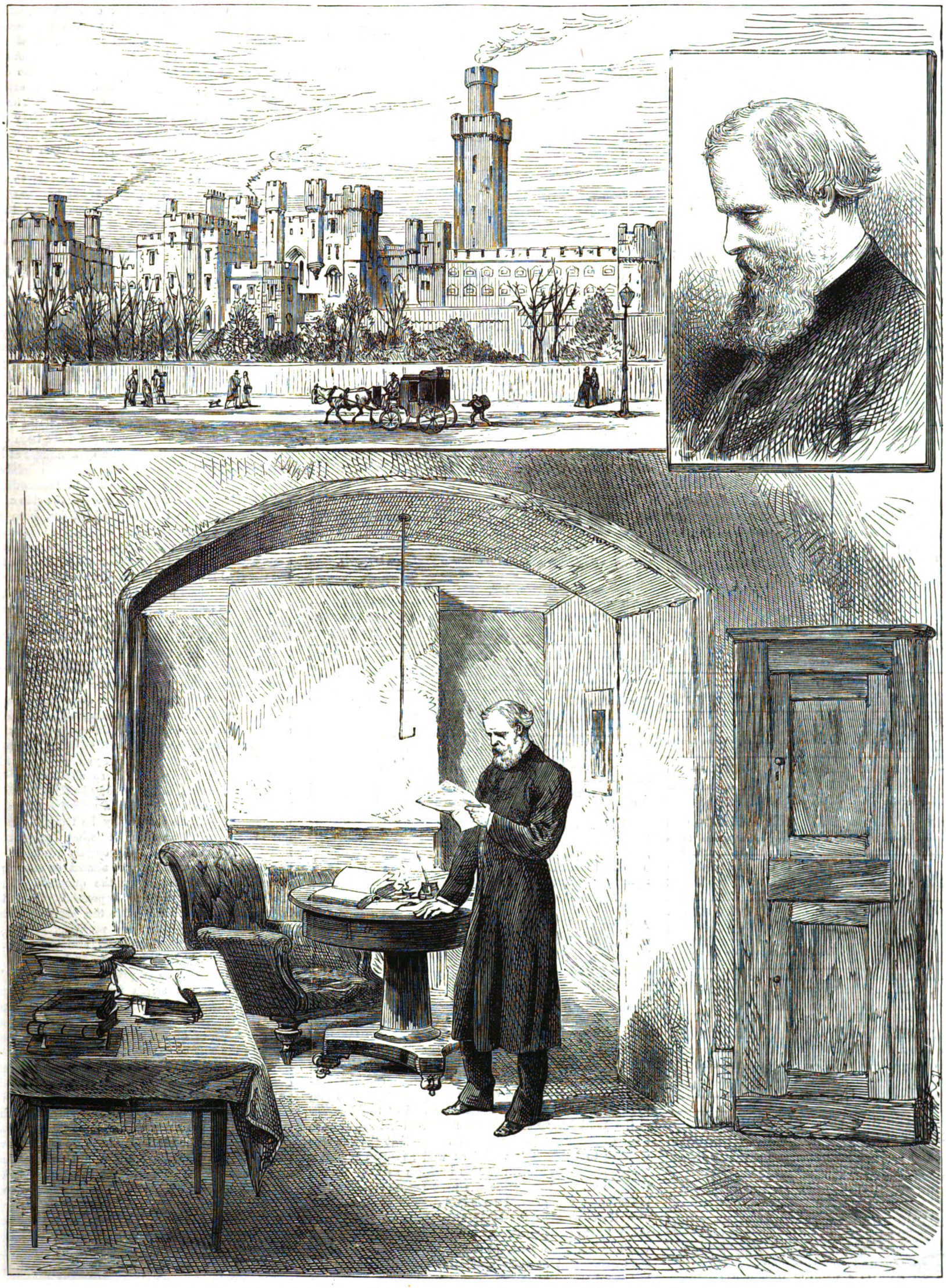
CHRISTIANSAND, IN NORWAY, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT DISASTROUS FIRE.

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No. 2164.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE RITUALIST PROSECUTIONS: THE REV. T. PELHAM DALE IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.—SEE PAGE 494.

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BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Chelsea House, the Countess Cadogan, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, Lady Wimborne, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Dundalk, the wife of the Hon. Henry Plunket, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 20, Grosvenor-place, the Countess Stanhope, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Mahableshwar, John George Alexander Baird, Esq., of Adamton and Murkirk, 16th Lancers, second son of the late William Baird, Esq., of Elie, to Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., of Kilkerran, Governor of Bombay.

On the 7th ult., at Christ Church, Georgetown, Demerara, by the Rev. T. J. Moulder, Incumbent of St. Augustine's, Arthur Brand, of Plantation "Mon Repos," to Emmeline (Emmie), eldest daughter of the late H. T. Garnett.

On the 16th inst., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Charles James Rowe, barrister-at-law, and of Hiralourah, Haputale, Ceylon, eldest son of the late Charles Rowe, of 27, Pembridge-square, W., to Annie, eldest daughter of Charles Gray, Esq., of Nareeb-Nareeb, Victoria, Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's-bush, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Robert Wood, and only child of the late Harry Hurst, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, 3, The Cedars, Clapham-common, Edward Baker, Esq. (son of the late Edward Baker, Esq., of Lion House, Stamford-hill), aged 58 years, deeply lamented. Will friends kindly accept this intimation.

On the 3rd inst., at The Woodlands, Isleworth, after much suffering, Jane, widow of Edward Kenyon Bullman, Esq., late of Leeds, and youngest daughter of the late George Matthewman, Esq., of that town, in her 73rd year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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1880,
WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13,
WILL COMPRISE
A LARGE PICTURE IN COLOURS,
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No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

A series of Cabinet Councils following upon the speech made by Mr. Gladstone last week at the Guildhall Banquet has, perhaps, somewhat unnecessarily piqued the curiosity of the British public. We can discern no special reason why such should have been the case. The middle of November has usually been the season for a brief reassembling of Her Majesty's Ministers in London, for the purpose of tracing, in outline at least, the practical measures to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing Session. There is no present indication, we think, for supposing that the great Council of the Nation will be summoned to meet before the close of the present year. From the speeches of the Lord Chancellor and of the Premier at the Lord Mayor's Dinner we infer—what might have been correctly inferred without them—that the business waiting to be done is varied as well as superabundant. To make such a selection of this business as may be got through with credit before the next prorogation, and to agree upon the general scope and drift of each measure, as well as to assign the labours necessary to bring it to maturity, to some particular member of the Cabinet has, we imagine, been part, at least, of the occupation of the Government at their successive Councils during the last ten days. But it can hardly admit of a doubt that the condition of Ireland and the immediate as well as remoter remedies needing to be applied for the pacification of that country, have engaged a large share of consideration on the part of the Ministers of the Crown.

We say the condition of "Ireland"—speaking of it as a whole—because, although the acutely inflammatory spots are comparatively few, and make themselves visible chiefly in the South and West, the inconvenience and anxiety which they occasion extend far beyond their centres, and if they do not produce utter anarchy they tend to excite a social demoralisation incompatible with the normal administration of protection and justice. The case to be dealt with is anomalous. Ireland has been blessed with an abundant harvest, such as, in ordinary times, might have diffused over the greater part of it a feeling of contentment, not to say gratitude. Yet the outward manifestations of the spirit of the people were never, perhaps, more difficult to cope with than they are now in the disturbed districts and in their respective neighbourhoods. Terror, not of the Law, but of something outside of Law, governs the movements of all classes alike—Landlord and Tenant, Tradesman and Customer, Rich and Poor, Loyal and Revolutionary. There are few within the range of its influence who do not feel obliged, as a primary condition of their existence, to succumb to it, at least for the present. The ordinary transactions of life are limited by it. Society stagnates. Trade withers. And an occasional outrage, affecting either person or property, benumbs, as it were, a wide area of nervous energy.

This state of things, it would be idle to deny, has largely arisen out of the past. It has happened that the legal tenure of land in Ireland has settled itself down upon a narrow and an essentially unsound basis, in which, for the most part, property takes its rights without recognising its corresponding obligations, and has thereby encroached, to a wide extent, upon the equally just rights of labour. It is so, in part, even now. It has been so much more than it is. The wealth of Ireland—by which we mean not its money only, but its capacity for self-sustenance and growth, has been drained away from it by absentee proprietors, who, devolving upon the cultivators of their estates all the duties which properly appertain to themselves, seek only to obtain from them the means of lavish expenditure out of the land from which they derive it. No doubt there are splendid exceptions to this rule. But, splendid as they are, they are almost necessarily "few and far between." It might have been obvious to any thoughtful mind that such a system must at last come to grief. It has done so in Ireland. The pendulum which once swung to extremes on the side of landlordism is now rapidly vibrating towards extremes on the side of tenancy. The last impulse to it has, peradventure, been given by the agitation of the Land League, and it remains yet to be seen whether the leaders of that agitation have gone beyond, we will not say the moral law of Society, but the civil law of the State. But, whatever may become of the prosecutions which have been commenced, whether they succeed or fail, it is obvious that they cannot touch the real evil which clamours to be grappled with. This will require the most earnest and disinterested efforts of the highest order of statesmanship, which, unless it proceed upon the lines of confiscation—a thing almost beyond conception, at this time of day—will probably prove a very costly remedy to this country, and, apart from the expense of it, a remedy needing to be most cautiously and wisely administered, lest, in the long run, the cure might turn out to be worse than the disease. There are some historical examples for guidance; and, perhaps, after close examination, some principle, so modified as to adapt them to the present instance, may be found to work well. The case is one upon which a negative judgment based upon local traditions can hardly be trusted. Every man has in his mind an idea of what, according to his individual opinion, would thoroughly reconcile the Irish people to their lot. There are almost as many proposals as individual thinkers upon the question. This shows the difficulty, but not the impossibility, nor the utter hopelessness, of dealing with the problem once for all. Her Majesty's Ministers, we presume, fully appreciate the position in which they stand, and the importance of the crisis with which they have to deal.

We can hardly be surprised at the strength of the demand which has arisen for some extraordinary and immediate measure of protection to life and property; and, if it would answer the desired end, no delicacy of party motive, or even violation of economic law, should stand in the way of extending speedy relief to those who now suffer under a reign of terror. But it is extremely questionable whether repressive legislation would really put an end to that form of mischief which is now most rampant. Whenever legislation strikes with vigour, it is the more necessary to see to it that its aim is precise. This it is the particular function of the Government to determine. They have the fullest information of the special needs to be met, and they alone can safely judge of the means best adapted to meet them. It would be comparatively easy for them to satisfy current opinion in Great Britain, and even to relieve, for the moment, some classes of the community in Ireland. But the time seems to have come to aim, not so much at the symptoms of the mischief which has so long afflicted Ireland, as at the prolific source of it—a policy which will impose upon any Government that may undertake it continuous and immense labours, and not a little danger of temporary defeat.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

By a majority of three hundred and fourteen votes the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Bright, it is understood, had a majority in all the four "nations" over his distinguished opponent, Mr. John Ruskin. The illustrious author of 'Modern Painters" will take no harm by his defeat. I knew a gentleman once who was afflicted with an extremely hasty and violent temper. He happened to be staying at Therapia, near Constantinople, with a friend with whom he had, on some trifling matter, a furious quarrel; and in the excess of his wrath he threatened—it was warm weather and the windows were open—to throw his adversary into the Bosphorus, which flowed beneath. Fortunately, he did nothing whatever of the kind, and was speedily reconciled to his friend, who, on shaking hands, showed his extremely placable temperament by remarking, "After all, it would have been something to be thrown into the Bosphorus." Now nobody would like to be thrown into a horse-pond. There is something dignified in the idea of drowning in the Bosphorus. It is something to be beaten by John Bright.

But admire, if you please, the irony of Fate. Mr. John Bright began his career in buttonless drab and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Ironical Fate decrees that he shall be elevated to an academic rank of which the traditional costume is a flowing robe of scarlet. Mr. Bright, it has long been understood, is not a very fervent admirer of University Education. Ironical Fate gives him supremacy over a great Northern centre of collegiate learning. Finally, it is certain that Mr. Bright does not hold titles of honour in very great favour; yet Ironical Fate has so ordered it as to make him Chancellor of a Duchy, and eventually a Rector with the title of "Lord."

An absurd letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Ruskin to the committee of a school of art at Chesterfield has been disowned by that gentleman, and turns out to be an impudent and silly forgery. I place the concoctors of such fabrications on precisely the same plane with the miscreants who write anonymous letters and the imbeciles who play practical jokes. The mention of Ironical Fate reminds me of a "bogus" communication from one of the Parcæ lately forwarded to me at the office of this Journal, and bearing the post-mark of Colombo, Ceylon. Opening the letter, I found within an envelope with a deep black border, and with the word "Atropos" in one corner. This second envelope contained a sheet of black-bordered paper, headed "Death Call," subscribed "Your Disobedient Servant, Death," and informing me that I was to prepare and beware to receive a visit from Death on the Twenty-Second of December next; as I was one of Thirteen who dined together on the Twenty-Second of December last.

I just looked at my last year's diary; and found that on the Twenty-Second of December, 1879, I was a guest, with about two hundred others, at the annual festival of the New England Society, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on which occasion I was privileged to listen to some of the best after-dinner oratory that I ever heard in my life. When I say that the Hon. George W. Curtis (the editor of *Harper's Illustrated*), Mr. Chauncey Depew, the Rev. Dr. Bellows (a great friend of Mr. Thackeray), General Sherman, Secretary Sherman, and General Horace Porter (the Bernal Osborne of America), you may imagine what an elocutionary treat I had among the New Englanders, who, by-the-way, in the course of the evening drank the toast of "Old England" with tremendous enthusiasm.

But that "bogus" Atropos. Fancy the mental and ethical condition of any human being who could deliberately send such silly and wicked balderdash all the way from Colombo, in Ceylon. Fancy any respectable printer (the stuff was in handsome type) "setting up" such blasphemous twaddle. I suppose that there is some kind of enjoyment to be derived from practical joking. So may there have been in smashing the Portland Vase. So may there be in cutting the cushions of railway compartments, or pelting passing trains with stones, or squirting dirty water over ladies' dresses in the streets.

Wanted: a full-bottomed Wig—very full bottomed and carefully powdered. Wanted also a large silver-gilt Mace, and a Sergeant-at-Arms in a Court suit. These, with the addition perhaps of a judicious inspector of police and a couple of strong-armed constables, seem to me to be most urgently required at the Palais Bourbon, Paris, for the purpose of enabling M. Léon Gambetta to deal with a small section of Legitimist Deputies, contrasted with whose absolutely rebellious insubordination the wildest freaks of our own Obstructives in the House of Commons may be considered tamely submissive exhibitions. The other day a deputy from La Vendée, M. Baudry d'Asson, in a debate on the expulsion of the monks, was so polite as to qualify M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues as "*un gouvernement de crocheteurs*"—a government of picklocks. Thereupon the insulting Deputy was, by a vote of the Chamber, suspended from his functions, and excluded from the House for a certain number of sittings.

It was the duty of M. Gambetta, as President, to see this decision executed; but it pleased M. Baudry d'Asson to put the Chair at defiance, to slip into the Chamber by a back door, and to resume his accustomed seat, whence, after much vain parleying, he had to be literally dragged by main force, and was carried out of the Chamber by a military escort some five and twenty strong. I think that Captain Gossett and the Mace (with Inspector Gernon within convenient distance) could have managed the rebellious M. Baudry d'Asson between them without the assistance of squads of chasseurs and infantry of the line. Poor Colonel Riu, who commanded the military on the occasion of the citadel of the Vendean deputy's individuality being stormed, seems to have had a bad time of it. His epaulettes were torn; and he was even "punched" by the excited sympathisers with M. Baudry d'Asson. When all was over, and M. Baudry was safe under lock and key, the Colonel behaved like a gallant gentleman. He sate down to dinner with his prisoner; and humorously asked the sympathisers whether he was to "keep the blows" which he had received; meaning whether he was to consider them as serious outrages to be avenged by the satisfaction of the duello, or merely chance-medley knocks distributed haphazard in a scuffle. The sympathisers hastened to explain that the "punching" was only to be taken in a Pickwickian or Parliamentary sense, and amply apologised for having too forcibly accentuated their political opinions on the subject of M. Baudry d'Asson's expulsion.

Mem.: English Members of Parliament for divers offences against the authority of the House have been time and again committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and even sent (as Sir Francis Burdett was) to the Tower, or (as Sir John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton de Gifford was) to Newgate; but the unseemliest scene of violence that has occurred in the august precincts of St. Stephen's since the memorable April 20, 1653, when the Lord General Cromwell invaded the Commons with an armed force, branded hon. members as drunkards and profligates, "annexed" the mace, and finally bundled the Long Parliament into Old Palace Yard, was on March 21, 1815, when, as I read in Mr. George H. Jenning's "Anecdotical History of the British Parliament," the celebrated Lord Cochrane (afterwards Earl of Dundonald) who had been expelled the House of Commons after his sentence to fine and imprisonment for an offence of which he was wholly innocent, but who had been re-elected, by acclamation, by the electors of Westminster, escaped from the King's Bench prison, hurried down to Westminster, and took his seat in the House to the right of the Speaker's chair; no members being then present, and prayers not having been read. Here he was followed by Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the King's Bench, and two or three of his officers, who carried the undaunted Lord Cochrane back to prison.

A most interesting address was delivered at the rooms of the Society of Arts last Saturday evening by Mr. William Morris, M.A., on the subject of House Decoration. With many of Mr. Morris's strictures on the modern taste, or rather want of taste, shown in the external and internal ornamentation of houses, I thoroughly agree. For example, what can be more detestable than the new craze for daubing the lower portion of our house-fronts a staring crimson, or a chocolate, or what Mr. Morris calls a "cockroach" colour? Yet Jones so besmears his façade because his neighbour Smith has "gone in" for plum-colour, or chocolate, or "cockroach;" and Robinson over the way, and Brown round the corner, will speedily follow suit, merely imitatively and quite unintelligently.

But Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson should not inconsiderately be blamed. Their business compels or their inclination leads them to dwell, say, in west-central London. What are they to do to relieve the dismal, grimy monotony of their house-fronts? Paint them white, with green jalousies and balconies? The effect would be charming. For about a fortnight London would look as picturesque and smiling as Havana or New Orleans. At the expiration of the fortnight, perhaps sooner, the painted house-fronts, thanks to the horrid influence of sooty smoke, would turn whitey-brown, then dingy brown, then black.

I wonder whether house-fronts, covered with "*azulejo*" tiles, blue and white, in bold arabesque patterns, would answer. You may have seen houses so fronted at Lisbon. The colours in the designs are imperishable, and each shower of rain only serves to clean the surface of the tiles. Fresco-painting is out of the question. This is not a climate for fresco. Of course, one's beau ideal of a house would be either a beauteous marble villa of Palladian design, like M. Gambart's "Château des Palmiers" at Nice, or a mansion in the "Queen Anne's" style, one of the finest modern revivals of which was the fine old house restored for Mr. Thackeray in Palace-gardens, Kensington. But, alack! how many of us are rich enough to build houses for ourselves, or to take them on repairing leases?

Well, one can go further afield. Outlying Bayswater, Notting-hill, West Kensington, Shepherd's-bush, and Acton are all abundant in pretty villas at not very excessive rents. Residential Haverstock-hill is now joined to Highgate, and will soon be united to Muswell-hill. All round the Crystal Palace a labyrinth of handsome dwelling-houses has sprung up, where a few years ago were only green fields, cows, and shady lanes. Smiling Camberwell is merged into sweet Dulwich; and Penge, Anerley, Sydenham, Gipsy-hill, and Upper and Lower Norwood are now only so many suburbs of the gigantic metropolis. I bought a copy of "Lyson's Environs of London" the other day, and am half afraid to open it, lest I should discover that London has now no environs left—in the spots where I remember them.

The latest addition to our metropolitan *villeggiature* is the Telford Park Estate at Streatham-hill, where, on a site of some sixty acres, whole streets of residential villas are being constructed by Messrs. Sutton and Dudley, the enterprising *entrepreneurs* who built the "Palatinate" hard by the Elephant and Castle, and the "Albany" in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and who are covering the area once occupied by the old Surrey Gardens with eligible house property. The residences on the Telford Park site have been designed by Mr. E. J. Tarver, architect; and it is gratifying to learn that the estate is well timbered; that many of the trees are of noble size; and that both roads and houses have been so planned as to preserve these beautiful and healthful adjuncts, so often ruthlessly destroyed by speculative builders. The Streatham-hill Railway Station stands at the south-east corner of the property.

To be within a few minutes by rail and only three miles by road from the Crystal Palace; to be only five miles from the West-End and five and a half miles from the Royal Exchange and the City proper; to have a tram system close at hand to Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, Southwark, and Greenwich; and to be able to obtain at a moderate rent a handsome detached or semi-detached house, drained, ventilated, and "sanitated" up to the Richardsonian or "City of Hygeia" standard:—all these are advantages which will doubtless attract crowds of tenants to Telford Park when all Mr. Tarver's Old English, Elizabethan, or Queen Anne houses are completed; but there will be nevertheless multitudes of persons who are obliged, or who prefer to live in Guilford-street, or Gower-street, or Wigmore-street, or some other thoroughfare of hopelessly incurable ugliness. These luckless persons I should recommend not to trouble themselves about their house fronts—they are past praying for—beyond periodically painting them "in a proper and workman-like manner," in accordance with the covenants in their leases. For the rest, let them look first to the interior "sanitation" of their dwellings, and next to the internal decoration thereof, and in the last direction they will learn much from the experienced counsel of Mr. William Morris, whose "Hints" will be doubtless reprinted in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. It should further be republished in pamphlet form. Much of that which Mr. Morris has to say on the subject of carpets, window glazing, ceilings, and wall-papers is invaluable from the points of view of good taste and common sense.

The student of contemporary manners can scarcely have failed to be struck by one of the details in the account of the recent savage attack on Count von Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador at Constantinople. The Turkish roughs who reided his Excellency's carriage and flourished their drawn swords over his head were, it is stated, officers in the Imperial Guards; and they were all in a state of intoxication. What! it may be asked, can the "pious and temperate Osmanli" get tipsy? Yes; when he has been veneered with civilisation, he can get very "tight" indeed. The Turkish artillery officers from the Tophané barracks, who patronise the music-halls of Pera and Galatea, are not by any means distinguished for moderation in their cups; and at more than one very grand banquet I have seen Effendis, and even Pashas, in a sad condition of what the Americans call "tangle-leg."

But your Turk, when he imbibes to excess, is original in inebriety. He still declines to look upon the wine when it is red, and eschews bordeaux and burgundy; but he will drink any quantity of champagne, preferring to "dash" his tumblers of Heidseck or Mumm with cognac, "for his stomach's sake." Of the very nasty spirit called raki he is immoderately fond; and this fondness is not confined, apparently, to the upper classes. The first time I went to the Mosque of St. Sophia a venerable Mollah in a very high pulpit was preaching a sermon to a congregation of whom at least a third were women. I asked the dragoman what the sermon was about, and he told me that the Mollah was inveighing against the excessive use of raki.

Mem.: Turkish gentility gulps down raki as a "whet," just as Frenchmen swallow absinthe, or Italians vermouth, or Germans and Russians kümmel. But herein lies the difference. The Germans and the Teutons, prior to their repast, are usually contented with a single dram. The Osmanli takes many. A scion of the Latin race, when he exceeds (which he does very rarely), gets tipsy *at* dinner; the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon (and they are even becoming more temperate) get tipsy *after* dinner; but it is immediately *before* dinner that the civilisation-vencered Turk tipsifies himself with raki.

In re the "Music of the Spheres." "E. M." writes me that there is probably an earlier instance of the use of the expression than the Shakspearean citations lately given. "Pericles," according to Lowndes, was published in 1609; but two years before there was printed "The Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority," which is attributed to Anthony Brewer, and in which (Act iii., scene 7) one reads—

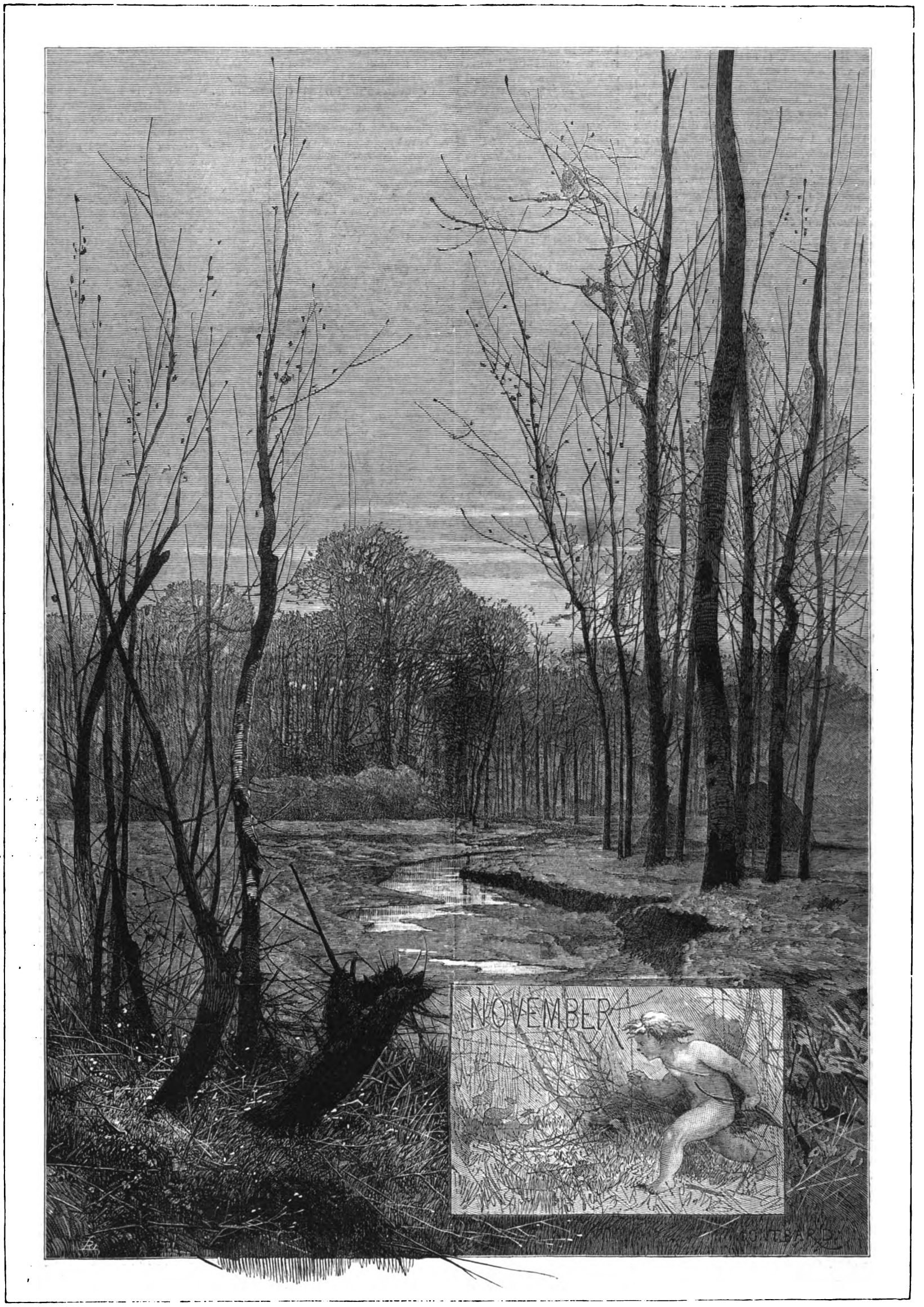
> I hear the celestial music of the spheres
> As plainly as our Pythagoras did.

This occurrence of the expression is noticed, my correspondent adds, at page 15 of the edition of Pope's "Essay on Man," by the Rector of Lincoln, 1875.

I read in the *Daily News* that Lord Folkestone and Mr. Edward Gibson have kindly consented to act as judges of the Essays on the Demoralising Effects of Liberalism, for the best of which productions handsome prizes have been offered by Mr. Peters, of Headfield. I have changed my mind as to entering the lists as a competitor. I have but little leisure; and that I would wish to devote to the composition of a series of essays on the Beneficial Effects of Toryism, and the expediency of forthwith reviving the Pillory, the Stocks, and the Whipping-Post, the Ordeal by Battle, the Admiralty Droits, the Clerks of the Pipe and the Petty Bag, and the *Peine Forte et Dure* for refusal to plead. To these will be added an elaborate argument in favour of the immediate re-enfranchisement of Gatton, Grampound, and Old Sarum, and a plea for the total abolition of Vaccination, the authorisation of intramural interments and slaughterhouses, and the imposition of a uniform sixpenny rate of inland postage. Abating the *peine forte et dure* and vaccination, which was not suppressed, but only fiercely preached against by a section of the clergy, all the Beneficial Things which I have touched upon were advocated by Toryism when I was born.

In the matter of "punching" the heads of small school children, "H. H. M.," a member of the Bradford School Board, informs me that the school-teacher summoned before and convicted by the West Riding (County) magistrates sitting at Bradford was not on the staff of the Bradford Board School, but was in the employ of the Eccleshall School Board. As it happened, I was in doubt as to the particular school to which the defendant belonged; so I mentioned only "a" Board School. G. A. S.

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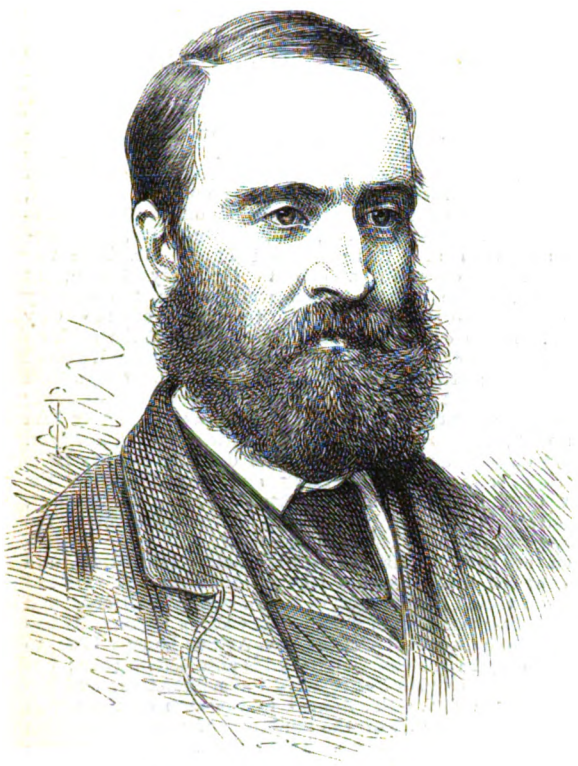


THE MONTHS: NOVEMBER.—SEE PAGE 494.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

SEE PAGE 496.



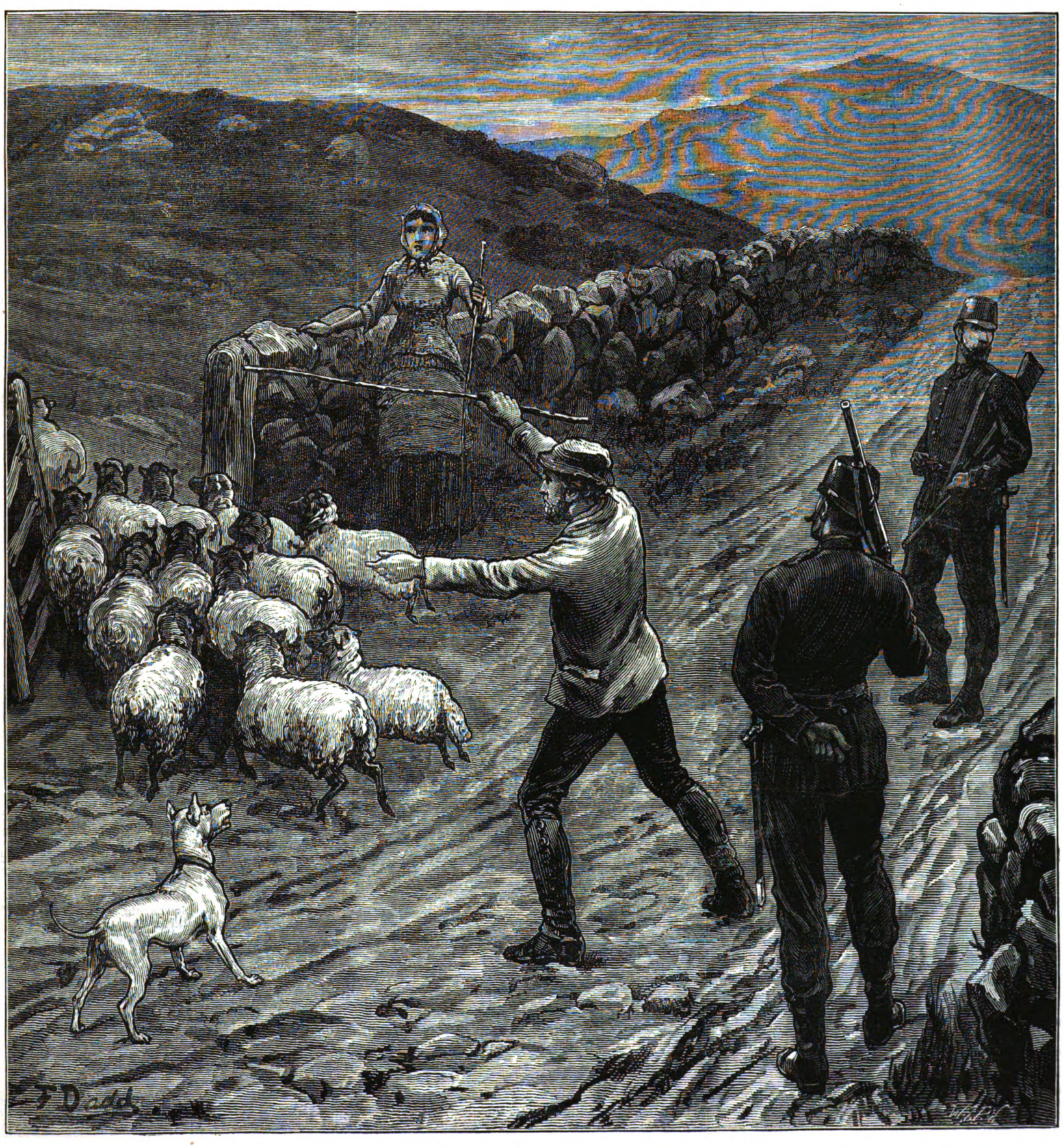
MR. C. S. PARNELL, M.P.



MR. T. BRENNAN (SECRETARY).



MR. J. G. BIGGAR, M.P.



FARMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN COUNTY MAYO.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

On Tuesday last, the Ferry Cabinet having been defeated on a simple question of the fixing of the order of the day, thought fit to resign. M. Grévy refused to accept the resignation, and the crisis continued until Wednesday night, when the Cabinet withdrew their resignation. On Thursday M. Louis Legrand interpellated the Ministry on its declaration of Tuesday. M. Jules Ferry replied, and asked the Chamber to signify clearly whether it had or had not confidence in the Cabinet. After a long debate and after some severe personal attacks on the Minister of Marine, Admiral Cloué, the Chamber voted an order of the day of confidence by 297 votes against 131, and the question of the reform of the Magistracy was placed on the order of the day for Saturday instead of the educational question. And so the Ministry came out of the crisis both victor and vanquished, victor in having obtained a vote of confidence, vanquished on the question of the order of the day, which started the whole difficulty.

On Thursday a disgraceful scene took place in the Chamber of Deputies. During the Session of Wednesday the penalty of temporary exclusion had been pronounced against M. Baudry d'Asson, a disorderly Royalist Deputy who had used violent language in the course of the sitting. M. Baudry d'Asson refused to acknowledge the authority of the President, and entered the Chamber on Thursday as if nothing had happened. M. Gambetta thereupon invited M. Baudry d'Asson to withdraw. M. Baudry d'Asson remained motionless. Then an indescribable scene took place. The sitting was suspended, the galleries cleared, and Colonel Riu, Military Commander of the Chamber, was ordered to expel M. Baudry d'Asson by force. This order could not be executed in the courteous and law-biding manner which characterised the recent expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons. Several members of the Right surrounded M. Baudry d'Asson, the soldiers charged, blows were exchanged, uniforms and clothing torn, eyes blackened, and at last M. Baudry d'Asson, after a desperate resistance, was captured and confined in the *petit local* reserved for recalcitrant Deputies who have sinned against the rules of the House very grievously. The sitting was then resumed and concluded as has been already described.

Curiously enough, the very articles of the rules of the Chamber against which M. Baudry d'Asson rebelled, and which the Royalists so sharply criticise as the work of the Demagogues and Radicals, were drawn up in 1849 by *Radicals*, whose names were the Duc de Broglie, Rouher, Bocher, Buffet, Montalembert, and Dufaure. The protest of the Royalists thus turns against themselves.

The moral of all the recent Ministerial embarrassments was admirably summed up in M. Alfred Naquet's speech in the Chamber on Thursday, the tenor of which was that in the present Chamber it is impossible to form a Ministerial majority, in the real sense of the word; there can only be a majority *de circonstance*, a majority of the day. The sections and groups of the Chamber will not work together under recognised chiefs; the Ministry, therefore, must be content to work with a majority that will march behind a certain programme. The thing first to be done is to carry out bills on which the Republican groups are unanimous, and to leave the disputed points in the background until those bills have been carried. It is probably on this basis that the present Chamber will pass the last year of its existence.

The proceedings of the Senate were enlivened on Monday by an interpellation of M. Buffet on the Ministerial crisis of September last, and on the execution of the decrees of March 29. M. Jules Ferry and M. de Freycinet replied. The latter gave an account of his policy and action in the matter of the decrees in a vinegary tone, which pleased only the friends of M. Jules Simon. The debate on the interpellation was continued in the Senate to-day, as was also that on the magistracy in the Chamber.

The life of Paris, it has been said, is a drama-vaudeville in three hundred and sixty-five acts, without "waits," for the piece continues interminable even during the night. The antitheses of *la vie Parisienne* are more extravagant than those of Victor Hugo, whose sublime imagination sees in the starry heavens the image of "le crachat de Dieu." Whatever the hour and whatever the spectacle, there is always a crowd ready to collect together and gaze. There was a crowd to receive Louise Michel at the Gare Saint-Lazare last Tuesday; there was as great a crowd to see Jeanne Samary, the actress, married to M. Paul Lagarde last Wednesday; there was a crowd to see M. Baudry d'Asson expelled from the Chamber; there was a crowd to see MM. Buffet, De Freycinet, and Ferry fencing in the Senate; there was a crowd at Madame Adam's on Sunday to hear a lecture on Japan; and there will probably be a greater and more elegant crowd than ever at the Church of Saint-Roch to-morrow to see Sub-Lieutenant Roland Bonaparte married to Mdlle. Marie Felix Blanc.

And now, to pass from the vaudeville to the drama, Xavier Aubryet died yesterday, after having been bedridden, as Heine was, for six years with a nervous malady. His funeral will take place to-morrow, simultaneously with the marriage of Prince Roland Bonaparte. Xavier Aubryet was a Parisian, a boulevardier, a wit who was once a rival of Nestor Roqueplan, a *viveur* of the famous Demidoff set, and a literary critic and poet of delicate taste and originality. His best books are his "Jugements Nouveaux" and "Chez nous et chez nos voisins," which latter contains some interesting studies of English literature.

To return once more to the *flous-flous* of the Parisian Vaudeville, it may interest ladies to know that the Parisian *coiffeurs* are brewing an international conspiracy for bringing into fashion the wearing of false hair. At present blonde is the fashionable colour for hair, and the shades vary from flaxen to golden red, from the shade called *rayon de lune*, through the *comète*, *cheveux de la reine*, and *cheveux vénitiens*.

The De Cissey scandal still continues to agitate public opinion. The Chamber of Deputies has nominated a committee of eleven members, all of whom are favourable to ordering a Parliamentary inquiry. Meanwhile fresh accusations are being brought against the General almost daily, and the matter is almost becoming a party question. The irreconcilable and radical Journals are merciless in their attacks on M. de Cissey and the Baroness de Kaulla. Yesterday Colonel Jung's son, a collegian of seventeen years of age, mixed himself up in this painful affair by writing a letter to the *Figaro* disowning his mother, the Baronne de Kaulla. This letter has naturally shocked the French, amongst whom Mother-worship is an instinct and the *voix du sang* a national principle.

It may interest those who, like the swallows, fly southwards at the approach of winter, to know that high French society, and particularly that of the noble faubourg, is abandoning Paris as a winter residence. Few of the aristocratic salons will be open before spring; from motives chiefly of economy, the bearers of great and historical names have decided in future to winter at Pau, Cannes, Nice, Madeira, and even Algeria, and to shut up their Paris houses except during the spring months.

T. C.

THE MONTHS: NOVEMBER.

Clammy, chill, sour, sullen, gloomy: no adjectives, by the majority of Englishmen, are considered too mean for this meanest of months! If there were only something downright bad about him he might not be so maligned as he is. But, surly fellow though he may be, he can scarcely be called downright bad. He brings no drenching torrents of rain, no blinding snowstorms, no ice-encumbered rivers, but simply torments us with leaden skies, and clinging damp, and fog, and mizzle, drizzle, drip, drip. Such, at least, is the rôle commonly attributed to him, and certainly nothing could be meaner than the spectacle he presents, as he stalks through the bilious-looking town, his straggling locks and unkempt beard beaded with moisture that descends from a halo of fog, chilling the atmosphere at every stride, and veiling the sky so that

> The night has no eve,
> And the day has no morning.

Thoroughly mean, too, and odious is he, when he enters autumn woods, and, laying his sacrilegious hands on the richly-coloured foliage, strips the trees of their latest beauty. But he does not wrench off all the leaves at once; let us, at any rate, give him credit for that. Perhaps he has some qualms of conscience. The timid, sensitive ash drops her few remaining leaves at once, as do also the walnut and the lime; and soon after the mulberry, horse-chestnut, and sycamore succumb to the withering touch of the cold-blooded ravisher. But the elm and a few others he spares a little longer; the latest of the deciduous trees to cast their leaves being the beech and the oak, which retain their autumn glory almost until December commences his wintry sway.

The still lovely tints, late in the month, in the oaken and beechen groves, make us involuntarily pause in our railing against "gloomy November." Nor must we forget that, in the country at least, he occasionally permits intervals of weather clear and pleasant as in the mellow days of October. The mornings may be raw and misty, and the adjacent woods and hills lost in fleecy vapour; but around those woods and hills there is no pestilential smoke and grime to clog the air, and mist and hoar-frost quickly vanish before the rising sun. So rich and varied, when the mist has lifted, is the foliage upon the oaks and beeches, and so fantastically fair the threads of gossamer, which, sparkling in the soft sunlight, are floating in the tranquil air on every hedge and field—we almost forget that the lanes are thickly strewn with leaves, and feel that some of Mab's merry sprites must have practised a spell upon gruff November. But whether it is the fairies, or whether November has, after all, some qualms of conscience, certain it is that we have occasionally some delightful days even thus late in "the pale descending year." Sometimes in the morning they come, these sweet glimpses of dying autumn; sometimes at noon, and occasionally not until towards evening, when the white mist that has been enveloping the whole country-side since morning is suddenly lifted from the earth, and itself becomes an object of superb grandeur, catching as it does the slanting rays of the setting sun, and throwing back upon the brown lanes, fields, meandering streams, and tinted woods, a light that is unutterably beautiful.

But, while November has some redeeming phases in the country, in town it is quite another matter. In the country the vapours of the month are white and fleecy mists that dissolve into thin air before the rising sun; in the town they join issue with the smoke and grime of civilisation, and settle down upon the streets like a nightmare in dense yellow fogs, which often last all day and all night. Indeed, it is in the town rather than the country that November has earned his evil reputation—a reputation so wretched that foreigners think our chief occupation now must be the commission of suicide. No wonder Guy Fawkes chose this month for his infernal purpose; for may he not have thought that he would effect a kindly deed in freeing King and Parliament from an intolerable existence? True, the town is not always wrapt in a wet blanket of "pea-soup;" but, even when there is no actual fog, the faint sunbeams are unable to struggle through the gloom, and everything looks dingy, damp, and dirty. There are, however, few things but might be worse; and so with the murky atmosphere of our great towns in November. When the streets are draped in hopeless fog, and the opposite side of the way is only detected by a sickly flare of gaslight, it requires a Mark Tapley to feel really jolly; yet how infinitely better is the lurid glare of gaslight from lamp-posts and shop-windows to the street-lights of other days! So late as the beginning of the present century they were bad enough, when there were no gas-lit shop-windows, when ropes here and there spanned the leading thoroughfares with suspended lamps, whose pale glimmer was only perceptible immediately underneath. But what a time of it benighted London must have had in the November days, say of James I., when the foul, narrow streets were scarcely lit at all, and the muffled tolling of old St. Paul's, as the hours slowly died, must have boomed down through the silent yellow vapours in the Cheap like a death-knell to the groping citizens!

Upon Londoners, and such as cannot raise their mournful eyes from the rustling leaves at their feet, the gloom of the declining year has doubtless a very depressing effect. But there are many who snap their fingers at the gloom. To the great army of sportsmen the "sere and yellow leaf" is by no means an object for intense melancholy, it being an infallible sign that the farmers have opened their gates to huntsmen and gunners, for no longer are there in the fields any cattle or horses to wander into forbidden lands, the exhausted pastures having been exchanged for the farmyard; nor are there any crops to spoil. Roots, of the mangold-wurzel and turnip species, are being piled in heaps or being carted to the farmyards and outbuildings; but, except the roots, and a little ploughing, the agriculturist's labours are now concentrated in close vicinity to his homestead. And so hunting is in full swing, and every day there are dashing rides 'cross country, that quite account for our Waterloos and Balaclavas. Coursing, too, is one of the sports of the month, and steeple-chasing, and, in the north, deerstalking. For those who cannot ride well to hounds there are still plenty of pheasants, partridges, hares, and rabbits, in blissful ignorance of their fate; and the solitary snipe will have to keep a sharp look-out, as will also the woodcock and wild-duck that are migrating to our coasts.

The various kinds of water-fowl that are now reaching our shores from the Far North ameliorate, by their presence, somewhat, the dreariness of the seaside. Their discordant cries seem in harmony with the sad sea waves that break in measured sweep upon the beach. Not violently, though, do the waves break just now; they are but muttered threatenings of storms to come: it is not until winter sets in that the sea lashes itself into sublime fury. Indeed, during November, the sea is often quiet enough, especially when the fogs of the month find their way to the coast; when, through the turbid air, the boats close in to shore seem miles away and the fishermen to be performing a shadow pantomime, now indistinct, now striking large and prominent, now vanishing, with no sound but the receding ripple of the tide.

PROSECUTIONS OF RITUALIST CLERGY.

The continued imprisonment of the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, Rector of St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, for contempt of the orders of the Court empowered by Act of Parliament to correct irregularities in the public services of the Established Church, has excited many demonstrations of feeling on the part of High Church clergy and people. It will be recollected that this case has been before Lord Penzance, Judge of the Court of Arches, on several occasions, but no notice has ever been taken by Mr. Dale of the suit, the monitions or suspensions, except by an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench nearly three years ago, when the sentence was quashed on the ground of an informality. A second suit was instituted by the churchwardens, and has been steadily pursued. On Thursday, the 28th ult., the Judge (Lord Penzance) agreed to issue a writ of *significavit*, which was speedily acted on; and two days later, on the Saturday evening, the 30th ult., an officer proceeded to Mr. Dale's residence, No. 6, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill, and then and there arrested him. Mr. Dale was conveyed at once in a cab to the City Prison, at Holloway, where he has since remained in the custody of Lieutenant-Colonel Milman, Governor of the City Prison. He is confined in the right wing of the gaol, on the ground floor, two rooms being assigned to him, and a small fire allowed; this and the gas have to be extinguished at half-past eight o'clock at night, and at six in the morning he is expected to rise. His friends are allowed to supply him with food, subject to prison regulations. He is, however, already on the sick list and under the doctor's care, as he is suffering from general debility and an abscess in the right hand. Visitors are admitted at his own request, specially naming them, but subject to the approval of the Visiting Justices. The members of his own congregation are not permitted to see him. Mrs. Dale and others of his family come to pass the day with him. He has also been visited by the Hon. C. L. Wood, Colonel Hardy, and other leading members of the English Church Union. He has proposed to appoint his son, the Rev. Arthur Murray Dale, to perform duty in the church during his enforced absence; but the Bishop of London has rejected the nomination, and has appointed the Rev. C. T. Acland to the cure of the parish during the continuance of the inhibition of the Rev. Pelham Dale by the Court of Arches. The Bishop, in his letter communicating this to Mr. Dale, further observes, "I may add, that it would not be possible for me to allow any clergyman to officiate in your church who would not be prepared to certify me that he would perform the services of your church without those ornaments and practices which you have been monitioned to discontinue." In the mean time, and for several weeks to come, the church is shut up and the services stopped, for the ostensible purpose of executing repairs ordered by the churchwardens. It was necessary for them to break in through the window, as the keys were and are in Mr. Dale's possession, as Rector, and he refuses to give them up. Watchmen are stationed both day and night in the church, and the doors have been fitted with several new locks, to prevent any persons on behalf of the Rector getting in and claiming possession. Meetings to demand the liberation of Mr. Dale were held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, and at St. James's Hall, on Thursday last.

The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale is sixty years of age. He is eldest son of the late Very Rev. Thomas Dale, who was Vicar of St. Pancras, at another time Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Canon of St. Paul's, and finally Dean of Rochester. He was educated partly at home, partly at King's College, London, till he was placed with Sir William Fairbairn, at the Millwall Works, to learn the profession of a civil engineer. But he ultimately determined to become a clergyman, and went to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He there took his degree, with honours, in 1845, being in the first class of mathematics, twenty-fifth wrangler of that year; he also won a scholarship, and became a Fellow of his College. Having taken orders, he held a curacy under the Rev. Daniel Moore, at Camden Chapel, Camberwell; but he was for some time Curate to his father in St. Pancras, and afternoon lecturer there and at St. Luke's, Old-street. He also held the post of Librarian at Sion College, in the City, and was honorary chaplain to the Great Northern Hospital. In 1848 he was presented to the rectory of St. Vedast with St. Michael-le-Quern, a church in Foster-lane, Cheapside, near Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the General Post Office. This presentation was made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Mr. Dale's father, as Canon Dale, being then one of the Chapter. The peculiarities which have characterised Mr. Dale's ministration of public worship were brought before the law courts four or five years ago. During eight months of 1876, while inhibited from conducting service in his own church, he ministered in that of St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington, by permission of the incumbent there. He had lent his own church, in like manner, to the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Albans, in 1874.

Our Illustrations on the front page of this Number present a view of the City Prison at Holloway, and one of the interior of the apartment occupied by Mr. Dale, with a portrait of him, which is copied from the photograph by Mr. A. E. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, son of Lord Selborne, has been admitted, by patrimony, to the freedom of the Mercers' Company.

Professor Henry Morley on Monday night continued his series of lectures at Westbourne Park Institute on English Literature, the subject of the evening being Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin. These two writers, said the lecturer, had had a very great influence upon the thought of the present day, and their earnestness had been completely recognised. Each of them delivered the same message—viz., that the advance of society was still to be laboured for, but could only be attained by the labour of each one to make the best of himself or herself, and to aid others in a like endeavour. In the writings of both there was the same message, that all had to do their work thoroughly and to be themselves. Taking first Mr. Carlyle, Professor Morley sketched his life, supplementing the narrative with many extracts from his works. The cherishing of individual life, said Mr. Morley, was the ruling sentiment of Carlyle, and of that more than anything else he was the prophet of our time. In Mr. Ruskin, though in a different nature, there was the same lesson taught, but with another voice, amid other surroundings and amid different conditions. With him, as with Mr. Carlyle, there was a tendency to excess in the maintaining of a simple elementary truth. In Thomas Carlyle there was strong manly vigour. In John Ruskin there was grace, bordering almost upon effeminacy—a grace which one found in the mind of a highly-trained and highly-cultivated woman. There was a high sense and a keen perception of truth and beauty, which allied itself very much to what was best in woman's nature. A short sketch of Mr. Ruskin's life and a review of his principal works completed the lecture.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

I have again witnessed the performance of "Anne-Mie" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and rejoice at being able to pay a well-deserved tribute to the intelligence and carefulness with which those who have control over the play have endeavoured to lop and prune away many of the excrescences which, on the first night, rendered the drama adapted from the Dutch of M. Rosier Faassen by an "unknown hand" such a very wearisome and dispiriting exhibition. In the stage management, which from beginning to end reflects the very highest credit on Miss Genevieve Ward, there was, it must be admitted, little ground for alteration, and still less for improvement. The entire scenic arrangements of "Anne-Mie" may be said to move like clockwork; only the clock on the first night went desperately slow. But Miss Geneviève Ward has bravely set herself to the task of brightening up the work "all round;" and the result has been that "Anne-Mie" is now a much more actable and much more enjoyable piece than it was three weeks ago. Miss Ward's own very artistic "make up" has had several slight but effective additions introduced; and the suppression of some of the prosiest dialogue in which a few of the characters surrounding her were formerly permitted to indulge brings into stronger and consequently more advantageous relief her own very conspicuous qualities in refined elocution, and the dignified expression of a deep-rooted sorrow. There is pathos and pathos. Perhaps Miss Ward, in her intellectual grasp of the character of Anne-Mie, remembered that the Dutch are a phlegmatic race, and it was owing to such a remembrance that she elected to portray, not a passionately emotional, but a composed and comparatively undemonstrative heroine. Thus Persiani in the "Gazza Ladra" was all fire and passion, and tearful intensity. Miss Kelly, on the other hand, in "The Maid and the Magpie," was staid and demure, and quietly pathetic. That there could be a Dutch "Maid" we know from Sir Edwin Landseer's picture.

I went on Tuesday to see the "Lady of Lyons" at Sadler's Wells. It was the thirtieth and, for the present, the last performance of Mr. Charles Warner as Claude Melnotte. On Thursday he appeared as Young Dornton in the "Road to Ruin." The house on Tuesday was excellently well filled; the pit and gallery crowded. Lord Lytton's artificial yet most touching drama would not seem to have lost one iota of its popularity among the masses. It is a strange mixture of poetic sentiment and broad farce. Everybody knows that the plot is borrowed from a French dramatist, who, in his turn, borrowed it from a real incident in the life of Angelica Kauffmann, the painter, who was inveigled into a marriage with a *soi-disant* Count de Horn, who turned out to be a footman; many of the "situations" (the duel, for example) are ridiculously forced and stilted; and the concluding tableau of Claude concealing his emotions behind a cocked hat and feathers is simply grotesque. The dialogue is full of cheap bombastic clap-trap, of the "man who would lay a hand upon a woman" pattern; while most of the smart sayings which "bring down the house," are unblushing appropriations from the French epigrammatists. It was a great mistake too, in art, in a romantic play, to make Madame Deschapelles such a ludicrous character that she can scarcely open her mouth without the audience laughing at her, as though she were Mrs. Malaprop or Deborah Woodcock; and, much as we may admire Claude Melnotte, it is impossible to forget that, in assuming the character of the Prince of Como, his conduct is that of a contemptible trickster, impostor, and swindler. With all these blemishes, the "Lady of Lyons" has never ceased to obtain the firmest of grasps on the English middle-class mind, and for this there may be four reasons. In the first place, Claude Melnotte is not a profligate. He deceives Pauline, but he respects her purity. The scene in the cottage in which he intrusts his virgin bride to the care of his mother at once wins for him the sympathies of the audience. In the next place, he is a rustic, who, eventually by his own valour and good conduct, raises himself to high rank and fortune. Middle-class audiences are very fond of such a hero. In the end he foils and tramples upon the "wicked nobleman," Beauséant. Middle-class audiences always like to see the wicked nobleman come to grief. Thirdly, the scenes between Claude and Pauline are full of downright passionate love-making *on both sides*—love-making as passionate as that in "Henrietta Temple" or "Venetia"—boy and girl love-making, with plenty of nonsense about it. Without nonsense, sweethearting would be as dreary an affair as the amatory correspondence of the solicitor who used to sign his *billet doux*, "Yours without Prejudice." Finally, Lord Lytton, in some of the grandiloquent blank verse speeches scattered through the play, exercises over the female part of his audience precisely that glamour with the use of which he was satirically twitted by Mr. Tennyson in the famous "New Timon" lampoon in *Punch*. He "charms the girls" in the "Lady of Lyons" just as he charms them in "Ernest Maltravers" and "Alice"—in "Zanoni" and "Night and Morning." The girls love to listen to his talk about honeysuckles and orange-groves, and murmuring fountains and stars, where lovers dwell when Love becomes Immortal. The girls do not understand half his fine words; nor can they see how hollow and meretricious most of this dulcet rhetoric is; but it is soft and smooth as a Lydian measure; and they like it, and will not cease to like it.

Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Isabel Bateman are, happily, just as well suited for frank, fresh, boy and girl lovemaking as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were in the Pygmalion and Galatea days. Mr. Warner is young, earnest, manly, unaffected, good-looking, strong (he can lift Pauline as though she were a feather), and with a natural capacity, when he is deeply moved, for pulling out his pocket-handkerchief and indulging in a good hearty sob. I like young Paul Melnottes. I have known, to my sorrow, many elderly ones, who could groan, sniff, and, on occasion, bellow; but as an exponent of the unreserved, tearful grief of a young fellow thoroughly broken down for the time by anguish and remorse I have seen few actors superior to Mr. Charles Warner. In the scenes of passion he was forcible without being too melodramatic; and his repeated defiance of Beauséant was especially good. The tenderness of his demeanour to his mother, his chivalrous courtesy to Pauline, the respectful resignation with which he bears the reproaches of the justly incensed woman whom he has fooled, were all likewise very admirable features in the interpretation of Claude Melnotte; and I noticed a marked improvement in his elocution since I saw him in Othello. A classical tragedian Mr. Charles Warner may not be destined to become. We are wholly destitute of a school of classical acting, either in tragedy or in comedy; but, as a romantic actor, Mr. Warner should go very far indeed.

Mr. Warner's dress in the First Act I did not like. It was most ungainly and unpicturesque; and beneath his jerkin he had something between a blouse and a bib, of some light blue fabric most unseemly to look upon. He should confer with Mr. Forbes Robertson (one of the best-dressed actors on the stage), or ask Mr. Lewis Wingfield to design a Claude Melnotte peasant dress for him. Mind; it is a most difficult dress, that worn in the first act. Macready, if I remember aright, assumed a black velvet jerkin and a most monstrous turn-down collar of an exaggerated Byronic type. The best-attired Claude Melnotte that I can remember was Charles Kean.

Miss Isabel Bateman, who, prior to these thirty performances, had never, I believe, played the part of the heroine, acquitted herself to admiration as Pauline Deschapelles. Much of the praise awarded to Mr. Charles Warner must in simple justice be awarded to her. Miss Isabel Bateman has many natural advantages on her side—youth, good looks, grace, animation, earnestness, and spontaneously expressed emotion. In some characters in which I have seen her there may have been, on her part, the slightest of tendencies to call too frequently on her lachrymatory ducts and to pose as a "Niobe all tears;" but she does not weep one drop too much in Pauline Deschapelles. Her love-speeches were simply charming; and the vehemence of her first denunciation of Claude's perfidy roused the audience to genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Stanmore's rough-and-ready impersonation of the bluff General Daumas was highly appreciative; and Mr. E. H. Brooke made a polished and adroit Beauséant. Mr. Walter Brooks was sufficiently foppish, but not sufficiently distinct in his enunciation, as Glavis. Mrs. Staunton struggled bravely through the unthankful part of Madame Deschapelles; and Mr. Canninge as Monsieur Deschapelles bore the disconsolate mien of a bankrupt merchant even before he had to confess his inability to meet his acceptances. A more impecunious voice and manner, and more insolvent-looking small-clothes and stockings I have rarely seen. Miss Clayton was quiet and effective as the Widow Deschapelles. Next week I shall have something to say about the famous old comedy of the "Road to Ruin," with Mr. Charles Warner as Harry Dornton.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Thursday week Madame Zacchi appeared for the third time—the first time here as the heroine in "Lucrezia Borgia," in which the lady sang and acted with much dramatic power. In the several important scenes with Gennaro and the Duke, Madame Zacchi produced a very favourable impression, which would have been heightened had she controlled the tremolo that prevails in her vocalisation. As on many previous occasions, Madame Trebelli's fine voice and style gave full effect to the music of Maffio Orsini. Signori Runcio and Ordinas were effective representatives, respectively, of the characters of Gennaro and Alfonso. On the following evening "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, and Mdlle. Eliza Widmar, as Rosina, sang with much taste and refinement; Signor Aldighieri having been a very successful representative of Figaro. Signor Vizzani was the Almaviva, and Signor Zoboli the Bartolo. The appearance of Madame Zacchi as Leonora in "Il Trovatore" on Saturday evening was prevented by her indisposition; and, instead of the opera just named, "La Traviata" was repeated. The announcements this week were of operas recently given, the production of Signor Tito Mattei's new opera, "Maria di Gand," having been postponed to Tuesday next. In Monday's repetition of "Lucrezia Borgia" the character of Maffio Orsini was transferred to Madame Amadi, who met with a very favourable reception, and was encored in "Il segreto."

The first of the Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place last week, when the string quartet party consisted of Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; the same artists having also co-operated at last Monday's evening concert. The quartet on the former occasion was Schumann's in A major; in the latter instance, Mendelssohn's in F minor. Mdlle. Janotha was the solo pianist at both concerts; Madame Antoinette Sterling having been the vocalist on Saturday, and Miss Annie Marriott on Monday.

The fifth Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace included first performances (there) of a beautiful, although not elaborate, serenade, for stringed instruments, by Mozart, and of a lively overture (to the operetta "La Princess Jaune") by M. Saint-Saëns; Berlioz's symphony "Harold in Italy," the important viola part finely played by Herr Straus, was the specialty (although no novelty) at the concert, which comprised other interesting features, among them having been the brilliant vocal performances of Madame Koch-Bossenberger. The specialty of last Saturday's programme was a pianoforte concerto by the late Herman Goetz, whose opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," and his symphony in F minor, have recently made his name so celebrated. Each of the three movements of the concerto contains much interesting music, well written for the display of the solo instrument, and including some rich and varied orchestral details, the chief fault being the somewhat excessive length of the work. It was admirably played by Mr. Charles Hallé. Another quasi novelty was a pleasing "Largo" by Haydn for stringed instruments only. Other features of the concert call for no specific mention, beyond stating that familiar vocal pieces were rendered with much success by Miss Annie Marriott.

The first of the four Saturday evening orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Cowen, took place last week, when a cleverly written overture to an opera entitled "Corinne" was very favourably received on its first performance. It is the composition of Mr. Julian Edwards, a young composer from whom much may be expected. Mr. Oscar Beringer played his "Andante" and "Presto Agitato" for pianoforte (with orchestra), as at a recent Crystal Palace concert; and M. Musin executed, with much success, a "Caprice" of his own, and an uninteresting violin concerto by M. Godard; Mr. Cowen and Mr. Beringer played with good effect some new Hungarian dances by Herr Brahms for two performers on the pianoforte, and an excellent band (of about sixty instrumentalists) was heard to advantage in Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas." Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Santley. Mr. Cowen conducted with much ability. The second concert is to take place on Nov. 27.

This (Saturday) evening the performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, takes place at St. James's Hall.

The fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will begin at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening; a new feature of the scheme being the introduction of a choir of sixty voices, selected from the South London Choral Association. On Wednesday, in the same locality, Mdlle. Janotha will give a Recital of Pianoforte Music.

The committee of management of the Norwich Festival have decided to hold the next triennial meeting during the week commencing Monday, Oct. 10, 1881. Signor Randegger has been appointed conductor.

Ormonde Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde, has been taken for the Empress of Austria for six weeks' hunting with the Kilkenny Hounds. The Empress is expected in the middle of February.

THE RECESS.

Politics are growing lively in the Political Stock Exchange. The bland speech of Mr. Gladstone, at the Guildhall Banquet, appears to have been received by Sir Stafford Northcote as anything but a flag of truce. Indeed, it would seem as if it bore the semblance of a red rag, to judge from the effect it had at Bristol last Saturday upon Sir Stafford. The gentle, bucolic lowings in which the right hon. Baronet had for some time indulged for the behoof of placid Devonshire audiences were forsaken. The horns were, so to speak, lowered, and free scope was given to the after-dinner charge of Sir Stafford Northcote at the Dolphin banquet, Mr. Edward Clarke, M.P., goading his chief in the reckless style adopted by him of late, presumably to recommend himself the sooner for office. The points of Sir Stafford's speech were few. Graceful was the opening eulogium of Lord Beaconsfield's services as leader of the Conservative Party; and adroit the argument that by the adoption of his Lordship's tactics the Party might be brought back to power. Credit for the late Administration was claimed from the fact that the Government were seeking to give effect to the Berlin Treaty, although Sir Stafford pointed out that the cession of Dulcigno was not provided for in that instrument. Nor was the extension of the Greek Frontier, except in a protocol. Coercion of Turkey was emphatically protested against. The Naval Demonstration was pronounced a failure. Sir Stafford Northcote's attention having been called for so many years to the East, it was, perhaps, natural that he should refer to the building of Jerusalem by the Jews with a weapon in one hand as the only parallel he could find to the military expedition in Ireland to protect Captain Boycott in getting in his crops. It was the language used by members of the Government that caused ignorant people in Ireland to take the law into their own hands. Mr. Gibson, the Irish Attorney-General of the late Ministry, besides adding the strong volume of his eloquence to the stream of Conservative oratory at the Dolphin dinner, on Monday delivered an able and vigorous address on Ireland at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

Lord Cork and Mr. Osborne Morgan, the principal Liberal speakers at Bristol on the Colston anniversary, sought to put a happier aspect on affairs on Saturday, and spoke with habitual ability. But it was left to the two Cabinet Ministers supplied by Birmingham to deliver the most effective answers to the Conservative speeches at Bristol. On Tuesday Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, held in the Birmingham Townhall to celebrate the opening of the new rooms of the Junior Liberal Association. This flourishing body is shortly expected to number a thousand members. Mr. Chamberlain, being Chairman of the Club, presided. It was not long before there escaped from him a sally that was keenly appreciated. He elicited some laughter by the quiet remark that their critics were unreasonably impatient when they complained that Ministers "have not undone in six months all the mischief that it took their opponents six years to do." Cheered also was the outspoken declaration that Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of office had been "the signal for a return to a policy of honest finance, and the nation no longer postpones its liabilities and renews its bills." Mr. Chamberlain's defence of the Ministerial policy in the East and in Ireland abounded with similarly pungent phrases. But he did not keep the enthusiastic audience long from Mr. Bright, to whose personal encouragement of himself since he had been a Cabinet Minister the President of the Board of Trade paid a graceful tribute. It would be difficult for any one who has not witnessed the heartiness of Mr. Bright's reception at a popular meeting to realise the intensity of the enthusiasm with which the right hon. gentleman is received by his constituents. His speech was a characteristic one. His playful objection to the word "inaugural" at starting easily led up to an emphatic justification of the formation of political clubs on the score of their public usefulness. Two phrases of Lord Beaconsfield—"the affairs of Europe and the affairs of the world are conducted and determined by monarchs and statesmen;" and "a great part of the troubles of Ireland came from its being surrounded by a melancholy ocean"—were quoted, to be demolished, to the satisfaction of Mr. Bright's listeners, at any rate. Ireland monopolised the greater part of the address. Mr. Bright repeated the historical review, in which he attributes the evils of Ireland to the "system of great proprietors established by the monarchs and statesmen of two centuries ago." Speaking, not as a Minister, but as a member of Parliament—and this distinction was dwelt upon with emphasis—Mr. Bright again recommended "some broad and generous and complete system established by the Government by which landowners who are willing to sell" may do so to tenants anxious to buy. Furthermore, Mr. Bright asked why, if twenty or thirty millions were squandered in the Afghan war, five or ten millions could not be lent to Ireland to enable the million or so acres of waste lands to be cultivated by Irish tenant farmers? Whilst censuring the House of Lords for its rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, Mr. Bright related an interesting personal anecdote. He said at the time Mr. Cobden was offered office by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell desired Mr. Bright to join the Government also; but, added Mr. Bright,

> Lord John Russell wrote to me and explained to me the reason why Lord Palmerston found that he could not ask me to join in his Government, and it was this, that I had expressed opinions or an opinion about an institution in this country which the country thought important and essential, and that there were persons whose support was necessary to his Government who told him that that support would be withheld if I became a member of his Administration.

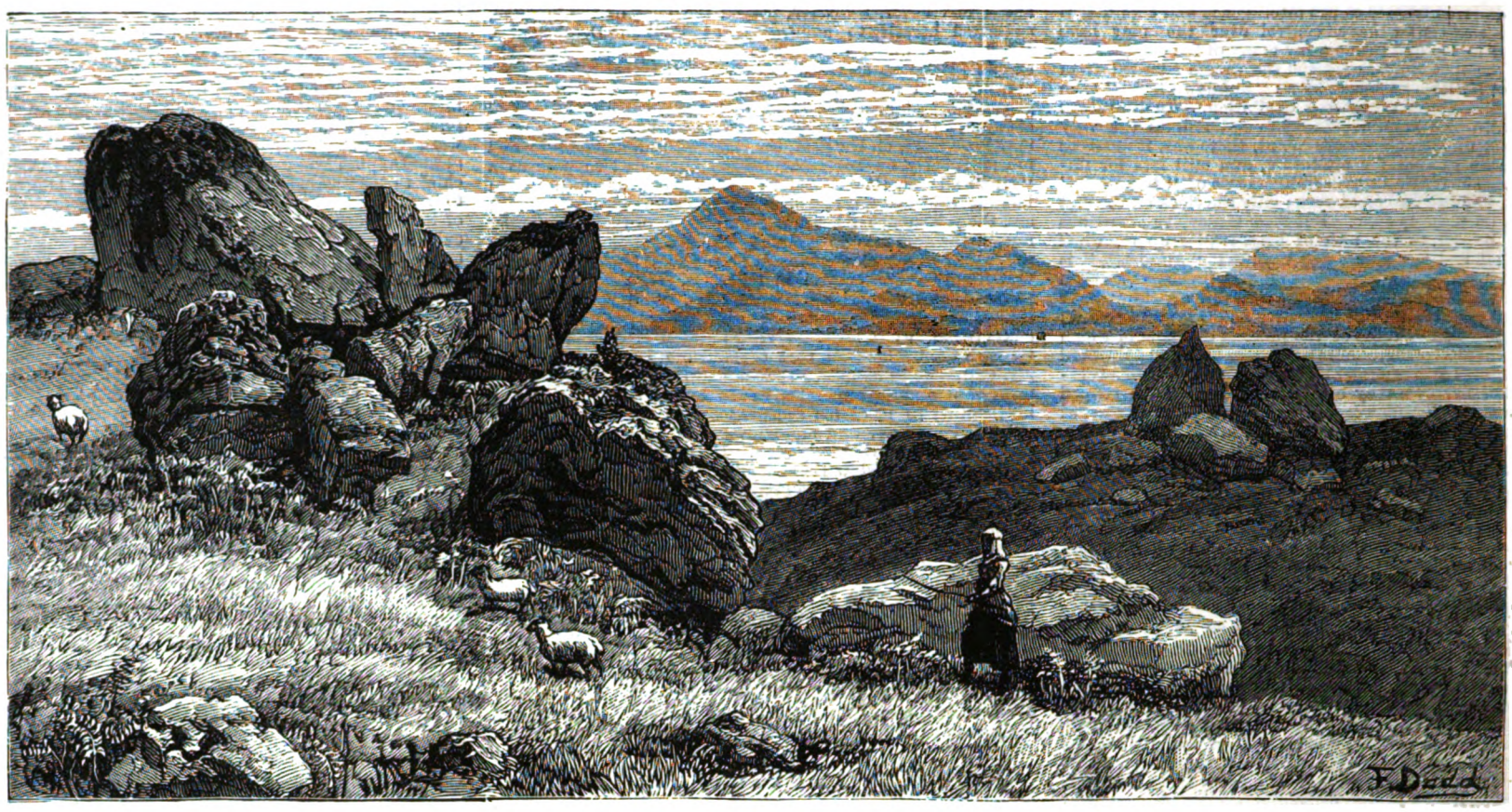
A conspicuous member of the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, will have an opportunity before the week is over of replying to Mr. Bright, his Lordship having promised to preside on Friday at the "inaugural" banquet of the Hackney Conservative Club, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Carnarvonshire is in the throes of an election. Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Nanny are respectively the Liberal and Conservative candidates; and the nomination is fixed for the 23rd, the polling for the 30th inst. The late Colonel Mure's seat for Renfrewshire is not to be contested by the Conservatives, and the field is left to Mr. Crum, of Thornliebank.

Mr. Hengler's admirably-appointed equestrian establishment in Argyle-street opened last Saturday night with a varied entertainment, that gave complete satisfaction to an audience which filled the building.

A new illusion, named "The Temptations of Good St. Anthony," has been added to Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook's Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, and it was given for the first time on the 11th inst. before a crowded audience. The well-known story of the piece is explained by Mr. W. Morton in amusing terms. In the centre of the stage is placed a representation of Cleopatra's Needle, which is made the medium of numerous optical illusions of a most surprising character. The size of the Needle is 7 ft. 6 in. high, and its middle breadth only 18 in. This illusion claims to be constructed upon an entirely new principle, superseding all such old accessories as bellows, tables, looking-glasses, and so forth.

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CROAGH PATRICK, FROM THE MAYO SHORE OF CLEW BAY.





SKETCHES OF THE PEASANTRY IN MAYO.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND: WOMEN CARRYING HOME MEAL-SACKS FROM THE RELIEF COMMITTEE

A SKETCH NEAR HEADFORD, GALWAY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

TROUBLES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

Whatever just indignation may be felt at the conduct of the Land League agitators, and at the atrocious crimes which are perpetrated from week to week, arising from the savage passions excited by their reckless harangues, the wretchedly helpless poverty existing in many districts of the west, especially in Mayo and Galway, and in Kerry to the south-west, continues to excite our pity. Several of the sketches made lately by our Special Artist in Mayo and the adjacent counties are now presented to our readers; and they tend to illustrate both the difficulties of cultivating the soil without adequate means, which few of the small tenants can have at command, and the destitute plight of those reduced to dependence on the doles of meal and other necessaries of life distributed by the local Relief Committees from the funds raised by charitable subscription. It is, however, to be observed, that this was before the harvest of the present year, which has proved tolerably abundant, yielded something for the subsistence of the poorest cottiers who had been able to retain possession of their little plots of land. The distress is not so urgent at the present time as it was in the spring, or in the winter of last year; but it seems, nevertheless, deplorable that so large a part of our fellow-subjects should be exposed, by the chances of one or two bad seasons, to endure this extreme degree of misery and social degradation. We earnestly trust that the deliberations of her Majesty's Ministers, and of Parliament in its next Session, will succeed in devising measures for the reform of the system of occupying and cultivating land in those districts of the country, with a due regard to the rights of existing proprietors, but with a view to some better security for the due rewards of labour and returns of capital applied to the land by its actual holders. It may also be found needful that the State should intervene as a capitalist, either in purchasing the interests of some of the landlords, in order to create a new class of perpetual tenancies at fixed rents, or of small freeholders charged with repayment by instalments, or else in great public works of land improvement.

An extraordinary state of affairs has arisen in the neighbourhood of Ballinrobe, Mayo, on the shore of Lough Mask, not far from the place where Lord Mountmorres was cruelly murdered. Captain Boycott, resident agent for the estates of Lord Erne, has during several weeks past been living in danger of his life from the threats of violence constantly uttered against him. No labourers are permitted to work for him, and

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the crops on his own farm were spoiling for want of hands to gather them in. It was therefore proposed in Dublin, and in Ulster, by those who sympathised with his distressed condition, to send a large party of volunteer labourers, well armed for their own defence, to perform this work for Captain Boycott. Five hundred were enlisted in the service, but the Government in Dublin interposed, fearing that so large a number of strangers would get into a sort of private war, as they would certainly be encountered by still greater numbers of the Mayo peasantry. The party was therefore restricted to fifty men, from Cavan and Monaghan, led by Mr. Somerset Maxwell, Mr. Goddard, a Dublin solicitor, and Mr. Manning, land agent; while a very large military force, comprised of a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and detachments of the 84th and 76th Regiments, with a detachment of the Army Service Corps, was sent from Dublin for the protection of the working party. The troops reached Ballinrobe on Thursday morning last week, and were joined by a force of the Royal Irish Constabulary, also bearing arms, when a sufficient guard was placed around Captain Boycott's house and grounds. On the arrival of the Ulster men, next day, they were escorted by the military to Lough Mask House, and a regular encampment was formed with thirty tents, all requisite campaigning furniture and stores having been provided by Government. The commanding officer of the troops, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson, of the 84th, was accompanied by Colonel Bruce, of the Constabulary, and by three of the local stipendiary Magistrates, Messrs. Sheehy, Beckett, and Harrel, whose charge it is to keep the Queen's peace in that district. They were gladly welcomed by Captain and Mrs. Boycott, who had, with their children and nephew, Mr. Weekes, been enduring real privations, as in a state of siege, being hardly able to get a loaf of bread from the village. The crops to be saved consisted of ten acres of potatoes, seven acres of mangold, eight of turnips, and twenty acres of wheat, besides some oats, worth altogether about £500 or £600. The Ulster men, who are mostly sons of farmers, have gone to work diligently since last Saturday, and will have got in all the crops by the end of this week, but mean to thrash the oats and corn for Captain Boycott. That gentleman has invested £5000 in the farm, which he holds on a lease of thirty-one years, and he expects to be obliged to leave all, and to submit to utter ruin. It is, of course, in his office as agent for Lord Erne that he has unhappily become obnoxious to the neighbouring tenantry. The Earl, who resides at Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, in Fermanagh, has been menaced with a visit of fifty Mayo tenants, headed by their parish priest, the Rev. M. O'Malley, to demand Captain Boycott's dismissal, but the Land League has disapproved of this appeal to the legal proprietor of the Lough Mask estates. There is no symptom of any present intention to commit acts of violence, so long as the military force remains in the neighbourhood.

Another cruel and dastardly murder of a rent-collector has been committed near Limerick Junction; the victim was a young man, Henry Wheeler, who had assisted his father in getting in small rents for one or two neighbouring landowners. On the Friday evening of last week, as he was quietly walking home, he was shot by some persons, who, after wounding him once, pursued and shot him twice again, and finally beat out his brains with a stone. The herdsman, Michael Moore, who was walking with him, is under some suspicion. In the mean time, Land League meetings continue to be held in Dublin and in different parts of the country, but the orators do not express anything like earnest denunciation of these crimes; whilst in the assemblies that listen to Mr. Dillon and other speakers cries of death to the landlords are freely and frequently uttered, with no serious rebuke from the leaders of the movement.

Our Illustrations this week comprise one that shows two armed constables, in Mayo, employed to protect a shepherd and a female assistant in tending their master's sheep in the field, which is a fact rivalling the history of Captain Boycott's harvest-home. Half a dozen sketches of the ordinary habits and occupations of the Mayo peasantry are given, which are mostly from the seacoast; there is a girl with a creel or basket, fetching seaweed to use for manure; another maiden plying her domestic industry at the spinning-wheel; others driving or leading donkeys, which are much employed as pack-beasts there; while a farmer and his wife, together on horseback, ride into the village or little market town. The scene at Headford, in Galway, was sketched during the operations of the Relief Committee, some months ago. We shall probably give, from time to time, further Illustrations of the distressed and disturbed condition of the West of Ireland.

The wild mountain scenery of what is called "Joyce's Country," the district beyond Lough Mask to the shores of the Atlantic, and south of Clew Bay, has been admired by many visitors in less unhappy times. This district runs into Connemara, being partly in the county of Mayo and partly in Galway. There are twelve conspicuous summits, ranging from 1900 ft. to 2350 ft. in height, which are called the Twelve Pins, and of which many different collective views can be obtained from different sides. A few miles from the town of Westport, on Clew Bay, rises the grand peak which bears the name of Croagh Patrick, 2510 feet high, and its ascent is not very difficult. It commands a magnificent view of the bay, with its numerous green islands and headlands, and of the open sea far beyond. Croagh Patrick is also, for the Catholic peasantry, a noted place of religious pilgrimage.

THE IRISH STATE PROSECUTIONS.

We present this week portraits of three of the leading members of the Land League against whom the Government intend to proceed. These are Charles Stewart Parnell, Avondale House, Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, M.P.; Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Land League, mercantile clerk, Dublin; Joseph Gillis Biggar, merchant, Belfast, M.P. The other persons to be indicted are Timothy Daniel Sullivan, journalist, Dublin, M.P.; Thomas Sexton, Frederick-street, Dublin, M.P.; Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, merchant, Clontarf; John Dillon, North Great George's-street, Dublin, M.P.; Michael O'Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Land League, Dublin; Michael Boyton, paid agent of the Land League, Kildare; Patrick Joseph Gordon, of Claremorris, shoemaker; Matthew Harris, of Galway, road contractor; John W. Nally, Mayo; John W. Welsh, Balla, shopkeeper; and J. Sheridan, Tubbercurry, publican. The venue is laid in Dublin. The informations lodged by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hugh Law, are very voluminous. There are nineteen counts. The defendants are charged generally with conspiracy to prevent the payment of rents, to defeat legal process for the enforcement of rent, to prevent the letting of farms from which tenants have been evicted, and to excite ill-will among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

The Crown will be represented by the law officers, Mr. Law (Attorney-General) and Mr. Johnson (Solicitor-General), the law adviser, Mr. John Naish, Q.C., Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., Mr. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. David Ross, counsel to the Attorney-General. The proceedings will be conducted by Mr. Lane Joynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, in conjunction with Mr. S. L. Anderson, Crown Prosecutor. It is understood that the Land League have engaged the services of Mr. V. B. Dillon, jun., as their solicitor. Messrs. M'Laughlin, Q.C., Mr. M'Donogh, Q.C., Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and W. D. Andrews, Q.C., along with Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., will be counsel for the defence.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell is eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, who was High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow in 1836. His mother was an American lady, Delia, only daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. Mr. C. S. Parnell was born in 1846. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He is a county magistrate, and was High Sheriff of Wicklow in 1874. He was elected M.P. for Meath in April, 1875, and has assumed the position of leader of the "Home Rule" party, and more recently of the "Land League." In April last he was elected simultaneously for the counties of Meath and Mayo, and for the city of Cork, but chose to sit for the last-named constituency.

Mr. Parnell, the professed enemy of Irish landlords, himself belongs to that class. His property is situate at Avondale, in the heart of Wicklow, and consists of 4678 statute acres, valued in the Government returns for 1873 at £1245 annually. The mansion of Avondale was built in 1779, and here the Parnell family have resided a hundred years past. The estate is bounded on the north by the Avonmore river, and on the south by the Avonbeg, and extends to where these waters—immortalised by Moore—meet in the Vale of Avoca. There are about thirty tenants on the Avondale estate, with holdings varying in extent from four acres upwards. Mr. Parnell besides has erected a saw-mill and turnery on his property, and for years past he has been making borings for lead, and in his latest attempt he has succeeded in striking the lode. A correspondent of a London Conservative paper says:—"I visited tenants at eight different points of the Parnell estate. Of these I found that two owed over three years' rent and two over one year. One possessed a lease for ever, two held leases for 200 years each, and three leases for thirty-one years each. In one or two instances the rents were above the Government valuation, but they were mostly below it. Every tenant, in addition, has been receiving a reduction of 20 per cent of the rent for some time past; and the tenants informed me that since the death of Mr. Parnell's father, in 1858, the rents have in several cases been permanently reduced. The Avonmore property is in settlement. New leases can be granted only for thirty-one years, and no fine can be taken on their renewal." He also gives a favourable account of the condition of the work-people employed in Mr. Parnell's saw-mill. The men and youths at work were, a few years ago, ordinary farm labourers. They all seemed exceedingly active and skilful; their industry is stimulated by a rate of wages increasing by a certain amount each year, with piece-work rates in very busy times."

Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar is eldest son of Mr. Joseph Biggar, merchant, of Belfast, by Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Houston, of Ballyycarl, Antrim. He was born in 1828, and was educated at the Belfast Academy. He is a merchant in the provision trade; he has been a town councillor since 1871, and was formerly Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners. In February, 1874, he was elected M.P. for Cavan, as a Home Ruler, and was re-elected in the present year. The Portrait of Mr. Parnell is from a photograph by Mr. W. Cobb, of Woolwich; that of Mr. Biggar, from one by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE COURT.

The return of the Court from the north has been deferred for a day or two. Her Majesty will hold a Council at Windsor next Saturday when Parliament will be further prorogued.

A dance was given by the Queen at Balmoral to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Household, being present.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. David Strong, Minister of Hillhead church, Glasgow, in the presence of the Queen and the Princess, and the Royal Household.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers left Balmoral on Monday.

Sir Charles and Lady Forbes, of Newe, and Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty; and Captain H. E. Lacon, Lieutenant E. D. Mansell, and Lieutenant J. D. Hunt, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, stationed at Ballater, have dined at the castle, and been presented to her Majesty.

The Queen and the Princess have taken their usual out-of-door exercise.

The following appointments to the Star of India have been made by her Majesty:—To be a Knight Grand Commander—The Nawab of Bahawulpur. To be Companions—Sirdar Bakhshi Gunda Singh, of Patiala; the Dewan Ram Jas, of Kuppurtalla.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

A county ball was given at Sandringham yesterday week by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at which the principal families of the district, besides a large party staying at the house, were present; Messrs. Coote and Tinney's quadrille band attended. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Edinburgh left early the same day for London. The next morning the Prince and Princess, with their guests, drove to Congham House, the seat of Mrs. Elwes, to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. There was a large field, and the Royal party joined the hunt. The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring arrived at Sandringham on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and their guests, were at the service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the Park on Sunday morning, the Rev. F. Hervey and Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Wrotham, Kent, officiating. The Sandringham party broke up on Monday, and on Tuesday the Prince went on a visit to Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and Mrs. Birkbeck, at Horstead. Thursday was a gala day at Norwich, the Prince coming to the Norwich Cattle Show. The progress of his Royal Highness was through the principal streets of the city, which were gaily decorated in his honour. The Prince lunched with Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., president of the show, and Mrs. Colman, at their residence, Carrow House, Norwich.

The Prince and Princess will leave Sandringham on Monday next to travel, by way of Peterborough, to Luffenham station, from thence to proceed to Normanton Park, Rutland, there to remain for the week, as guests of Lord and Lady Aveland. A distinguished circle of guests is invited to meet their Royal Highnesses; and a grand ball on Friday will close the week's festivities. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Normanton Park on Saturday, Nov. 27, and will drive to Stamford on that day, on their way to London. Sketches of Normanton Park will appear in our Journal of next week.

Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sunderland on Tuesday, and inspected the coastguard and life brigades. He has also inspected Whitby and other stations.

Prince William of Prussia paid a visit to Portsmouth last week, being the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. He inspected the forts at Spithead, also the Inflexible, the Dreadnought, and the dockyard. The Prince returned to Cumberland Lodge yesterday week, and the same evening, with Prince Christian, dined with Colonel Keith Fraser and the officers of the 1st Life Guards at their quarters in the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. Princess Christian and Prince William, Princess Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, and Princess Caroline Matilda attended the five o'clock service at St. George's Chapel on Sunday. On Tuesday Princess Christian and Prince William came to London, and in the evening went to the Lyceum Theatre.

Prince Leopold went to the Lyceum Theatre yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, have arrived at Kensington Palace, after a two-months' visit to the Countess of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun House, Linlithgow.

The Duchess of Westminster has arrived at Bournemouth.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. F. A. Beauclerk, late 60th Rifles, second son of the late Lord Frederick Beauclerk, of Little Grimsby Hall, Lincolnshire, and Miss Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Admiral John Dickson, of Ryde; the marriage of the Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., with the Hon. Hilda Charteris will take place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 4th proximo; and that of the Hon. Arnold Keppel, Scots Guards, with Miss Gertrude Egerton early in January.

HOME NEWS.

General the Marquis of Hertford has been elected a member of council of the Oxford Military College.

Mr. Thomas Meekham has been unanimously elected chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum for the ensuing year.

The heavy rains recently has caused a general renewal of the floods.

Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, will preside at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Feb. 23, 1881.

Mr. A. G. C. Liddell, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed junior counsel to the Mint and Post-office at the Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle Assizes.

Mark Firth, the well-known philanthropist and benefactor to his native town of Sheffield, was on Tuesday seized with paralysis, and lies in a critical state.

The War Office has lately purchased £12,000 of Consols, in the name of the Secretary of State for War, out of the fund accumulated from the unclaimed balances of deceased soldiers.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has issued an earnest appeal for subscriptions to enable the work of the Ragged School Union to be carried on efficiently.

An important Royal Warrant, amending in some respects the warrants of May 1, Aug. 3, Dec. 31, 1878, and Jan. 10. 1880, regarding the pay of the Regular forces, has been issued from the War Office.

At the opening meet of the Duke of Hamilton's harriers at Easton Park, Suffolk, on Monday, a handsome claret service was presented to his Grace in acknowledgment of his liberality in providing sport for many years.

The annual Poultry and Pigeon Show at the Crystal Palace which has been held this week is said to have been superior in some respects to the shows of previous years. A competitive trial of carrier pigeons formed a feature of this year's exhibition.

The opening meeting of the one hundred and twenty-seventh session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday evening, when the inaugural address was given by Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., Chairman of the Council.

A meeting of the general committee formed for the purpose of carrying out an international horticultural exhibition in Manchester, in the autumn of next year, was held on Tuesday, when subscriptions to the amount of £1000 were announced.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week night publishes the new regulations which the Lords of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General have made for carrying out the recently-published scheme with respect to investments in Government Stock by depositors in savings banks.

We are requested to state that a copy of the first issue of the General Catalogue of the Melbourne International Exhibition, just received from Melbourne, may be inspected at the International Exhibition Offices (J. M. Johnson and Sons), 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

Dr. S. O. Habershon, senior physician, and Mr. J. Cooper Forster, senior surgeon, on the staff of Guy's Hospital, have placed their resignations in the hands of the Governors of that institution, in consequence of the course pursued in regard to the nursing arrangements.

On the recommendation of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, the Prime Minister has granted £250 from the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund to the widow of the late Dr. Robinson; and £150 to the mother of the late Dr. O'Donovan, of Skibbereen.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., has arrived in London, to enter upon the duties of Agent-General for New South Wales. Mr. Samuel has been in several Administrations in that colony, having at various times during the last quarter of a century occupied the positions of Treasurer and Postmaster-General.

On Wednesday afternoon Lewis Gibson, of Putney, and George Tarryer, of Bermondsey, both watermen, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £50 a side. Gibson led to the Point, where Tarryer joined issue, and, after a fine race to Chiswick, Gibson went away and won easily.

Dr. W. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health to the Port of London, is giving a course of practical lectures in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association to the employés of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

A final dividend of 9½d. in the pound has been announced in connection with the bankruptcy of Messrs. Harvey and Hudsons, bankers, Norwich, who failed for upwards of £1,700,000 in July, 1870. The total return to the creditors has been 14s. 3½d. in the pound.

A meeting of the City Commission of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at which the Court adopted a report of the Streets Committee, recommending that tenders should be accepted for the electric lighting of the City, and that the area to be lighted should be divided into three districts.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts arrived in England on Tuesday from India. At Dover and in London he was enthusiastically cheered by large assemblages, and he received a congratulatory and eulogistic address from the Dover Town Council, to which he replied.

A new club for London cabdrivers, named the Centaur Club, was thrown open, in full working order, last Saturday. The premises devoted to the club and the offices of the Amalgamated Cabdrivers' Society have frontages in Poland-street, Oxford-street, looking down Great Marlborough-street, and

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in Noel-street, Berwick-street. They are four storeys in height, with a basement which extends the entire depth—some 140 feet, and contain a large number of rooms devoted to refreshments, billiards, bagatelle, lavatories, and smoking.

An adjourned conference of delegates from vestries and district boards on the question of the water supply of London was held on Tuesday, in St Martin's Vestry-Hall, when a memorial was adopted praying for the creation of a water trust in the metropolis.

A War Office order sets forth at great length the changes which have been occasioned in the volunteer force during the official year just closed by the consolidation of all the administrative brigades and battalions and the extensive renumbering necessitated by the dying out of many small corps during the last twenty years.

The nomination of sheriffs took place yesterday week in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice. The names were read by the Queen's Remembrancer, and the sheriffs were selected by several members of the Government and some of the Judges, including the Prime Minister, who appeared in the robes of a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week were—of live stock an increase and of fresh meat a decrease when compared with the preceding week; the totals being 1551 cattle, 1693 sheep, 671 pigs, 4027 quarters of beef, 702 carcases of mutton, and 275 dead pigs.

The whole of the printing, together with the supply of the paper, for the forthcoming Census for England and Wales has been undertaken by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. There will be 7,527,500 householders' schedules, 79,350 numerating books, and 110,000 forms for vessels, the amount of paper that will be required being 57 tons 13 cwt.

It is proposed to hold a conference of the managers of reformatory and industrial schools on Tuesday, the 30th inst., in the board-room of the School Board for London, to take into consideration "the present state of the law concerning the treatment and punishment of juvenile offenders, under the general criminal statutes and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts."

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London last week, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presiding, Mr. Edward North Buxton, for several years chairman of the Bye-laws Committee, was elected vice-chairman of the Board in the place of the late Rev. J. Rodgers. Mr. Mark Wilks has been elected chairman of the School Management, and Dr. Richardson, the new member, has been elected a member of the Works Committee.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, gave yesterday week his second and concluding address in Edinburgh on "What the English have yet to do for the Indian people." The previous address was devoted to the poverty of the Indian people; that of yesterday week was directed to the difficulties which that poverty gives rise to in the government of the country.

Two gold medals of the Royal Humane Society were on Monday presented at Huddersfield to Henry and Henry John Weintys, father and son, who were instrumental in saving a man from drowning in August last. The Weintys were fishing in a reservoir, when a lunatic rushed down a hill and threw himself into the water. Another person who was following, unable to stop himself, fell in also. The Weintys found the two struggling, and were able to rescue one alive.

The late Lord Mayor of London has remitted to the Executive Committee at Newport, Monmouthshire, of which Lord Tredegar is the chairman, £7317 18s. 7d., being the result of the collection made at the Mansion House during his year of office for the relief of the sufferers by the Risca Colliery accident. Sir Francis Truscott has also forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall £1085 11s. in aid of the Truro Cathedral fund. The Atalanta and the Rowland Hill funds will not be closed for some time to come.

To the list of new Mayors given in this Paper last week the following are to be added:—The new Mayor of Bristol is Mr. Joseph Dodge Weston; of Cambridge, Mr. Alderman Death, who had served twice previously; of Dorchester, Mr. W. Durdan; of Liverpool, Alderman W. B. Forwood; of Oxford, Councillor Lowe, Councillor Banting being chosen sheriff; of Preston, Alderman Hibbert; of Queenborough, Mr. Josiah Hall, J.P., who also served the office last year; and of Southwold, Mr. J. Eustace Grubbe.

In the Chancery Division last Saturday a point was raised upon a condition of the will of a Miss Mary Elizabeth Turner, who devised large real estates, first to her father on trust for life, and then to her brother, on condition that he should not at any time marry a domestic servant, or anybody who had been of that condition. The opinion of the Court was that the testatrix's brother, by marrying a person who had been his housekeeper, had contravened the terms of the will, and that the plaintiffs had made out their claim to the property.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society was held last Saturday, at the Townhall, Oxford; and among those present were the president for the ensuing year, Mr. George Herbert Morrell, J.P., of Headington Hill Hall, who occupied the chair; the Earl of Jersey, and a large number of the tenant farmers of the county. The Duke of Marlborough was unanimously elected president of the society for the year 1882. A deputation attended from Thame asking the society to hold the 1881 show in that town, and offering a contribution of £200 to the funds, together with some special prizes and a suitable show-ground. It was agreed to hold the next show at Thame.

On the first day on which the Lord Mayor sat at the Mansion House, the *City Press* says that £1000 was handed to him, to be disposed of as his Lordship might think fit.—The Lord Mayor requests us to state, in regard to this paragraph, that the £1000 in question was sent to him by a friend in America for a special religious object, and that he is only intrusted with the duty of forwarding it to its destination. This must be taken as an answer to the shoals of applications to the Lord Mayor for participation in the distribution of the amount.—The *Citizen* states that the late Sir Francis Lycett will be long remembered for his liberality to the religious cause with which he was associated. One of his last acts was to hand a cheque for £7000 to the Rev. Gervase Smith, D.D., for the Wesleyan Chapel Building Fund.

In London last week 2538 births and 1636 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 80 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 17, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 84 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 224 deaths were referred, against 210 and 186 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 12 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3128 births and 1969 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43 deg., being 2·9 deg. above the average.

Extra Supplement.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

The Saxon Chronicle informs us that, in the year 655, Oswy, King of Northumbria, having defeated and killed the heathen Penda, King of Mercia, this event produced the Benedictine monastery of Peterborough, the first that was erected in the midland and east-midland shires of England. Peada, the son of Penda, had embraced the Christian religion, and was permitted by Oswy to reign in Mercia in his father's stead. He founded this monastery, as he was bidden by Oswy to do, choosing a site at Medeshamstede, on the river Nene, in North Gyrwa-land, overlooking a wide expanse of fen country to the east of Northamptonshire. The two Kings, with their own hands, "began the ground wall and wrought thereto." The brother of Peada, Wulfere, who succeeded him three or four years later, and Ethelred, the next King of Mercia, continued to favour the rising monastery. It was completed, and was dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, and other prelates. The first Abbot was Saxulf, who became Bishop of Mercia in 674. Great privileges and high precedence were conferred by the Pope on this monastic establishment. It was sacked and destroyed by the Danes, under Hubba, in 870, but was rebuilt by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in 966. From that time it was called Peterborough, and the epithet of "Golden" was added, from part of the Minster roof having been gilt by Abbot Leofric, a relative of King Edward the Confessor. This prelate was a mighty pluralist, holding five monasteries at once—Burton, Coventry, Crowland, Thorney, and Peterborough. His successor, Abbot Brand, was uncle to Hereward the Saxon, and knighted that champion, who nevertheless did not scruple to drive out the Norman Abbot Thorold and carry off the relics and treasure of this wealthy monastery.

The Abbots of Peterborough lived in great prosperity through the Norman, Plantagenet, and first Tudor reigns, became immensely rich, and built what is now the Cathedral. Its present choir was begun in 1116, by Abbots John of Seez and Martin of Bec; the transept and nave are later Norman, by Abbot William de Waterville and Abbot Benedict. The Early English west front, with its three grand arches forming a magnificent porch, was probably built from 1200 to 1222, by Acharius and Robert of Lindsey, successive Abbots; it seems coeval with the west porch at Ely and the chapter-house at Lincoln. These arches are 81 ft. high, supported by triangular piers, entirely detached from the west wall; and they are flanked at each side by a square turret, with spire and pinnacles, to the height of 156 ft., which is equal to the length of this façade; the arches support gables, each holding a circular window, and all the details are very noble and graceful. This is the unique and most characteristic feature of Peterborough Cathedral, which is seen very well from the Great Northern Railway trains at the station there. The later portion of the building is the east aisle, of Perpendicular architecture, commenced by Abbot Ashton, in 1438, and completed by Abbot Kirton from 1496 to 1528.

The last Abbot, John Chambers, resigned this place to King Henry VIII. in 1540. As Queen Katharine of Arragon had been buried here in 1585, the church was spared, and became the Cathedral of a new Bishopric, to which the late Abbot was preferred. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was also buried here in 1587, after her execution at Fotheringay Castle, but her body was removed to Westminster Abbey in 1612.

THE SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

What there is to be said of the surrender of Dulcigno, up to Wednesday evening of this week, is neither more nor less than the following: that Dulcigno has not been surrendered. When it will be, whether it will ever be, and almost whether there be such a place, notwithstanding the Sultan's assurances to Mr. Gladstone on Lord Mayor's Day, begins to seem doubtful. It is a long time since first we heard of it, and we should all be very happy to hear the last of it. There must be such a seaport town on the Adriatic coast, though it is said to be a very small one. Perhaps it is so diminutive that the Sublime Porte cannot readily find out where to lay hands upon it, or it would else have been picked up and delivered to the Principality of Montenegro—which is not itself very big—according to the diplomatic promise lately put on record. There is an international or European Naval Force, making a demonstration somewhere—we believe in the Austrian port of Cattaro, with a view to this consummation, but the wind has been blowing rather hard for several weeks, and the report of its victories has not been heard at this distance. It is scarcely more likely to have reached the ears of the Turks or Albanians at Scutari, who are certainly there, and some of them still at Dulcigno. For the reader may see, by our present Illustration, which is from a Sketch by our own Special Artist, that there is a camp of Turkish troops who have a portable smithy, for the repair of any such article as an iron hook belonging to an army waggon, with which a soldier appears to be just now rather busy. If the Sultan should take a fancy to order them, for a change, henceforth to beat their swords and bayonets into ploughshares, they would no doubt be able to do it, at the blacksmith's forge which has been set up in camp. It would be all the same to the settlement of the Dulcigno question; for we may rely upon it that Dervish Pasha is not going to apply force of arms to make the Albanians give up that town to Montenegrin "dogs." Sooner or later, something or other will, perhaps, be done, or perhaps let alone, and the concert of Europe will, at last, obtain its triumphant vindication.

The above remarks may be deemed less serious than is becoming "the gravity of the crisis," as politicians say; but one is tempted to think the Turkish Government is playing with the whole affair. Yet the latest "Reuter" from Constantinople, dated last Tuesday, runs as follows, with a rather portentous air:—"Dervish Pasha telegraphs that the military cordon formed by the Turkish troops around Dulcigno is now complete. No armed person will be permitted to enter the town, and Dervish Pasha has announced his determination to shoot all who attempt to force their way through." It is not stated whether the Albanians or the Montenegrins are to be warned by this proclamation. We also learn that an Austrian Lloyd's steamer arrived at Cattaro on Monday with 170 cases of rifles and 600,000 cartridges for Montenegro. It brought news that a large body of Turks is encamped near St. Giovanni di Medua, where fifteen trading vessels are unloading provisions for the army. This is the port of Scutari, to the south of Dulcigno.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Society of Cymmrodorion, at the Freemasons' Tavern, last week. The report of the Council showed that the Society was steadily increasing in prosperity and usefulness. The preparation of a new Bibliographia Cambrensis formed an important item in the programme of the ensuing season's work.

FINE ARTS.

A notice of the Hanover Gallery is unavoidably postponed.

Mr. R. P. Bell and Mr. George Aikman have been elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A., on Tuesday night distributed the prizes and certificates to the students of the Leicester School of Art, and delivered an address.

M. Lefevre, of King-street, St. James's, has issued a very fine etching by M. Paul Rajon, after the drawing by L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., entitled "The Bath—Strigils and Sponges." If it were not for the rather overpowering blackness of the boy and dolphin, the etching would be faultless.

Amongst the numerous tempting novelties coming forth to attract the notice of Christmas-present-buyers is one issued by Mr. Macmichael, of South Audley-street, being a box of correspondence cards, with envelopes to match, stamped with various artistic designs, representing birds, animals, &c.

Anything more daintily graceful than Messrs. De la Rue's Christmas and New-Year's cards it would be difficult to conceive. Of the various specimens sent most are characterised by quiet elegance, with touches here and there of quaint conceit, the comic element not being wholly absent; and in all, design and workmanship are alike excellent.—Well deserving of praise also are the cards issued by Messrs. Hildersheimer and Faulkner. A few are possibly too florid; but the bulk of them, figure-subjects and flowers, are chastely designed and delicately coloured.—The floral cards of Messrs. Poulton and Son, hand-painted, are worthy of note.

The *American Art Review* is, as usual, full of clever illustrations. Mr. Linton concludes his "History of Wood-Engraving in America," in which he has displayed much sound, healthy criticism. If American wood-engravers will lay Mr. Linton's advice to heart, they may found a school of engraving that has never been equalled since the art began; but they must give up attempts to make their work look like photographs, and engrave less finely, so that their blocks need not require special paper and special printing to make them at all intelligible.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 27.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21.

Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Princess Royal of Great Britain and Germany born, 1840.
Morning Lessons: Eccles. xi. and xii.; Hebrews xiii. Evening Lessons: Hag. ii. 1—10, or Mal. iii. and iv.; John vii. 1—25.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Preben lary Sadler.
St. James's, noon, Rev. G. G. Bradley.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. L. Blackley, Rector of North Waltham; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles J. Martyn, Rector of Long Melford, Suffolk.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

Strangers' Friend Society, anniversary, 6 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on the Skeleton (and on the 24th and 26th).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir Bartle Frere on Temperate Southern Africa as a Route to the Central Equatorial Region).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
Hull and East Riding Cattle Show (five days).
Races: Warwick Races.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

Sheriffs' Fund Society, Old Bailey, anniversary, noon.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Paul Topinard on Anthropometry; Mr. C. S. Wake on the Origin of the Malagasy).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Maxwell on New Zealand Government Railways; Mr. J. R. Mosse on Ceylon Government Railways).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Bidwell on Mr. Graham Bell's Photophone).
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Tredegar Agricultural and Poultry Show.
Manchester Races.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. G. Fleay on the Living Key to English Spelling Reform now Found in History and Etymology).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Comyns Carr on Barry's Influence on English Art).
Builth Dog and Poultry Show.
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton, special meeting and ball.
London Ballad Concerts begin, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

Moon's last quarter, 2.5 a.m.
National Benevolent Institution, anniversary, elections, 10.30 a.m.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10 a.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Kempton Park Races.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Market Values).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. B. H. Berkeley on the Leeward Islands, West Indies).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Westbourne Park Institute, evening (Professor H. Morley on "George Eliot").
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the History of Pianoforte Playing).

SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (five days).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 7	30·177	47·9	42·0	81	10	51·5	42·5	SW.	238	0·100
8	30·293	40·8	32·9	76	3	50·0	34·9	N. NNE.	223	0·000
9	30·176	36·8	31·0	81	8	43·7	28·5	NNE. SW.	296	0·005
10	30·092	44·0	37·5	80	7	50·5	36·0	WSW. NW.	153	0·045
11	30·033	48·4	48·0	98	10	52·7	37·6	NW. SSW. SW.	206	0·065
12	29·953	51·0	47·2	88	10	55·8	46·7	SW. WSW.	264	0·010
13	29·718	55·0	50·7	86	10	58·0	50·0	SW	553	0·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

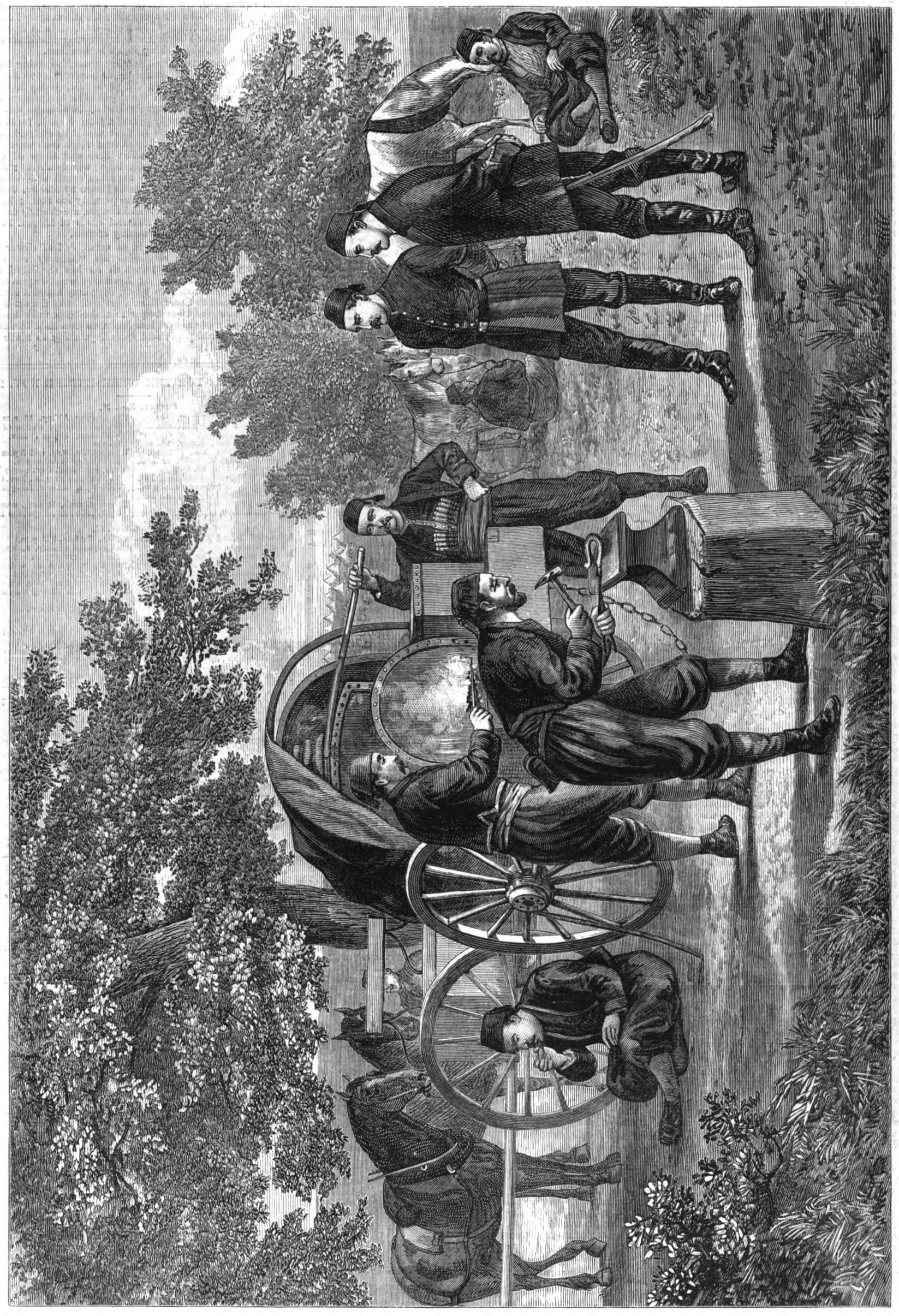
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·232	30·221	30·316	30·065	30·061	29·949
Temperature of Air	47·59	45·72	33·4	47·40	49·67	51·8
Temperature of Evaporation ..	44·9	41·39	31·7	43·10	48·67	50·7
Direction of Wind	SW.	N.	NNE.	WNW.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
4 13	4 30	4 47	5 5	5 25	5 45	6 8	6 30	6 55	7 17	7 52	8 25	9 2	9 36

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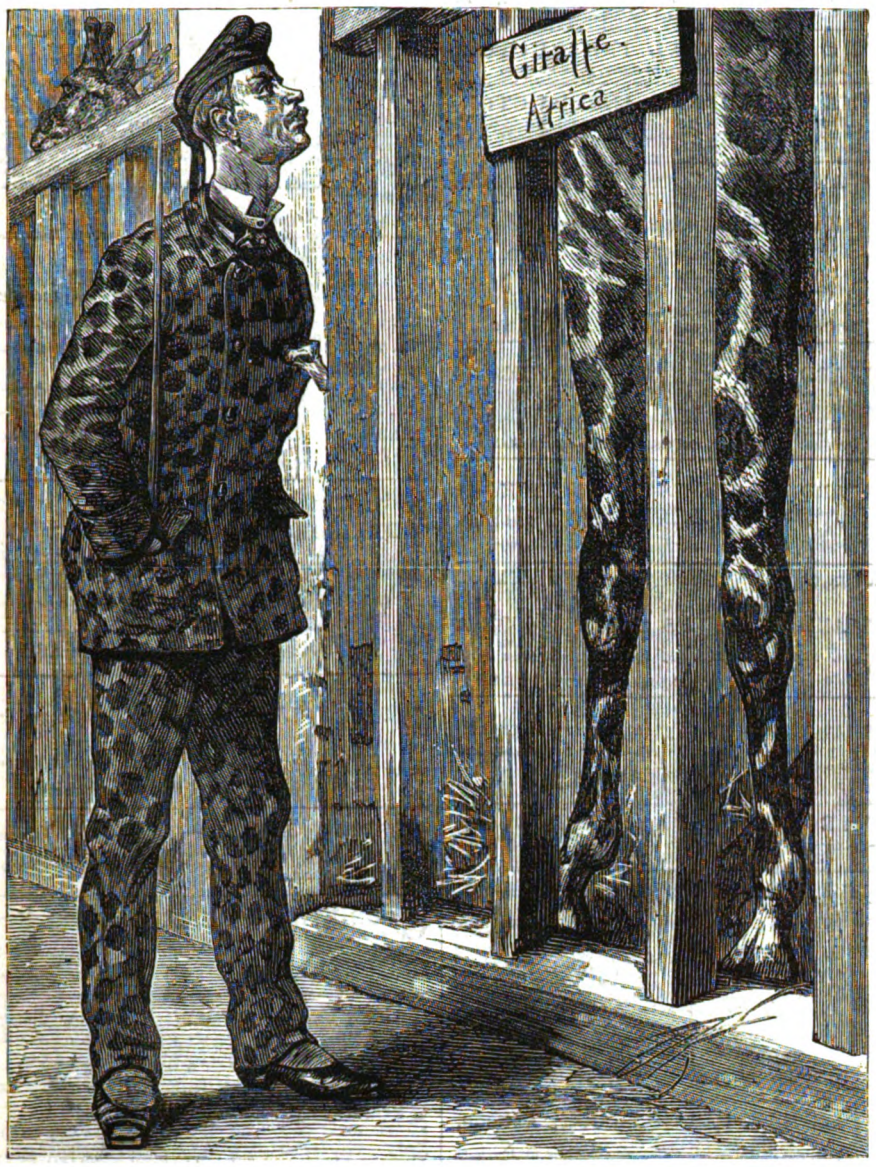


BLACKSMITH'S FORGE IN THE TURKISH CAMP NEAR DULCIGNO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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ODD SKETCHES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

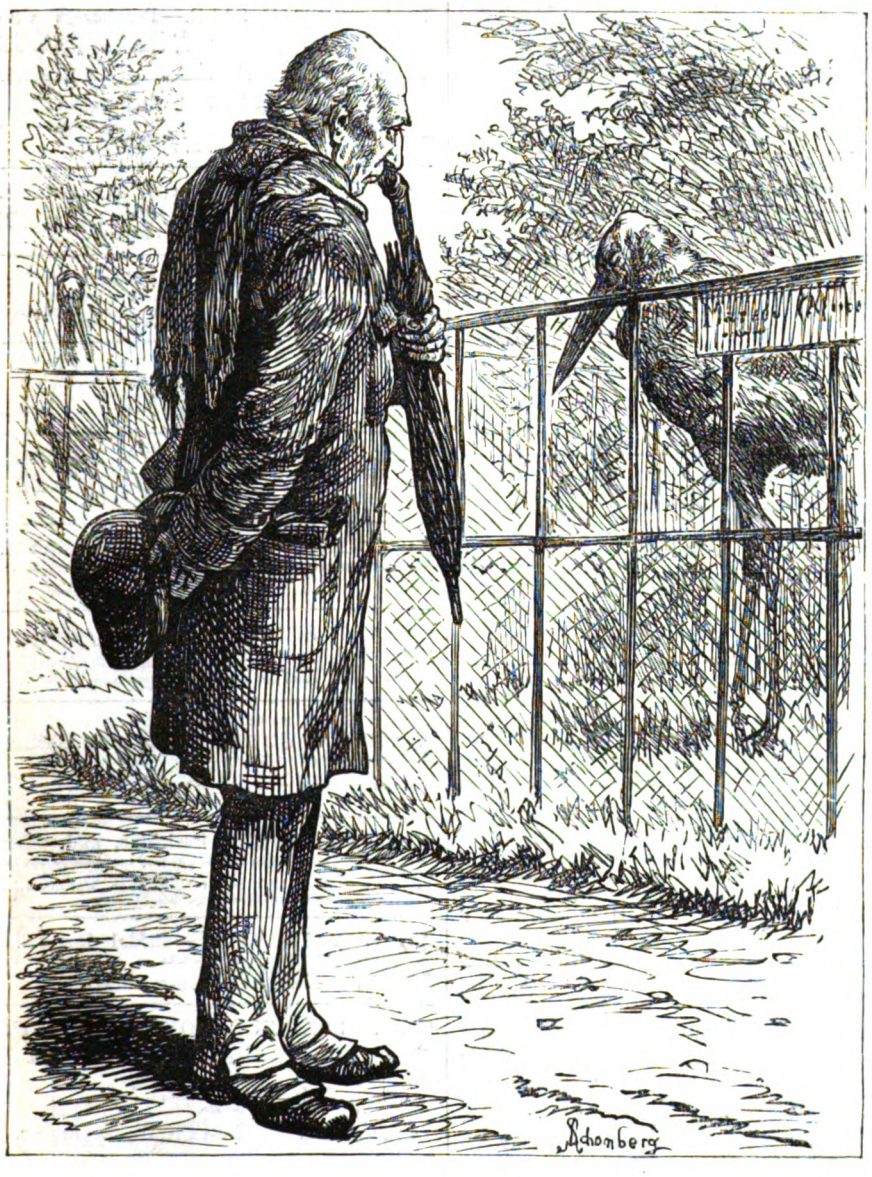
SEE NEXT PAGE.



A COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENT.



THE GOATEE BEARD.



THE MEDITATIVE MARABOU.



MINERVA AND HER OWL.

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ODD ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES.

The satirical observer and critic of human physiognomy who may have exercised his vocation in daily walks through the crowded streets of London will find new matter for sly and subdued mirth, yet in the vein of melancholy Jaques, with a tincture of misanthropic depreciation of his kind, by scrutinising many visitors at our popular "Zoo." For it demands but a little fanciful ingenuity to detect in their features and carriage the queerest unconscious resemblance to some of the irrational creatures, as we esteem them, which are imported from every distant region of the earth for the delight of admiring curiosity in the Regent's Park Gardens. An endless store could be gathered of these accidental odd likenesses; which are sometimes produced, for the moment only, by the effect of a single attitude; or which may be the result of some arrangement of costume; but which seem, in other cases, to betray a subtle affinity of temper and moral disposition. One of our Artists, a man of travelled experiences in many cities and nations, has made bold to delineate a few suggestive instances of this department in the study of animal and human characters, which we hope will not be misapplied to any malicious uses of personal ridicule, among their private acquaintance, by the giddy and thoughtless part of the reading public. It was an unfortunate taste in the choice of summer attire, to be sure, which induced that tall and lanky gentleman to clothe himself in a suit of "dittos" blazing with large brown spots, when he was going to stand beside the lofty giraffe, and to stretch his long neck almost to the top of the bars. The New Englander, or Yankee, wearing his beard cut in the American fashion called a "goutee," might as well have been warned away from too ready a comparison with the hairy appendage that hangs from the nether jaw of a hirsute and hircine quadruped, familiar alike to the Old World and the New. Of the different species of cranes, with which these Zoological Gardens are so fully provided, the African Marabou is distinguished by an enormous beak, an apparent baldness of the head, and an air of profoundly absorbed meditation; but we feel quite sure that the venerable gentleman, with his umbrella put up to his nose, who stands deeply thinking beside its railed inclosure, had no design of mocking imitation at the expense of that solemn bird. Nor is it to be supposed that Mrs. Tabitha Teacham, the elderly lady who has retired from keeping Minerva House boarding-school, would come to the Zoo, of all places, to look for a fit companion in the aviary here: though she is perfectly skilled in all the lore of Lemprière's Classical Dictionary, and she knows well enough that the Athenian owl was Minerva's own favourite bird.

In the Common Pleas Division on Tuesday an action to recover damages for alleged libel was opened before Lord Coleridge and a special jury. The plaintiff was Dr. Charles Rogers, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and the defendant was Mr. Colin Rae Brown, who had commented upon the conduct of the plaintiff with reference to his connection with the movement for erecting a monument to William Wallace. The jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Caird, the president of the Statistical Society, opened the winter session on Tuesday night by an address on the agricultural interest as affected by American competition. He regards the competition as in its infancy. The paper abounded with some very interesting statistics as to the growth of the competition and the cost of the transit of grain from the Far West to this country. He dwelt briefly on Lord Cairns's Land Bills, but he did not think they would meet the real evil, which was the existence of limited ownership. Comparing the loss to the agriculturist in Ireland with that to the English farmer and landowner, he calculated that the loss of capital in Ireland would not bear a moment's comparison with that which had been sustained in this country.—Mr. Henry Percy Potter, F.R.C.S., of St. Thomas's Hospital, has been awarded the Howard Medal for 1880 of the Statistical Society, with the sum of £20, for a competitive essay.

HER GRACE THE LATE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF SOMERSET'S EXTENSIVE and HISTORICAL WARDROBE having been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, of 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., will be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. LEWIS DAVIS and SONS, at the Grand Galleries, 3, Princes-street, Leicester-square, W., on DEC. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1880; on view four days prior. The Wardrobe and Jewels comprise the most extraordinary ever displayed to public notice, consisting of magnificent Silk Velvet Coronation Robes, Jewelled Coronets, and Head-Dresses, antique Court Suits, artistically embroidered; Steel and other Court Swords; costly Indian Shawls; Spanish, Point, and other fine Laces; old Brocaded Velvet and Silk Court Trains; beautifully Embroidered Satchels, mounted in gold and silver; magnificent Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, &c., too numerous to mention (1000 lots), of the most recherché description. The nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to view the above by Catalogue, 1s.; by post, 13 stamps, of Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

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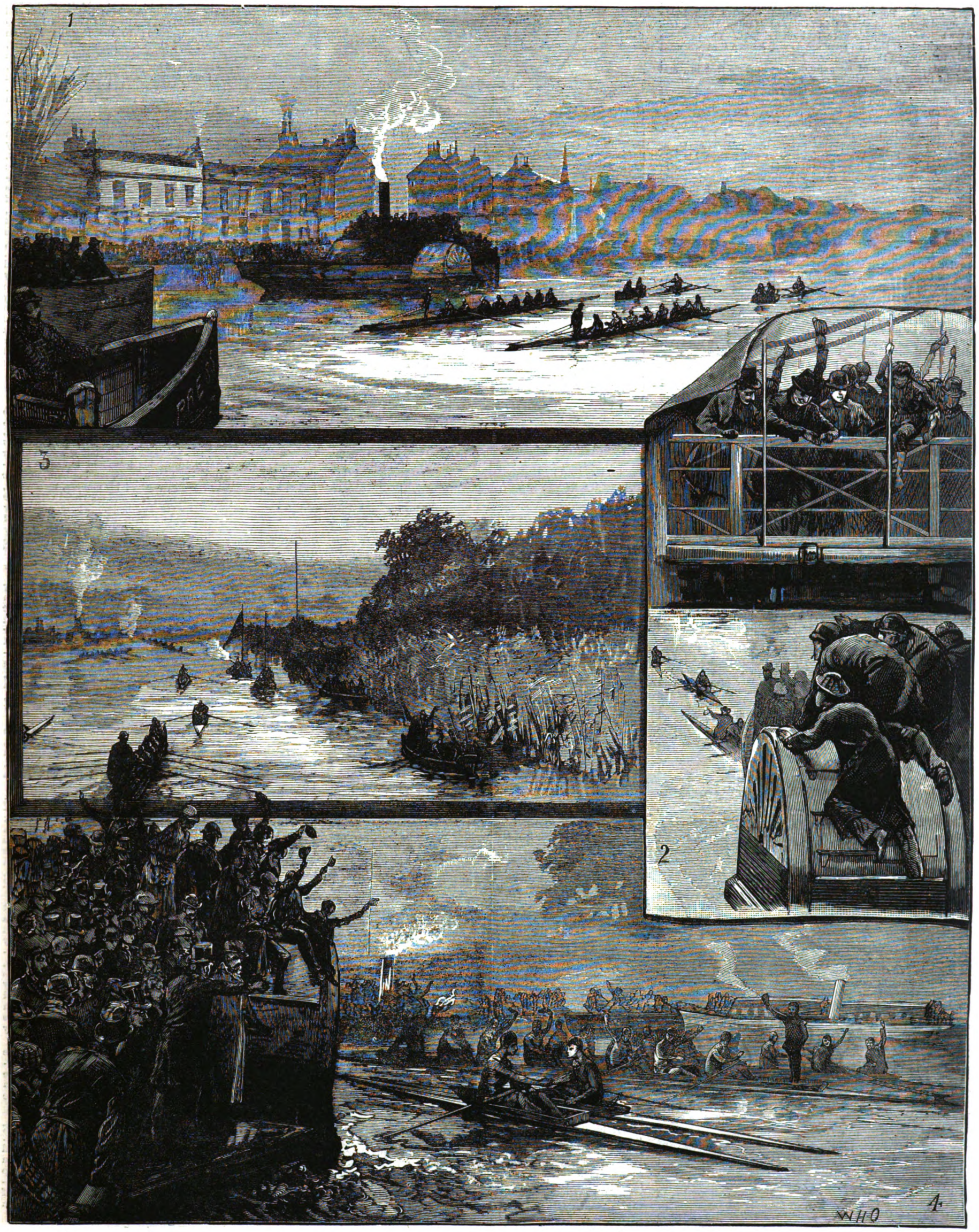
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SCULLING-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP ON THE THAMES LAST MONDAY.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



1. The Start. 2. Hammersmith Bridge: "Mind your heads 3. The Finish. 4. Hanlan and Trickett shaking hands after the Race.

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CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING-MATCH.

Except on the occasion of an Inter-University Boat-race, or of the famous contests between Oxford and Harvard Universities, and the London and Atalanta Rowing Clubs, we never saw so many people between Putney and Mortlake as were assembled there on Monday morning. The weather was singularly uninviting, as it was decidedly raw and cold, and a drizzling rain fell at intervals; but the towing-path was well patronised for the whole distance, whilst at Hammersmith, Barnes, and one or two other favourite places, the crowds were very dense. Popular feeling seemed to have completely changed again, and was all in favour of Hanlan, though two days before slight odds were laid on Trickett. The previous achievements of the two men are so well known that we need only touch upon them slightly. Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, is twenty-five years of age, stands just under 5 ft. 9 in., and weighs 10 st. 12 lb. After a career of almost unbroken success in America, he came to England last year, and defeated Elliott and Hawdon in such style that it appeared hopeless for him to get any more matches in this country. He has carried off other prizes in America since then, but cut up very badly in the Hop Bitters Regatta, his explanation being that he was taken ill during the race. Edward Trickett, of Sydney, New South Wales, is four years older than his late opponent, is not less than 6 ft. 3½ in. in height, but, being of spare frame, only weighs 12 st. 5 lb. in strict training. He has beaten all the best men in his own country, and, in 1876, he came to England and made a sad example of Joseph Sadler, who, though champion of England at the time, had undoubtedly seen his best day. Both men have been located on the banks of the Thames—Trickett at Putney and his rival at Barnes—for some weeks past, and their practice has been watched with very great interest. The race was fixed for twelve o'clock, but it was past that time before the competitors put off from the shore. Harry Kelley piloted the Australian, and Bright performed the same office for Hanlan, who looked wonderfully well and full of spirits and confidence, while his opponent, whose face is naturally rather haggard and careworn, seemed very anxious. There was little or no tide, but the river was perfectly smooth, and Trickett gained scarcely any advantage from winning the toss and selecting the Middlesex station. There is little to say relative to the race itself, as it was really all over before they reached Hammersmith Bridge. Trickett began with a faster stroke than Hanlan, but he was sliding very short, and seemed to trust mainly to his immense strength to drive his boat along. The Canadian, whose style is simply perfect, and has never been approached by that of any other sculler, at once took a slight lead, and appeared to wait in front until nearing Hammersmith Bridge, when he began to open out a gap between himself and Trickett, and the latter being in evident trouble, though persevering as gamely as possible, the contest was virtually at an end. Hanlan was not long in finding out the state of affairs, and consequently could not resist from indulging in a series of wild antics, similar to those he went through on his previous visit here, during his matches with Elliott and Hawdon; and, had he lost the race in consequence, he would have had but few sympathisers. Just below the Doves, he put in "half-a-dozen" to show the spectators how much he had in hand, and then, clumsily dropping his sculls into the water, threw himself flat on his back in the bottom of the boat, and lay there for a second or two, the act occasioning great excitement amongst the large number of spectators who witnessed it, for they naturally imagined that something terrible had befallen him; however, he was soon up and at work again, laughing heartily. The Canadian made at least half a dozen further stoppages before Barnes Bridge was reached, on each occasion going through a little performance, such as washing his face, kissing his hand, and cheerfully waving his handkerchief to different friends on the bank, and he eventually won at his leisure by three lengths, which he could have made a quarter of a mile had he so chosen, the time being 26 min. 12 sec. It is a pity the winner indulged in the clowning business to the extent he did, for though possibly he was only giving vent to his satisfaction at finding himself master of the situation, still consideration for the feelings of his plucky opponent ought to have kept him from showing anything but respect for a beaten man. Apart from this, Hanlan's exhibition was splendid, and his superiority established beyond doubt. It is poor consolation for the second to know that in a match some one must lose, but let us hope that Trickett's next engagement may help to make amends for his recent defeat.

We are glad to find it stated that the Chichester training-ship is not to be given up. It seems that the little demand for trained sailors, owing to the increase in steam-ships, has induced the committee to reduce the number of lads to 300, retaining for their benefit the Arethusa as the home and the Chichester as the drill and exercise-ship.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Manning was read on Sunday at mass in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis announcing that three reverend gentlemen—Father Nugent, of Liverpool; Father Canty, of North Hyde; and Father Sedden, one of his own inspectors of schools—had lately returned from an expedition to Canada, where they had been able to arrange with the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Toronto and Quebec for the reception of about 560 children into temporary homes, under the management and supervision of the Catholic priesthood in Canada, where they will be provided for temporarily until industrial employment or situations in domestic service can be obtained. The Cardinal stated that the expense of sending out each child would amount to about £5, at the same time recommending "the faithful" to join in subscriptions to aid so good and useful a work. He added that his own and his brethren's best thanks were due to the Canadian Episcopate for the interest which they had taken in the matter.

On Monday the opening meeting of the fiftieth session of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the offices of the institution—Major-General Sir C. H. Rawlinson, president and director, in the chair. The chairman said, at the commencement of a new session he had to congratulate the society on the progress it had made—progress which he hoped would be continued in the future, both in the gaining of new members and in the securing of valuable papers for their journal. He would add that, for variety and solid Oriental knowledge, the papers of the last session were as good as they had had for some time past. Professor Monier Williams, Sanscrit Professor in the University of Oxford, read a paper on "Indian Theistic Reforms," in which he pointed out that Theism was really the original form of religion in India, and had never been wholly lost sight of by the people, however gross might have been the idolatry preached in some times or places. The old hymns of the Rig-Veda showed what the ancient faith was, and the Brahma Samaj, or modern Theistic Church of Bengal, was, in fact, only a revival of the ancient belief in one God. Professor Williams then gave a detailed account of the modern revival and revivalists, of which the most eminent, he said, was Rammohun Roy. A short discussion followed.

A RELIC OF THE HITTITES.



Considerable interest has of late been felt in what appears to be the discovery of an ancient civilization, and the characters of an unknown language. We refer to the hieroglyphic inscriptions at first supposed to be Hamathite, but recently named by Professor Sayce, Hittite. The "Hamath stones," as they were called, were first noticed by Burckhardt in 1812, but it was not until 1863 that casts arrived in England through the efforts of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The site of Carchemish, the capital of the Hittite nation, was formerly believed to correspond to the classical circesium; but the mention of the city of Garganus in the records of Assyria, and other circumstances, have led certain scholars to the conclusion that it is to be sought for on a little Tel, or mound, on the Euphrates, about sixteen miles south of Birejik, now called Jerablus or Jerabis. Excavations have been from time to time carried on at this spot by the authorities of the British Museum, and two of the original stones, bearing inscriptions somewhat similar to those formerly at Hamath, have been sent to London. The re-discovery, if it may so be called, of a silver boss, first published by Mordtmann in 1862, but since then strangely overlooked by cuneiform scholars, containing, as is supposed, a bilingual cuneiform and Hittite inscription, has added a new interest to the study. Should this supposition be correct, doubtless we have in this little silver ornament, measuring scarcely over one inch and three quarters in diameter, the foundation of the interpretation of the language. For some years past Professor Sayce has devoted attention to the deciphering of the characters, and at the opening meeting of the present session of the society added to the paper read by him in July last another on the same subject entitled "The bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondêmos," which, owing to the unavoidable absence of the author, was read by the secretary. Mr. Sayce mentioned that Mordtmann, writing in 1862, tells us that the boss was at that time in the possession of M. Alex. Jovanoff, of Constantinople, and had been obtained by him at Smyrna. Made of very thin silver, circular in form, like half an orange, it might probably have originally served to ornament the top of a staff or hilt of a dagger. The outer surface, as is common in seals, is divided into two surfaces, the contents of which need not be here described, as a reference to the carefully-executed woodcut will make them evident. Dr. Mordtmann in describing what are now understood to be Hittite characters round the centre figure of a warrior, calls them "symbols," and compares the double obelisk-like character to the curious volcanic rocks situated west of Cæsarea and Cappadocia. It may be pointed out that the Hittite inscription is repeated on each side of the figure. Having come across Mordtmann's description and plate, Professor Sayce was not satisfied as to the authenticity of the object until he had obtained other copies, one from M. Lenormant, and the other from an electrotype in the British Museum. This comparison at once satisfied him that the copy is as good as the original itself. The cuneiform legend running round the outer edge he read as follows:—"Tarrik Timme, King of the Country of Erme;" and was of opinion, from a comparison with other inscriptions, that the form of the characters agreed well with the age of Sargon, King of Assyria—a date which he thought would also well agree with historical probabilities, when, about B.C. 717, the Hittite capital, Carchemish, was taken by that King, and the last relics of the power of the nation broken. The Hittite inscription, he stated, was to be read from the top, beginning with what he took to be a horse's head, which, with the next character, would mean Tarrik, or Tarku Timme, the tall obelisk, corresponding to King; then, reading upwards, the double obelisk, country, the curious angular sign being *er* and the two sets of lines *me*. The side stroke following the last of these characters, also found in the other inscriptions, appearing to denote the end of a sentence or paragraph. Much interesting and valuable information was added, on the various hieroglyphs, and also on the position of the Hittites in the ancient world. The second paper, by Mr. Thomas Tyler, M.A., was on the same subject. The author agreed with Professor Sayce in some points, but in place of reading the fourth sign "country," he proposed to read it "men," or "people." The four little lines ending the inscription he took to be the numerals 2 and 100, or, if read phonetically, Zume, the name of the country represented by the ideograph beneath. The two inscriptions from Jerablus were considered, and there were, in the opinion of Mr. Tyler, strong grounds for considering them to be records of one or more campaigns against the Zuzim (Gen. xiv. 5). The combination of symbols, one of which is the eagle, occurring on these inscriptions he indentified as the name of Carchemish, and considered that bird as the probable symbol of the city.

The meeting was well attended, and remarks were added by Dr. Birch, Dr. Hyde Clarke, the Rev. C. J. Ball, and Mr. R. Cull, F.S.A. In replying to a question by the Rev. W. Wright, who himself made the casts of the Hamath inscriptions sent to England, the secretary, Mr. W. H. Rylands, stated that photographs of the two inscriptions from Carchemish had been taken, and would be published by the Society in a future part of the "Transactions," together with lithographic plates, drawn from the casts of the Hamath Stones. A large quantity of Hittite type was also in course of production for the Society, so that in a short time all the inscriptions would be made available for comparison and study; with regard to the "boss," he thought it ought not to be forgotten that when the original was in this country it had been pronounced to be a forgery, and that, in his opinion, there was some considerable amount of evidence bearing out this decision. Under any circumstances, the date, 717 B.C., would appear to be much too early; the same might be said of the other inscriptions, particularly the clay seals brought from Kouyunjik by Sir Henry Layard, which would seem to point to a much later date.

After a disappearance of several weeks, the statue of Robert Raikes is restored to its pedestal in the Embankment gardens.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 11, 1880, of Mr. John Messer Knight, J.P., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, of London and Northfleet, late of Northfleet House, Northfleet, Kent, who died on Sept. 4 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Caleb Rickman Kemp, the executor, the personal estate being affirmed under £500,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Knight, £500 and all his plate, jewellery, furniture, carriage, and effects; to his son, John Rickman Knight, his freeholds in the city of Rochester and town of Strood and the adjoining parishes; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; to the Friends Foreign Missions in Madagascar and India, £500; to the Friends Foreign Missions in Syria, £200; and there are legacies to his sisters, nephews, nieces, old and present servants, and late foreman and clerk. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives the income of one fourth (less £1000 per annum until his youngest child attains twenty-one) to his wife for life, and, subject thereto, the whole of such residue is to be held upon trust for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1879) of Mr. Richard Gibson, late of Coldbeck, in Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, who died on Aug. 25 last, has been proved at the Carlisle district registry by Anthony Metcalfe and John Fothergill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator devises all his real estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to the said Anthony Metcalfe, his heirs and assigns for ever, charged, however, with the payment of annuities of £50 each to his housekeeper, Anne Garside, and his housemaid, Mary Alderson, for their respective lives; and he declares that the said devisee is to assume and take by Royal license the surname of Gibson in addition to his surname of Metcalfe, but so that the former shall be his last and principal name. All his furniture, plate, linen, china, books, and household effects he gives to Mr. Metcalfe. The residue of the personalty he leaves to his executors for their own use, subject to the payment thereout of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the following legacies—viz., £5000 each to William Noble, the said John Fothergill, and George Mansfield Browne; £500 to Thomas Dent; £100 each to Henry Beck and Robert Haygarth, and a further sum of £100 to be distributed among the poor persons in the parish of Ravenstonedale, as his executors shall think most in need. It appears that the deceased was the surviver of five brothers, all of whom were careful men: each remained unmarried, and each left to his surviving brothers his wealth.

The will (dated May 17, 1873) with a codicil (dated Feb. 20, 1880) of Mr. Francis Leyborne Popham, late of Hunstrete, Somersetshire, who died on July 20 last at Puckaster, Niton, Isle of Wight, was proved on the 4th inst. by George Charles Cherry, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves his leasehold house in Park-lane to his elder daughter, Elizabeth Susan Popham, and the rest of his leasehold property, with all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, real and copyhold estates, he settles upon his eldest son in tail male. There are many legacies to his nephew, godchildren, trustees, friends, and others, and the residue of the personalty is to be equally divided between all his children, except his eldest son. The deceased will be best remembered by having been the owner of Wild Dayrell, the winner of the Derby in 1855, which colt he also bred.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1880) of the Rev. James Henry Bower, late of The Larches, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on Sept. 9 last, at Teignmouth, Devon, was proved on the 9th inst. by Richard Ffolliott Eliot and the Rev. Edward Eliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves his real estate in Cornwall and elsewhere to his nephew James Bower Marsh Dunn, conditionally on his taking the name of Bower, and he also leaves him £10,000; to his nephew Richard Marsh Marsh Dunn £10,000, in addition to other bequests; to his niece Fanny Elizabeth Marsh Dunn £5000; and there are bequests to his sisters, trustees, and servants. The residue he gives to his nephew James, conditionally on his taking the name of Bower.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1874) of the Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux, late of Highwood House, Yarpole, Herefordshire, who died on May 19 last at No. 63, Sloane-street, was proved on the 1st inst. by General the Hon. George Talbot Devereux, R.A., the brother, Herbert Edmund Frankland Lewis and Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Devereux, his furniture and effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and for life his plate and plated articles; at her death they are to go to his nephew, Henry de Bohun Devereux. The residue of the personalty is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; and then, as to one moiety, for his said brother for life, and, subject thereto, for his nephews and nieces, the children of his late sister the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, and of his late brothers, Robert Viscount Hereford and Admiral Devereux.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1875) of the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme-Seymour, Bart., Rector of Northchurch, Herts, and a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, who died on Sept. 17 last at Gloucester, was proved on the 5th inst. by Captain Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., R.N., and Lieut.-Colonel John Hobart Culme-Seymour, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £15,000. The will does not dispose of the whole of the testator's property; it simply gives to his second son, John Hobart, certain meadows and cottages, and his stock in the New Three per Cents, in addition to what he will become entitled to under his mother's marriage settlement. The remainder of testator's property will pass to his heir and next of kin according to law.

The will (dated May 1, 1879) of General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., Royal Marine Artillery, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Fortescue Arnett Graham, the nephew, James Money Lowcay, and Charles Simpson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* announces the following legacies:—The late Mr. Ellice, who represented the St. Andrew's Burghs for upwards of forty years, has bequeathed £10 each to a number of gentlemen to buy a mourning ring in token of his grateful remembrance of disinterested friendship and support during the long period of his political connections with their burghs; and he also bequeaths, as a mark of remembrance, £5 each to any other of those who voted for him at his first election, in 1837.

The anniversary festival of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 11th inst.—the president, Mr. Thomas F. Rider, in the chair, supported by upwards of 250 other supporters and friends of the institution. The festival was a very successful one, the new subscriptions and donations reaching £1014, of which sum the president's list accounted for £662. The institution has now an invested fund of £21,000, and has lately considerably increased the amount of its pensions.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Archduchess Isabella of Austria, who has been staying with her daughter, Queen Christina, since the middle of August, before the birth of the Infanta Mercedes, left Madrid on the 11th inst. for Valencia, en route for Austria. The King and Queen, the three Princesses, the Ministers, and the Austrian Legation, were on the platform of the Southern Railway Station, where Queen Christina took an affectionate leave of her mother, both exhibiting visible emotion at parting.

A numerously attended meeting of the partisans of Free Trade was held on Sunday at the Opera House Madrid, with the object of obtaining a reduction of the Customs tariffs.

At Barcelona and Alicante hostile demonstrations have been made by the populace against the landing of some French monks. At the former place the monks were compelled to take refuge in the cathedral, and, subsequently, to re-embark in the vessel which had brought them.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Rome early on Monday morning, and were received at the railway station by the Ministers and the civil and military authorities. A large number of persons had assembled near the station, which was illuminated by Bengal lights.

The Chambers met on Monday, when the resignations of Garibaldi and his son were formally announced. The House, however, refused to accept them, and granted the two deputies three months' leave of absence. Among the bills presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Ministers was that for the abolition of the forced currency. Resolutions were passed by both Houses, ordering the members to go into mourning for twenty days on account of the death of Baron Ricasoli.

The Pope signed on Wednesday a Papal brief appointing Cardinal Jacobini Pontificial Secretary of State, in place of Cardinal Nina, who lately resigned that office.

Serious disasters have been caused in various parts of Italy by the floods consequent on the heavy rain.

SWITZERLAND.

A new Great Council was elected at Geneva on Sunday, M. Carteret and the anti-Catholic Extreme Radical party were returned by a large majority.

BELGIUM.

On Monday the birthday of the King was celebrated in Brussels with the usual demonstrations.

The death of M. Frere Orban, the President of the Council of Ministers, is announced.

By 32 votes against 26, the Senate on Tuesday passed a resolution declaring that, until it be otherwise determined, the Senate will abstain from attending in its corporate capacity any religious ceremonies whatever.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that "the German Crown Princess, in a letter to a distinguished personage," censures the anti-Jewish agitation as devoid of all self-respect and respect for others, and contrasts the vulgarity manifested with the dignified silence preserved by the parties affected. Her Imperial Highness refers to the painful impression produced abroad, and hopes for a speedy subsidence of the feeling aroused.

General von Goeben, who obtained considerable distinction during the war between Germany and France in 1870, died at Coblentz on Saturday, at the age of sixty-four. An Imperial order has been published in which the Emperor expresses his profound sorrow at the death of General von Goeben, and orders the officers of the 8th Army Corps to go into mourning for three days, and the officers of regiments of which the deceased was the commander for seven days.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 11th inst. discussed the receipts and expenditure of the financial year 1879-80. In the course of the debate Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, expressed his conviction that the commercial depression of the last few years would soon come to an end. He added that the revenue for the last six months had considerably improved as compared with the same period last year.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation on the 11th inst. an agreement was recorded in the decisions of the two Delegations respecting the Budgets of the Ministry of Finance, the Upper Court of Accounts, the customs receipts, the naval estimates, and the final account of the Budget of 1878. The Hungarian Delegation has adopted the remaining items of the ordinary war expenditure without modification, as well as the extraordinary estimates of the War Department, according to the proposals of the Committee. After approving the extraordinary expenditure for the forces occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Delegation proceeded to discuss the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Count Szapary, Hungarian Minister of Finance, on Saturday last laid a series of bills before the Lower House of the Diet, concerning, among other questions, an alteration in the Stamp Tax, the Usury Laws, and the taxes on sugar, coffee, spirits, and beer. The Upper House adopted, without debate, the compromise with Croatia.

A great meeting of the Austrian-German Constitutional party was held in Vienna on Sunday. The largest public hall in the city, capable of containing 4000 persons, was not sufficiently capacious to contain all who wished to be present. The object of the meeting was to protest against the Federalist tendencies of the Government. Resolutions were passed declaring that those tendencies were a danger to Austrian unity, constitutional freedom, and the progress of the nation.

Fresh shocks of earthquake were experienced at Agram on Wednesday and Thursday last week, destroying many houses and otherwise doing considerable damage. The shock on Thursday was of such a violent character that the Hall in which the Diet was assembled was severely shaken. Three more shocks of earthquake were felt in Vienna yesterday week, but they were less intense. In Agram the results have been disastrous, and nearly half the population has fled in panic. About five miles from Agram a number of fountains of hot water burst from the earth, but their duration was only temporary.

There were altogether nine shocks felt between midnight on Monday and five o'clock on Tuesday morning. Monday night is said to have been a night of "indescribable terror," and ladies and children, even of the wealthier classes, had to pass the night on the bare ground. Subscriptions are everywhere being collected for the relief of the inhabitants.

TURKEY.

The Sultan sent one of his aides-de-camp on Monday to Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, to announce to his Excellency the speedy surrender of Dulcigno. His Majesty repeated the same assurance to Mr. Goschen during the dinner at Yildiz Kiosk the same day.

The Representatives of all the European Powers at Constantinople have signed a note demanding the carrying out of the sentence, passed in May, upon the murderer of Colonel Commeraoff.

The Turkish Feast of Bairam began on Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Smith, with Mr. Pender, M.P., Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, and Hobart Pasha, were received in audience by the Sultan on Sunday.

GREECE.

The debates in the Chamber on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne are still proceeding, and the struggle is said to be a passionate one for pre-eminence between two parties who are at one in their objects.

AMERICA.

General Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, in his annual report issued on Tuesday, makes an earnest appeal for impartial treatment of coloured officers and privates in the service.

Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed counsel for the United States before the Franco-American Claims Commission.

The New York papers contain elaborate reports of the reception of Sarah Bernhardt in that city. The inevitable reporter was at hand, and has given the fullest details of the incidents of her voyage and her first impressions of America.

The lunatic asylum at St. Peter's, Minnesota, was burned down on Monday night. The weather at the time was intensely cold, and several of the unfortunate inmates were burned or frozen to death. A Reuter's telegram states that the number of lives lost was thirty or forty, but the *Times'* correspondent says that some estimates make the loss of life 500. The 656 patients who were in the building were all let loose when the fire began.

CANADA.

A large meeting has been held at Victoria, British Columbia, at which it was resolved that separation would be the best course for the colony if the Dominion Government failed to carry out its obligations with regard to the Pacific Railway.

A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred in Nova Scotia. A coal-mine at Stellarton has taken fire, and thirty or forty men are imprisoned in it. Eight men have been taken out of the pit in a dying state.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Minister of Agriculture is stated to have proposed a plan to the Imperial Government for the removal from the distressed districts in Ireland of any families who may desire to emigrate to the north-west of Canada.

The Marchioness of Ripon and suite left Brindisi on Monday morning, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Thibet, direct for Port Said.

A *Standard* telegram from Candahar states that it is reported from Herat that Ayoob Khan is still bent upon action; but that, although his popularity among the Pathans of Western Afghanistan is undoubted, his hold on the Heratees appears precarious. From Ghuznee there comes news that the Ghilzai tribe has definitely pronounced against Abdur Rahman and in favour of the Yakoub faction. Colonel St. John reports that the Kaka tribesmen are again assembling, and that attacks upon convoys and isolated parties may be expected. In the neighbourhood of Kutch the natives have already become troublesome.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was dissolved on the 9th inst. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, in his address to the electors of East Sydney, declares himself in favour of free trade, the extension of municipal government, and a vigorous railway policy. The revenue returns of the colony for the last five months show an increase of £500,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The bushranger Kelly, who was captured a few months ago, was hanged at Melbourne on the 11th inst.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 13th, says:—Colonel Clarke's column has captured Makwassburg. The rebels attacked a small force occupying Lerothodi's village, and the troops were obliged to evacuate it. The men were under arms eighteen hours before returning to camp. The casualties were:—Six killed, the bodies being frightfully mutilated; seven wounded, two missing. Mr. Welsh and the Europeans at Tsolo have been safely relieved, the Pondos of 'Nquiliso assisting. Umquikela is also friendly. The emigrant Tembus along the Indive and Thomo rivers are in rebellion. Colonel Wavel with a force has moved against them. Eight thousand colonial troops will shortly be on the frontier.

A *Times* telegram from Durban, dated Nov. 15, says:—Four hundred Boers at Potchefstrom have assaulted the Sheriff and seized a waggon about to be sold in execution for arrears of taxes. Troops have been ordered from Rustenburg. Suasion having failed, an armed force was the only remedy. The Transvaal Assembly opened yesterday.

Two telegrams were on Tuesday received at the Colonial Office from the Cape—one of them reporting a collision between the rebels and the Transkei militia, the rebels being repulsed, with a loss of ten killed.

Telegrams from Cape Town report that Umhlonhlo has been defeated by a colonial force, under Mr. Hawthorn, who captured 600 head of cattle.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon yesterday week, at Lahore, returned the visits made by the Rajahs to his Excellency on the previous day. The municipality gave a grand fête to his Excellency at night in the Shalimar gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. There was a display of fireworks. The telegram states that the Viceroy was enthusiastically received by the large concourse of people assembled to witness the festivities. His Excellency reviewed at Lahore on Saturday about 10,000 troops encamped there, including the 92nd Highlanders and several other regiments that had returned from Afghanistan. At the close of the review the Viceroy made a long speech eulogising the conduct of the troops during the late campaign. On Monday Lord Ripon held a Chapter of the Order of the Bath at Lahore, at which General Stewart was invested with the Grand Cross. The ceremony was followed by a Grand Durbar, which was attended by the Punjaub chiefs and a large and brilliant gathering.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Teheran report that the Kurds in the neighbourhood of Soojbulagh have submitted to the Persian military authorities.

The German actors attached to the Court Theatre at Meiningen have entered into an arrangement to appear at Drury Lane Theatre for six weeks from May 30, 1881.

Sir R. Biddulph, the High Commissioner at Cyprus, held a reception at Nicosia last Saturday, which was generally attended by the native inhabitants, who unanimously expressed loyalty to her Majesty the Queen.

The Queensland Government has arranged for a direct four-weekly service of steamers, which will commence next February between London and Brisbane, viâ Suez Canal, and touching at Colombo, Batavia, and the Queensland ports of Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

VARIETIES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

The vast extent of the Russian Empire in Europe, let alone Asia, comprises many different races of people; Slavs, including Russians, Poles, and Lithuanians; Germans and Jews; Finns, Tartars, Calmucks, and Samoiedes, besides detached fragments of other nations, transplanted by the policy of conquerors from their original abode. Some of the marked varieties, to be found in passing from one region or province to another; as in Russian Poland and West Russia, which has a large Polish population; in Little Russia, or the Ukraine, and among the Cossack military peasantry of the south-eastern border, towards the Black Sea and the Caucasus, are delineated in our Illustrations. There is, however, a certain degree of monotony in their social condition and habits, nearly all of them being exclusively occupied in the rudest agricultural drudgery, or in the pastoral care of their flocks and herds. The shops and taverns in a country town or village are generally kept by Jews; and the artisans who make such furniture and utensils, or articles of clothing, as rustic needs may require, are very apt to be of German birth. Most of the domestic trade of Russia is transacted by foreign merchants, who come to the great yearly fairs of Nijni-Novgorod, Berditchev, Kursk, and Lublin in Poland; but the women in every house practise spinning and weaving, and make dresses for the family. The want of intellectual culture among the rural population allows the clergy to possess greater social authority in Russia than in any other country of Europe. They are much divided, however, amongst themselves, by the jealousy that prevails between the parish priests and the monks, the "White" and the "Black" clergy, and by sectarian distinctions of a recondite theological nature, which we cannot pretend to explain.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS.

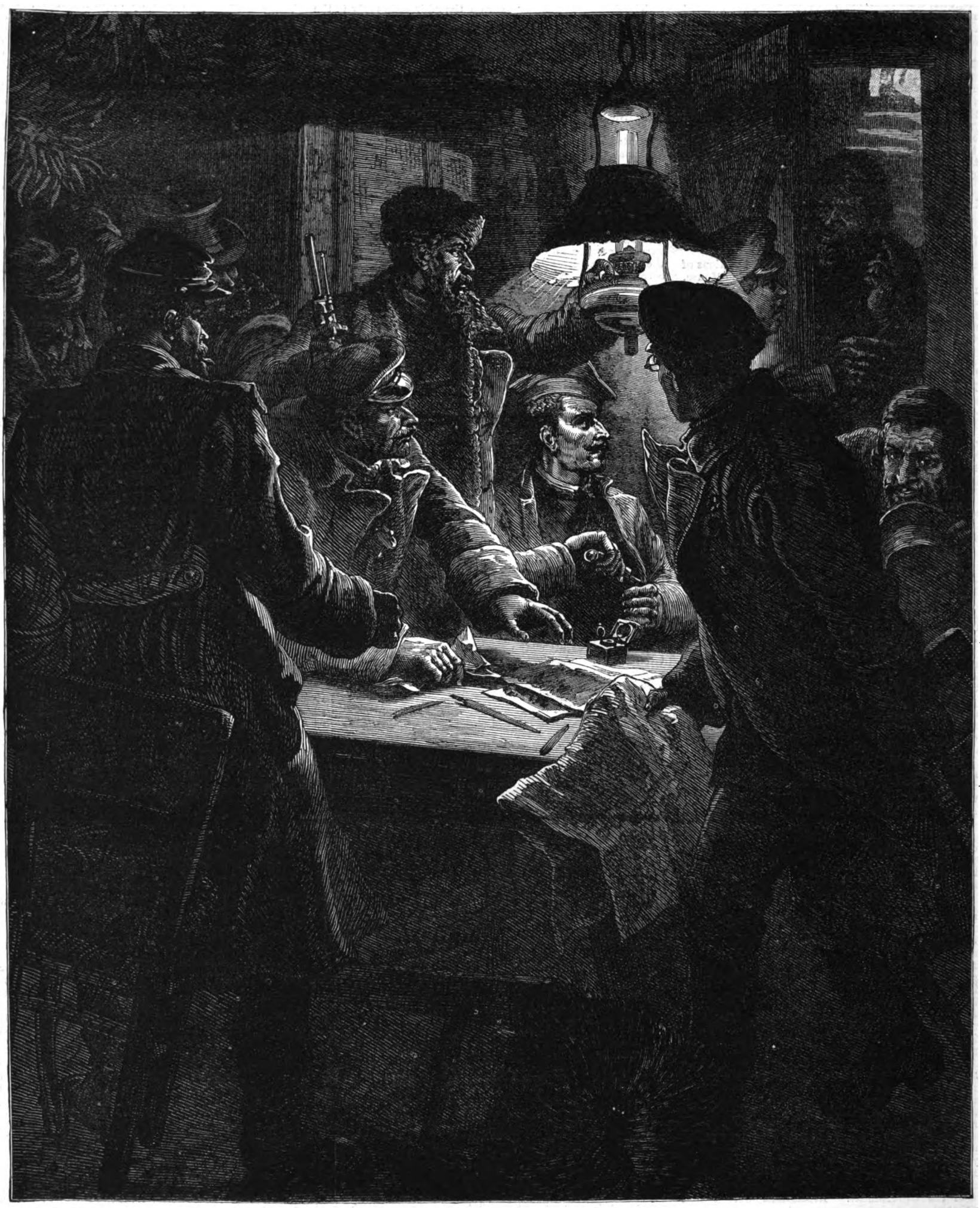
Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Poplar, the well-known builders of swift torpedo-boats, have been recently building two shallow draught stern-wheel steamers, intended for the conveyance of the mails on the River Magdalena, for the Government of the United States of Columbia. These vessels are put together temporarily in the yard at Poplar, and are then taken to pieces and shipped out to their destination. Each vessel is 130 ft. long, has 28 ft. breadth of beam, and draws 16 in. of water when without cargo and having the steam up, but 26 in. with 90 tons of cargo aboard. The hull is built of steel varying from 3-16 in. to ¼ in. in thickness. It is divided into eighteen water-tight compartments, so as to localise any damage through being penetrated by rocks or snags. All the forward part of the vessel below water is treble riveted, as an extra precaution. The boiler, which is of the locomotive type, is placed on the main-deck forward, and the engines on the main-deck aft, and thus easily accessible. To obtain the greatest economy of fuel, the engines are made on the compound surface condensing system, and for the sake of lightness all the working parts are of steel. They are probably the first compound engines ever fitted to stern-wheel steamers. The cylinders lie one at each side of the vessel, and work direct with a connecting rod on cranks at each end of the axle of the wheel. They are expected to develop 350 to 400 horse power, and have some peculiar arrangements to adapt them for the service. The vessels have what may be termed spoon bows; the sterns retain their full breadth, rounding up gradually from the flat bottom to above the water-line, and thence upwards square. There are three rudders at the stern before the wheels, the centre one being a balanced rudder and the other two of ordinary form, the shaft or rudder-head extending up from the centre one, and the side rudders moving parallel to the middle rudder by means of a connecting link. In the bow, before the boiler, there is fitted a steam capstan for heaving or working the vessel, if necessary, past a a rapid. Alongside the boiler, in connection with the fan-engine, is to be fitted a circular-saw for cutting up the wood fuel. A speed of between fifteen and sixteen miles an hour, at least, on a continuous run, is anticipated from these boats. This, considering the extremely light draught of water, will be a very remarkable result.

THE PORT OF ATHENS.

Considerable anxiety has lately been excited by the political and military attitude of Greece, with regard to its claims of territorial extension and to the cession of Thessaly and Epirus proposed to the Sultan by the Berlin Conference a few months ago. These circumstances give more interest to a view of the Piræus, the port of Athens, which appears in our Journal this week. The Piræus is the largest and most important of three harbours, the others being Munychia and Phalerum, within a short distance of the capital of the Greek kingdom. The town here enjoys a good shipping trade, and has some thriving manufactures of cotton, iron, glass, and pottery, with a population of 22,000. It is connected with Athens, four miles and a half distant, by a line of railway, the only piece of railway that has yet been constructed in modern Greece. Some Government establishments, the College of the Euelpides for the training of military officers, and the Hellenic Schools, a gymnasium, and a museum and public library, have been placed here; and this port is frequented by several lines of mail-steamers in the Levant. It will, perhaps, be remembered that during the Crimean War, from 1853 to 1856, the allied British and French naval squadrons lay at the Piræus, in order to compel the King of Greece to observe a strict neutrality, as between Russia and Turkey. Our view of the harbour and town is sketched from a neighbouring eminence called "the Seat of Xerxes," where the ancient Persian conqueror is said to have gazed on the naval battle of Salamis and the defeat of his grand Armada.

The award of medals for the present year made by the President and Council of the Royal Society are as follows:—The Copley medal to be awarded to Professor James Joseph Sylvester, F.R.S., for his long-continued investigations and discoveries in mathematics; a Royal medal to Professor Joseph Lister, F.R.S., for his contributions on various physiological and biological subjects published in the Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society and elsewhere, and for his labours, practical and theoretical, on questions relating to the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery; a Royal medal to Captain Andrew Noble, F.R.S., for his researches (jointly with Mr. Abel) into the action of explosives, his invention of the chronoscope, and other mathematical and physical inquiries; the Rumford medal, to Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., for his important researches in astronomical spectroscopy, and especially for his determination of the radial component of the proper motions of stars; the Davy medal to Professor Charles Friedel, of Paris, for his researches on the organic compounds of silicon, and other investigations. The presentation will take place at the anniversary meeting of the society on the 30th inst.

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CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA: A NIHILIST MEETING SURPRISED.

THE NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

The trial at St. Petersburg of the sixteen men and women charged with various murders, attempts to murder, and other crimes, in the Nihilist conspiracy to destroy the Emperor and his Government, came to an end yesterday week. The indictment was made to contain the following points:—(1) The murder of Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Kieff; (2) the attempt of Solovieff on the life of the Czar on April 14, 1879; (3) the attempt to blow up the Imperial train near Moscow; (4) the laying of mines at Alexandrovsk and Odessa; (5) the explosion in the Winter Palace; (6) connection with a secret printing-press in St. Petersburg, and armed resistance to its suppression; (7) armed resistance on the arrest of a suspected person in the Vassily Ostrof Alley last July; and, finally, the Nihilist Congress at Lipetsk, at which, among other things, it was deliberated how funds might be supplied to the revolutionary party.

The proceedings of this trial were by court-martial. The ordinary members of the court were Major-General Leicht, president; Councillor of State Schetkowsky, and Colonel Babst; while the following officers, commanding regiments of the Guard, acted as special assessors:—Colonel Hesse, of the Preobajenski Regiment; Colonel Alexejeff, of the Semenoff Regiment; Colonel Stolitza, of the Jaegers; Colonel Krassovsky, of the Moscow Regiment; and Colonel Amtschkoff, of the Pawlow Regiment. The Military Procurator, M. Achscharomoff, with three assistants, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by MM. Margolin, Appolonoff, Dsenziol, Kisslitschny, and Chodneff. The accused, when they appeared in court, were attired in their ordinary civil dress. Amongst the articles produced in evidence against some of the prisoners were specimens of the dynamite used in the several explosions.

The chief prisoner, Kviatkovsky, twenty-seven years of age, of noble birth, and of a superior education, was accused of taking part in the conspiracy to blow up the Winter Palace. There was next, Shiraieff, the son of a peasant farmer, but intelligent and well-informed, who was charged as the accomplice of Hartmann in the Moscow railway plot. Among the others were Zuckermann, who had spat at the police when they seized a secret printing press; Zundelevitch, a renegade Jew; Bulitch, who conveyed money to the conspirators; Kobilansky, a Catholic Polish nobleman, who instigated the assassination of Prince Krapotkin; Martinoffsky; Priesniakoff, and three women; the younger of these, Ivanovna, the daughter of a Major in the army, had lived with Kviatkovsky as his wife. Most of them, when found guilty upon the evidence, avowed their share in the Nihilist conspiracy, but Kviatovsky denied that he had taken part in the plot to blow up the Winter Palace, or in any murder or assassination.

The Court pronounced judgment on Friday, the 12th, after some hours' deliberation. Five of the prisoners—namely, Kviatkovsky, Shiraieff, Teckhonoff, Okladsky, and Priesniakoff—were sentenced to be hanged. The remaining eleven prisoners were condemned to deprivation of civil rights and hard labour in the mines, Zundelevitch for an unspecified term; Kobilansky, Buch, and Zubkofsky for twenty years; Zuckermann, Bulitch, Martinoffsky, and Drigo for fifteen years. The three women—Ivanovna, Griaznova, and Figner—are condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude on the Government works. The Court announced, however, that it would address a recommendation in the proper quarter for the following mitigation of the sentences—namely, the terms of penal servitude of Zuckermann and the woman Ivanovna to be reduced to eight and four years respectively, and the prisoners Bulitch, Drigo, Figner, and Griaznova to be commuted from hard labour in the mines to deportation to Siberia, where they will be settled as colonists.

The sentences have already been carried into execution

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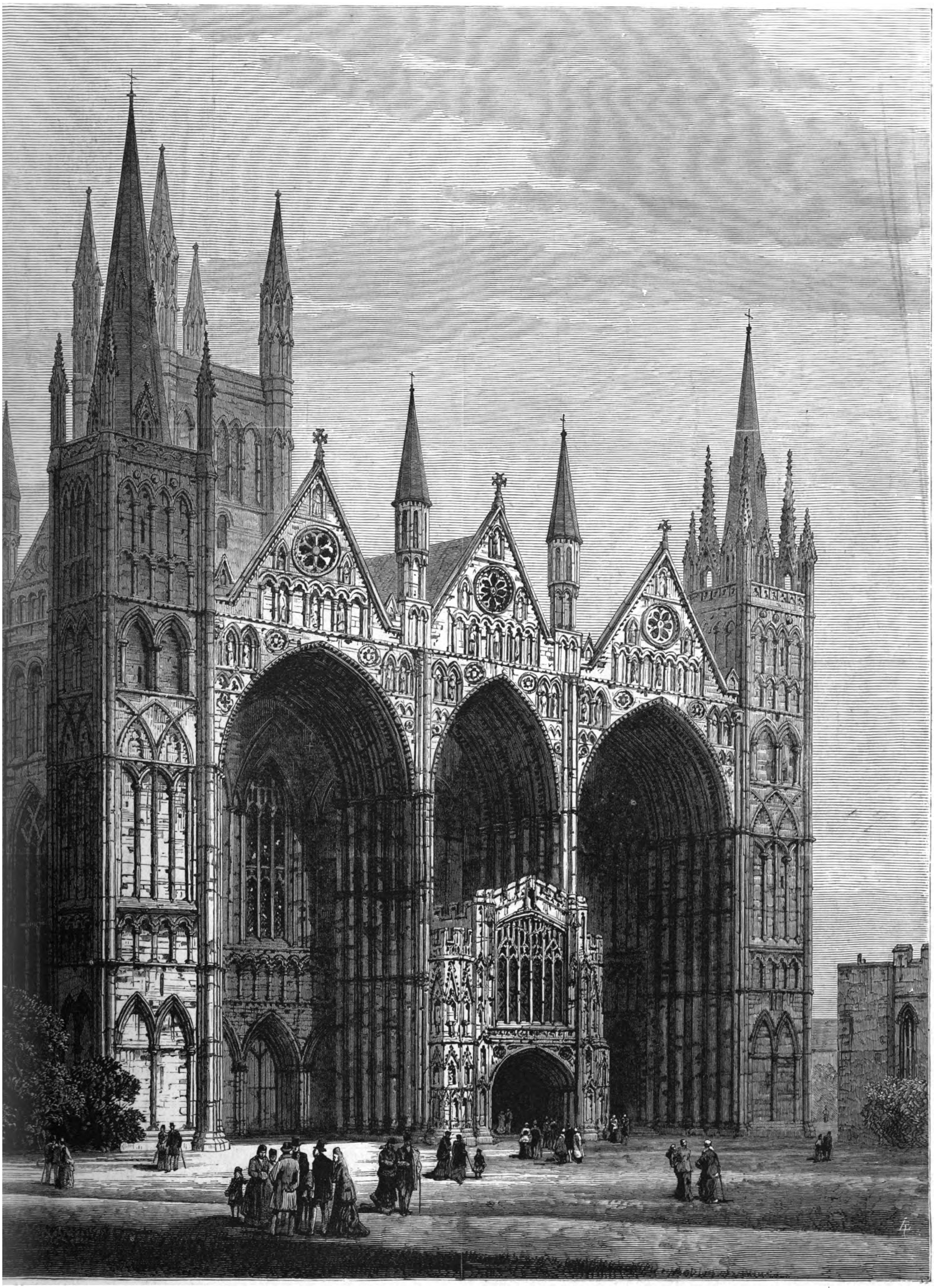
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PETERBOROUG

DRAWN

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CATHEDRAL.

S. READ.

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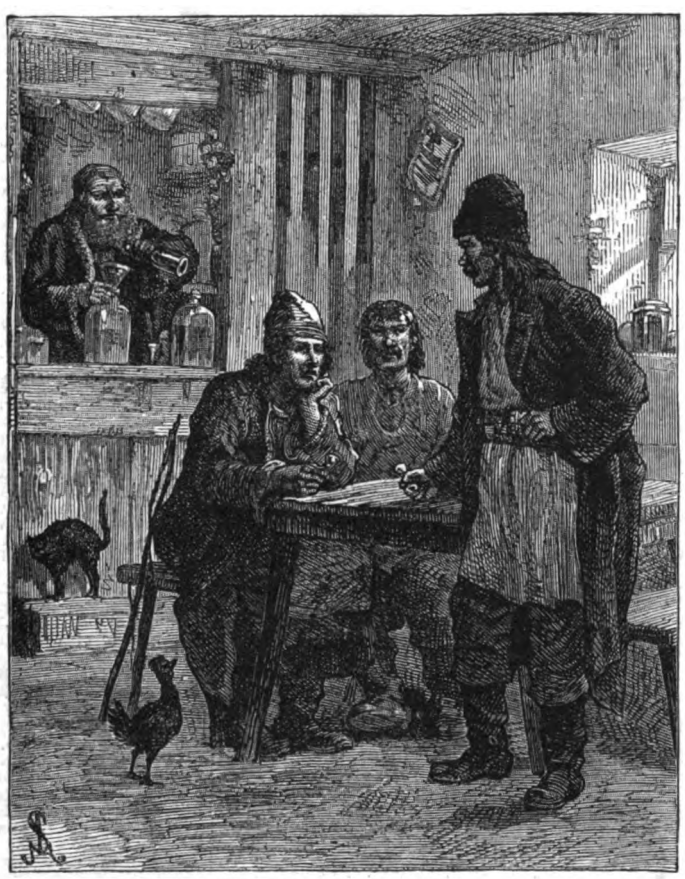
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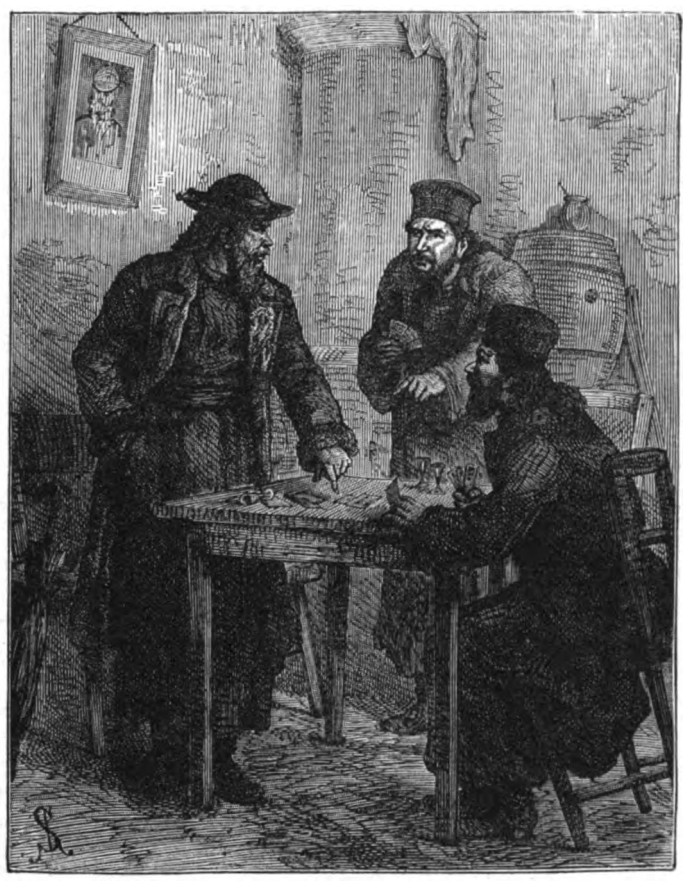
RUSSIAN FRONTIER COSSACKS.



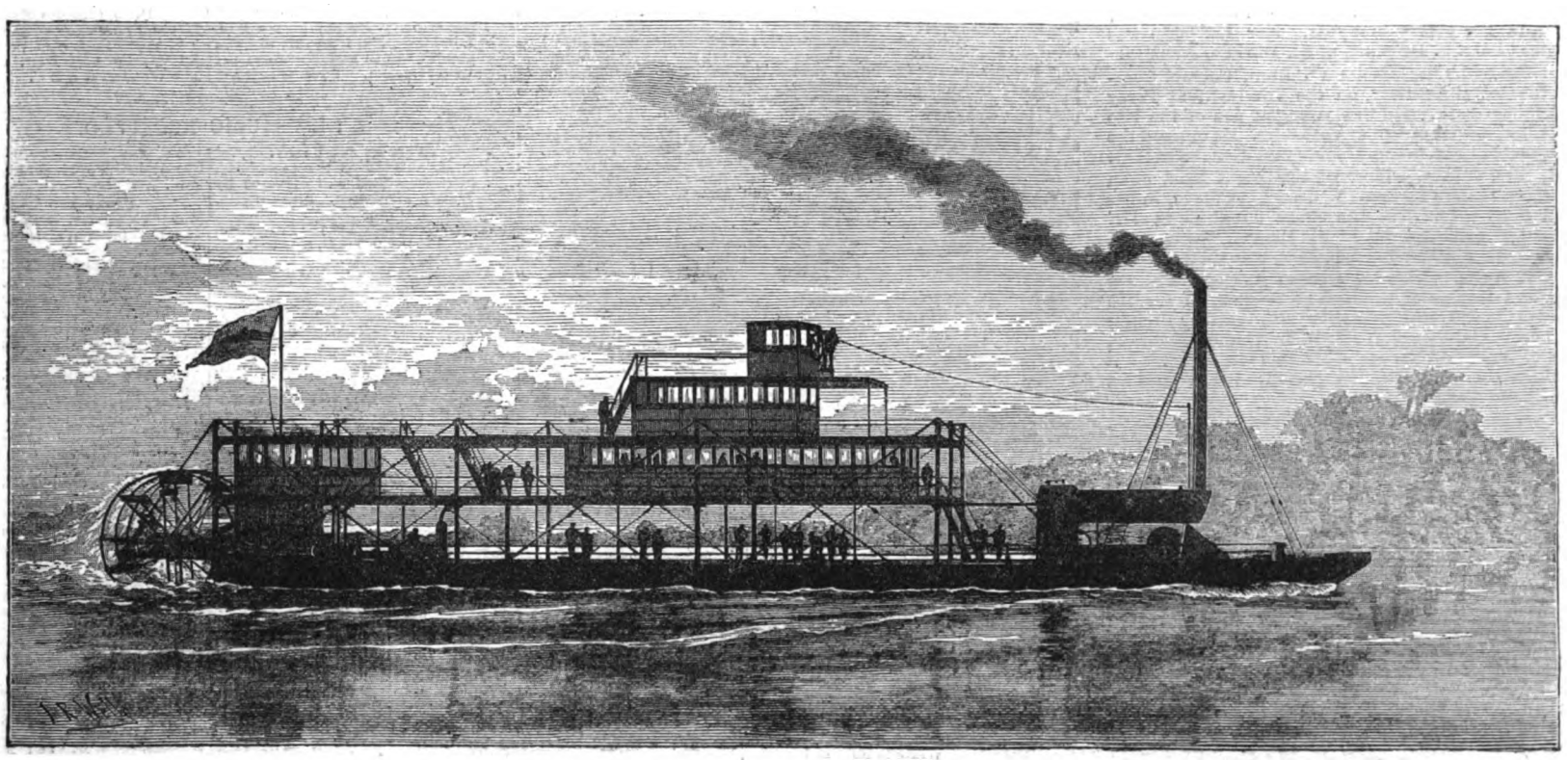
PEASANTS OF RUSSIAN POLAND.



RUSSNIAKS OF LITTLE RUSSIA.



RUSSIAN LOW ORTHODOX CLERGYMEN.



STERN-WHEEL STEAMER OF STEEL FOR RIVER MAGDALENA, SOUTH AMERICA.—SEE PAGE 507.

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against Kviatkovsky and Priesniakoff, who were hanged at the fortress of St. Petersburg on Tuesday morning. Some of the other sentences have been mitigated.

It is stated that Halturin, the carpenter to whom the explosion in the Winter Palace is attributed, has been arrested within the last few days.

Our Illustration represents the scene at a Nihilist meeting suddenly entered and surprised by the Russian police.

OBITUARY.

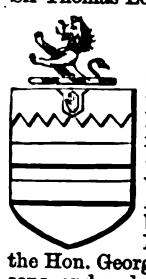
COUNT EYRE.

John Lewis, Count Eyre, of the Papal Dominions, died on the 11th inst., at his residence, 25, Manchester-square, in his ninety-second year. He was fifth son of Mr. Vincent Eyre, of Highfield and Newbolt, in the county of Derby, by Catherine, his wife, only child of William Parker, Esq., of Rainhill, and was a descendant of the old Derbyshire family of Eyre, of Holme. The title of Count was conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope. Count Eyre married, first, August, 1811, Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Parker, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and by her, who died May 13, 1825, had five sons and four daughters, several of whom are dead. All the sons, with the exception of one, Thomas Joseph, of Uppercourt, in the county of Kilkenny, took holy orders in the Church of Rome, the eldest surviving being Charles Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow. Count Eyre married, secondly, Augustine Cécile Pulchérie, daughter of Armand Dumesniel, Marquis de Sommery, but by her, who died Feb. 20, 1876, he has left no issue.

THE LADY ELIZABETH BULTEEL.

The Lady Elizabeth Bulteel died on the 8th inst., at 52, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged eighty-two. Her ladyship was second daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister, by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, and was consequently sister of the present Earl Grey. She married, May 13, 1826, Mr. John Crocker Bulteel, of Flete and Lyncham, M.P., and by him, who died Sept. 10, 1843, had issue, John, now of Pamflete, county Devon; Mary Elizabeth (Hon.), late Maid of Honour to the Queen, married in 1861 to the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Private Secretary and Privy Purse to her Majesty; Georgiana Frances and Louisa Emily Charlotte.

SIR T. LEIGH HARE, BART.



Sir Thomas Leigh Hare, Bart., died on the 14th inst., at Stow Hall, near Downham Market, Norfolk. The deceased Baronet was the only son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet—who assumed the surname of Hare, and, as the representative of that ancient family, was created a Baronet in December, 1818, the last Baronet of the Hare family, Sir George, dying in 1764, the baronetcy (created in 1614) became extinct—by his second wife, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Thomas, first Lord Graves. He was born July 18, 1807, and married, Oct. 1, 1864, Miss Angelina Norman Vaughan, daughter of the Hon. George L. Vaughan, by whom he leaves issue three sons and a daughter. The deceased Baronet was formerly Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and afterwards Captain in the West Norfolk Militia, but resigned in 1852. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, and had served the office of High Sheriff of the county. He succeeded to the baronetcy in February, 1834, on the death of his father, who had served with distinction in the American War. The late Baronet is succeeded by his eldest son, George Ralph Leigh, born March 16, 1866.

GENERAL BROWN-GREIVE, C.B.

General John Tatton Brown-Greive, C.B., died recently at Orde House, near Berwick, in his eighty-fifth year. He entered the Royal Marines in 1811, and attained the rank of full General in 1867. He served on the coast of Syria 1840 and 1841, and received the war and Turkish medals. General Brown-Greive married, first, Ruth, daughter of Mr. John Butler; and secondly, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Kellock, of Berwick-on-Tweed. On his second wife succeeding to the estate of Orde House in right of her mother, he assumed the additional surname of Greive.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Twysden, late Indian Army, on the 5th inst., at Harrogate, aged sixty.

Mr. Pilfold Medwin, solicitor, and Registrar of Horsham County Court, aged eighty-seven. He was a cousin of Shelley, the poet, with whom he was on most intimate terms.

General Thomas Brooke, Colonel 28th Regiment, on the 4th inst., at 13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, aged sixty-four. He was the second son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

Lady Morris (Elizabeth Martha), widow of General Sir Edmund Finucane Morris, K.C.B., on the 5th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in her eighty-first year. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Mr. S. Delpratt, of St. David's, Jamaica.

Lieutenant-General Charles James Dalton, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, on the 7th inst., at Percy House, Twickenham Park. He was youngest son of the late Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft, Yorkshire. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1829, and became Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Rosamond, Mrs. Croker, widow of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, on the 7th inst., at Kensington Palace, in her ninety-second year. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. William Pennell, Consul-General in the Brazils, was married in 1806, and had one son and one daughter, who died young.

Mary Harriet Anne, widow of George Augustus Cranley Onslow, Esq., and mother of the Earl of Onslow, on the 7th inst., at Clandon Park, Guildford. She was eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General W. F. B. Loftus, of Kilbride, in the county of Wicklow, was married in 1848, and was left a widow in 1855. Her only son, the present Earl of Onslow, succeeded his grand-uncle in 1870.

Mr. William Henry Edward Wood-Wright, of Golagh, county Monaghan, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff of that county in 1877, at his seat near Monaghan, aged twenty-seven. He was only child of the late Rev. William Henry Wood-Wright, of Golagh, by Jane Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Nathaniel Stewart, of Shellfield, county Donegal, and represented an ancient family that settled at Golagh in 1653.

Abatements of rent have recently been made as follows:—At the half-yearly audit of the Duke of Wellington estates in the Baughurst and Kingsclere district, his Grace returned to all his tenants 30 per cent of their rentals. The Earl of Sheffield, who remitted 25 per cent at the last two half-yearly audits of his Sussex estates, has made a reduction of 15 per cent in the rents due at Michaelmas. Most of the landowners of the Weald of Sussex have made reductions ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

CHESS.

W B (Stratford).—The Problem No. 1 is marked for insertion. The other, although very neat, is too simple.

P J (Broadmoor).—Your problems are under examination.

G M (Eton).—The position is certainly unconventional, and, if found correct, it shall have a diagram.

C E T (Bristol).—Both excellent in conception, suggesting, indeed, the old saying, "too good to be true." They shall be carefully examined, however, and, if proved to be sound, shall soon appear.

C L C (Clapham).—Your two-move problem can, we think, be solved by way of 1. P to K 5th (ch) and 2. Q or B takes P, mate. The other shall be examined in due course.

W J P (Kingston).—The game can be drawn by perpetual check in the position described. The rule is to the effect that if a player persists in making the same move, or series of moves, the adversary may call upon him to consent to a draw after fifty moves on each side have been played.

J A (Broadmoor).—Your method of stating the solutions is very full, clear, and concise.

S F H (Donegal).—When castling on the King's side, the King should be placed on K Kt sq, and the Rook on K B sq.

Orima (Rostoff).—In Problem No. 4, after L c 8 to a 6, if Black play T h 8 to f 8, followed by T f 8 to f 4, how is the mate given on the next move?

E L G (Blackwater).—The solution is acknowledged in the usual place this week.

A H (Swansea).—The game referred to has not been overlooked; but, upon further consideration, we did not think it a fair specimen of the player's skill. The MS. shall be returned to you, if you desire it. We are much obliged for your courtesy.

S W (Liverpool).—The misprint is a ludicrous one, and we regret its occurrence. Please to accept our thanks for the information.

Problems received from Pierce Jones and T B Rapp.

A Hindoo Youth (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Nos. 1908, 1909, and 1910 are correct.

Any Amateur desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence may address A Schobloch, 32, Albert-Strasse, Leipzig.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1914 received from L Chapelle (Malta), Louis Spence, James Atkinson, Orima (Rostoff), P S Shenele, and E L G.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1915 received from Glymm Grylls, Jane Nepven, H de Groot, A Snellen, James Atkinson, T Guest, J Brelly, J Glossop, P S Shenele, S F Fitzhenry, Hampsteadian, L Chapelle, Alfred W Hale, N M C, W M Curtis, J Burnstead, H J Grant, and Vice-Admiral Somerville.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1916 received from H B, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, E L G, Gustavus, Norman Rumbelow, P S Shenele, F Littleloy, James Dobson, C L Combe, Cant, Alpha, Louis Spence, Hereward, Owlet Junior, Smutch, Lulu, Thomas Guest, E P Vulliamy, Wogglepoll, J E Smith, R Johnson, R H Brooks, James Glossop, W Riddle, S F FitzHenry, T Greenbank, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, S Farrant, G Fosbrooke, D Templeton, C S Coxe, C Darrach, Ben Nevis, Elsie, E Elsbury, Kitten, H Langford, C Oswald, C W Burton, R Jessop, G L Mayne, H Barrett, N Cator, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Nerina, R Gray, Jupiter Junior, Helen Lee, B L Dyke, An Old Hand, D W Kell, H Brewster, H Blacklock, Pierce Jones, T R Rapp (Munich), Cucumber, Hampsteadian, E Louden, H Stebbing, John Tucker, W Owen (Tallan), A Chapman, Alfred W Hale, Semaj, and W M Curtis, T Guest.

Correct Solutions of Mr. Taylor's Problem received from Louis Spence and T Guest.

Correct Solutions of the Suimate Problem received from Louis Spence, J Brelly (Breteuil), and Pierce Jones.

Correct Solutions of Count Pongracz's Problem received from East Marden, Alpha, C L Combe, T Guest, Pierce Jones, T Greenbank, Ernest Sharswood, D Templeton, C S Coxe, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, C Oswald, C W Burton, R Jessop, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, D W Kell, H Blacklock, E Casella (Paris), Otto Fulder (Ghent), and R Johnson.

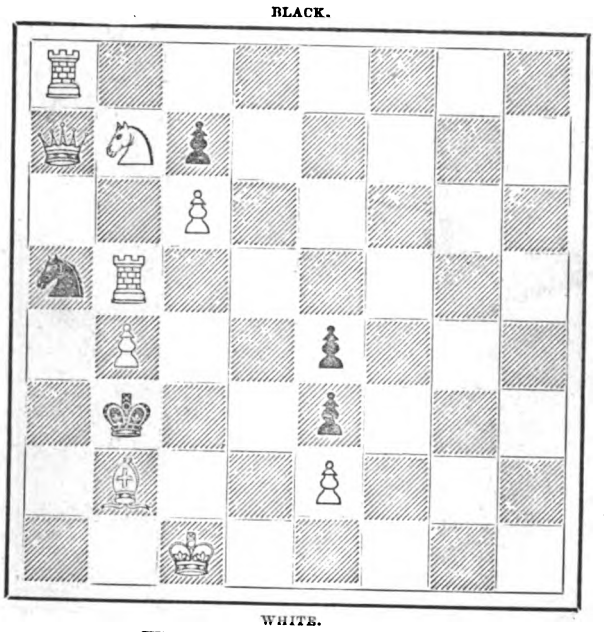
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1915.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 2nd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1918.

By D. Fawcett (Leeds).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

It has given us much pleasure to note that many of our regular solvers have been interested in the three-move problem by Count Arnold Pongracz, quoted in our issue of the 6th inst. Before dismissing it with the solution, which it is proposed to give here, it may amuse some of our younger readers if we tell them that to this very fine composition there hangs a tale. The problem is, to all appearance, a piece of finished workmanship; and the observations appended to the solutions received prove that it has been so considered by our readers. One correspondent, indeed, describes it as "thoroughly thought out," and expresses a desire that other problem-makers—who are, of course, nameless—would bestow similar pains upon their work before submitting it to the public. In the chorus of praise we heartily join; but the commendation of *labour* is in this instance curiously misplaced, if there is any truth in the story of the problem as related when it first appeared, about eight years ago. It should be premised that in the chess world the Count's pseudonym, "The Hermit of Tirnau," is better known than his title. According to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipsic, where the problem was originally published, a number of young players were assembled one evening in the Casino at Tirnau studying a chess problem when the Hermit entered the room

"Tell us," said one of them, respectfully addressing the old man, "how chess problems are constructed—how we may learn the Art?"

"You must first," replied the Hermit, "think of what combination of the pieces you desire your problem to illustrate, then decide upon the number of moves required to effect it; and lastly, by repeated examination, prove that it can be solved only in the way you propose."

While speaking, he advanced to a chess table and, arranging eight pieces on the board, in a fortuitous way, became lost in profound meditation, gazing intently at the position. After a pause, another of the youngsters observed, rather flippantly, "Perhaps this affair will be a chess problem some time." The Hermit regarded the board for a few seconds longer and then replied, "It is one now, mate in three moves." "Well, that cannot be a very difficult problem," was the laughing response, and thereupon the whole party set to work to solve it. The problem, a mere waif of fancy, required a longer siege than was anticipated, and it was not until the following night that one of the party (Herr A. von S.) succeeded in producing a solution.

Here, then, is a problem, embodying a brilliant combination, and difficult of solution, conceived and constructed in the space of a few minutes. We don't profess to know what moral, if any, is to be deduced from this tale, except the rather stale one that appearances are deceptive, to which, perhaps, may be tacked the aphorism that chess writers sometimes "tell stories." The following is the solution:—1. Kt to Q B 2nd, K to Q B 3rd; 2. B to B 5th, K takes B; 3. Q to Q B 7th, mate. If Black play 1. K to K 4th, White continues with 2. B to Kt 8th (ch) and 3. Q to Q 5th, mate.

A match between the Ladies' College and the Excelsior Chess Clubs was played on Tuesday, the 9th instant, each side being represented by seven members. The representatives of the Ladies' College won with a score of 5½ to the adversaries' 1½, Mrs. Zanzig defeating Mr. Gastineau after a gallant struggle.

At the annual meeting of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, held at the club-room in Molesworth-street, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously. Mr. J. B. Pim was elected vice-president of the association, and the retiring members of the managing committee were re-elected. Captain Mclnado is the honorary secretary.

A problem tournament organised some time ago by the editor of the *Canadian Spectator* has just been brought to a conclusion by the award of the judge, Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn. The first prize for the best set and the special prizes for the best problems have been awarded to those bearing the motto "Gemini," whose author is Mr. William Atkinson, of Montreal. We quote the two-move position from the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York:—

White: K at Q R 3rd; Q at Q Kt 4th; R at K B 6th; B's at Q 3rd and 6th; Kt at K B 8th. (Six pieces.)

Black: K at Q 4th; R at K 3rd; Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Pawns at K B 2nd, K 2nd; and Q Kt 3rd. (Seven pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Allen and Co.
Sketches of Army Life in Russia. By Lieutenant F. V. Greene.

Bentley and Son.
The Niger and the Benneh. Travels in Central Africa. By Adolphe Burdo, From the French by Mrs. George Sturge.
A Lady's Tour in Corsica. By Gertrude Forde. 2 vols.
Studies in English Art. Second Series. By Frederick Wedmore.
Tent Work in Palestine. A Record of Discovery and Adventure. By Claude Reignier Conder. With Illustrations. New Edition.

Blackie and Son.
Switzerland, Its Scenery and People Pictorially Represented by Eminent Swiss and German Artists. With Historical and Descriptive Text.

Blackwood and Sons.
Foreign Classics for English Readers: Cervantes.

Bogue.
Unconscious Memory: a Comparison between the Theory of Dr. Ewald Hering and "The Philosophy of the Unconscious" of Dr. Edward von Hartmann. By Samuel Butler.
British Painters of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. With Eighty Examples of their Work Engraved on Wood.

Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.
Echoes from the Counties.

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Pictures To Paint. For Little Folks With Stories and Verses by George Weatherly.
The Ferryman of Brill and Other Stories. By W. H. G. Kingston.
Faith's Father. By F. Morell Holmes.
In Mischief Again. By the Author of "Hugh's Heroism."
Familiar Garden Flowers. Figured by F. Edward Hulme and described by Shirley Hibberd. First Series. With Coloured Plates.
The Favourite Album of Fun and Fancy. With Illustrations by Ernest Griset and Others.
Peggy Ogilvie's Inheritance. By the Author of "Round the Court."
Tim Trumble's "Little Mother." By C. L. Matéaux
What Girls Can Do. By. P. Browne.

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The Rebel of the Family. By E. Lynn Linton. 3 vols.
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A Simple Treatise on Heat. By Dr. Mattieu Williams. Illustrations.

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A Life's Atonement. A Novel. By David Christie Murray. 3 vols.

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The Fireside Annual, 1880.
Home Words for Heart and Hearth.
The Day of Days Annual.
Nehemiah Nibbs' Goose. By Charles W. Bardsley.

Hatchards.
The Story of Jesus for Little Children. By Mrs. Morton. Illustrations.
Holiday Times. By H. L. Hamilton.
The Forty Shires, Their History, Scenery, Arts and Legends. By C. M. Mason. Illustrations.

Isbister.
Andrew Harvey's Wife. By L. T. Meade.
Far Out. Rovings Re-told. By Lieut-Col. W. F. Butler.

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Peasant Life in the West of England. By F. G. Heath. New Edition.
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Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question, from 1829 to 1869; and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom. By R. O'Brien.

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Guide to the Study of Political Economy. By Dr. Luigi Cossa. Translated from the Italian
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Nimmo and Bain.
Modern Foreign Library: Quisisana; or, Rest at Last. From the German of F. Spielhagen. By H. E. Goldschmidt.
The Count of Talavera. From the Dutch of J. van Lennep. By A. Arnold.

Nisbet and Co.
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Religious Tract Society.
Cottager and Artisan. 1880.
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Away on the Waters.
The Old Endeavour. A Book for Boys. By Crona Temple.
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Album and Catalogue of Postage Stamps. Revised by Dr. Viner.

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Morning, Noon, and Night. A Pocket Manual of Private Prayer. Edited by the Rev. Edward Garbett.

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The Boy Who Sailed With Blake and The Orphans. By W. Kingston.
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Popular Classics for the Pianoforte. Selected, Edited, and Fingered by Walter Macfarren. Sixth Series. Nos. 61 to 72.
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AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence, until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but, if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Are there pains in the sides and back? Is there a fulness about the right side, as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry hacking cough, attended, after a time, by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the true remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. This disease is called liver complaint, and the surest and most effectual remedy for this most distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation made in America, and sold by A. J. White, Limited, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., and Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. This syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

The following Testimonials prove the efficacy of the Medicine in cases of Dyspepsia, &c.:—

DISORDERED LIVER.

"Prospect House, Bridport, Dorset, Dec. 22, 1879.

"My dear Sir,—I have for years suffered more or less from (to me) an unknown cause, but which from diagnosis I imagined to arise from a disordered liver. Digestion was extremely difficult, and consequently my appetite was much affected. Various medicines (so called) I have repeatedly tried, but failed to derive anything beyond a temporary benefit. I was induced by your agent to give your 'Curative Syrup' a trial, and after taking the contents of one bottle I invested in another, which is yet scarcely finished. I am more than happy to be able to testify to the curative properties of the compound. That languid feeling, which formerly unfitted me for business, I have not since experienced, and, indeed, feel altogether a different being.

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"A. J. White, Esq. RICHARD EBDON, Journalist."

"Mr. J. Longbotham, Chemist and Druggist, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, writes, Dec. 19, 1879:—"I should like to have more of your almanacks, with my name printed on them. Please send them as early as possible. We have sold an immense quantity (many dozens) of the Syrup, and the sale is still on the increase; in my long experience (fifty years) I have never known a patent medicine sell so rapidly, and the result so satisfactory."

The attention of readers is directed to the following letter from a highly respectable Chemist at Landport, Hants:—

"323, Commercial-road, Landport, Feb. 9, 1880.

"Dear Sir,—I should say that the sale is increasing very fast. This is the second supply we have had since Christmas, when we ordered half a gross—in fact, we sell more of 'Seigel's Syrup' than any other patent medicine. The secret of the demand is, in my opinion, due to the beneficial effects produced by the medicine. A friend of ours who visits the sick has come across some remarkable cases of cure produced by taking the Syrup.—Yours, very faithfully, W. J. TUCK, Chemist.

"To A. J. White, Esq."

Would it be possible for this gentleman to make such a statement unless his customers really derived benefit?

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich, July 27, 1878.

"Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup' I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy; but now, although I am now sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking for two days, and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.—Yours truly. CHAS. SLATE."

"36, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, London, N., March 24, 1880.

"My dear Sir,—I think if the following case was published in your next issue it might prove of advantage to the public generally. I have sold some hundred bottles of Mother Seigel's most excellent Syrup, but, though well acquainted with its wonderful efficacy in Stomach and Liver Complaints, did not know until a day or two back that in South America it is largely taken for Ague. My informant was Mr. Morris, of 42, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, N., who came for a bottle, and stated that he and his wife and friends always took 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' when in America for what they call there the Chills and Fever, but what we term Ague. He was very glad to find I sold it, and subsequently returned, in the course of the day, and said that it had the usual effect, and that his wife was already much better. He has been a great traveller, and never knew of so speedy and successful a remedy.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

"H. W. HORTON, Chemist."

Mr. J. B. Crosby, 22, Fowler-street, South Shields, writes, Nov. 25, 1879:—"I have sold several dozens of your 'Mother Seigel's Syrup.' When parties have come back the second or more times for a fresh supply, I am in the habit of asking them what they think of the medicine, and if it has done them good, and the invariable testimony is that it is a most excellent medicine, and they have derived great benefit from it. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, yours truly, J. B CROSBY."

NOTE.—No person would buy a second bottle of a worthless medicine, so that the fact of people coming back to Mr. Crosby again and again proves, as he says, that the medicine is excellently adapted to meet the end in view—viz., to relieve sufferers from Dyspepsia and kindred complaints.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Bridge-street, Newark, writing under date of Nov. 27, 1879, says: "Mother Seigel's Syrup has certainly a wonderful effect on the human system. You have certainly not overrated its value. If I did not hear from my customers personally what an efficacious medicine it is, I could not, nor would not, believe it. Although I have sold a large quantity, I have never heard it spoken of other than in terms of praise. If any sufferer writes to me I will certainly give them a satisfactory reply. Make what use of this you like."

"Methley, near Leeds, June 10, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—I suffered from bad Indigestion and Liver Complaint for years, during which time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose. I tried all the medical men, and got no relief. I afterwards went to the Infirmary, but left as 'incurable.' As a last resource, I was induced to try the 'Curative Syrup,' and to my great joy it has a most made a new man of me. I can now do what I had not been able to do for a long time past—viz., I can eat a good dinner without the pain that was formerly so great.

"I have much pleasure in recommending the medicine to suffering humanity, as the best and cheapest in the world.

"I remain, your humble servant, WILLIAM HEWITT."

Methley, near Leeds."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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SAVES THE TOOTH.

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Nancine Cloth, all wool, 1s. per yard.
Vigogne, extra wide (47 inches), beautifully soft, 2s. 9d.
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Indian Cachemire, very soft, light, and warm, 2s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Velveteen (rich fast pile), 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d. up to 5s. 11d.
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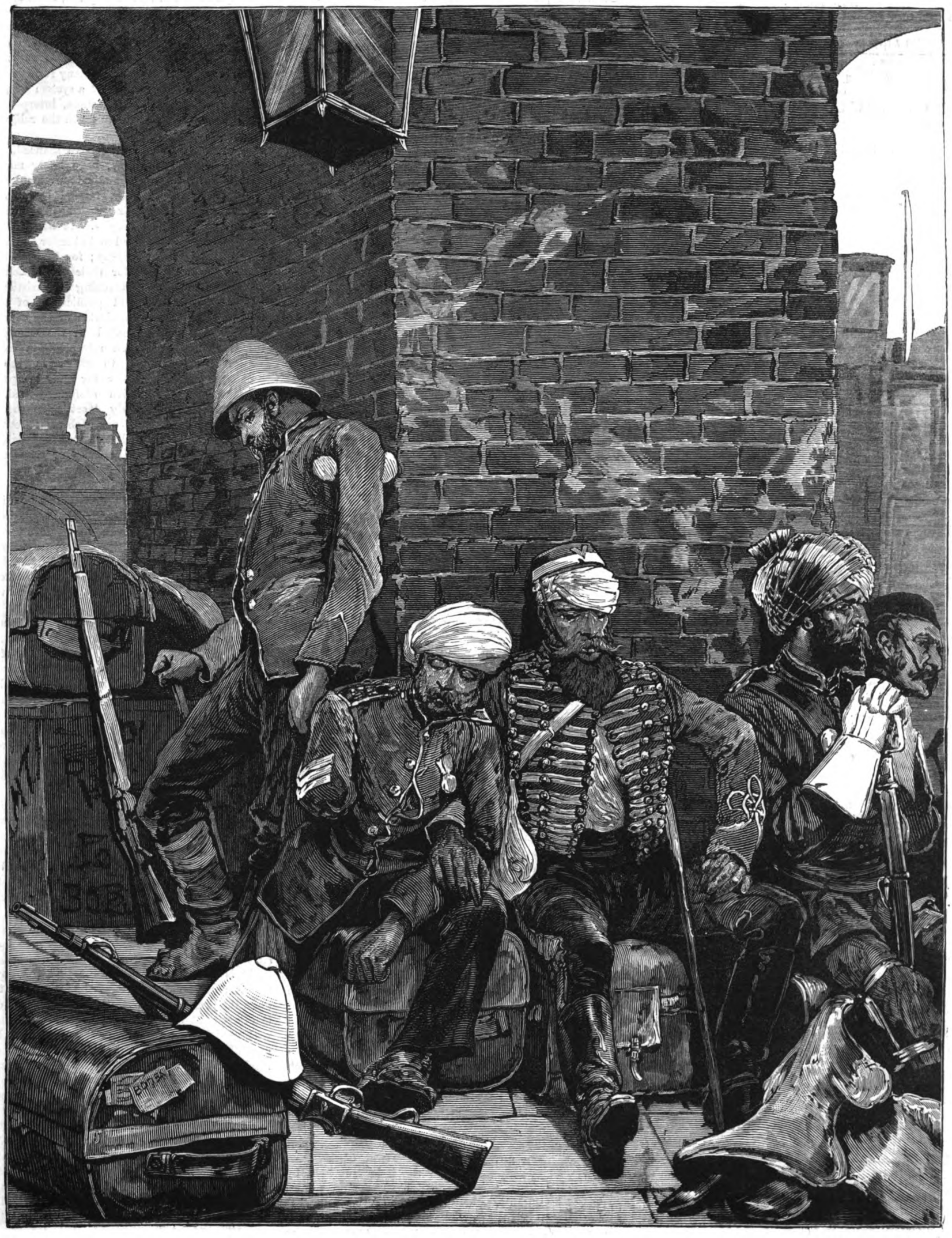
THE PIRÆUS AND PORT OF ATHENS, FROM THE SEAT OF XERXES.—SEE PAGE 507.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2165.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE AFGHAN WAR: WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE ALLAHABAD RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 518.

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BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Ridgelands, Wimbledon, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Longstaff (late 1st East York Rifles) of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 19, Chesham-place, the Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Charleville, Bray, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Royse, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at the Comptroller's House, Dublin Castle, the Countess of Ranfurley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Luigi dei Marchesi Vanni-Pasqua, of Leonesse, Province of Aquila, to Isabel, only daughter of the late J. Lindsey-Brougham and Mrs. Lawson, Littlethorpe, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Oxford, William Francis Forbes, of Christ Church eldest son of William Forbes, of Callendar, N.B. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

On the 16th inst, at Stuttgart, Agnes Christian Simson, second daughter of George Simson, late of Pitcorthie, and Brunton, Fife.

On the 20th inst., at Woodside, Moffat, Eleanor Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the late Mathew Montgomerie, of Kelvinside, Writer in Glasgow.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
1880,
WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13,
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A LARGE PICTURE IN COLOURS,
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With a Seasonable Article by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA;
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No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Whilst the mutual attitude of the Powers and the Porte remains unsettled, and whilst the state of Ireland and the coercive or remedial measures to be applied to it are still somewhat indeterminate, we take advantage of the interim between now and the beginning of next month, when the date for the reassembling of Parliament will in all probability be fixed, to notice an episode in Germany which curiously, but not creditably, reflects the feelings of a large number of the German people—of the Prussians more especially—towards their fellow-subjects of the Hebrew faith. Anti-Semitic prejudices, more or less developed in the social life of the German people, are not by any means a novelty. Since the war of 1870, or perhaps we may rather say since the indemnity paid by France to her Conqueror, Jewish success in regard to the acquisition of wealth and of honours has tended progressively to irritate—sometimes, perhaps, not altogether unnaturally—the dislike of Germans to their Jewish brethren. They are regarded as interlopers, and as interlopers of an alien race, not to say religion, upon which last fact, however, comparatively little stress is laid. Their main offence is that in all money dealings they are more acute and more uniformly successful than those with whom they enter into competition. They become affluent more surely and more easily, at least so far as is made appreciable to outside observation. What they get they ostentatiously spend, especially in the large towns. They are the Plutocrats of the country. They swallow up, it is thought, too large a proportion of the good chances falling within the reach of those who are striving and struggling to get gain. They are said to take their success not too modestly; to be given to display; to exhibit an encroaching disposition; to combine together in coteries for mutual encouragement and aid; to elbow the population amid which they live something too rudely;—in a word, not merely to put money into their purses, but to shake their purses in the faces of those from whom they have won them. There may be some truth in this description, there is also not a little exaggeration. The truth, so far as it is truth, may be readily accounted for. The exaggeration is chiefly local, arising from the accidental infusion of a fresh passion into old prejudices. Be this as it may, the prevalent state of feeling in Germany furnishes abundant material for the construction of a system of persecution which, beginning at a social stage, interpenetrates the political, and even threatens to touch the religious life of the people.

The elements at which we have glanced, subtle and evasive in the first instance, have lately matured with significant rapidity into a practical movement. A petition to the Imperial Chancellor, framed by an Association called "the Anti-Semitic League," has been circulated for signature through the Empire. It asks for an authoritative intervention of the law to hinder the immigration of Foreign Jews into Germany; for their exclusion from all offices of authority; for their prohibition from discharging the functions of teaching in Christian Schools; and for the collection and publication of statistics in regard to the Hebrew population of the country. This document, not yet presented to the Chancellor, constituted the ground of an interpellation calling upon the Berlin Government to state, in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, how far they sympathise with the objects of the petition aforementioned, which it was said would completely "set aside the legal and constitutional equality of our Hebrew fellow-subjects." The debate on this interpellation was anticipated with the eagerest curiosity. The galleries of the Chamber were densely crowded. The Chamber itself was filled with Deputies. There were two days' debate. The first, carried on with calm and statesman-like dignity—the second, given up to the Anti-Semitic Party, distinguished by tumultuous proceedings and discreditable personalities. Nothing came of the interpellation; no vote was taken upon the question. Count Stolberg intimated, on the part of the Government, that no restrictive measures against the Jews were in contemplation, and walked out out of the House.

The entire controversy seems to have absorbed the attention of the German Press, and, in some respects, we are compelled to add, to have defaced some of its higher qualities. There can be no doubt as to the strong feeling which the affair has elicited from the Berlin public, and in most of the great centres of population in Germany. The Emperor is believed to take a keen interest in it. Prince Bismarck, it is surmised of course, has had somewhat to do with it, or, at any rate, behind it. The Court Chaplain, Herr Stöcker, the founder, we believe, of the Anti-Semitic League, was amongst the most emphatic of the speakers against the Jews of Germany on the second day of the debate. All parties alike disclaim religious intolerance. The political emancipation of the members of the Hebrew faith is in no visible danger. Such hatred as is found to be active springs rather out of difference of race than of religion, but it is not exclusively fed from that source. It is social in its scope, but, even in this respect, it is also partial. It evinces an unsound tone of moral culture, and, unquestionably, it has broken out into a sore disfigurement of national character, while it points to a future danger which one had believed to be an impossibility in the German Empire.

It is with very serious regret that this novel state of things must be contemplated by all who set their hearts upon the progressive development of Liberal opinions on the Continent of Europe. Possibly, there may be facts with which we are as yet ill-conversant, but which, partially at least, explain, if they cannot excuse, the result that has now become notorious, and that is so deeply to be deplored. Even if it be so, we are none the less disappointed with the spectacle thus exhibited. Our chief hope now is that it may prove to be but "a passing show;" a sort of "No Popery" cry which will rage itself away; an ebullition of national temper soon to be dispersed by the force of national good sense and conviction. There is, however, special need for watchfulness in the German Empire. The wheels of society there are getting to be cranky and dislocated. Excessive mechanism has tended to obstruct the play of free life. Moral forces are weakened by disuse, and the knots which patience and perseverance might untie are sought to be cut by some coercive instrumentality.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The very nomenclature of Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion" suggests matter for an exhaustive analytical essay. A few of the names, it is true, turn up with as odd an air of incongruity about them as did that of "Sir Peregrine Pickle" in Sir Archibald Alison's account (in the "History of Europe") of the funeral of George Canning. However did "Sir Peregrine Pickle" get into that "galley"—of compositors' type? Lord Beaconsfield has called one of his characters (an advanced Liberal whom the *Standard* thinks is meant for Mr. Bright, while the *Pall Mall* more than hints that it is meant for the late Mr. Cobden) Job Thornberry. Now, Job Thornberry, or rather Thornbury, is a conspicuous character in a well-known last-century comedy.

Prince Florestan, again, would seem to be suggested by the sovereign of the principality of Monaco in M. Sardou's "Rabagas." If I err not, "Prince Florestan" was also the nickname given by Granville, in his political caricatures, to the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, who, on his part, was usually dubbed by the caricaturists "l'Ordre des Choses." The Marquis of Vallombrosa is good (Mr. Thackeray would have made him a "shady" nobleman; and Mr. Jawett, the Radical, is (for Lord Beaconsfield's pungent but polished pen) an almost offensive personality. If ever I write a novel I will put a Tory "spouter" in it and call him "Mr. Overcheek." I have somewhere read of a Rev. Sampson Jawbone, and of Mr. Mucklejaw, a Scotch lecturer; but names with the maxillaries as a basis are always open to an imputation of incivility.

But the very best name, so far as subtle ingenuity of allusion is concerned, in the book, is Mr. Vigo—the fashionable tailor, who subsequently develops into a Railway King, and whom some of the critics declare to be a portrait of the late Mr. George Hudson, who was originally, I believe, not a tailor, but a linendraper at York. Anyhow, he was a very remarkable man, not too generously dealt with in his reverses by the fashionable folk who had eaten his dinners and drunk his wines, and danced at the grand entertainments which he used to give in the days when he could say *Yo el Rey* at his colossal mansion at Albert-gate, now the French Embassy. Some old friends made a purse for him at last; and, after many years' exile in Paris, he came home and made a comfortable end of it, being hailed by acclamation permanent chairman of the smoking-room at the Carlton Club. Mercilessly abused when he was "down," he had done many generous and not a few noble things in his time, this dethroned Railway King, George Hudson.

Nugee, Stultz and Buckmaster, Crellin and Chambers, were the leading fashionable tailors in the days when the action of "Endymion" takes place. Poole was rising, but had not yet become quite a Sartorial Sultan. There is nothing in any of these names associative with Vigo; and the majority of Lord Beaconsfield's names are directly associative. One must be a thorough cockney to understand the subtle propriety of Vigo as an appellation for a West-End tailor. Vigo Street, or Vigo Lane, as I remember it some forty-three years ago, was the very centre of Tailorland. It was not precisely that many eminent tailors had their *officinæ* in the narrow thoroughfare in question; but the street was full (as it may be full now) of wholesale warehouses, whither the great tailors of Bond Street and Sackville Street, and Clifford Street and Savile Row sent for their cloth and stuff for linings, their trimmings, and their buckram. The gold and silver lace and bullion sashes came chiefly from Warwick Street, Regent Street; and military equipments, such as shakoes, busbies, helmets, sabretasches, and the like, from a warehouse at the north-eastern corner of Bond Street and Piccadilly. London is being so rapidly and so sweepingly transformed that it may be worth while to recall these fading landmarks.

For example, one entire side of Coventry Street, from the Haymarket to Prince's Street, is clean gone. Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, has also been wondrously transformed within the last few years; and I should be puzzled to pitch on the exact spot where there was once a School of Anatomy, where annual lectures used to be delivered on the stuffed corpse of Jeremy Bentham. The skull of the philosopher became disintegrated in process of time, and it was replaced by a wax mask, modelled (I think) by Miss Margaret Gillies, the miniature-painter. In its turn, the School of Anatomy gave place to M. Dubourg's Museum of Waxwork. There was a permanent exhibition of dummies in a *loggia* outside as a gratuitous sample of the further wonders to be seen inside; and among these dummies was the effigy of an Italian brigand who used to wag his head, roll his eyes, and bring his carbine to the "make ready" in most melodramatic fashion. This was about 1838; and I have always fancied that the wax brigand outside the museum in Great Windmill Street gave Charles Dickens the first embryonic idea of Mrs. Jarley's waxwork show.

It has occurred to an ecclesiastical association in London to send to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris an address expressive of deep sympathy with the monastic communities recently expelled from the territory of the French Republic. The exemplary Paris *Figaro*, commenting upon and highly commending the sympathetic address, adds that it has arrived at the melancholy conclusion that true toleration and respect for religious liberty exist only among Protestants. Most naïf of *Figaros!* The witty barber erst of the Plaza San Tomaso, Seville, is evidently not an attentive student of the English newspapers; else he might have learnt by this time that we have already got one Protestant clergyman in gaol for persistent rebellion against the powers that be (precisely the offence which led to the French monks being turned into the street), and that we have three more Anglican priests who have incurred the perils of a *significavit*, and are hourly expecting incarceration. I am afraid that we are all fond of a little bit of persecution now and then. Even the mild and genial Sydney Smith confessed that he would like to roast "just one Quaker."

But in the Rev. Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York, the world may behold and applaud one tolerant clergyman. The Rev. Beecher has positively shaken hands on a public platform with the notorious Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll. Col. Ingersoll (he is a lawyer by profession) is a very fluent gentleman, who goes up and down the United States delivering lectures, in which he enlarges on his own very peculiar theological opinions. An English gentleman, who was a fellow-passenger of mine on board the Hecla from New York to Liverpool, had been at the pains of collecting all Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's printed lectures, and was so kind as to lend them to me. I read them through, and own that I thought them but sorry stuff.

Take Tom Paine, and dilute with a good deal of water. Add scraps of the very worst English translation of Voltaire that you can get hold of. Mix in a small quantity of Richard Carlile and season with some fragments of humour of the "Josh Billings" or "Danesbury Newsman" order; and there you have a fair recipe for the concoction of a theological lecture *à la* "Bob" Ingersoll. That the Rev. Ward Beecher should have fraternised with Colonel "Bob" I take to be rather an illustration than otherwise of Mr. Beecher's shrewdness and *savoir faire*. Always be civil to your foes. There is a story told of the author of the "Age of Reason" having remarked that Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, did no good service to his cause when he neglected to treat his antagonist "like a gentleman." The good Bishop was a somewhat haughty prelate. In replying to the objectionable chapters in the "Decline and Fall," he addressed himself to "Edward Gibbon, Esquire;" but no such courtesy did he extend to the "rebellious needleman" and ex-Custom House officer, whose name (for political not theological reasons) is yet a tower of strength in the Great Republic. "To Thomas Paine," wrote, in contemptuous loftiness, Bishop Watson.

History repeated itself very curiously a few days ago at the Worship-street Police Court, where a couple of vagabond lads were charged with burglary. The prosecutor stated that, on a previous occasion, they had broken into his house, and flourished pokers over the head of his son; and a sergeant of police added that the poor lad, who was of weak intellect, and had for years been incapable of speech, had, in his extreme terror, become articulate, and that he could now speak as well as his father could. The magistrate remarked that this was an extraordinary and fortunate circumstance.

The physiological aspect of the case I leave to the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*. I am concerned only with the curious repetition of history in the Worship-street case. Turn up Herodotus;—Clio, LXXXV., and you will refresh your memories of the interesting account given by the Father of Storytellers of the dumb son of Crœsus, King of Lydia. That opulent Monarch had exhausted, but in vain, every possible means of curing his son of his mutism. He had even consulted the Oracle of Delphi, an authority which charged very high fees for its opinion. What said the Oracle in the case of the dumb Prince? "Lydian, King of many peoples, insensate Crœsus, nourish not the hope of ever within thy palace hearing the voice of thy son. It would be better for thee didst thou never hear him; for on the day when he begins to speak that day also thy misfortunes shall begin."

The scene changes to the siege and storming of Sardis. A Persian warrior overcomes the Lydian King in single combat, and is about to cleave him from the nave to the chaps, when the dumb Prince, who has been fighting by his father's side, shrieks "*Man, Kill not Crœsus!*" Extremity of terror for his parent's life had restored the faculty of speech, which he continued to preserve during his life.

The commentators and the scholiasts have knocked their heads together to a tremendous extent over this story in Herodotus. The earlier translators held that the Prince was deaf as well as dumb. How then, ask the modern critics, could he, when he recovered his speech, pronounce words which he had never before heard? Readers of the Greek text will remember that he also respected the laws of grammar by putting the name of Crœsus in the accusative, and that of the Persian soldier in the vocative case; but perhaps he had been taught grammar by a system of signs devised by some Lydian precursor of the Abbé de l'Epée. The modern conclusions are mainly to the effect that the son of Crœsus was not deaf, but only "tongue-tied."

Touching a "system of signs," I have just lighted on what seems to me a very curious item in the History of the Electric Telegraph. In a long-forgotten and defunct magazine called "The Satirist" (not by any means the ill-famed journal erst conducted by Barnard Gregory) for July, 1813 (Vol. X., page 201), I read the following:—*On the report that it is in contemplation to substitute an electrical mode of communication with the outposts (by means of wires laid underground) for the present telegraphic system.*

Our Telegraphs, just as they are, let us keep:
They forward good news from afar;
And still may send better—that Boney's asleep,
And ended oppression and war.

Electrical Telegraphs all must deplore,
Their service would merely be mocking;
Unfit to afford us intelligence more
Than such as would really be *shocking*.

Mark the years. In 1800 the illustrious Volta invented the pile which bears his name; and shortly afterwards the decomposition of water by means of this pile was discovered by Nicholson and Carlisle. In 1811 Soemmering, of Munich, proposed to transmit the current transmitted from the Voltaic pile through any one of thirty-five insulated letters, to indicate the several letters of the alphabet and the numerals; but it was not until the year 1837 that Professor Morse in America and Professor Wheatstone in England produced a practical electric telegraph. Morse's first really official letter on the subject is dated Sept. 27, 1837. Wheatstone's first patent for an electric telegraph had been sealed three months before, on June 12.

What was the "Electrical Telegraph" alluded to in the "Satirist" of July, 1813, and the wires of which were to run underground to Portsmouth and Plymouth. Was it the device of Soemmering of Munich, or of Schweigger, or of Mr. Ronalds of Hammersmith, who employed the divergence and collapse of pith balls to denote the letter to the observer? But Ronalds's experiments were not made public until 1816.

In any case, it is strange that electric telegraphy should have made such very slow progress to public acceptance. The transmission of the electric current through a wet packthread was demonstrated by Du Fay so far back as 1733; yet we had to wait until 1837 for a really practical instrument for electric telegraphy. On the other hand, gaslighting sprung up almost as fully armed as did Minerva from the head of Jove. In 1786 the ingenious Lord Dundonald (father of the naval hero) had burned in pipes (but only for the amusement of his friends) the gas generated by his coke furnaces in Scotland; and in 1792 Mr. Murdock employed coal gas for lighting up his house and offices at Redruth in Cornwall. In 1811 Winsor was laughed at for declaring that coal gas could be used for the illumination of whole cities; but the ridicule and opposition very soon died away, and in 1812 gaslighting in London became an accomplished fact. I remember my mother telling me that she saw one side of Pall-mall so lit with gas; and that the crowd very carefully kept on the other side of the way, lest there should be a general blow-up.

It was quite accidentally that I found the verses which I have quoted in the "Satirist." I went to the pages of the defunct magazine for quite another purpose. I had been reading about the enormous sums received and to be received by Sarah Bernhardt for her performances in the United States, and I remembered to have read something in the "Satirist" about the vast pecuniary gains in America of the English tragedian, George Frederick Cooke. Surely enough, I found the following:—

At Philadelphia the actor boldly plunged into every sort of eccentricity—got drunk, abused and treated his American friends as though they were beings of an inferior order; *but played sixteen nights and netted seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars*—a sufficient pabulum for all his contumelious usage. More than two hundred pounds a night; and (whisky being cheap) Mr. George Frederick Cooke's personal expenses did not probably exceed twenty pounds a week.

Some years ago I remember to have seen at the Haymarket Theatre a somewhat poor play, which was said to be a free adaptation of a French piece called "*Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*," by M. Octave Feuillet; and on reference to the admirable "Biographie Nationale des Contemporains" (Paris, Glaeser and Co., 1880), I find that M. Feuillet's play, dramatised from one of his own novels, was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, in 1858. But in the dramatic column of the *Times* of Wednesday I read that, on the withdrawal of "William and Susan" at the St. James's, there will be presented a piece, by Mr. Coghlan, called "Good Fortune," being "a version of M. Feuillet's '*Roman d'un Pauvre Jeune Homme*.'" I was not aware that the distinguished French dramatist ever wrote a play under that title.

"Fleas are not Lobsters," Sir Joseph Banks (according to that wicked wag, Peter Pindar) once remarked. If the gentleman who attends to the dramatic criticism in the *Times* will refer to Molière's "Le Tartufe," Act I., Scene V., he will at once discern the idomatic difference which exists between "*un pauvre homme*" and "*un homme pauvre*."

On Wednesday next, the 1st December, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, at three in the afternoon, will be held a meeting of the members of the Greek Committee and their friends "to express sympathy with the Greek nation, and with the Greeks of Epirus and Thessaly." Tickets are obtainable from the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, Mr. Lewis Sergeant, 10, Addison Road North, Notting Hill, W. The attendance of ladies at the meeting is, I understand, earnestly desired. Neither tea, nor vocal nor instrumental music will be provided, nor will any member of the Committee (so far as I have understood) recite "Maid of Athens, ere we part," or "The Isles of Greece," or the celebrated Romaic war-song, beginning—

Theleis kharin kai timethin kai zesen kai ploutesein
Kai tous ekthrous tou ston laimon theleis kapatesein;

the metre of which Lord Byron compared with that of the old ditty,

A Captain bold, of Halifax, who lived in country quarters.

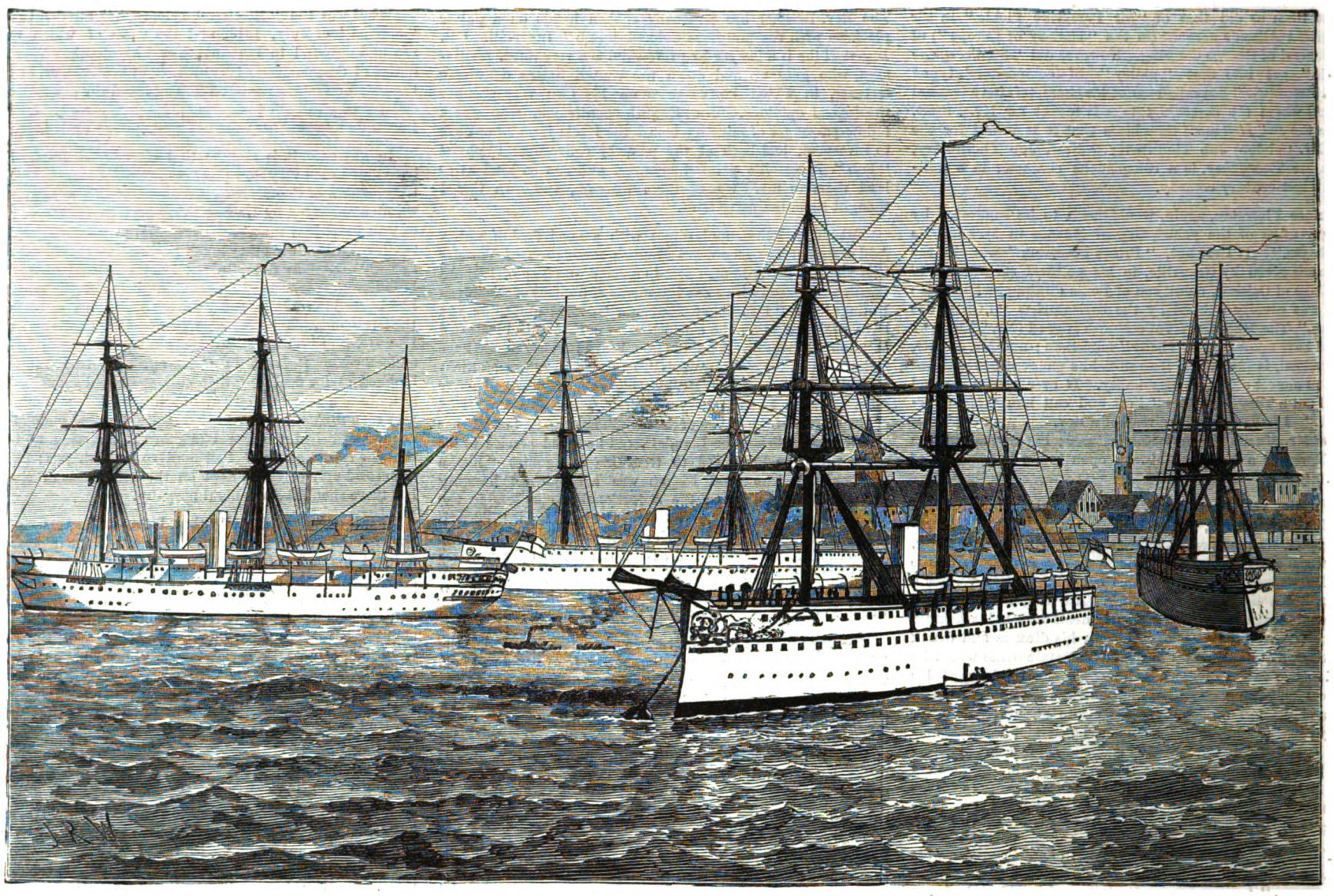
What is the next line? I am sure I cannot tell. For aught I know, it may be,

Had five-and-twenty sons-in-law, and twice as many daughters.

The entertainment at the meeting of the Greek Committee will be only so much speechmaking; still, I fancy that the oratory on Dec. 1, at Willis's Rooms, will be as good as it was at the meeting of the Committee last year, when Sir Charles Dilke was in the chair, and the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre were among the speakers. At the coming meeting, Lord Rosebery will preside. Ladies, come in your thousands (comparatively speaking), and bring all your five-buttoned gloves with you. Applause from *des mains bien gantées* sounds very sweetly indeed.

Absolutely the very last novelty in feminine fashions. By mentioning it, let us see whether we cannot for once steal a march on the milliners and dressmakers. A lady who was present at the first performance of the revival of M. Alexandre Dumas' "Père Prodigue" tells me that a number of the younger ladies among the audience wore a *jabot de fleurs*, a river, or rather cascade, of violets, descending perpendicularly from neck to waist between two ruffled falls of lace. But could they have been Republicans, these fair wearers of the *jabot de fleurs?* The violet is pre-eminently the emblem of Bonapartism. Well, the Legitimist ladies might wear *jabots* of lilies, the Orleanists of cockscombs (*le vaillant Coq Gaulois*), and the Radical Republicans of red camellias. G. A. S.

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TROOP-SHIPS ORONTES, JUMNA, MALABAR, AND EUPHRATES AT BOMBAY, WAITING TO BRING HOME TROOPS FROM THE AFGHAN WAR.

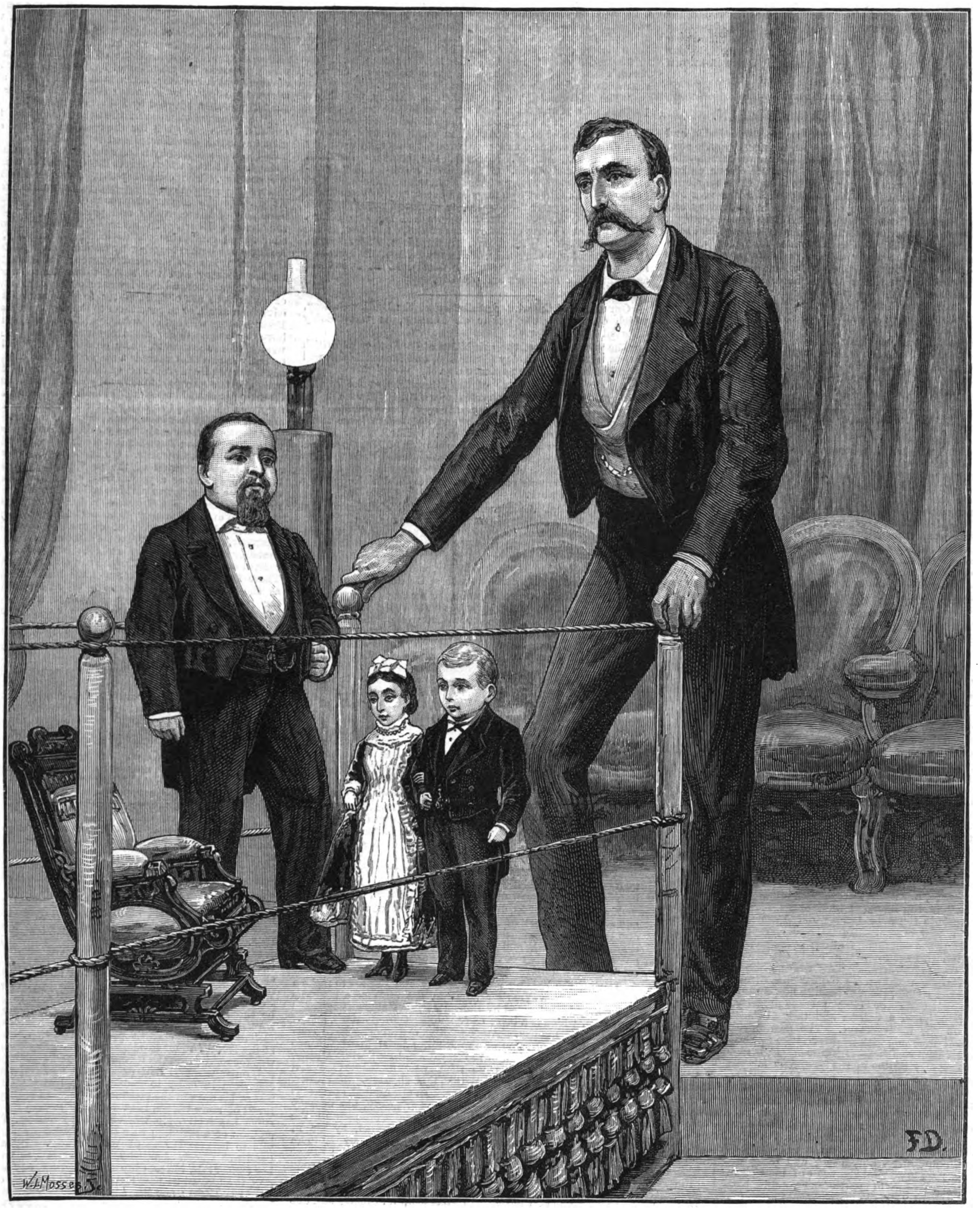


1. Wrecks of three steam-vessels in harbour.

2. Burning of the Lord Northbrook, when run ashore.

SHIPPING DISASTERS AT ST. MICHAEL'S, AZORES.

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THE PIGMIES IN PICCADILLY: LUCIA ZARATE AND GENERAL MITE, WITH THE EXHIBITOR

(General Tom Thumb introduced into this Illustration to show their relative size.)

SHIPPING DISASTERS IN THE AZORES.

The port of St. Michael's, in these pleasant and productive islands of the Mid Atlantic, has lately witnessed several different maritime disasters of a rather unusual kind. On the night of Sept. 30, three steam-vessels from New Orleans, bound to France with cargoes of grain, had come in for a supply of coal to pursue their voyage. In fair weather, it is usual for ships visiting the port on this account to lie outside the breakwater. But a gale was coming on, and these steamers, the Stag, the Robinia, and the Benella, were moved partly into the harbour. Unfortunately, they did not go inside far enough to be safe; and in the night, when the storm became violent, their anchors gave way; they broke loose, and drifted into collision with each other. They were so much injured that the Robinia sank, at three o'clock in the morning, the Benella at nine o'clock, and the Stag was run ashore to prevent her sinking. In some newspaper reports the gale is spoken of as a hurricane, and it is said that great damage was done to the island. The only damage which really took place on shore is that the staging at the end of the breakwater was carried away. The mail-boat, together with some thirty sailing-vessels, were lying in the harbour, but, being properly secured, took no harm. It is to be hoped the Board of Trade inquiry will apportion the blame to the right parties.

The second disaster was that of the Lord Northbrook, which was run ashore on fire, at this port, on Oct. 21. The Lord Northbrook, of 1400 tons, was on her way from Calcutta. She put in for refuge, her cargo having been on fire for sixteen days. The captain wished to scuttle her inside the breakwater, and so save the vessel. But the authorities of the town, seeing that they had already three vessels lying sunk in their harbour, naturally objected to a fourth such incumbrance. It was then decided, as there were no hopes of saving the ship, to run her ashore in a sandy bay about three miles to the east of the town. This was done on the 22nd ult. As everything had been battened down, there were no outward signs of fire about the ship. However, on the night of the 30th the fire burst out, and she continued burning many days. These two disasters represent a loss of over £200,000.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Michell, of St. Michael's, for two sketches of the incidents above described.

THE PIGMIES IN PICCADILLY.

The "American Midgets," as they are called, whom Mr. Frank Uffner has placed on exhibition, in the Piccadilly Hall, opposite St. James's Church, daily from two to five and at half-past seven o'clock, are the smallest persons, nearly adult, ever seen in London. One is a young woman of nearly eighteen years; the other is a lad of sixteen. She stands twenty inches high, and weighs much less than an ordinary new-born babe; his weight is nine pounds, but his stature is only twenty-one inches. Mademoiselle Lucia Zarate was born on Jan. 2, 1863, at San Carlos, near Vera Cruz, in Mexico, of Mexican parents, who attend at Piccadilly, and are swarthy people of Spanish or mixed Spanish and Indian race and of ordinary size. They have other children of ordinary size. Lucia is rather like a monkey; she is dark in complexion, and her features are of the Aztec type; but she is lively, quick, and intelligent, and speaks a few words of English. She has been known in the United States these ten years past. The young gentleman, who is called General Mite, was born Oct. 2, 1864, of American parents, in Shenandoah County, New York. He is a fair-haired,

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well-formed, intelligent, good-looking little fellow, with a great idea of dignity. It is stated that at birth he was 9 in. long, a mere "midget," and that he grew till he reached the age of eight years, since which time he has been stationary in size. He has been exhibited six years in America. The two little people are shown in company with two other dwarfs, Miss Jenny Quigley, of Glasgow, and Commodore Foot, a citizen of the United States, who are more than twice as big. We have preferred, however, to introduce into our Illustration, by way of a comparative view, the well-known General Tom Thumb.

TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Allahabad, the most central station in Northern India, and the place where the various lines from the north, south, east, and west join, has lately witnessed scenes of considerable interest. It was the temporary resting-place of our gallant troops returning from the Afghan War to their respective Indian stations south of Allahabad, and for the sick and wounded on their way home to England. Almost every day regiments and batches of wounded men have passed through, for whose comfort and accommodation a rest camp had been established on the Maidan or common bordering on the Cawnpore road. The weary soldiers could there rest awhile during the sultry hours of the days, which, even in October, were uncommonly hot, the thermometer being as high as 88 deg. in the tents.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Piercy, assistant to the Accountant-General, for sketches of the scene at Allahabad upon this occasion.

Besides the ordinary rank and file, Allahabad has had an influx of general officers. In one day the principal hotel received not less than seven Generals—namely, General Sir F. Roberts, Hume, Cobbe, Macpherson, Hill, Hugh Gough, and Baker. Sir F. Roberts was honoured with a perfect ovation at his departure by the Bombay mail. He was not only attended to his carriage by all the other Generals named and leading military officers in Allahabad, but a voluntary guard of honour was formed by the East India Railway Volunteers. He was cheered on his homeward journey by an immense crowd of Europeans.

The troop-ships waiting in Bombay harbour, for the conveyance home to England of soldiers returning from the Afghan War, are the subject of another Illustration. It is supplied by a sketch with which Lieutenant F. Gilbert Jones, R.N., of H.M.S. Malabar, has favoured us. On the 23rd ult., these ships had been in the harbour for the past six weeks. They were about to commence their homeward voyages, the Euphrates on Oct. 26, the Orontes on the 31st, the Malabar on the 5th inst., and the Jumna on the 9th. The last-named ship had meanwhile gone to Kurrachee with the 61st Regiment, en route for Candahar.

FINE ARTS.

THE HANOVER GALLERY.

At this gallery in Bond-street (the corner of Maddox-street), where Makart's great picture of the "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp" was shown in the summer, a winter exhibition of oil-pictures by British Artists—the first of its kind here—has been organised by Mr. Deschamps, who was the means of introducing to the London public many excellent French pictures at another gallery in Bond-street.

The present collection comprises 144 oil-paintings, two pieces of charming ideal sculpture by Mr. F. N. M'Lean, and a large gathering of the original drawings and sketches for the illustrations in *Punch*. The latter, of course, presents a rich fund of amusement; many pleasant impressions are recalled, and often deepened; for while seeing that the draughtsman is obviously indebted much and frequently to the engraver, the visitor will also feel that many of the more delicate, suggestive, and spirited touches of the original designer are blunted, if not lost, in the more mechanical reproduction. We get the jokes at first hand here, with all their fresh flavouring of character expression, humour, and fancy. Admitted to closer acquaintance, our respect deepens for John Tenniel, the best "stylist" in the realm of humorous design and caricature. Du Maurier's sense of beauty and grace in female figures affords a new charm. Charles Keene, especially, gains on recognising the delightful subtlety of his facial expressions, as contrasted with the rough-and-ready execution (so much more easy to copy) elsewhere. And even Linley Sambourne's quaint fancies, though drawn in bolder lines than Keene's or Du Maurier's faces, seem to acquire new meaning.

The selection of oil-pictures—properly speaking, a "selection," and a careful and tasteful one—reflects much credit on the management. The advantage of competent individual direction, with no prescriptive rights of diploma distinction, committee membership or clique, is at once apparent. Something may be due to the handsome appointments of the gallery; but, whatever the cause, it presents, though ill-lighted, an air of refinement which is an agreeable surprise in an exhibition of English pictures. The aim seems to have been to represent the newer and less vulgar tendencies of British Art, as at the Grosvenor; but here there is very little eccentricity or ambitious incapacity. Though few of the works are of sufficient importance to claim the critical notice we shall, doubtless, have other and fuller opportunities of offering, yet the general character of the collection testifies to the superior culture of many of our younger painters—to their appreciation of "style" and classical purity, to their reference to the French and Dutch schools in the rendering of "tone." This last remark is, perhaps, best borne out by the landscape-painters, Messrs. Mark Fisher, Leslie Thompson, J. E. Grace, A. Parsons, J. Knight, E. J. Waterlow, the brothers Wyllie, the Misses Montalba, and others, but also in figures by E. A. Gregory, R. B. Browning, and G. Clausen. W. H. Bartlett has again struck a rather new and a brilliant note, as the French say, in "A Widow's Holding, Connemara" (19). H. Moore's sea studies are, as usual, *sui generis*. The picture by Mr. Browning, the largest here, and a work of high promise, represents an Antwerp magistrate of 1570 surrounded by monks of the Spanish Inquisition, delivering a female heretic, who stands bound before him, to the "Secular Arm." The group to the left is admirable, but the dramatic interest is scarcely sustained sufficiently by the condemned one and her guards.

Four of the leaders in the classical movement are represented—Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Alma Tadema, and Albert Moore. Sir Frederick's small head, from an ill-favoured model for once, has more of nature than he has accustomed us to expect, but the execution is not less refined for that. The President has also sent some of his small exquisitely delicate landscape studies. Sir Frederick has followers in Mr. H. T. Schafer, who contributes two decorative female figures on a light ground, very sweet in colour and graceful in feeling, and J. R. Weguelin, whose "Labour of the Danaids,"—ably drawn and impressive in tone—seems to deserve a better place. Mr. Watts sends his well-known noble portraits of Robert Browning and the Duke of Argyle, and "The Temptation," a small figure of Eve listening to the serpent in the apple-tree, which is new to us. Alma Tadema's "Mirror," is in almost his best manner, and shows a girl stooping over her reflection in a marble fountain, with cipollino columns in the background. "A Prize" depicts a figure with the victor's wreath, bearing a strigilled silver vase—and is to be presented, the catalogue informs us, and appropriately so, as a prize to the Artists' Corps. J. Collier has a picture of a "Tired Model" in an artist's studio, which in treatment closely resembles the last-named painter. A. Moore's study of a Greek maiden is a replica of, or very similar to, a picture we have previously reviewed.

"The Bridesmaid," by Mr. Millais, is a study, probably a portrait, of a young lady, with the light falling from behind on her profile: it is hardly one of the painter's happier efforts. The Scotch school is represented in small pictures, marked with greater reticence, and more completeness than usual, by Messrs. Pettie, R. W. Macbeth, the brothers Burr, J. MacWhirter, and others. O. Scholderer's well-toned "Fruit-seller," and the still better painted fruit, will find admirers. One or two of J. D. Linton's pictures had been previously exhibited, but "The Trumpeter"—very fine in characterisation, but not free from the besetting blackness—we had not seen before. There are also contributions (some of them not new to the public) by F. W. W. Topham, H. S. Marks, P. R. Morris, G. H. Boughton, Val Prinsep, W. Dendy Sadler (who addresses himself exclusively to the angling world), E. F. Brewtnall, and other artists of mark and promise.

Our notice of the winter exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, which opened to the public on Monday, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

The private view of the exhibition of the Society of British Artists takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition will be opened to the public next Monday.

A few seasons ago one of the attractions at the Dudley Gallery exhibition of oil-pictures was a little girl with a big dog entitled "He won't hurt you," by Mr. Heywood Hardy. This picture we engraved at the time, and now a large steel-plate engraving of it has been issued by Mr. Arthur Lucas, 37, Duke-street, Piccadilly. It is the work of Mr. George H. Every, who has succeeded very happily in reproducing the delightful expression of the little girl as she stands by the side of her stalwart canine companion. The plate is altogether a most successful work.

The botanical department of the British Museum has acquired a series of 928 water-colour drawings, bound in five volumes, entitled "Drawings of the leaves, stalks, and ramifications of plants for the purpose of ascertaining their several species." They were executed for the Earl of Bute, in the years 1783 and 1784, by John Millar, who was the author of "Illustrations of the Sexual System of Linnæus."

The late Siamese Ambassador, being greatly struck with the grandeur of the Albert Memorial, intrusted Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, with an order for a large copy in silver, to be presented by his Excellency and suite to the King of Siam as a memento of their visit. Mr. Benson has completed his task, and has produced the largest piece of plate ever made, standing, with its pedestal, seven feet high. The lines followed are those of the architect, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, with the details of the decorations modified. The figure of the Prince Consort is replaced by a spirited model of the King in a standing position.

"The Sentinel," painted by the well-known French artist, Auguste Bouchet, which attracted a great deal of notice when exhibited at the Paris Salon, has been sent to London for exhibition, and is on view at Mr. Lloyd's Gallery, 32, Cornhill.

Mr. Boehm's statue of Earl Russell was placed in position in the central hall of the Palace of Westminster last Saturday.

A terra-cotta bust of Lord Aberdare (from the studio of Mr. Henry Harvey), presented to his Lordship as President of the Royal Historical Society by members of that body, was unveiled on Thursday week at a meeting of the members in their rooms in Albemarle-street.

A marble bust of Sir John Brown, who was the first chairman of the Sheffield School Board, has been placed in the board-room of the new offices in Leopold-street, Sheffield.

Mr. Batsford, of 52, High Holborn, has sent us the fourth and concluding part of A Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design, by Thomas W. Cutler. The plates are well and carefully executed, and appear to do ample justice to the acknowledged ability of the Japanese as masters of design and colour.

During the coming season, if any one desires to make a Christmas or New-Year's present in the form of a book, he will surely be attracted by Dalziel's Bible Gallery (Routledge and Sons), which is a book of the noblest proportions, and of most artistic quality. Amongst the artists who have contributed to it are some of the leading painters of the age (including the President of the Royal Academy), while Messrs. Dalziel have evidently done their part as engravers and printers with a determination that this should be the crowning work of their successful career. In our limited space it is not possible to go through the book critically, but we may direct attention to the following as good examples of the pictures in this Bible Gallery:—Cain and Abel, by Sir F. Leighton; Eliezer and Rebekah at the Well, by Holman Hunt; Isaac Blessing Jacob, E. Armytage, R.A.; Isaac Meeting Jacob, G. F. Watts, R.A.; Joseph's Coat, F. Madox Brown; Pharaoh Honours Joseph, E. J. Poynter, R.A.; Jacob Hears the Voice of the Lord, F. Sandys; Cashi Brings to David News of the Death of Absolom, W. Small; and Job Receiving the Messengers, by W. Small.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, and a number of the members of the City Government, visited last Saturday the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood. A special concert was given, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Campbell, Principal of the college.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 5433 births and 3564 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2348 births and 1489 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 235, and the deaths 232 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 66 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 16 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 184 deaths were referred, against 186 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 73 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 124 to 421 in the ten preceding weeks, declined to 332 last week, and were no less than 112 below the corrected weekly average: 195 were attributed to bronchitis, and 97 to pneumonia.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

During the past week the proceedings of the Chamber have been taken up with the debate on the bill for the reform of the magistracy. The tendency of this important bill, which it is impossible to discuss at length within the limits of this letter, is rather to a replacement of the magistracy than to a reorganisation. The keystone of the bill was in article 8, which suspends the principle of irremovability, or life tenure of office, which has been hitherto in force. This article was adopted yesterday by 275 votes against 169. The *ensemble* of the bill was then adopted by 294 votes against 169.

The principal business in the Senate has been the debate on M. Camille Sée's bill for the creation of high schools for girls under the surveillance and responsibility of the State. This bill was adopted by a large majority in the Chamber last session. It is one which meets the demand of a majority of the country. The clerical party, however, has made it a matter of protestation. The case is, in reality, very simple. At present the higher education of girls is practically the monopoly of the convents, and particularly of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. In some of the large towns private educational establishments do exist, precariously, it is true. But they are bound together by no common organisation, and the public has no standard whereby to direct its choice. In the country and the small towns those who, for one reason or another, do not approve of the conventual system of education, are obliged either to give their daughters no education at all, or to send them to the convents, *faute de mieux*. Besides being without organisation, the private lay institutions have to struggle under disadvantages against the established wealth of the convents. The universal suffrage having sufficiently shown that there is a majority in the country who do not approve of convents and of the conventual system of education, it was only just to give satisfaction to that majority by establishing schools which might do for girls what the *lycées* do for boys. This is the object of M. Camille Sée's bill, the *ensemble* of which has been adopted by the Senate.

Attention was unexpectedly called to the question of the method of electing Deputies last week by two incidents which took place in the Chamber. On Thursday the Chamber voted against the suppression of the provincial Tribunals judging less than 150 cases a year. On Friday the Twenty-second Committee of Initiative pronounced M. Bardoux's bill for the re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste* unworthy of the consideration of the Chamber. This decision, really only a manifestation of ill-will, will, of course, be overruled by the Chamber, and the bill will be discussed in due course, and probably adopted, for M. Gambetta is in favour of it; and careful calculations show that he can obtain a majority for it. These two incidents, however, have been much discussed, as showing the filial tenderness of the present Chamber for the method of voting to which it owes its existence. In order the better to enable the reader to understand this important question, I may state that the National Assembly voted the *Scrutin d'Arrondissement*, by which each administrative district elects a deputy, and rejected the *scrutin de liste*, by which a whole department elects a certain number of deputies. The former, the uninominal ballot, has the disadvantage of sending to the Chamber deputies who are ready to sacrifice the general interests of the country to merely local needs, and to prevent the formation of powerful currents of public opinion. It also gives an undue advantage to local influence—witness the matter of the tribunals referred to above, and enables a number of mediocrities to enter Parliament. Naturally, these mediocrities have but a small chance of being re-elected when their constituents are not merely the voters of a restricted district, but, to a certain extent, the voters of a whole department. Hence the two incidents that took place in the Chamber on Thursday and Friday last.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon was very stormy. The subject of discussion was the report of the Committee of Initiative pronouncing in favour of the nomination of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the conduct of General de Cissey. The origin of this report is the famous Jung-de Woestyne-Cissey-Kaulla case, which has been occupying public attention for the past six weeks.

On Sunday Louise Michel was presented at a private political meeting held at Montmartre, under the presidency of the august and venerable Citizen Gambon, a *vieille barbe* of 1848. Citizen Gambon delivered an eloquent panegyric of Jeanne d'Arc, and ended by saying that Louise Michel was the Jeanne d'Arc of modern times. Louise Michel lauded the efforts of the Russian Nihilists, and announced that she did not ask for vengeance, but for justice. All she asked of her friends, on whose support she counted, was to be allowed to be the first to strike. She concluded by crying *Vive la Révolution Sociale et Universelle! Vivent les Nihilists!*

The sale of Bressant's pictures and *bibelots* will take place at the Hôtel Drouot to-morrow. The great stage lover, who was for forty years the favourite of the Parisian public, is now old, forgotten, and half paralysed. He is obliged to sell his collection in order to enable him to live comfortably for the rest of his days in the provinces. Bressant perhaps turned the heads of more women than any *jeune premier* that the French stage has had. He was obliged to quit St. Petersburg on account of a flirtation with the beautiful Princess Olga, who was to become Queen of Wurtemburg. By a strange coincidence Queen Olga, who, like Bressant, is now a wreck of her former self, bitter, cynical, and caring only for her poodle-dog, is expected to pass through Paris in a day or two. *Tout passe; tout casse; tout lasse!*

In the month of October, 1802, Goethe wrote to Schiller—"I expect you at Weimar; we will talk of literature and of France. I have had a dream that one day that nation which has so much helped my reputation will be the first to break the pedestal that it has raised to me." Goethe had a presentiment of the iconoclastic critic Barbey d'Aurevilly, who has just published a volume called "Goethe et Diderot," which strives to demolish both those writers in a most picturesquely violent manner. Barbey d'Aurevilly is a dandy and a literary critic, who has a horror of the common-place. His book is amusing, if it is not convincing.

The theatrical week has consisted of two *premières* and a *dernière*. The first *première* was that of Jules Verne's "Michel Strogoff," at the Châtelet, a panorama of Russian and Oriental life in I know not how many tableaux. The art of the scene-painter and the costumier has said its last word in this dazzling spectacle. The only thing superfluous in the piece is the dialogue, which might be advantageously replaced by rapid pantomime. The theatre of the future will be the spectacle-panorama. The second *première* was that of a revival of Dumas's "Père Prodigue," at the Vaudeville. The *dernière* was the inauguration of the bust of Offenbach at the Variétés last Thursday. It was a sort of review of Offenbach's immense repertory in which the artistes who created the most famous rôles came and sang in honour of the maestro. It was a performance that will not readily be forgotten, and a touching tribute to Offenbach's memory.

T. C.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

The substitution of "Richelieu; or, the Conspiracy," for "Hamlet" at the Princess's must not by any means be taken as evidence that Mr. Edwin Booth, as the impersonator of the Prince of Denmark, had failed to obtain general acceptance at the hands of a British audience. On the contrary, I believe that "Hamlet" as interpreted by Mr. Booth was rather growing than increasing in popularity when, in accordance with a long-settled programme, it had to be withdrawn to make way for Lord Lytton's curious gloss on the history of the Court of France during the reign of Louis XIII.—a picture as unreal, affected, and "stagey" as the "Cinq Mars" of Alfred de Vigny is realistic, dignified, and natural. Beyond the bald fact that a number of French nobles, jealous of the pride and power of Richelieu as the Prime Minister of a weak King, conspire to overthrow, and, if need be, to assassinate him, and that they are at last completely foiled, baffled, and jockeyed by the wily Cardinal, who, to quote his own pet saying, ekes out the lion's skin with that of the fox, the play of Richelieu can scarcely be said to have a plot at all. The people who surround the chief actor are so many puppets. Julie de Mortemar is a very pale and weak heroine, and her bridegroom, Adrien de Mauprat, a most uninteresting swain; and what interest can the public be expected to take in a pair of sweethearts who are united in wedlock before the piece is two acts old? It may be pleaded that a similarly premature marriage is the main incident in "The Lady of Lyons;" but then Claude and Pauline are a very lovable pair of sweethearts; whereas Julie (called by the majority of the company at the Princess's "Jooly") looks like a mere schoolgirl who is not even sufficiently lovesick; and De Mauprat is a not very reputable soldier of fortune, ready to become the tool of Richelieu to save his head, and as ready to turn bravo and attempt to murder his benefactor when he fancies that he has been betrayed by him. There is the feeblest of phantoms of a comic character in "Richelieu" in the foppish and gluttonous courtier who is so fond of raised pies; but he is not equal in foppishness and gormandising propensities to Glavis in "The Lady of Lyons." The lion's share of the comic as well as the tragic "business" in "Richelieu" falls to the Cardinal himself; and it is for that reason, perhaps, that the part is such a favourite one with many-sided tragedians. Macready, the original, and the best Richelieu that ever I saw, had a great deal of grim humour in him. So, in varying degrees, had Charles Kean and Samuel Phelps. It is the privilege of Mr. Edwin Booth to be endowed not only with marked tragic power, and with a distinct and racy humorous faculty, but likewise with much facility of sympathetic and pathetic expression: to all which are superadded a subtly artistic by-play which is all his own. In the first act a quill pen plays a conspicuously useful part in this by-play; and I doubt whether "Nature's noblest gift a gray goose-quill" was ever turned to more felicitous account than it was by Mr. Edwin Booth on the stage of the Princess's last Saturday night.

Carefully reviewing the performance of the eminent American tragedian in "Richelieu," and weighing the numerous and conflicting criticisms which have appeared on his version of the character, I come to the conclusion that Mr. Edwin Booth's Richelieu is, throughout, a nobly superb impersonation. Lord Lytton appears to have forgotten the surname of his hero, or perhaps it is the actor himself who deviates from his author's text in proclaiming himself "Armand de Richelieu." As well might the victor of Blenheim have called himself "John of Marlborough," or the hero of Waterloo adopted "Arthur of Wellington" as a signature. The name of the great minister of Louis XIII. was "Armand Jean Du Plessis, Cardinal of Richelieu; and when one thinks of him in his nominative totality one is more inclined to the persuasion that Mr. Edwin Booth gives us more than a stage Richelieu, and that we have before us (so far as the cunning of the actor's art can extend) the entire historic man, Armaud Du Plessis—haughty, disdainful, aristocratic to the finger-tips, revengeful, full of Machiavellian wiliness, bloodthirsty upon occasion; but, on the other hand, witty, accomplished, refined, generous, fond of arts and artists, players and music, a patron of letters (he founded the French Academy), and fond, occasionally, of dabbling in letters himself. Nay, even the choregraphic art was not beneath the attention of this most versatile of Cardinals. Did he not once travesty himself in an absurd costume and dance a saraband before Anne of Austria. And this many-sided man Mr. Edwin Booth, to my mind, places before you with eloquent directness. Not only in look, but in mien and gesture, and general port and bearing, his Richelieu seems to step out of the canvas of history on to the stage just as the Cavaliers and prelates of Vandyck or Velasquez might be imagined to step from their grand pictured canvasses.

In divers quarters I have seen it objected to Mr. Booth that there is inequality in the manner in which he portrays physical suffering, and that at one moment he seems hale and vigorous as a *mousquetaire*, while at another he is a frail and quavering old man racked by the pangs of pulmonary or bronchial disease. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind; and, arguing from some mournful experiences of mine own, I should say that Mr. Booth has elected to represent Richelieu as afflicted with chronic bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, maladies which alternately, and capriciously give the patient the aspect of having nothing whatever the matter with him, and then of being close to death's door. The dramatist, too, was in error in dwelling so frequently on Richelieu's age and infirmities. He was born in 1585, and when the action of the play is supposed to occur he could not have been more than fifty-five years of age. No age at all, to speak of, in the opinion at least of the late Lord Lyndhurst, who told his private secretary, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, that Byron was "a mere boy" when he died.

I unhesitatingly pronounce that in Richelieu, according to my lights, Mr. Edwin Booth is quite the compeer of Samuel Phelps—that is to say, one of the two best interpreters of the character that have been seen on our stage since the days of William Charles Macready; and this opinion a crowded and enthusiastic audience seemed unanimously to share. American critics say that Mr. Booth is as fine in Iago, and finer still in the "Fool's Revenge." We shall see. In "Richelieu" he was so inefficiently supported (save by Mr. Leathes in the King, and Mr. John Ryder in Father Joseph) that in charity it would be expedient to say nothing about a group of ladies and gentlemen who (on this occasion only, let it be hoped) made a peculiarly unfortunate concourse of atoms; but who (it is also to be hoped) will try to do better next time. In justice, however, to that excellent actor, Mr. Thomas Swinbourne, it must be noted that he undertook, at the very briefest of notices, the important and troublesome part of Baradas, as a substitute for Mr. Redmund, who was suffering from illness.

An extraordinary *galimatias* of feeble extravagance and absurdity, called "Captain Cuttle," a dramatic sketch, purporting to be founded on the "Dombey and Son" of Charles Dickens, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. W. J. Florence is really admirable in the part of "Ed'ard Cuttle, Mariner" (who, to all appearance, seems to have been resident for a lengthened period, not at Rotherhithe or in any other quarter of maritime London, but rather in some New England town; say, Salem, Massachusetts); but when he was off the stage the "Dramatic Sketch," which spread itself over three acts, became, from its want of purpose and imbecility, more than painful. It was pitiable to see so good an actress as Mrs. Leigh condemned to go through a sorry caricature of the character of Dickens's "Cleopatra," Mrs. Skewton; and Miss Gilchrist was most disagreeably out of place as Florence Dombey. Mr. Shine tried to make something out of the ghost of Mr. Toots; and Mr. Shine is an actor who always tries to do his best; but of the apparition of Toots he could make nothing. Mr. W. J. Florence, in fine, has such a capital appreciation of the character of Captain Cuttle that I should respectfully counsel him to have a short piece written in which, relatively speaking, the Captain shall be, like Eclipse, "first, and the rest nowhere." Let him throw Dombey and Son overboard as far as he can, and give us Captain Cuttle at home with the family of Mrs. MacSinger. That austerest of landladies is altogether banished from the "Dramatic Sketch" at the Gaiety.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production of the new opera "Maria di Gand"—composed by Signor Tito Mattei—was postponed from Saturday to Tuesday last, and was again deferred to the following Thursday; too late for our notice until next week. There is, consequently, little that calls for comment now. Madame Amadi—whose recent first appearance here has already been recorded—repeated her performance as Maffio Orsini, in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Saturday afternoon, and sang with enhanced effect. She possesses a mezzo-soprano voice of good quality and extensive compass; her chief fault being an occasional tendency to strain it in the more declamatory passages.

Signor Mantrini—who lately made his first appearance here when almost incapacitated by illness and the fatigue of hurried travelling—sang with more effect as Gennaro in Saturday's repetition of "La Traviata," which was otherwise cast—as was "Lucrezia Borgia"—as recently noticed.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was repeated, with the transference of the character of Rosina to Mdlle. Bressolles, who was not heard to as much advantage as in her previous performance as Margherita di Valois in "Les Huguenots." The part of Figaro, the mercurial Barber in Rossini's sparkling opera, was again excellently sustained by Signor Aldighieri, the subordinate character of Berta having been raised to unusual prominence by the effective singing of Mdlle. Bauermeister.

On Monday "Faust" was given again, with the cast mostly as in recent performances, an important exception having been the assignment of the character of Margherita to Mdlle. Rosina Isidor, who fully sustained the very favourable impression previously made by her in other operas. In Tuesday's representation of "Il Trovatore," Madame Colombo suddenly replaced Madame Zacchi as Leonora, in consequence of the frequent rehearsals of Signor Mattei's opera, in which this lady sustains the principal part.

The Crystal Palace Concert of last Saturday brought forward a charming orchestral piece by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, entitled "The Sentinel," an adaptation, we believe, of a pianoforte movement of his own. On the same occasion, Madame Isabel Fassett (from America) made a highly successful first appearance here, having sung with great effect an air from Handel's "Semele" and Liszt's "King of Thule" song. Madame Sophie Löwe was the other vocalist, and the programme included fine pianoforte performances by Madame Frickenhaus, Haydn's symphony in B flat (the fourth of the "Salomon" set), some of Beethoven's "Egmont" music, and the "Pas de Lutteurs" and "Marche Triomphale" from Berlioz's "La Prise de Troi."

Berlioz's music to "Faust" was performed at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé. We have before spoken of this remarkable composition in detail—on the occasion of its rendering (with the original French text) at M. Pasdeloup's concert at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1878, and when given under Mr. Charles Hallé's direction at St. James's Hall in May this year. It was again finely rendered on Saturday, with an excellent band and chorus, numbering about 300 performers, the solo parts having been very efficiently sung by Miss M. Davies (Margaret), Mr. E. Lloyd (Faust), Mr. Santley (Mephistopheles), and Mr. Pyatt (Brander). The Hungarian March and Ballet of Sylphs (for orchestra) were encored, as was the Serenade for Mephistopheles (with chorus). Herr Straus was the leading solo violinist, and Mr. Frantzen the director of the chorus.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Mr. Eugene D'Albert appeared, for the first time there, and obtained a special success by his fine performance of Schumann's elaborate and difficult variations for the pianoforte in C sharp minor, entitled "Etudes symphoniques." The young pianist has obtained the Queen's Scholarship at the National Training School for Music, at the concerts of which institution he had already distinguished himself by his excellent playing. At Monday's concert Mr. D'Albert also gave a brilliant "Etude" by Chopin, and was associated with Signor Piatti in Beethoven's sonata in A major for piano and violoncello. Mozart's serenade in C minor for wind instruments was admirably rendered by MM. Dubrucq, Horton, Lazarus, Egerton, Mann, Standen, Wotton, and Haveron. Madame Leonora Braham sang, with great taste and refinement, Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his Lute," and Mendelssohn's "Frühlingslied," well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association began a new season, at the Shoreditch Townhall, on Tuesday evening, when the first of a series of four concerts took place. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Schumann's "Hymn to Night," Mrs. Meadows White's choral "Ode to the North-East Wind," and other more familiar items. The ode was given for the first time with orchestra, and proved very effective. Tuesday's performances, conducted as usual by Mr. E. Prout, were efficient in all their details, orchestral, choral, and solo, the principal singers having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame C. West, and Mr. H. Guy. The second concert of the series takes place on Jan. 25.

That excellent pianist Mdlle. Janotha gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme comprised solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, and Mendelssohn.

Mr. John Boosey's fifteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts opened at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of strong and varied interest. The solo singers announced were Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. Maybrick, a new feature being the introduction of a choir of about sixty voices selected from the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. Venables. Mr. Sidney Naylor is again the conductor of the concerts.

The Blackheath Musical Society, conducted by Mr. G. F. Geausseat, gives the first concert of its fifth season on Tuesday evening next. The choir associated with the performances numbers about two hundred voices. Of the sterling nature of the programmes good evidence is offered by the selection announced for Tuesday's concert, which includes a motett of Bach, for double choir, Schubert's "Song of Miriam," Rubinstein's first sonata for pianoforte and violin, and other interesting features. The solo vocalists engaged are:—Miss M. Davies, Mr. F. Boyle, and Mr. W. Webster—Mr. Geausseat being the pianist, and M. Musin the violinist. The society is doing good work in its locality.

Under the title of "The People's Concert Society," a series of performances of chamber music is being given at the Bishopsgate School Hall, Skinner-street, the first of which took place last week, the remaining five concerts being announced for the following five months. The programme (vocal and instrumental) of the opening concert was of a very substantial as well as of a varied character.

Mr. Frederick H. Cowen's second orchestral concert will take place this (Saturday) evening, at St. James's Hall; Madame Patey and Signor Foli being the vocalists and Madame Frickenhaus the pianiste. There will be an orchestra of sixty performers, led by Mr. V. Nicholson.

The first of Mr. W. Carter's six grand National Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall takes place next Tuesday evening. The programme comprises a selection of Scotch music, the date being that of St Andrew's Day, which will also be celebrated at St. James's Hall by a concert of a similar description.

The directors of the Brighton Aquarium announce four grand orchestral concerts in the concert-room of that building on Saturday afternoons, beginning on Nov. 27; and an evening performance of "The Messiah" on Dec. 22.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Martyr of Antioch." This "Sacred Musical Drama," composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan for the recent Leeds Festival, and produced there with great success, has just been published by Messrs. Chappell, in a handy and inexpensive form. As stated in our notice of the Festival, the words are selected from Milman's poem. The merits of the music have already been recognised and recorded, and will soon again have to be commented on in reference to the promised performance of the work at the Crystal Palace. The pianoforte accompaniment in the edition published by Messrs. Chappell has been skilfully compressed from the orchestral score by M. Eugène d'Albert.

"The Building of the Ship." Cantata. By J. F. Barnett (Patey and Willis). The great success obtained by this work on its first performance at last month's Leeds Festival was chronicled at the time, and we have now merely to record the publication of this effective setting of Longfellow's text in a portable and inexpensive form, with a well-arranged adaptation of the orchestral accompaniments for the pianoforte.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added to their valuable and extensive series of "Music Primers" a treatise on composition, by Dr. Stainer. The work is intended for beginners, but it contains many useful hints for masters as well as pupils; and, considering its small dimensions, is surprisingly comprehensive in its contents. The didactic instructions are clearly conveyed, and these are associated with numerous illustrations, in music type, many being extracts from the works of the great masters, with analytical remarks. The same publishers have issued (also as one of their "Music Primers") a useful abridgment of the "Dictionary of Musical Terms," by Dr. Stainer and Mr. W. A. Barnett. Most of the special information contained in the large volume has been reproduced in this shilling pamphlet, the compression having been judiciously made by Mr. K. M. Ross.

Handel's "Samson," Cherubini's second Mass (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.). These two masterpieces form recent additions to the long list of sacred compositions issued, by the eminent firm of Berners-street, in cheap and handy large octavo form. The oratorio is given with the omission of those few pieces which are usually left out in performance; two, however—the songs, "With plaintive notes" and "Great Dagon hath subdued our foes" having been retained, as they were in the recent performance of "Samson" at the Leeds Festival, for which occasion this edition was specially prepared. The pianoforte accompaniment has been revised from that of the German Handel Society. The Mass is that in D minor.

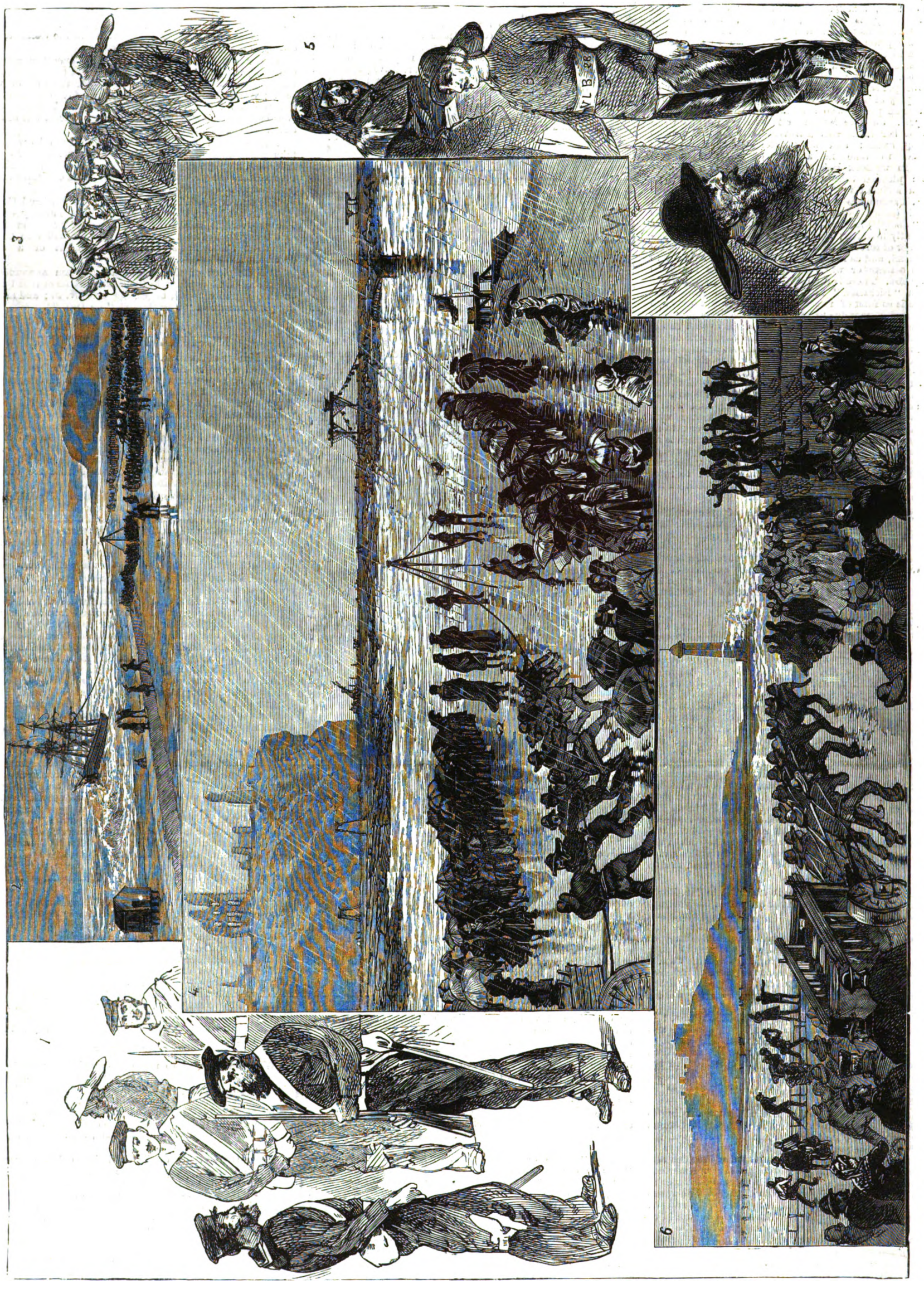
"Third Sonatina," by Stephen Heller (Forsyth Brothers). This is a recent production by the best of living composers for the pianoforte; and, although comparatively easy of execution, is full of the grace and charm which more or less distinguish all Heller's music. The intention of the series of pieces of which this forms one is to prepare young pupils for the study of the sonatas of the great masters—a purpose for which they are admirably calculated. The same publishers have issued an edition of the charming "andantino" belonging to the first of these sonatinas, and a pleasing valse (op. 188), by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, in which there is much individual character in association with the marked dance rhythm implied by the title.

We are requested to make known that applications from English families for foreign governesses during the Christmas holidays will be gladly received at the Home in connection with the French Protestant Church at Bayswater, of which M. le Pasteur Du Pontet de la Harpe is the president. These holiday engagements have been a great boon in the past. Applications should be addressed to the directress, Mrs. Ryffel, 16, Powis-terrace, Westbourne Park.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts has accepted the invitation of the Stewards of the 216th Anniversary Festival of the Scottish Corporation to attend the banquet on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, when the Earl of Fife will preside.—Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts has signified his acceptance of the offer of the Madras command, and will leave England early next year to relieve Sir Neville Chamberlain, who will be appointed Commander-in Chief, should his health permit him to accept the post.

Sir Bartle Frere gave a lecture last Monday to the members of the Royal Geographical Society on "Temperate South Africa, Considered as a Trade Route to the Central Equatorial Region." He described the configuration of the country, and expressed his opinion that South Africa was admirably fitted to become the home of white men. There was no difficulty in penetrating to the Zambesi from the Transvaal, and if a traveller only proclaimed himself a countryman of Livingstone the Chiefs would cordially welcome him and forward his objects.

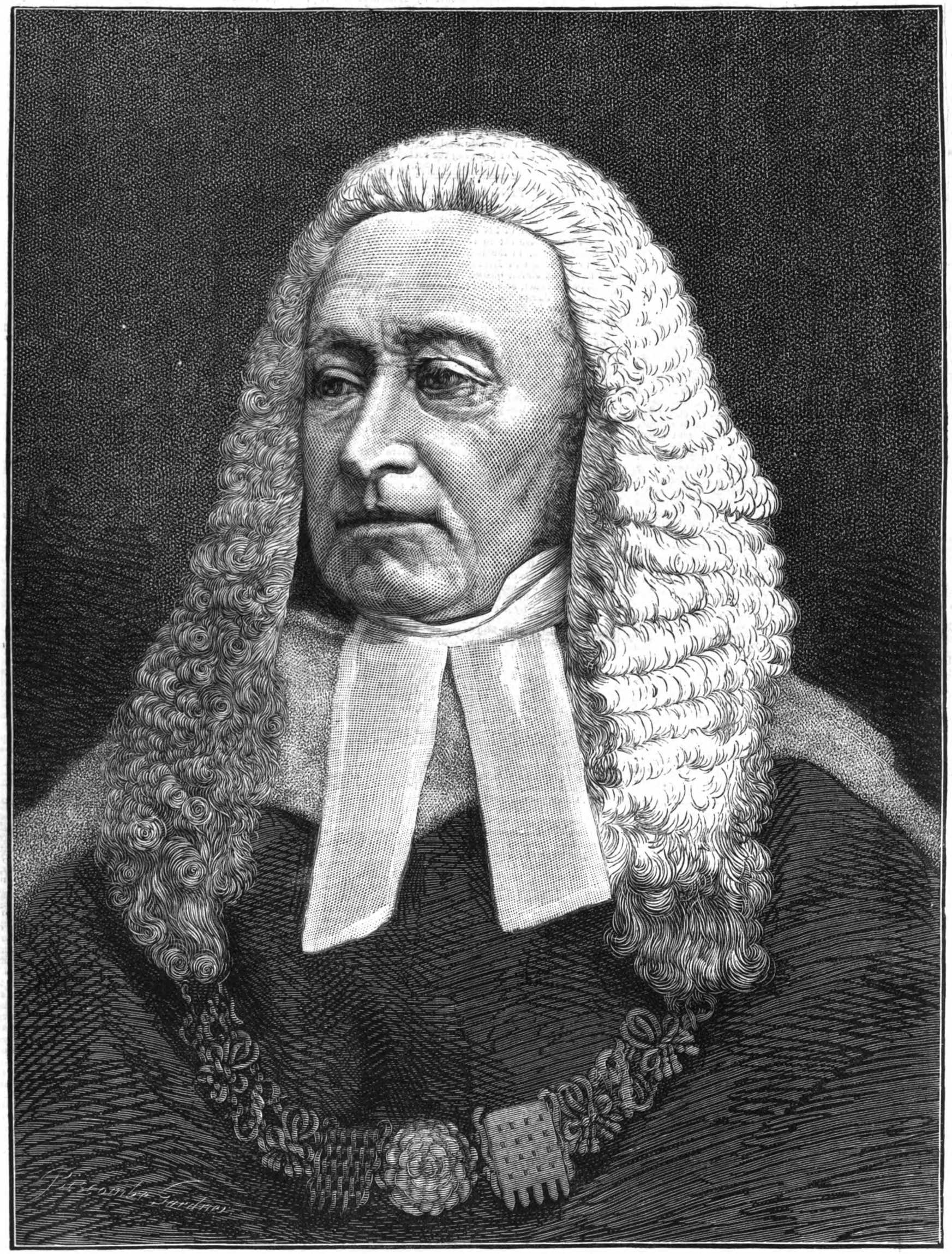
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1. Coast Guardsmen. 2. South Shields Rocket Apparatus thrown to a Wreck. 3 and 5. Men of Volunteer Brigade 4. Tynemouth Rocket fired from Spanish Battery to Pier opposite. 6. Bringing out the Rocket Apparatus at the Pier, Sunderland.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING NAVAL VOLUNTEERS AT TYNEMOUTH, SHIELDS, AND SUNDERLAND.—SEE PAGE 522.

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THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER J. E. COCKBURN, BART., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF MARCH 27, 1875.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE COURT.

A Council was held by the Queen at Balmoral last Saturday, there being present the Right Hon. Lord Young, the Right Hon J. G. Dodson, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Charles L. Peel, Clerk of the Council. Parliament was further prorogued to Dec. 2. The members of the Council dined with her Majesty the previous evening.

Divine service was performed at the Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attending. Mr. Campbell dined with her Majesty.

The last day or two of the Queen's residence at Balmoral were occupied by her Majesty and the Princess in paying farewell visits to those residents in the district who have the honour of the Queen's friendship and interest. Princess Beatrice visited Mrs. Campbell at the Manse on Monday, her Majesty having previously called upon her.

After a three-months' stay on Deeside, the Court left on Tuesday for the south. Notwithstanding that snow was heavily falling, her Majesty and the Princess drove in an open carriage from Balmoral to Ballater. A guard of honour of the 71st Highland Infantry was in attendance at the station. The special train left a few minutes past two and reached Perth shortly after six, when the Royal travellers dined, and afterwards proceeded on their journey to Windsor, where they arrived on Wednesday morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton and Captain Henry Hallam Parr have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George; and the "Albert Medal of the First Class" has been conferred on Seedie Tindal Farabani, serving in her Majesty's ship Wild Swan.

Sunday was the fortieth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess of Germany. The usual honours at Windsor were observed on Monday.

The Curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Manchester has received a letter from the Queen expressing her willingness to patronise the international horticultural exhibition which it is proposed to hold next year, and intimates that she will contribute £25 towards the fund.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham yesterday week from his visit to Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, at Horstead, near Norwich. The Duke of Edinburgh, who was engaged on a visit of inspection of the Coastguard and Naval Reserves on the east coast, arrived the same day; and also the Russian Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, Earl and Countess Granville, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, and the Duke of Edinburgh and their guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church, where the Rev. F. Hervey and the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, officiated. The Royal party separated on Monday, and the Prince and Princess left Sandringham on a visit to Lord and Lady Hastings at Melton Constable. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Wolferton to Great Ryburgh by a special Great-Eastern Railway train. At Great Ryburgh they were met by Lord Hastings, and drove with him to his residence. The intended visit of the Prince and Princess to Lord and Lady Aveland, at Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, this week was put off in consequence of the death on Saturday of Mrs. Heathcote, widow of the late Mr. H. W. Heathcote, of North Luffenham Hall, Stamford, uncle of Lord Aveland. Their Royal Highness's visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley House, which was expected to be made at the close of this week, has also been deferred.

The Prince has made frequent inquiries as to the state of Mr. Mark Firth. Prince Leopold has also telegraphed his sympathy.

At the dinner to be given to Sir Frederick Roberts at the United Service Club, the Prince will be present, and the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

The Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, left St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, last Saturday, for Montevideo. Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, are well.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, inspected the coastguard stations at Mundesley, Bacton, Hasbro', and Great Yarmouth on Monday, and left Yarmouth in the evening on a visit to Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P.

Princess Christian has accepted the presidency of the ladies' committee which has been formed by the Society of Arts for the purpose of holding a congress on domestic economy in London during the coming season. Her Royal Highness has consented to open a bazaar, which is to be held in the spring, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Crêche and Orphan Home in Stepney-causeway.

Prince William of Prussia concluded his visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, yesterday week. He, with Prince Christian, dined at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, and left in the evening for Germany.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT NORTH PORTS.

His Royal Highness, who holds the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of her Majesty's Naval Reserves, visited the ports of Tynemouth, Shields, and Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., for his official inspection of the Naval Reserve and Naval Volunteers, the Coast Guard, and the Life Brigade. He arrived by the night train at Newcastle early in the morning, and was met by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the officers of the Trinity House, with addresses of welcome. He immediately went down the river in a steam-launch, the Conservator, belonging to the Tyne Commissioners. It was very bad weather, raining hard, and with a nasty fog. In Shields Harbour, at half-past ten, the Royal Duke went on board H.M.S. Wellesley, training-ship for boys, which displayed only the Union Jack at the bowsprit and the Union Jack at the stern. The Duke, Sir Hedworth Williamson, the Mayor of Newcastle, and other gentlemen who accompanied him, were received by Mr. C. G. Nicholls, acting superintendent on board the ship, Captain Pocock being ill. With him were Mr. James Hall, of Newcastle, the Chairman of the Wellesley Committee, and a number of local gentlemen. Then followed a passing examination of the ship and a brief inspection of the lads, who in drill, swimming, and fire-extinguishing exercises acquitted themselves admirably. His Royal Highness expressed himself well pleased with what had come under his observation. He afterwards visited the training-ship Castor, and inspected the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers, with whom he was equally pleased. The Duke on leaving Shields went over to Tynemouth, and inspected the Coastguard, after which he had presented to him an address by the Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth. He afterwards presented the Royal Humane Society's medal to J. W. Moore for saving the life of Robert Pearson while bathing. His Royal Highness subsequently inspected Tynemouth and Cullercoats Volunteer Life Brigade, and witnessed the working of the apparatus. At the conclusion he addressed the volunteers, and expressed himself in complimentary terms on their efforts and the noble work in which they were engaged in saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen. He proceeded to South Shields, where, after being presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, he inspected the Coastguard and members of the Volunteer Life Brigade, who showed the working of the apparatus; and, in addressing them, he expressed himself much pleased with their efforts. The Duke afterwards visited Sunderland for the purpose of inspecting the Coastguard and Life Brigades. On arriving at the docks there, his Royal Highness was met by Alderman Gourley, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., M.P., and Mr. James Laing. After inspecting the sailors of Sunderland and Hartlepool, the Prince visited the Durham training-ship, and afterwards inspected the life brigade, subsequently returning to Whitburn, where he was the guest of Sir Hedworth Williamson. Next day his Royal Highness was to visit Seaham and the Hartlepools, and then go on to Whitby, for similar inspections. Our Illustrations represent the proceedings at Tynemouth, Shields, and Sunderland, in the exhibition of the rocket and line apparatus. At Tynemouth, a rope was cast by these means from the Spanish Battery to the opposite pier; at South Shields, one was thrown over the wreck of a vessel that got aground in the late destructive gales. The scene at Sunderland is that of bringing the rocket apparatus to the pier.

DEATH OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The sudden death, last Saturday night, of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart., though in the seventy-eighth year of his age, has caused both surprise and sincere regret. He sat in court at Westminster Hall, with four other Judges, in the morning of that day, and walked home to his house in Hertford-street, where he dined, but went to bed at eleven o'clock in the evening, was seized with spasms of the heart, and died before midnight.

Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, born Dec. 24, 1802, was fourth son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, British Envoy in Columbia; his mother was a French lady of rank. He was nephew to the late Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he gained prizes for Latin and English composition, and a Fellowship of his college. Having studied law in the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar in February, 1829. He went the Western Circuit, but it was some years before he gained there any considerable professional reputation, though he was personally a social favourite in Devonshire, and constantly attended the Exeter Sessions as well as the Assizes. In the meantime, he was appointed by the Whig Government, in 1833, to serve on the Municipal Corporations Inquiry Commission, and practised before Parliamentary Committees, especially in the trial of election petitions. The first case where his characteristic genius for advocacy in the defence of an accused person, with a strong moral presumption in favour of innocence, which gave all the eloquence of genuine earnestness to the counsel's speech, occurred at Exeter just forty years ago. It was that of an excise officer named James Heartzoake. He in a drunken frolic, toying with a pistol to frighten a woman who had locked him out of his lodgings at night, unluckily caused her death, and was indicted for wilful murder. Cockburn's speech for this man, with the comments of local journalism upon it, excited high admiration, and won him a good position on the Western Circuit. In 1843, at the Central Criminal Court, he achieved a success of wider renown by his defence of M'Naughten, the insane assassin, who had shot Mr. Drummond, private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, mistaking Drummond for the Prime Minister himself. Cockburn's sensibility to humane compassion was peculiarly vivid and keen, and he engaged with a passionate zeal in the task of conducting any case where it appeared to him that there was risk of a person being sent to the gallows who might possibly not be guilty of murder. This sentiment had prompted him, at a still earlier period, to join in the efforts that were made, in an instance where he was not professionally employed, to obtain a free pardon for Edmund Galley, convicted on insufficient evidence of a murder with highway robbery, and having had his capital sentence commuted to transportation for life. It is but a year or two since that Sir Alexander Cockburn, with Mr. Thomas Latimer, of Exeter, and others, having renewed their appeal on behalf of Galley, who is proved not to have been concerned in the crime, were enabled to procure the remission of this sentence, passed above forty years ago. Nothing was more characteristic of the late Lord Chief Justice than his voluntary devotion—often without fee or reward—to the investigation and advocacy of such cases as these.

As a robust and determined Liberal politician, though he seldom or never appeared on the platform of public meetings, the rising barrister soon won a seat in Parliament for the borough of Southampton. He gained additional popularity in the West of England by his defence of Mr. Latimer, the proprietor of the *Western Times*, when tried for a libel on the late Bishop Phillpotts, connected with the Totnes chapel business, and the imprisonment of the Rev. James Shore. He held the Recordership of Southampton, and afterwards that of Bristol. In 1850 a famous party fight in the House of Commons, upon the vote to negative the censure of the Lords regarding Palmerston's violent and high-handed dealings with Greece in the Pacifico compensation claims, afforded him an opportunity of doing the Whigs a signal service. Cockburn made the most effective speech in that debate, except Lord Palmerston's own speech, and got the Solicitor-Generalship for his reward a very few days after. He was knighted, of course, and became Attorney-General in the following year. He again held that office from 1853 to 1856, conducting the law business of the Crown, and many notable cases, both in the civil and the criminal courts, with unsurpassed ability. No counsel was more dexterous in cross-examination, without ever being harsh or peremptory, and none was more persuasive in his speech and manner; with a genial presence, a charming voice and expressive countenance, and somehow reminding one of the tone and effect of Charles Dickens as a public speaker, his advocacy gave real pleasure to the audience of a trial. Among the cases which he then conducted were the defence of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, now Cardinal, for a libel on the Rev. Dr. Achilli; the prosecution of William Palmer, a surgeon, for poisoning several persons at Rugeley; and two famous will cases, the Hopwood and the Swynfen case, which turned upon the alleged insanity of the testators.

In November, 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in June, 1859, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. There were, no doubt, among his contemporaries on the Bench, more learned and profound lawyers, even in the science of common law; but scarcely at any time an abler, shrewder, more attentive, more upright and industrious Judge. In the most important and difficult cases, his elaborate written judgments were compositions of the highest literary excellence, as well as masterly reviews and critical discussions of the arguments and facts at issue. They ought to be carefully edited in a form convenient for general reading, and not confined to the ordinary law reports. Our space will not admit of recapitulating the circumstances even of the most remarkable trials at which the late Lord Chief Justice presided. There was the Lord Cardigan libel case; that of Mrs. Olivia Ryves, claiming to be a Princess of the Royal Family; that of the prosecution of Governor Eyre after the Jamaica massacres; that of "Saurin v. Starr," concerning the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy; the trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, in 1873; that of Henry Wainwright, for murder, in 1875; and others, which greatly affected the public mind at the time. Beyond his judicial duties, Sir Alexander Cockburn rendered valuable service to the country, in 1872, as its leading representative in the arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva. He afterwards set forth, in a powerful separate exposition, his arguments for a view of that question different from that of the majority of arbitrators. Pamphlets or letters treating of several grave matters of law reform, naturalisation of foreigners, constitution of the judicature, and the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, have been published by him within the last ten years. He was writing at the time of his death a series of essays in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the history of English laws of the chase, or game laws. In general accomplishments, as a scholar, a linguist, a connoisseur of art and of music, and a most agreeable social companion, Sir Alexander Cockburn greatly excelled. But those who personally knew the man esteemed him, above all, for his generous, kindly, even chivalrous disposition, and his ardent enthusiasm to vindicate any cause of public or private right. He never married, and declined the offer of a Peerage, but succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his uncle, in 1858.

We republish this week the Portrait which appeared in our Journal on March 27, 1875.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NEW NOVEL.

The greatest of political novelists, if not, by any means, of modern statesmen, has used his enforced release from Ministerial cares to write a last clever story of English public and fashionable life in aristocratic circles of society. "Endymion" is nothing more or less than a return to the line which Mr. Disraeli took in "Coningsby," or rather, which he pursued between "Vivian Grey" and "Sybil," during his first attempts to win Parliamentary distinction. But this story is comparatively free from that importation of paradoxical and mystical theories of the history and philosophy of politics, which characterised two of those novels, as well as "Tancred," and the trick of which remained perceptible in some passages of "Lothair." That the noble author has, in his old age and vast practical experience, outlived the propensity to indulge in a romantic and visionary ideal of public affairs, we cannot safely affirm, having recently beheld the grandiose Oriental style of his policy in the foreign and Indian transactions of this kingdom. Imperial splendours of a magnificence almost unearthly, at any rate far beyond the needs and means of England as she actually is, will continue to haunt the mind of Lord Beaconsfield to his dying day. Whether he still retains his formerly professed fond faith in the destiny of the Jewish and Arabian nations to work out the social redemption of Europe by an infusion of Asiatic moral sentiment, we cannot pretend to say. The Semitic race is thus spoken of by a Baron Sergius. There is little to these effects in the story of "Endymion," which has come out in three volumes, published by Messrs. Longmans, in the present week. Ten thousand copies of the first edition have already been sold, four thousand of which were at once taken by Messrs. Mudie and W. H. Smith, and by the Grosvenor Library, to be lent to a multitude of eager readers in London.

"Endymion," though it has a sound of heathen Greek, is the Christian name of a young gentleman whose surname was Ferrars, and who has no connection with the shepherd of Latmos, beloved of the Moon-Goddess on Mount Ida. This young fellow was the son of a Mr. Ferrars who, fifty years ago, was disappointed of an official place by the death of Canning, and secondly by the advent of the Reform Bill Whigs to power. Endymion and his sister Myra are the hero and heroine of a tale of social adventure and successful ambition, the spirit of which pervades all that the author has ever written, from "Vivian Grey" onwards, and may, in his view of human life, be regarded as the great motive to public effort.

Several of the real personages who filled an eminent position between 1830 and 1846, the time of Mr. Disraeli's restless and aspiring determination to achieve political renown, are very thinly disguised in the superficial portrait-sketches here met with. Lord Melbourne, very grossly caricatured, figures by the name of "Lord Montfort;" the late Lord Strangford, then Mr. George Smythe, appears as "Mr. Waldershare;" Lord Palmerston is "Lord Roehampton;" Mr. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, is "Mr. Sidney Wilton;" Prince Louis Napoleon, destined to become the late Emperor, shows off as "Prince Florestan," in a tournament like that of Eglintoun Castle; and some of the ladies, if it were proper to mention them, could be identified with as little trouble. We are not quite satisfied that it is right in this way to play with the characters of men and women not very long departed, and for whom many still living entertain feelings of personal affection and esteem. It is just that every public man, as well after his death as before, should have his real actions, opinions, and sentiments freely discussed by his countrymen. It is not fair that an imaginative writer of fiction mingled with fact—in what proportion no reader of Lord Beaconsfield, perhaps not every listener to his speeches, can easily distinguish—should invent sayings and doings for his contemporaries or predecessors. *Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet*, is a well-approved Horatian precept for the composer of an epic poem dealing with subjects of antique heroism, like those of Homer and Virgil; but we do not care to see this method applied to those of recent English history. It makes a story of modern life, no doubt, more interesting to readers whose chief pleasure in reading is to gratify personal curiosity. But it is far from being consistent with the principles of moral and social discretion, or with the true aims and proper means of literary art.

Enough about "Endymion" for to-day. It would be spoiling, perhaps, the enjoyment of some readers, before they can get hold of the book itself, to give them even the merest outline of this story. We do not say whether its plot has any dramatic or narrative interest, apart from the exciting allusions to great personages and great events, and the descriptions of splendid scenes and figures, which everybody has heard of, and which some remember to have seen. We do say that the book is very clever, amusing, entertaining, capital fun, "as good as a play" in the modern light-comedy vein, and therefore sure to be acceptable to a hundred thousand people of the upper and middle classes. Let them receive it and enjoy it in peace, without any needless criticism of the structure, the tone, or the tendency of this diverting tale, which is a decided literary success, inasmuch as it provides a good deal of

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diversion. But we earnestly beg the younger readers of this day, and would beg those of the next generation, if the author were likely then to be read, not to believe, for instance, that Mr. Cobden resembled "Job Thornberry;" or that the best and worthiest men, as well of the Conservative as of the Liberal party, about the years 1840 to 1846, were intimately known and fairly appreciated by the Mr. Disraeli of that time. It was far otherwise, indeed; and the virulent attacks he then made upon the characters of those men, especially upon that of Sir Robert Peel, should disentitle Lord Beaconsfield now to draw their portraits in the colours of fantastic imagination. That is all that need be said, upon this occasion, to qualify the general admiration of his great literary ability; of which "Endymion" is the last, and not the least brilliant, example.

Among the reprinted books of popular interest, which are likely to find an enlarged circle of readers, Mr. Henry Vizetelly's *Story of the Diamond Necklace* deserves a word of approval. That celebrated piece of Court scandal, nearly a hundred years ago, had really such a mischievous influence upon the position of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the Great Revolution, as Carlyle has shown, that it claims the serious attention of students of French history. It is, besides, as narrated here by Mr. Vizetelly, a tale which has the fascination of intrigue and adventure in such a degree as to invite fresh perusal for the sake of mere entertainment. This edition, in a small cheap volume, will therefore command ready acceptance at the present day.

Chief of the divers right pleasant heralds that announce the coming of Christmas are the annuals. Miss Braddon's Mistletoe Bough, with its eighteen sprigs—stories and verses on various themes, by sundry authors, with engravings, filling more than a hundred pages—will be eagerly seized, and not readily let go. Routledge's annual appears this year under the title of The Green Room, a most appropriate title, having in view its contents. It is edited by Clement Scott, and has already been noticed in our columns. The Round Table annual, published at the Judy office, gives the stories of Four Flirts, and how they played their cards. It is edited by Ernest Warren, and the illustrations are by Nat Ludlow. Then we have the Christmas Number of London Society, well illustrated, with a good batch of tales. Warne's Illustrated International Annual contains original contributions by English and foreign authors, and is edited by Joseph Hatton. Mrs. Oliphant writes the tale, "No. 3, Grove-road," in "Good Cheer," the Christmas Number of Good Words; and the tale "High-Water Mark," for the Christmas Number of Tinsley's Magazine, is by Richard Dowling. As we were going to press yet another annual, Messrs. Grant and Co.'s Christmas Number, came to hand. It is entitled Under Slieve-Ban, a Yarn in Seven Knots; and a glance here and there into the tale shows that it is powerfully told. It has coloured illustrations; and is edited by Mr. R. E. Francillon, who has written a tale for our Christmas Number. Among the publications that welcome Christmas with jocund humour are Hood's Comic Annual, Judy's Annual, the Fun Almanack, and Funny Folks' Annual, all well stored with quips and cranks, and provocative of wreathed smiles.

Yearly volumes of illustrated popular magazines have already made their appearance. There is none more pleasant and wholesome than the *Leisure Hour*. The *Girl's Own Annual* and the *Boy's Own Annual*, both issuing from the *Leisure Hour* office in Paternoster-row, contain large stores of entertainment for the young of both sexes. A good store of writings, by authors of approved position, for the instruction as well as harmless gratification of sober minds, is found in *Good Words* (Isbister and Co.), still edited by the Rev. Donald M'Leod, brother of its genial and gifted first editor. The *Sunday Magazine*, produced in Ludgate-hill by the same publishers, is rather more distinctly religious, if not in its tone, at least in its choice of topics. Of the same character, and of considerable merit, is the *Sunday at Home*, issued by the Religious Tract Society. With similar aims and purposes, for the younger class of readers, Messrs. Wells Darton and Co. publish a weekly magazine entitled *Sunday:* the volume of which contains above two hundred engravings. Children may be kept quiet, by such means, on that day of the seven, when they are forbidden, in some families, to work or to play. There is also the *Fireside Annual*, edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock, in connection with *Hand and Heart*, which deserves equal commendation.

Mr. Herbert Fry has issued the eighteenth annual edition of his "Guide to the Charities of London," published by David Bogue, 3, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The book contains a mass of most useful information connected with the numberless charitable institutions of this great metropolis.

A SHARK AT MAURITIUS.

Our Illustration represents the capture and cutting up of a shark, 14 ft. long, which had been harpooned during its attack on the dead bullock floated for bait. The scene was alongside of the light-ship Beacon, at Port Louis, Mauritius. That vessel is shown, with the monster secured by the tail and neck in a pendent position, so giving a good view of its proportions. The first thing that strikes an observer is the ugly mask-like head, so short in the snout that it seems all jaw. When the shark opens its mouth, only one row of teeth appears set up; four others are behind, in the gums, but the shark has an immense number of teeth. The harpoon has struck through the liver, for the striker had a convenient choice of place afforded him by the closeness of the fish when it was engaged in dragging and sawing the flesh of the bullock. This female shark was about to have a progeny of twenty-eight, which resembled spotted dog-fish. The amateur shark-shooting and harpooning club at Mauritius have had good sport. The one which our Artist, Major H. G. Robley, of the 91st Highlanders, has sketched, was the fourth they accounted for, not including the young ones, up to Sept. 30, in this harbour; these were of sizes from 9 ft. to 15 ft. in length. The teeth of the shark are very fine ivory, and the French or native fishermen judged the age of this one between thirty and forty years. A favourite bait for these monsters is the carcase of a dog. Several sharks were shot immediately under stern of the light-ship in the act of turning over to gorge. All the sharks killed or wounded with a rifle, on their sinking, were eaten by the others. This fact was revealed by the débris of meat and liver coming to the surface on those occasions. The flesh of a big one sells in the native bazaar for about £2, the liver giving an oil that is used medicinally, also for harness. The young are a tit-bit for the Asiatics in this island. The smell of the skin, however, is very strong, and objectionable to a European nose.

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden has appointed Babu Ambika Churn Sen, M.A., and Synd Sakhawat Hossein, B.A., to the two Scholarships of £200 a year each recently created by the Bengal Government, to be held at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

HOME NEWS.

The Lord Chancellor has issued an order permitting the closing of the offices of County Courts on Dec. 24, 27, and 28.

The Earl of Mexborough has returned 20 per cent of his rentals to his agricultural tenants.

Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner of Canada, who has been on a visit to the colony, has returned to London.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a salary of £2000.

Last Saturday the carcase of a whale eighty feet long was cast ashore on the north coast of Scotland.

The improvement in Mr. Mark Firth's condition continues, but it is stated that his progress to convalescence will be slow.

Mr. J. Colmer has been appointed Secretary of the Emigration Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

For the year 1881 the meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Ryde. Mr. Benjamin Barrow, of Ryde, has been appointed President-elect.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has granted £2850 to the Cape Clear fishermen to enable them to embark in the mackerel fishing during the coming season.

The Missions to Seamen Society has received £100 from Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., towards its chaplaincy for fishermen at Hastings.

The designs for the Afghan medal have been submitted to her Majesty for approval. The colour of the ribbon will be green and red.

On Tuesday afternoon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper left Dublin, to pay a short visit to the Marquis of Drogheda at Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

On Monday morning the twenty-eighth shelter erected by the committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund was opened at Portland-road Station cab-stand. It is the gift of the residents of Richmond, for which place it was originally built.

On Tuesday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new townhall for Bermondsey was laid in Spa-road by Mr. Churchwarden Porter, assisted by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Shrewsbury Shirehall and Guildhall, which was erected in 1837, at a cost of £13,000, was yesterday week destroyed by fire. Several persons were injured in removing the valuable pictures from the grand jury room.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., who sat last week as umpire in the Staffordshire potters' wages dispute, has made his award. The men prayed for a return to the old rate of wages, which were reduced a year ago 8½ per cent. Mr. Brassey regrets that justice compels him to decide against the workmen, as trade does not appear sufficiently prosperous to justify an increase of wages.

Mr. E. Clark, Q.C., M.P., on Saturday last, at the theatre of the University of London, distributed the prizes and certificates to the candidates at the London and Streatham Centres of the Oxford Local Examinations. He incidentally mentioned that in 1858 he was a candidate at the first of the Oxford Local Examinations, and that he was the first Associate of Arts which that University had made.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in November was 88,987, of whom 50,124 were in workhouses, and 38,863 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2854, 9692, and 9102 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 897, of whom 670 were men, 192 women, and 35 children.

The programme for 1881 of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education has been issued by the Council, the chairman of which is the Lord Chancellor, the chairman of the executive committee being Mr. J. F. Bramwell, with Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., as treasurer. The programme, which follows shortly upon the issue of the report, indicates a rapid increase in the activity of the institute compared with the first programme, that of January in this year. The present work contains many improvements and a great deal of additional matter.—The Cutlers' Company have arranged for a course of lectures upon subjects intimately connected with the materials used in the manufacture of cutlery, to be delivered at the hall of the company during the ensuing winter season.

A CRICKET-MATCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Wherever English gentlemen reside or sojourn, in every region of the globe, they may be found playing cricket; in Australia or India, in the Arctic Circle, or in the spice islands of tropical seas, they contrive, at some hour and season, to enjoy the display of skill in batting and bowling, which few men of other nations have attempted to imitate with any degree of success. Among those connected with the British Embassy at Constantinople, and others of our countrymen dwelling in that city, members of the Pera Club, with some military and naval officers who may be there on duty, this pastime has occasionally been resorted to, as is shown in our Illustration. The cricket-ground is on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the residence of her Majesty's Ambassador at Therapia, which is some miles north of the city. A match was played, on the 9th ult., by eleven selected equally from members of the Embassy and from among the officers of H.M.S. Antelope, the despatch-boat in attendance on the Embassy, against eleven of all-comers from the rest of the world. The former won easily; but we have not been furnished with the scores. It is Major the Hon. J. Colborne who has sent us a Sketch of this pleasant scene, which is laid in an open glade of a park, surrounded with ash and lime trees, behind which the hills of Anatolia rise in the distance; and there is a shady avenue to the left hand. His Excellency the Ambassador, and Envoy Extraordinary, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, has come out with his daughter at five o'clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding the endless bother of the Dulcigno negotiations, to refresh himself with a breath of the open air, and with this agreeable spectacle, to which a company of some two hundred ladies and gentlemen have also been attracted.

A STEEPLECHASE.

Aspirants to the fame of equestrian prowess in this country have sometimes, in the last resort, when the opportunities of fox-hunting do not yield them a sufficient amount of renown, been induced to appear among the gentlemen-riders in local sweepstakes or premium matches, over ditch and hedge, and all existing fences, perhaps with some additionally raised for the purpose, on a course marked out for the race. This sort of thing is called a "steeplechase," because it is said to have been first essayed by undertaking to ride straight across country, leaping every intervening barrier, to a distant landmark afforded by the conspicuous church-spire of the village two or three miles away. There are some parts of England, and even not far from London, where it could be done, and is done, in fact, upon stated occasions, with tolerable facility and safety. One hedge or ditch, in many agricultural or pastoral districts, is very much like another; the height or width has been prescribed by immemorial usage, and by common experience of the farmers for generations past; and if the horses running in the race have been accustomed to take the field in that neighbourhood, there is a fair chance of all doing pretty well.

We do not see that any particular comment is requisite to explain or enhance the interest of those lively Sketches, with which our artist, Mr. R. H. Moore, has illustrated the moving accidents of this kind of sport. The important preliminary operations of buckling the saddle-girths as tight as possible, and liquoring the horse's mouth, are, in the first place, here delineated, after which the amateur champion is seen taking off his overcoat, and receiving the homage of two lady friends. In mounting a restive horse, he is put to some trouble by the animal rearing, plunging, and bolting, as though to say, "I don't like it," in active protest against the dangerous career before him. We next see three competitors in the race at a formidable compound obstacle, consisting of a rail and a broad ditch, over which two of them have leaped, one pitching on the horse's head, and breaking the poor beast's neck. The third horse refuses, as they say, to "negotiate"—that is, in bill-discounters' phrase, "to accept," the ugly-looking "bit of timber" and the annexed "ducking-pond" which his master has been called on to approach. This rider may presently dismount, if he will, though he more probably will not, to offer his kindly help to the gentleman seated on the ground, who seems to be hurt, beside the dead body of his unlucky steed. It is questionable whether men have any moral right, or should be permitted by law, to engage in a pastime that brings much greater danger of cruel injury to the noble brutes they ride than is voluntarily incurred by the human performers.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28.

First Sunday in Advent.
Alphonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; 1 Peter i. 22—ii. 11. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2; John xi. 1—17.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Church, the Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev Prebendary Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Hole.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. F. Goe, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev Prebendary Kempe.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Langhorne, Head Master of the King's School, Rochester.
Temple Church, 11 a.m. uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, NOV. 29.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Bailey will deliver his Presidential Address in the Quadrangle, King's College).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. C. Robins on Sanitary Science in its Relation to Modern Architecture).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Skeleton of the Horse).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m (Professor A. H. Church on the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain).
Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (three days).

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

St. Andrew, apostle and martyr.
Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m., annual dinner.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the New Zealand and Ceylon Government Railways).
Races: Croydon Steeplechase.
Scottish Corporation, annual festival (the Earl of Fife in the chair).
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles); 8.30 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Yacht Racing Association, council meeting, Langham Hotel, 11.30.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall, Scotch Festival, 7.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844.
Agricultural Society, noon
Amateur Mechanical Society, conversazione, 8 p.m
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Hooppell on the Roman station of Vinarium (Binchester); Dr. Wake Smart on Roman Remains at Nursling, Hants).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Superficial Muscles of Man)—and on Friday.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on the Photophone).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

New moon, 2.56 a.m.
Sun partially eclipsed; invisible at Greenwich.
Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1849.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil born, 1825.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Frederick Townsend on an Enythræa new to England; Dr. Maxwell Masters on the Conifers of Japan).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. W. Ramsay, Miss Laura M. Passavant, and Mr. W. J. Hamilton).

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the History of Pianoforte Playing).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Normal Values).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on Visible Speech).
St. Anne's, Soho, special advent service, 8 (Mozart's Requiem, &c.).
Sacred Harmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Beethoven's Mass in C; Mendelssohn's "Lauda sion" and "Christus").
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. Hicks on Recent Researches Amongst British Pre-Cambrian Rocks).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. G. Vinall on Furniture.)

SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

Mohammedan year 1298 begins.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 14	29·286	54·7	49·8	·83	9	56·8	53·0	SW.	626	0·185
15	29·596	39·2	37·3	·93	10	54·6	40·6	N. NNW. W.	220	0·440
16	28·786	46·3	39·0	·73	7	53·1	39·6	S. SW.	553	0·020
17	29·159	38·1	32·0	·80	3	44·4	33·0	WSW. WNW.	184	0·000
18	29·009	33·1	31·0	·94	10	38·3	26·7	WSW. NE.	328	0·560
19	29·523	37·9	31·6	·80	5	42·8	34·3	N. NNW. NNE.	340	0·000
20	30·237	34·0	27·7	·80	5	40·9	30·0	NNE. ENE.	183	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·384	29·721	28·806	29·114	29·187	29·329	30·118
Temperature of Air	45·9°	41·9°	50·3°	40·0°	32·1°	32·6°	35·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	44·4°	39·0°	46·4°	38·3°	31·6°	30·5°	32·2°
Direction of Wind	SW.	NNW.	SSW.	WNW.	WNW.	NW.	NNE.

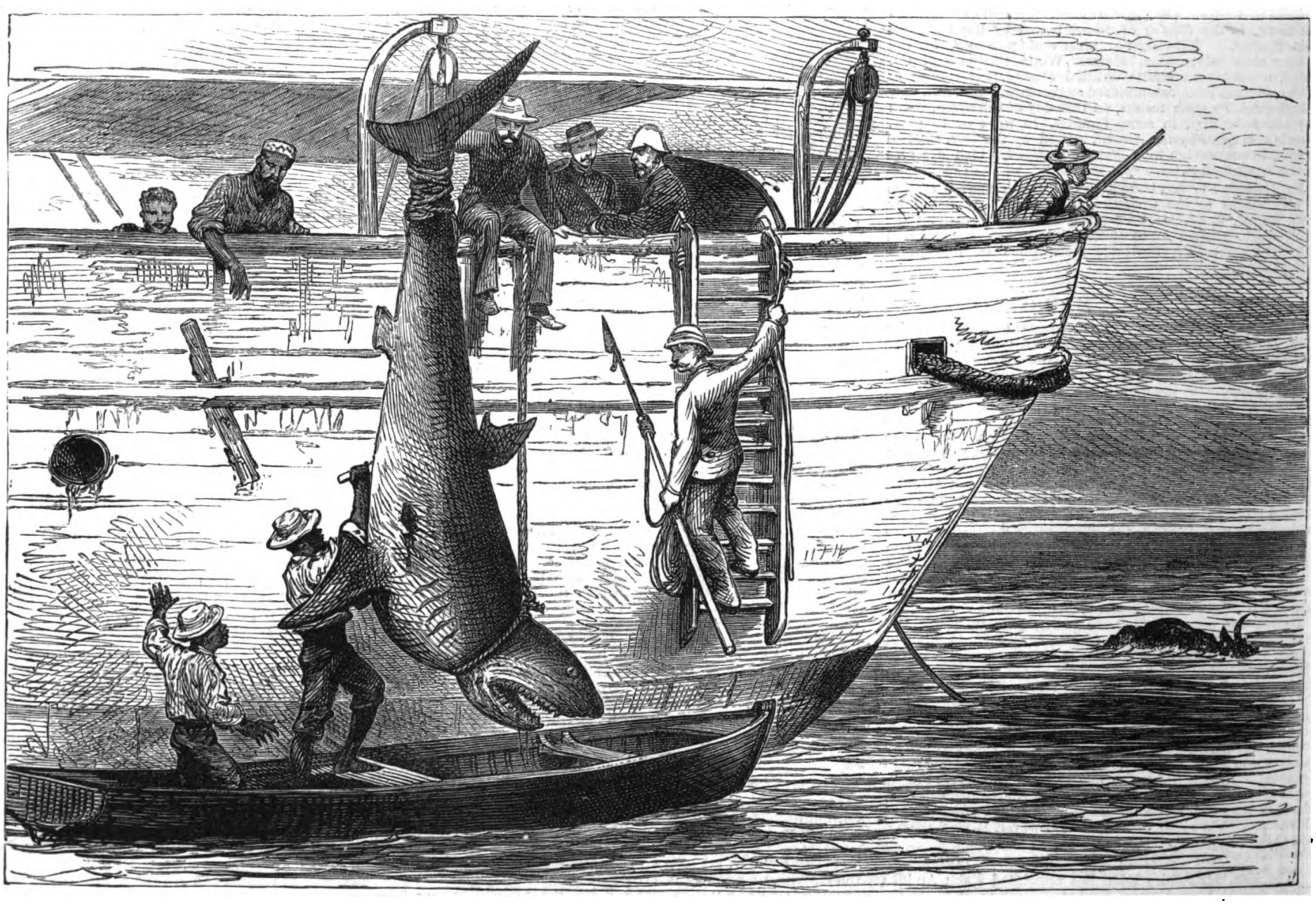
TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	10 42	11 12	11 40	—	0 6	0 30	0 55	1 20	1 43	2 7	2 30	2 57	3 2

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A CRICKET-MATCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CUTTING UP A SHARK AT PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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STEEPLECHASE SKETCHES.—SEE PAGE 523.

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Lyme Regis: a Splinter of Petrified History.
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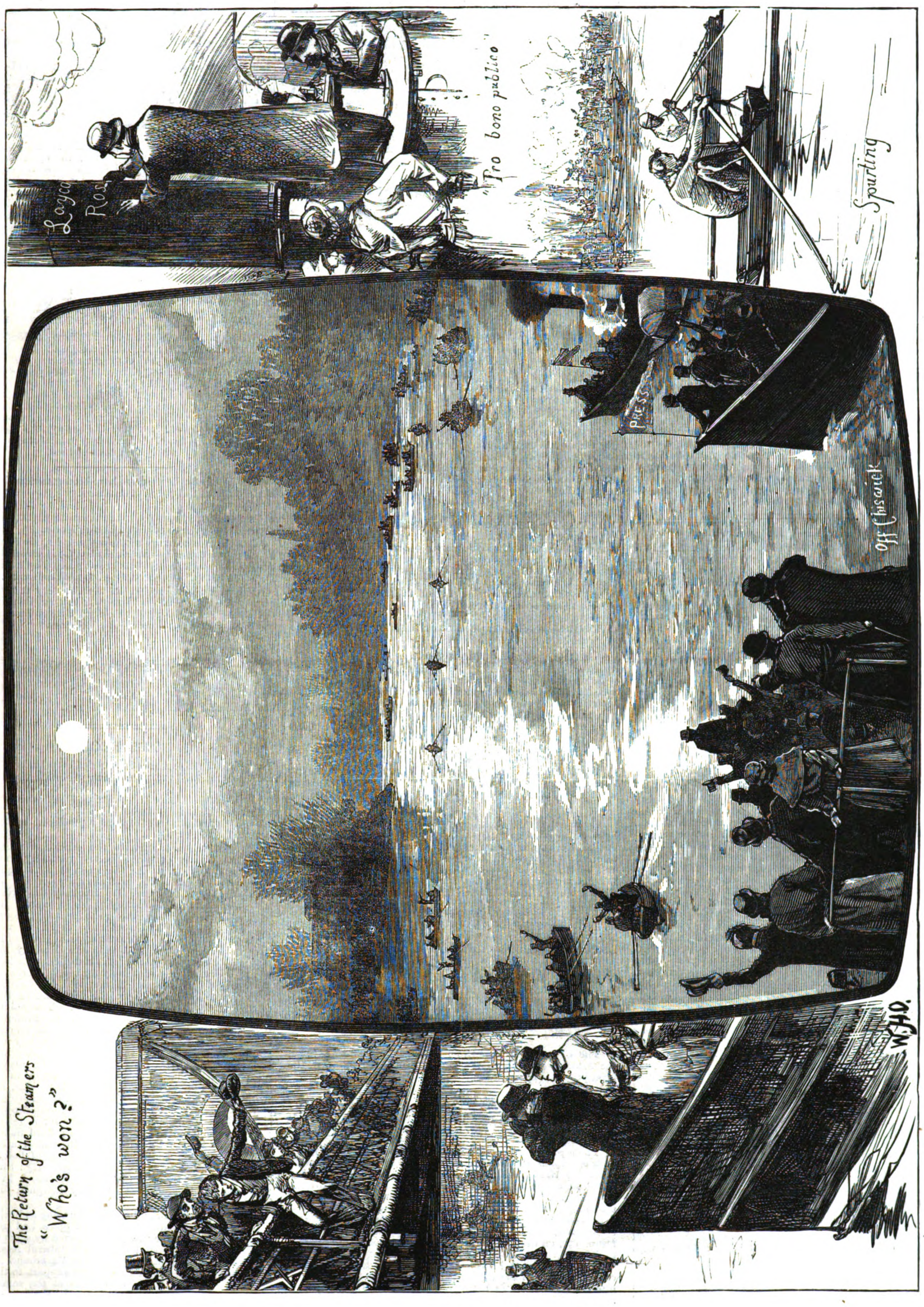
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THE WORLD'S REGATTA ON THE THAMES.

The "Hop Bitters" regatta, promoted by an American company who gave the very handsome sum of £1000 in prizes, did not promise very well at first, as there was a very needless delay in the arrangement of all the preliminaries; indeed, nothing was definitely settled until about three weeks ago. Then, however, a thoroughly representative committee was formed, and the members of it worked so well that not a single hitch occurred from start to finish. It was a series of sculling races, for prizes of £500, £300, £150, and £40, between professional oarsmen of all countries. So much care was exercised in the arrangement of the heats that the element of chance was quite eliminated; and when Laycock, Ross, Hosmer, and Warren Smith came together in the final heat on Saturday last, they afforded a complete example of the "survival of the fittest." The withdrawal of Hanlan from the contest was a general matter of regret. Still, we can quite understand that the champion did not wish to run the least risk of defeat through any accident that may so easily occur when four men scull together in a comparatively narrow river; and, if he only accepts Laycock's plucky challenge, the question of supremacy will be satisfactorily settled. There is not much to note with respect to the trial heats, which took place on the Thursday and Friday. England, as was generally felt must be the case, cut a very poor figure. Boyd is the only man we possess who is anything like a champion, and he did not compete. Elliott, who was not half fit, made a wretched show; and, though Hawdon and Nicholson sculled fairly well, and got into the second round, they have never ranked as first-class men. The great surprise of Friday's racing was the easy defeat of Trickett by Laycock and Warren Smith. It is now quite evident that the ex-champion is utterly out of form; and this makes it more than ever desirable that Hanlan should waive his right to a longer notice, and consent to meet Laycock. The final heat produced one of the grandest struggles in the history of boat-racing. Smith was out of it when they had gone a little more than a mile, but the other three kept close together right up to Chiswick Church. For the greater part of this distance Ross showed the way, and odds of 2 and 3 to 1 were betted on his winning. Shortly after passing the church, however, he was fairly worn down by Laycock, and a slight foul occurred as the indomitable Australian rowed up to him. This, however, did not affect the result in any way, and Ross's claim was very properly disallowed by Mr. Ireland, the umpire. At Barnes-terrace Laycock had taken a decided lead, and, going right away, won cleverly by nearly ten lengths, in 26 min. 44 sec., while Ross was about half that distance in advance of Hosmer, who had shown wonderful pluck throughout. The victory of the Australian was very popular, and he met with a great reception as he journeyed back to Putney on the umpire's boat.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all, it appears likely that the flat-racing season of 1880 will run its allotted course, instead of being brought to an abrupt close by frost. On Monday last skating was carried on not very far from London, and it seemed more likely that we should be engaged in that pastime to-day, than that we should witness the decision of the Kempton Park November Handicap. At the time of writing, however, there is a south-west wind, rain is falling heavily, and it seems probable that the Manchester and Warwick Meetings will only suffer from the postponement of a single day. The Shrewsbury fixture last week was fairly successful, though, with the exception of the two chief handicaps, most of the events were not far removed from the regions of plating. Prestonpans (9 st. 1 lb.) started a wonderful favourite for the Great Shropshire Handicap; but, though he ran prominently, his heavy weight and the deep state of the ground proved too much for him, added to which a mile course is not long enough to show his fine staying powers to the greatest advantage. The race fell to Misenus (7 st. 10 lb.), who is far too great a rogue to be trusted with any money, and it was not forgotten that he was defeated in a hurdle-race only a week previously. It happened, however, that on this occasion he was on his best behaviour, and ran as gamely as possible in a capital finish with Speculation (7 st 12 lb.). The victory of Antient Pistol (7 st. 5 lb.) in the Shrewsbury Cup did not by any means compensate Mr. Gretton for the defeat of Prestonpans in the shorter race, as the former had been "bottled up" for so long that little or nothing was known of his form, and, owing to some mistake, his owner's commission was not executed. He only just managed to beat The Star (6 st. 6 lb.) by a short head, and the pair finished right away from the rest of the field, Rhidorroch (8 st. 9 lb.) and Out of Bounds (8 st. 12 lb.) cutting up very badly. Athol Lad added another to his long list of recent successes in selling races, and it cost 510 guineas to retain him rather a long price at the end of the season. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the good fortune which attended Tom Cannon, as he secured something like half a dozen events with his small team. The meetings at Derby and Alexandra Park, which were brought off at the end of the week, do not require special notice.

The Altcar Club Coursing Meeting was scarcely so successful as usual. This was entirely due to the bad weather; snow lay very deep in places; the ground was so hard that many of the dogs could not show their true form; and, on the Wednesday particularly, hares ran very badly. The management was perfect; and Mr. Hedley as judge, and Wilkinson as slipper, got through their duties without the slightest mistake. The Sefton Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between Cedric, by Enterprise—Glent, and Casuist, by Gamble Change; and the Earl of Haddington made a clean sweep of the Croxteth Stakes for puppies of the opposite sex, as the last three left in all belonged to him. These were Honour Bright and Honeymead, both by Fugitive—Honeydew, and Hawthorn Bloom, by Crœsus—Hawthorn. They are three good puppies, Honour Bright being perhaps the most promising, as she won all her courses in rare form. Debonnaire began wonderfully well in the Altcar Club Cup, but fell off considerably after his first spin, and was eventually put out by Deborah in the third ties, the latter then dividing the stake with Snuffbox. The capital form shown by the Earl of Sefton's kennel was a matter of general congratulation; and the victory of Lord Lurgan in the Molyneux Stakes with Master O.W. was thoroughly popular.

An account of the "Hop Bitters" World's Regatta appears elsewhere; so we need only note that the gallant victory of Laycock has made everyone most anxious to see a match between him and Hanlan. The Australian is eager for the fray, and, as he has met the champion with regard to date, we hope that a meeting will be arranged, as the race would excite immense interest, public opinion being so much divided as to the respective merits of the pair.

The Earl of Sheffield offers a prize of the value of 30 guineas, in the Cricketing Season of 1881, to the gainer of the highest batting average in the county matches against other clubs.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A monument in memory of the late King Victor Emmanuel has been unveiled at Vicenza by the Duke of Aosta. Deputations from many of the Venetian communes were present at the ceremony.

The Chamber of Deputies began on Saturday last the discussion of the Budget Estimates for 1881. The Minister of Grace and Justice stated that a compromise had been come to with the Vatican with regard to sees in the gift of the Crown. The intended nominees of the Pope would first apply for the Royal nomination, and this would be granted if inquiries concerning them proved favourable. Menotti Garibaldi has written to the President of the Chamber, in his own and in his father's name, persisting in their resignation of their seats.

The funeral of Baron Ricasoli took place on Monday at Florence, in presence of the Duke d'Aosta, the King's brother, representatives of the two Chambers, the Premier, and delegates of all the great bodies of the State.

The activity of Vesuvius has considerably augmented. Lava is descending in large volumes on the Naples side in a direction parallel with the railway.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso attended the opening of the lectures on Jurisprudence at the Madrid Academy last week, and addressed the students. His Majesty said that with the help of the rising generation, who were animated by a love of law and justice, he hoped it would be proved that the system of Constitutional Monarchy offered a solid guarantee of order, and formed the most practical path of progress.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has rejected by forty-five votes against nineteen the proposal of the Minister for the Colonies, M. van Goltstein, to fix by law the proportion of the expenses of the East Indian Colonies which the Netherlands shall pay. The Chamber has unanimously voted the estimates of the East India Budget for 1881.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, a Berlin telegram says, hunted and killed eighteen wild boars on Saturday, and returned to Berlin well and hearty. His Majesty has since suffered from a cold.

All Germany was en fete on Sunday in honour of its being the birthday of the Crown Princess.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament last Saturday the debate on the Jewish agitation was begun. In answer to the first speaker, Count Stolberg, the Vice-President of the Cabinet, said the petition of which so much had been said had not been presented, and the Government did not contemplate any change in the law affecting the rights of Jews. The debate was resumed and concluded on Monday. Herr Richter made the chief speech of the day. The Rev. Mr. Stöcker made a brief defence, and was followed by Herr Löwe, the only Jew who spoke, and who showed that Herr Stocker's statements were full of inaccuracies. There was no division.

The German Commercial Diet has met at Berlin for the discussion of several important questions, among them being those of the currency and of a modified railways goods tariff.

A Royal decree has been issued at Berlin ordering the establishment of a Prussian Politico-Economical Council, to consist of seventy-five members, chosen for five years.

The Prussian Government has decided upon taking steps to suppress betting on racecourses.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Budget debate in the Hungarian Diet was closed yesterday week, and the report of the Ways and Means proposed by the Minister of Finance to meet the expenses of the State for next year was accepted by a large majority.

Count Karoly, who some time ago killed Count Zichy in a duel, was last week sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the seconds to three weeks' imprisonment.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Agram on Monday, but on Tuesday the streets were again lit with gas.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by his family, returned to St. Petersburg on Monday from Livadia. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities.

RUSSIA.

General Loris Melikoff left St. Petersburg on Tuesday for Livadia, to accompany the Czar on his return to St. Petersburg. The authorities have taken all conceivable precautions to protect the life of the Czar on the journey.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by his family, returned to St. Petersburg on Monday from Livadia. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities.

DENMARK.

Yesterday week the King received in audience Nagaoka Meringoshi, who presented his credentials as Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SWEDEN.

Professor Nordenskjöld has been elected a member of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Legislature. He was supported by the party of the Bourse, and headed the poll with 1552 votes. His opponent obtained only 1190 votes, although he was the candidate of the labourers' party.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by 103 votes to 80, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the form proposed by the committee, with certain modifications.

AMERICA.

Congress is urged, in the annual report of the Secretary of War, to make grants sufficient to maintain the strength of the American army at 30,000 men, and to assimilate the Militia to the regular Army.

The report of the Indian Bureau exhibits a steady progress of the Indians towards civilisation. They number 256,000, excluding those in Alaska. All of them, with the exception of 18,000, are more or less under the control of the Government agents. Increased grants are asked for the education of the Indians, which is progressing satisfactorily.

According to the official investigation into the origin of the fire which occurred at the lunatic asylum, at St. Peter's, Minnesota, on the 15th inst., thirty-two persons were burnt to death.

The Government has received a telegram announcing the conclusion of a treaty on the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States between the American Commissioners and the Chinese Government.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that intensely cold weather has spread over the United States and Canada, the temperature falling below zero in many places. Several persons have been frozen to death. The navigation on the lakes and canals has been closed much before the usual time; and barges containing 10,000,000 bushels of grain are fast frozen in the Erie Canal, causing a sharp advance in prices. The heavy frosts in the Gulf States have also imperilled the sugar and cotton crops

SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from the Cape report severe fighting between the Basutos and the Colonial forces, the Basutos, who were the attacking parties, being in all cases beaten back with heavy loss.

A telegram from Sir G. C. Strahan, Administrator, Cape Town, was received on Monday at the Home Office, reporting the occurrence of several encounters with the Basutos, the emigrant Tembus, and the Pondomise. The telegram adds that no effective check has yet been made to the outbreak.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon arrived at Simla last Saturday morning, and left the same afternoon for Kurrachee. The Viceroy had held a grand durbar at Jacobabad, at which the Khan of Khelat was invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. The same honour was conferred upon the Nawab of Bahawulpur.

On Monday the Viceroy arrived at Kurrachee, and on Tuesday inspected the harbour works and breakwater. The Municipality and Chamber of Commerce presented addresses to him, urging the completion of railway communication with the Punjaub by bridging the Indus, and representing the necessity of harbour improvements, the establishment of a daily post with Bombay, and the reduction of the octroi duties. Lord Ripon was to start for Bombay on Wednesday evening.

The *Times* weekly telegrams state that there is very little news from Cabul or Candahar, but that "a general feeling of uneasiness prevails in India as to Ayoub's intentions." The weather and crop reports from the North-West Provinces state that rain is still wanted in many districts, but there is little or no distress anywhere except at Cawnpore and Rao Bareilly. There is no further news respecting the rising in Cashmere.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram dated Nov. 17, received from Sydney, states that at the General Election in New South Wales the members returned for East Sydney, including the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, are all Freetraders.

We learn by a telegram from Brisbane on Monday that the Queensland Parliament has been prorogued. The Government, which is now stronger than at the commencement of the Session, succeeded in passing the bill for the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway, the Pacific Islanders Labour Bill, and other Ministerial measures. The contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, commencing in February next, for the conveyance of the mails and immigrants via Torres Straits, has also been passed. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor, has returned to Brisbane. The railway extensions to Roma and Withersfield respectively have been opened.

The Manitoba Legislature have been summoned to meet on Dec. 16, for the dispatch of business.

Audience was given on the 18th inst. by the Pope to the Bishop of Meath, who presented him with £1600, the proceeds of the Peter's Pence collected in his diocese.

Contrary to the orders of the commander, the Persian troops have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages around Charvaran. The Sheikh Abdul Kader has been attacked by a body of 1500 Persian cavalry. The Kurds fled to the mountains.

The monument erected in the cemetery at Evera to the memory of the French soldiers who fell on Belgian territory during the Franco-German war of 1870 was on Sunday unveiled in presence of a large crowd of spectators.

All uncertainty about the occupation of Dulcigno seems to be at an end. A telegram from Constantinople, dated Wednesday, states that Dervish Pasha has entered Dulcigno, after a slight engagement with the Albanians. The Montenegrins will sign the convention with the Turkish authorities, and on the departure of Dervish Pasha will occupy the place under the protection of the international fleet.

THE RECESS.

The political atmosphere of the period even has been propitious for "Endymion," the publication of which novel has been one of the events of the week. Cabinet Councils have been held by Mr. Gladstone in Downing-street with a frequency which would have satisfied the superior personages whose exalted sentiments are copiously produced in the Earl of Beaconsfield's new story.

The Government survives the caustic criticism lavished upon the actions of the Ministry yesterday week by the Marquis of Salisbury. As Chairman of the banquet, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, to inaugurate—if Mr. Bright will excuse the use of the word—the Hackney Conservative Club, the late Foreign Secretary plainly meant his words to reach further than the metropolitan borough, which has returned to Parliament two members who occupy posts in the present Administration. His Lordship, with characteristic point, agreed with the Ministry in so far as they followed "the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government;" but had plenty of irony for the "International Naval Review," and jeers for the notion that the mere assemblage of the fleet could bring about the surrender of Dulcigno by the Albanians to the Montenegrins. The noble Marquis, however, did not fail to qualify these ironical references to the "European Concert" with an expression of an earnest hope that the Sultan would now fulfil his treaty obligations. "What is the condition to which the Ministry has brought Ireland?" next asked his Lordship. The answer he supplied was that the speeches of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian and of Mr. Forster in the House of Commons, and of Mr. Bright at Birmingham, had encouraged the appeals to violence and intimidation in Ireland, which had resulted in the shooting at landlords and had latterly called for a Boycott Relief Expedition. The trenchant address of Lord Salisbury was, in a word, a lively rally delivered to the Conservative Party at large; and his Lordship had the advantage of being seconded by some of the ablest lieutenants of the Party: Sir Hardinge Giffard and Mr. Edward Clarke, whose speech in proposing "Church and State" was evidently designed to make an impression.

The Liberals of Bristol were on Tuesday as lively and confident as if the Cannon-street philippics had never been delivered. A monster "soirée," attended by some thousands, was given by the Bristol Operatives' Liberal Association in the Colston Hall: and the speeches of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Henry Broadhurst accorded loyal support to the Government. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., who spoke at the same meeting, indulged in the prediction that Mr. W. Rathbone (who will on Tuesday next contend with Mr. J. Ellis Nanney for the representation of Carnarvonshire) will be returned by "a larger majority than that secured by Mr. Watkin Williams."

From Ireland come the usual reports of "houghing" cattle, reinstating evicted tenants, and appeals to violence by members of the Irish Land League. The Crown Prosecution of Mr. Parnell and his associates meantime reached a further stage on Tuesday, when the Similiter was lodged in the Crown Office, Dublin.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NORFOLK.

As the proprietor of Sandringham, and a frequent resident there, his Royal Highness is quite a Norfolk country gentleman. He seldom omits to visit every institution of that great agricultural county. On Thursday of last week he went to look at the annual fat cattle show at Norwich. The Prince drove over from Horstead Hall, where he had been staying with Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P. He was accompanied by Lord Hastings, Lord Coke, Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., and Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness was heartily cheered as he passed through Norwich. The streets were plentifully decorated with bunting. At the cattle show the Prince was received with a Royal salute by a guard of honour composed of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers. On alighting from his carriage he was received at the door of the hall by the Mayor (Mr. S. Grimmer) and the president (Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.). Several noblemen and gentlemen were present. Lord Stafford, Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. W. A. Tyssen-Amhurst, M.P., the honorary director of the show (Mr. Chambers), the Sheriff of Norwich (Dr. Eade), and the Deputy-Mayor of Norwich (Mr. H. Bullard). The Prince was conducted through the show by the hon. director and the president. He arrived just in time to witness the award of the champion prizes, in which he took much interest. The cattle classes at this show contained sixty-seven entries, and included some grand animals. Her Majesty the Queen was an exhibitor, and won the first prize for shorthorn heifers with an animal bred at Windsor, and the first prize for shorthorn cows. The Prince of Wales was an exhibitor in the cross-bred cow class, the Norfolk and Suffolk red-polled classes, and the class for steers of any breed, winning several prizes and a "highly commended." Among other exhibitors were Mr. J. J. Colman, Sir R. Beauchamp, R. Wortley, and other well-known breeders. Mr. J. J. Colman won the £100 Plate for the best beast in the yard; also the £20 Plate for the best ox or steer with a magnificent shorthorn, bred by Mr. H. Overman; the Champion prize for the best Norfolk red-polled beast, and the first prizes in three classes of South Down sheep. On leaving the show his Royal Highness drove to the residence of Mr. J. J. Colman, at Carrow House, where he took his luncheon. Among those invited to meet the Prince were Viscount Coke, Lord Hastings, Lord Stafford, Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst, M.P., Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., Mr. H. Birkbeck, the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. H. Lestrange), the Mayor of Norwich, the Sheriff of Norwich, the Deputy Mayor of Norwich, the Rev. Canon Heaviside, Colonel Boileau, Mr. C. S. Read, Mr. R. Leeds, and Mr. J. A. Colman. Subsequently the Prince went through the extensive mustard and starch mills of Messrs. J. and J. Colman. In the evening he returned to Horstead Hall. We present some Illustrations of his visit to Norwich.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT AGRAM.

We present more than a dozen Illustrations of this extraordinary and destructive visitation of nature, some accounts of which have already been published. It was on the 9th inst. that the earthquakes began throughout Southern Austria, from Vienna to the Adriatic and the frontier of Bosnia. In the capital a rather violent shock was felt, and at Serajevo, Derbend, Brod, Pola, Trieste, Zilli, Klagenfurt, Fünfkirchen, Odenburg, Marburg, Laibach, and Gross-Kanisch. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, three shocks of earthquake occurred that day, but the first, at 7.14 a.m., was the most formidable, and lasted ten seconds; the second, also severe, occurred at 7.30; while the third, which was the weakest, took place at 8.28 a.m. The first shock is described as circular. It was followed by violent oscillations from north-north-east to south-south-west. After it the whole town was covered by a dense cloud of dust caused by the falling down of chimneys, walls, and houses in every direction. Two churches—the cathedral and the Church of St. George—fell in, and there is scarcely a house in the whole town which has not been more or less injured. The larger and more massive buildings seem to have suffered most. The residence of the Archbishop and most of the public buildings, though they have not actually fallen, have become uninhabitable. The first shock on the 9th inst. affected principally the upper town. The old fortress, situated on a hillock which projects into the Valley of the Save, and containing the State buildings, greatly suffered, as well as the cathedral, numerous parts of the Archbishop's palace, the public schools, and other edifices. There was another violent earthquake two days later, on the 11th, and this more affected the lower town, which is built on the plain and inhabited by shopkeepers, manufacturers, and artisans. The scenes of dismay and confusion were both sad and strange. All the offices, schools, and most of the shops were closed, the numerous coffee-houses and wine shops alone being densely crowded. Thousands soon left the town by rail. Others encamped during the night in the piercing cold and dense fog around the watch-fires in the two spacious squares, while the remainder fled far away into the open country. High officials and rich merchants, with their families, sought refuge in cabs or in the open air. The whole population was agitated with one fear lest the earth should open and swallow them up. The misery was indescribable. It is only to be compared to that which reigned in Szegedin last year at the time of the floods. The inhabitants of that city were as little prepared for such an event as people in London or Paris, and yet the havoc has been almost as disastrous as that of many similar convulsions in South America. Agram is a town of 20,000 persons, nearly 300 miles south of Vienna, and 100 miles inland from Trieste.

The Ban or Governor of Croatia, Count Pejacsevics, at once appeared on the spot and went through the town trying to calm the excited population, and taking the necessary measures to secure safety, where this was possible, and to establish order. The Government engineers were placed at the disposal of the town authorities, and masons and workmen were brought to remove the buildings that were threatening to fall and to support those which could still be saved. Other shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a tremendous thunderstorm, took place last week, on the night of Friday, and on Saturday night and Sunday last.

Nearly half the population of Agram had fled from the city in panic. But the actual loss of life was less than a score of persons. Among the minor inconveniences consequent upon the disaster, the total suspension of lighting by gas was severely felt. The inhabitants were deprived not only of light by night, but of fire by day. The chimneys of most dwelling-houses had fallen down; and, though the cold was very severe, the citizens could not venture to light their fires as usual.

The damage to the Cathedral is so great that the tower at least will have to be pulled down and rebuilt from its foundations; but it is feared that the nave is also irremediably ruined. The Agram Cathedral is one of the oldest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in the Austrian Empire. It was consecrated so long ago as 1217. One of its most valuable art treasures, a Crucifixion, had been sent to Vienna for the purpose of restoration. The loss and damage in works of art and antiquities in the city is very great.

A wonderful natural phenomenon was observed at Resnick, about seven miles from Agram. There a number of fountains of hot water and mud burst out from the earth. These geysers, which resembled the well-known hot springs in Iceland, were, however, only temporary. It was also noticed that all the rivers and streams within a certain distance round Agram suddenly rose more than a yard above their previous and usual level.

Our Illustrations are supplied by the photographs of Messrs. Krajek and Fikert, of Agram, and Sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Wallsee.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, Alfred James; Perpetual Curate of Marazion Chapel, Cornwall.
Adams, R.; Assistant-Chaplain at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Aitkens, Albert; Chaplain, Bath United Hospital.
Atkinson, Arthur; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Bacon, James Henry; Rector of Great Gonerby.
Baldwin, Octavius de Leyland; Chaplain of the Chorley Union Workhouse.
Burnside, Henderson; Curate-in-Charge, St. Saviour's, Forest-gate, London.
Carr, William Henry; Vicar of Kimberworth.
Chapman, George; Minister of the District of the Annunciation, Brighton.
Chase, Charles Henry; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard.
Chatto, J. T. C.; Vicar of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.
Dodd, Henry Russell; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Estridge, Loraine; Vicar of Lodsworth, Sussex.
Fertel, William Joseph; Vicar of Willoughby-with-Wysall.
Fleming, Sydney Hall; Rector of East Chinnock.
Forbes, Arthur Fraser; Vicar of Matfen, Northumberland.
Foster, C. H.; Curate of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland.
Furley, E. M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Guernsey.
Garrett, William Whitehall; Vicar of Cramlinton, Northumberland.
Girling, John Colk; Rector of Cottishall, Norfolk.
Gretton, Henry; Minister of the District of All Saints', Crowborough.
Grigson, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Rosliston.
Hall, Webster; Rector of Dalby.
Hanbury, John; Curate of West Malvern.
Hinde, C. L. M.; Vicar of Flockton-cum-Wenby Grange.
Hines, Roger; Vicar of Shepreth.
Hulme, James; Perpetual Curate of New District of Woodside.
Hunt, H. G. Bonavia; Chaplain of Trinity College, London.
Jenkins, John; Vicar of Capel Curig.
Joy, Frederick Walker; Curate of Crakehall.
Kelly, William Frederick; Vicar of Lacey Green.
Loyd, Lewis Haig; Vicar of St. Lawrence, Northampton.
Mason, John Williams; Rector of Meldon, Northumberland.
Morgan, John; Rector of Trefdraeth.
Moxon, George Henry; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Osborne, Henry Trimmer; Vicar of Riseley.
Paine, Jesse; Perpetual Curate of Rowton.
Payne, C. L.; Chaplain at St. Pierre, Miquelon, Newfoundland.
Pennington, P.; Vicar of Bolton, Westmorland.
Phillips, John William Heigham; Rector of Little Whelnetham.
Piggott, Thomas; Minister of St. Stephen, Upper Holloway.
Pryce, John; Vicar of Bangor, Carnarvonshire.
Pudsey, Charles Douglas; Perpetual Curate of Newton-on-Rawcliffe.
Riddle, A. E.; Perpetual Curate of Rydal, Westmorland.
Riley, Henry F.; Curate of St. James's, Hereford.
Roberts, Edward Dale; Minister of the New Church of St. Paul, Lozells.
Robins, George Augustus; Rector of Eccleston.
Ruxton, Augustus Frederick Dashwood; Curate of Well.
Sanderson, J. S.; Missionary at Random, Newfoundland.
Saxby, G. F.; Curate-in-Charge of Felton and Long Framlington.
Smith, C. E.; Curate of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.
Smith, Edward Snowden; Rector of St. Mary's, Wavertree.
Spencer, Walter; Vicar of Sapiston.
Temple, J. W.; S.P.G. Missionary, White Bay, Newfoundland.
Tew, E. L. H.; Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons of North and East Yorkshire.
Upperton, Charles Stuart; Honorary Canon of Chester.
Wade, Frederick; Rector of Tatenhill.
Walker, A. M.; Rector of St. Stephen's, near San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I.
Walker, Augustine Harley; Perpetual Curate of Kingskerswell.
Walker, John; Rector of Whalton.
Whiteley, Charles Edward; Chaplain at Madras.
Wilkie, David; Assistant-Chaplain, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.
Willson, E. N.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southwark.
Wilson, Robert Wetherell; Perpetual Curate of Shotley, Northumberland.
Woolmer, C. E. Shirley, Vicar of Deal; Vicar of Ramsgate.
Young, William Frederick, Curate of Edlington.—*Guardian.*

The Revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament completed their labours on the 11th inst., having sat upwards of four hundred days.

The Church of St. Stephen, Edge-hill, Liverpool, is being removed from one side of the street to another for a railway improvement. It was built from designs by Sir G. Scott.

A diocesan conference has been held in the Isle of Man, under the presidency of the Bishop, who, after explaining the Burials Act, warmly advocated the erection of a cathedral, towards forwarding which object a committee was formed.

The Bishop of Lichfield says that £50,000 has been subscribed, out of the £74,000 required, for the establishment of the new Southwell bishopric, and he hopes that at the end of next year all will be collected.

A meeting of those interested in the maintenance of Whitechapel church was held on the 11th inst., when it was reported that Mr. Coope, M.P., was prepared to undertake the greater part of the responsibility which would be incurred in rebuilding the church.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have started a movement for obtaining a large bell. A bell of twelve tons weight would cost about £2500; of this sum the Dean and Chapter have already collected half, and they ask for public subscriptions to complete the amount.

The Rev. Carr John Glyn, who for fifty years past has filled the office of Vicar of Witchampton and Stanbridge, Dorset, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and tea-kettle, of the value of £150, and also with a purse containing £175, the latter to be forwarded by him to the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he has long been an active member.

A painted window, the gift of the Freemasons of the neighbourhood, has been inserted in All Saints', Llanelly, in memory of the Rev. Arthur H. P. Trewman, late curate of the church, who died in 1876.—Through the munificence of Mr. James Gray, beautiful stained glass has been put into the fine east window at East Garston, Berks. The work was intrusted to Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of St. David consecrated the new church of Llangwyryxon, a small town upon the hills nine miles from Aberystwith. The present Vicar, the Rev. Morgan Evans, has worked so efficiently in his parish that a larger church has become necessary to accommodate the parishioners. Mr. Loxdale, of Castle Hill, has given liberally, in addition to his gift of the site, and permission to raise building stone from his lands; yet, though the Vicar is promised a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society, and he himself has given most generously to the funds, there remains a heavy sum for which he is responsible.

The parish church of East Barnet has recently been much improved by the addition of a new chancel. The oldest part of the building dates from 1100 A.D.; it was originally a small structure of Norman architecture, which has been added to at different times. The new chancel, from designs by Mr. Rowland Barker, has been built by Mr. H. Francis Church, a chief clerk in Chancery, and churchwarden of the parish, in memory of his wife. A handsome east window, the tracery of which is copied from the Lady Chapel of St. Albans Abbey, is the gift of Mr. Frederick S. Parker, of the Grange, East Barnet, the parish churchwarden.

The Bishop of Salisbury on the 9th inst. consecrated the sumptuous church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, which has been built at South Tedworth by Sir John Kelk. The designs were made by Mr. Johnson; but, that gentleman dying before the work was begun, they have been carried on by Mr. Gordon, son of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Gordon, of Salisbury. The church, which has cost £12,000, is in the Early English style, and will accommodate 160 worshippers. The reredos, which represents the Via Dolorosa, has been beautifully carved by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The south transept is screened off, and is treated as the Kelk chapel.

Lord Penzance gave judgment last Saturday at the House of Lords in the cases of the Rev. W. Enraght, of Bordesley, and the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting. The cases were similar to that of Mr. Dale, and in each instance Lord Penzance pronounced the defendant in contempt, and directed notice to that effect to be given to the Court of Chancery.—Mr. Dale's sympathisers met in large numbers on the 18th inst. in St. James's Hall, the platform being occupied by delegates from one hundred and five district unions and local branches of the English Union. Letters were read in support of the attitude maintained by Mr. Dale from Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon.

The Extra Supplement.

ALBANIAN SKETCHES: MONTENEGRIN HOSTAGES OF WAR.

Until within very recent times, it was the invariable practice of both the Arnauts and Montenegrins to decapitate all enemies, conquered either in battle or raid, and to spare only those who surrendered before the conflict, the property which they took from an adversary being always looked upon as their own, and as a reward for courage. M. Broniewski has left a graphic account of the ferocious appearance of a Montenegrin warrior of some fifty years since. "It was a terrible spectacle," he says, "to see the Montenegrins rushing forwards, with the heads of slaughtered enemies suspended from their necks and shoulders, and uttering savage yells." Ten years later it was no uncommon sight to see the warriors of Tzernagora enter Cettinje, each man bearing in triumph the heads of the Turks he had vanquished; or to behold the Vladika, in his dual capacity of Prince and Bishop, surrounded by all the Senate, call out these conquerors one by one, and, embracing each, hang round his neck a silver medal in acknowledgment and reward for the sanguinary tokens he brought. Sir Gardner Wilkinson mentions a conversation he had with this Vladika respecting the barbarous custom adopted by his people and the Turks, of cutting off the heads of their enemies and exposing them on stakes as trophies of victory and revenge. But although the Vladika appeared to be fully alive to the evil results of this practice and desirous of its discontinuance, he added, "It is impossible for us to be the first to abandon it, or to propose that it should be abolished; for the Turks would inevitably attribute our humane intentions to fear, and, in their usual way, requite us with increased vexations. Our making any propositions of the kind would almost be tantamount to an invitation to invade our territory; and I must continue to regret what I cannot venture for own security to discontinue." Happily, to-day, the humanising influences of outer civilisation have penetrated even to the rocky fastnesses of the Albanian borders; and, although raids and forays and wars are almost as endless now as they were in the Vladika's reign, the sanguinary trophies no longer disfigure the tower at Cettinje or grimly ornament the stakes around the Pashalic of Scutari. Indeed, the value which the Albanians now set upon the lives of their Montenegrin prisoners is infinitely higher than they ever got for their heads, and many an incursion is made by the Clementi Arnauts into the Black Mountain, solely to carry off captives. Our Illustration shows a party of Arnaut mountaineers returning from such an expedition. "The moon is up and yet it is not night," as the swift, high-prowed Londra moves across the Lake of Scutari from the Montenegrin frontier towards the Clementi highlands, rising in dun and purple masses from the burnished waters of the eastern shore. The boat is full of armed men returning from a successful foray "over the border." The clansmen stand to their oars and chant to the rhythm of each stroke the weird war-song of their tribe, whilst the chief mounts guard over the dejected group of Montenegrin male and female Hostages of War.

ATHOL MAYHEW.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize distribution and regimental ball of the 10th (late 19th) Middlesex was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 18th inst. Colonel Oxley, referring to the state of the regiment, mentioned that the battalion was now 1000 strong, the efficients for this year being 895, and of the 105 non-efficients forty are recruits, most of whom joined in October last. Application had been made to the War Office to increase the strength to twelve companies. The regiment is now wholly clothed in scarlet, and is to be congratulated in having for its honorary Colonel that distinguished soldier General Sir Daniel Lysons. The detachment sent to Aldershott last summer fully sustained the credit of the regiment, and he (Colonel Oxley) hopes to be able to take the whole battalion there next summer. Mrs. Oxley then distributed the prizes. The hall was afterwards cleared for the ball.

The distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday at the Crystal Palace, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, as usual, attending in state to do honour to the ceremony. The Lady Mayoress, on account of a domestic affliction, was unable to be present; but her place was kindly assumed at a moment's notice by Lady Waldegrave. The prize-list for the year showed an aggregate of 176 marksmen, the gold medal as the best shot being taken by Private Fleet of the O company, whilst the non-commissioned officers of the K company were awarded the distinguishing badges of cross rifles and crown as the best shooting company.

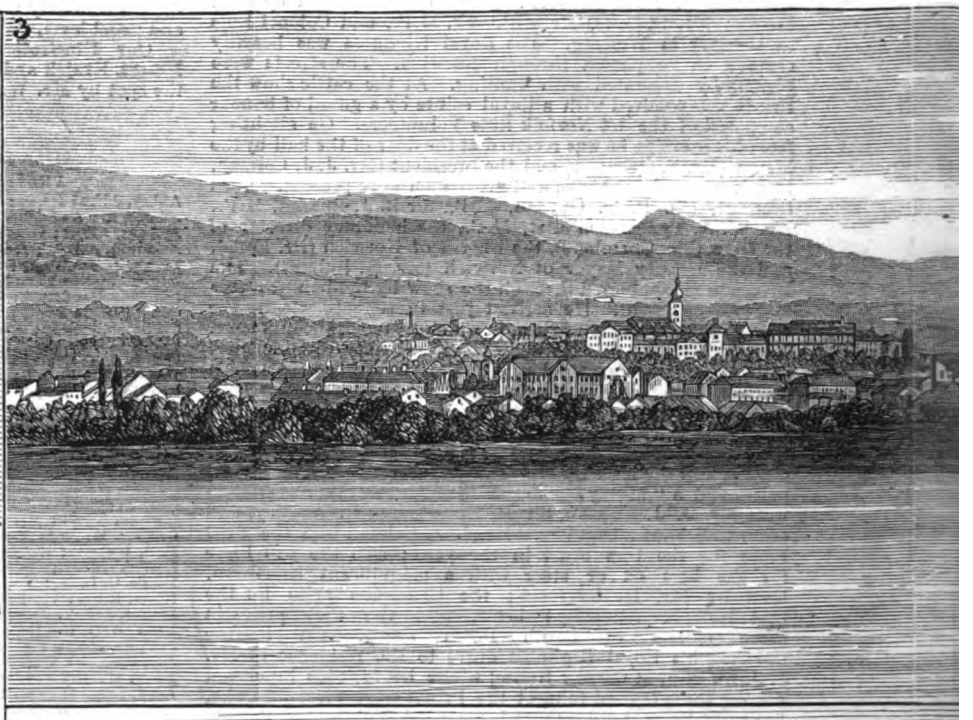
Lieutenant-General Willis, C.B., commanding the northern district, distributed the prizes to the members of the 5th L.R.V. (Liverpool Rifle Brigade) at the Philharmonic Hall on Friday evening last. The corps was drawn up in the building under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilney, and received the General with a salute. There was a large number of spectators present to view the interesting proceedings. Lieutenant-General Willis addressed the men at some length. He stated that there are over 200,000 enrolled in the United Kingdom, of whom 95 per cent are efficient.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual contest for the championship of the Queen's (Westminster) was brought to a close at the Government Rifle Ranges, Wormwood-scrubs, and resulted in a fine struggle for the much-coveted honour among several of the best shots of the regiment. Colour-Sergeant Brooking, one of this year's Queen's Sixty, won the badge, having made the best aggregate in all the contests.

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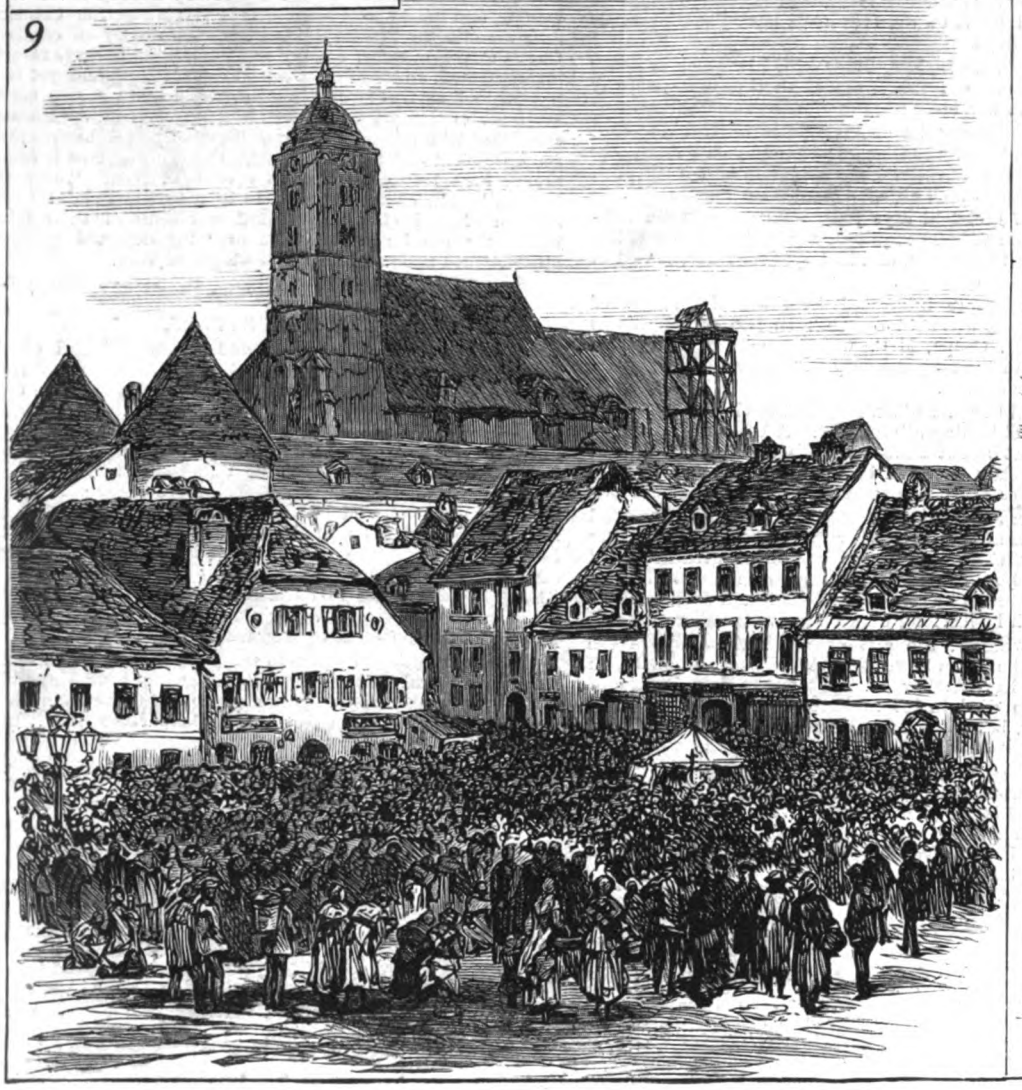












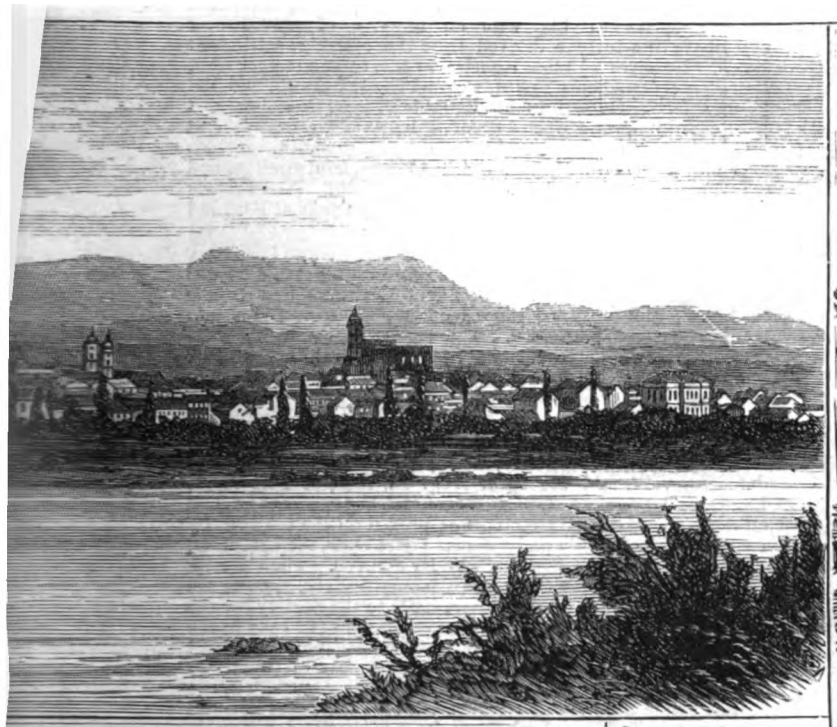


1. Tomb in Cathedral. 2. Franciscan Church, damaged. 3. Agram, before the earthquake. 4. Interior of Cathedral, ceiling fallen. 5. Cathedral Tower. 6. Commercial Bank of Croatia. 7. Clergy Resi

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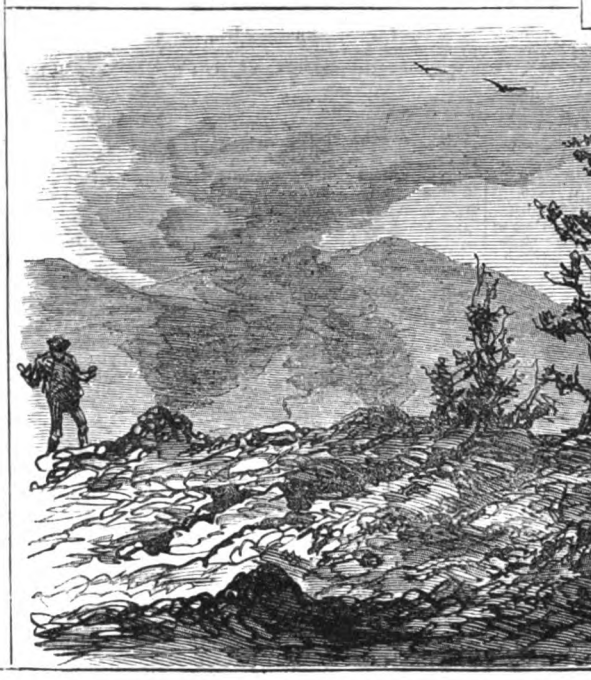


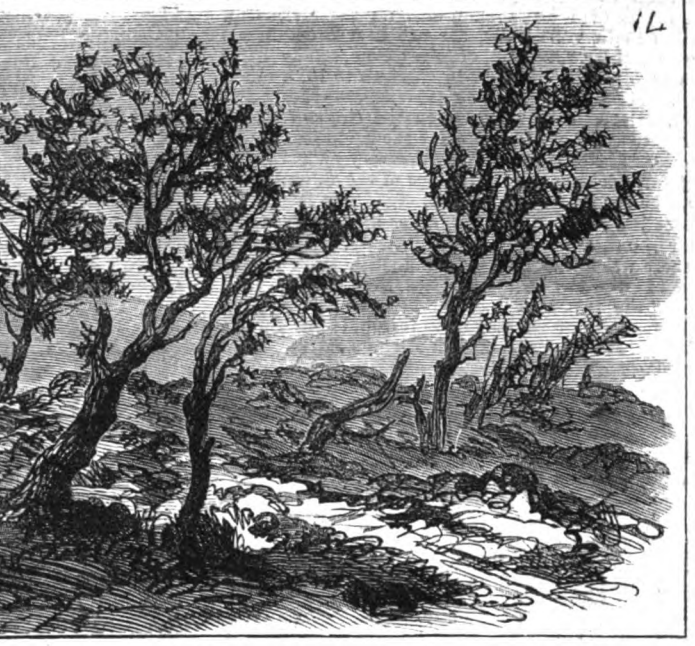


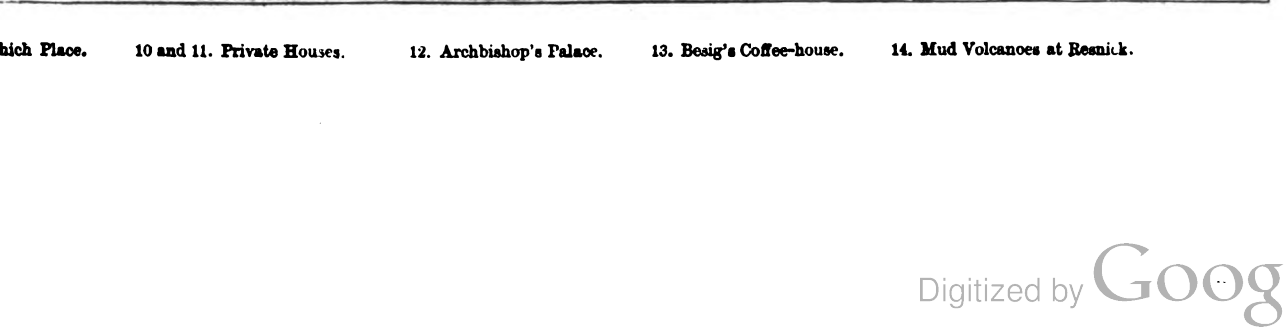












ace. 8. St. Catherine's Church. 9. Divine Worship in the Jellachich Place. 10 and 11. Private Houses. 12. Archbishop's Palace. 13. Besig's Coffee-house. 14. Mud Volcanoes at Resnick.

RAM, THE CAPITAL OF CROATIA.

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OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR CHARLES YORKE.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel s cond battalion Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, died on the 20th inst. He was born in 1790, the son of Colonel Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower, by Juliana, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Dodd, of Swallowfield, Berks. He entered the Army in 1807, and attained the rank of Field Marshal in 1877. He served in the Peninsula with the 52nd Regiment, being present at the Battles of Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; at Nivelle, Orthes, and Badajoz he was wounded, and received the war medal and ten clasps; he subsequently, still in the army of his old commander, shared in the crowning victory of Waterloo. We may add that he was Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Cork in 1842 and in the North of England 1842 to 1851, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from 1854 to 1860. Previously to his transfer to the Rifle Brigade, he had the Colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment. The portrait of Sir C. Yorke was given in our Number of June 16, 1877.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, on the 20th inst. A portrait and a memoir of Sir A. Cockburn are given in this Number.

The Rev. John Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, J.P. He was formerly Proctor of the University of Cambridge, and was three times elected Vice-Chancellor.

Colonel Charles Darby, late of the 86th Regiment, at Leamington, in his fifty-ninth year. He entered the 2nd Regiment in 1839, and served in India in 1845, and in 1857 and 1858. He attained the rank of Colonel, 1870.

Colonel Peard, who was well known twenty years ago as "Garibaldi's Englishman," on the 21st inst., at his residence, Trenythoon, near Fowey, Cornwall. Colonel Peard shared the adventures of the Italian Liberator during several of his arduous campaigns, especially that of 1860, when he was warmly thanked by Garibaldi for his services.

Lady Janet Walrond, sister of the late Earl of Rosslyn, and widow of Bethell Walrond, M.P. (Marquis de Vallado), of Dulford House, Devon, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 6th inst., in her eightieth year. She became a widow in 1876, having one son, Henry Walrond, now of Dulford House, Marquis de Vallado, and one daughter, Harriet.

Dr. Alfred Hudson, one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary for Ireland, a very eminent and esteemed physician of Dublin, on the 21st inst. He practised orginally in Navan, and on removing to Dublin soon took a leading position, and became, after the death of Sir Dominic Corrigan, the first consulting physician there. He was at one time President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Mr. Robert Lingen Burton, of Longner Hall, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th inst., aged forty-four. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Burton, of Longner Hall, by Catherine, his second wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, of Oakeley, and represented in the male line the very ancient family of Lingen, of Radbrook, county Gloucester, and Sutton Court, county Hereford. His greatgrandfather, Robert Lingen, on succeeding to Longner and the other estates of his maternal ancestors, assumed the surname of Burton.

Major Charles Hall, of Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, D.L., formerly 1st Life Guards, on the 15th inst., at 17, Lowndes-square. He was born in 1802, the son of Mr. John Hall, D.L., of Weston Colville, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Carter, and was brother to the late General John Hall, whom he succeeded in 1872. He married, 1832, Anne Towry, daughter of Mr. George Towry West, of Twickenham, Middlesex. His sister's son, Mr. William Henry Hall (formerly Bullock), of Sixmile Bottom, county Cambridge, succeeds Major Hall.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The thirty-second annual exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, roots, poultry, and implements of husbandry, &c., at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, will be opened to-day (Saturday). The sum of £2700 will be awarded in prizes in the various departments. The cattle, though not quite so numerous as last year, in consequence of the classes for aged oxen being omitted, will, in point of merit, fully make up for the deficiency in numbers. Sheep are a fair show, and pigs are an increase upon last year. The entry of roots is the largest ever made. The poultry and pigeons entered number to 3062 pens. The Prince of Wales has entered cattle and sheep.

The Hull and East Riding Christmas Fat Stock Show was opened at Hull last Saturday. Although the entries were not quite so numerous as on the last occasion, the quality of the exhibits was better than in any previous year. The prizes were very substantial. The Queen was a first-prize taker for pigs, and the Prince of Wales took a second prize for sheep. The Corporation Plate, value £200, for the best beast in the show, was won by Mr. J. Reid, of Greystone. The same animal took a £100 prize as the best in classes 5 to 10, a silver cup value £10, and the first prize in a sweepstakes class. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., took first prize in the class of three-year-old shorthorns, and a £100 cup for the best beast in the first four classes. Lord Walsingham was very successful in sheep, taking for one pen two silver cups of the value of ten guineas each, and the first prize in class.

Lord Tredegar's Agricultural Show was held at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Tuesday and Wednesday. In every department there was a marked improvement, both in regard to entries and likewise as to the quality of the animals. The prize offered for the best male horned beast in the yard was won by Mr. Rogers' Hereford bull Grateful, and that for the best female by Mr. Stratton's shorthorn Mirthful.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week was an increase of both cattle and fresh meat, and a large decrease in sheep; the totals being:—1702 cattle, 470 sheep, 12,361 quarters of beef, 963 carcases of mutton, and 592 pigs.

The opening meeting of the new session of the British Archæological Association was held last week at their rooms, in Sackville-street. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew presided; and after Mr. Lotus Brock, F.S.A., had read a short communication on the recent discovery of Roman remains at Winchester, illustrated by a coloured drawing of some of them, some interesting exhibitions were made.

With reference to our Illustration of the fire at Christiansand, in Norway, on the 18th ult., we are glad to learn from Mr. D. M. Crichton-Somerville, of Kingstown, who has written to us, that the destruction of houses and property in that town was not so great as was reported. The Cathedral, indeed, was destroyed, but only about twenty other houses, which were built of wood. The damage is estimated at £225,000, and that is covered by insurance.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and bear the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HEMPSTEADIAN.—All the leading variations of the solution of a problem should be stated. Your proposed solution of No. 1917 (1. B to Q 7th) will not answer.

CAPTAIN T (Warwick-st.).—The diagram, we regret to say, is unintelligible; but in any case, or at any time, we are not likely to require problems "for next week's issue."

J B (Bretenil).—The author's solution of No. 1904 is 1. Q to Q Kt 4th, K to Q 4th; 2. Q to Q B 4th (ch), K moves; 3. Kt mates. It was announced at the date of publication, November, 1874, that the White Pawn at K B 4th in the diagram should be placed at K B 5th.

WALDENBURG (Bavaria).—The games referred to appeared in a Paris journal, and the general reader does not care for tales twice told, unless they are exceptionally good. The problem shall be examined and reported on shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from B O A Boys, C B Carlon, B C M S, Franklin Institute, G C Baxter, and Ch Pompé.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1916 received from Waldenburg, L Chapelle (Malta), Maddalodi (Italy), J Bumstead, Frank E Purchas, G C Baxter, Emile Frau, Dr F St, John Player, W T R, H de Groot, M H Moorhouse, J W Waugh, and H Nemet (Heidelberg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1917 received from H B, Waldenburg, James Rodney (Reigate), Alfred W Hale, Louis Falcon (Antwerp), Otto Fulder, Ben Nevis, Elsie, N Cator, H Blacklock, C Firmingham, Helen Lee, W Warren, R Jessop, D W Kell, East Marden, Shaftorth, Julia Short, A C, F R Jeffrey, C S Cox, E Elsbury, R Ingersoll, T Barrington, C Darragh, G Fosbrooke, F E Purchas, J W W, Worgie-pell, R H Brooks, G C Baxter, Emile Frau, Dr F St, F Reyner, T Greenbank, R Oswald, A Kentish Man, G L Mayne, H Langford, S Farrant, An Old Hand, B Dyke, H Brewster, C C E, D Templeton, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Glyn Grylls, E P Vulliamy, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, Ch Pompé, R B Duff, W Biddle, M H Moorhouse, James Dobson, Lulu, A L F Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, Z Ingold, H Nemet (Heidelberg), E L G, E Louden, Smutch, C L Combe, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF COUNT PONGRACZ'S PROBLEM received from Waldenburg, F E Purchas, E L G, F R Jeffrey, G Fosbrooke, G L Mayne, C Darragh, T Barrington, A Kentish Man, S Farrant, Elsie, L Sharswood, and Norman Rumbelow.

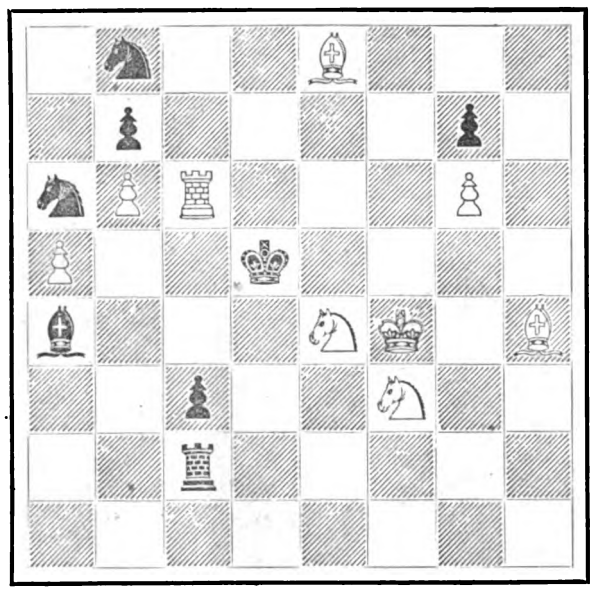
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1916.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 8th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1919.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Dr. W. J. Wilson, of Clay Cross, an old and valued contributor to this column. The deceased came to London, as we are informed, for the purpose of consulting an eminent physician on the state of his health, which, for some time past, has been a source of anxiety to his friends, and, during a temporary visit to Brighton, died there, very suddenly, on the 19th inst. Dr. Wilson was a player of considerable force, possessing a lively imagination as well as correct perception of position, and might have achieved the highest honours in the little world of chess had he chosen to prefer a small ambition to the duties of an arduous profession. His pleasant face and cheery greeting will be missed by London chessplayers as keenly as by the miners of Derbyshire, to the care of whose wants and ailments so many years of his useful life have been devoted. The game that follows, a fair specimen of his attacking style of play, was received from him a short time ago.

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Serjeant N.)	WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Serjeant N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. B takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	8. R takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	9. R takes Kt	K takes R
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	10. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes Q B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt	11. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to B 5th
6. Castles	P takes P	12. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to K 6th
		13. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K takes P
		14. Kt to B 3rd.	

The "Ghulim Kassam" attack in the "Muzio" is considered unsound, but Black's last move is not at all calculated to prove it so.

Mate.

In the following little Game, played very recently at Bath, Mr. E. THOROLD yields the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th / P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th		
This sacrifice of the second Pawn, if not quite sound in theory, is very often effective in practice, or was, at all events, in the hands of the late Mr. Devere.		A capital stroke, and quite in Mr. Thorold's dashing style.	
2. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd	15. B takes Q	R takes P (ch)
3. Q takes B P	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. K to R 3rd	
4. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	Apparently his best move; for if he plays the King to Kt square, then follows 16 R takes B, threatening 17. Kt to Kt 4th, and mate on the next move.	
5. Q to B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	16.	R takes B
6. Q takes P	Kt to Q 5th	17. R to K B sq	Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
7. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q R 4th	18. K to Kt 4th	Kt to K 5th
8. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 3rd	19. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th (ch)
9. Q to Q sq	B takes B	20. K to R 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
Black has contrived, by the sacrifice of another Pawn, to drive the Queen home again, and to prevent White castling by the exchange of pieces.		21. K to R 4th	R takes P (ch)
		22. K takes Kt	K to Kt 2nd
10. K takes B	Kt to Kt 4th	Threatening mate in two moves. All this is very finely played by Black.	
11. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	23 Kt to K 4th	B to K 6th (ch)
12. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th	24. Kt to B 4th	R to K B sq
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Castles	25. P to K Kt 4th	R takes Kt
14. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes K P	26. P takes P	
		Black mates in two moves.	

The winter season has set in, and has brought in its train the usual matches between the several metropolitan chess clubs. On the 10th inst. the Alexandra and East London Clubs met at Poplar, six on each side, and the play resulted in a victory for the latter with a score of 5½ to 3½. The Athenæum and Greenwich Clubs, also represented by six members each, met on the 11th inst. at Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, when Greenwich won by 5 to 3; and on the 13th a match was played between Kentish Town and Bermondsey, eight a side, which resulted in a drawn battle, each team having won four games. At Huyton, a suburb of Liverpool, a match between five members of the Working Men's Chess Club and a second class team selected from the Young Men's Christian Association was played on the 17th inst., and was won by the latter. We desire to thank the honorary secretaries of the associations mentioned, Messrs W. H. Coombes, Henry Banks, W. H. Barker, and J. C. Harvey, for reports of the proceedings of their respective clubs.

Mr. Blackburne's tour of the provincial chess clubs has been highly successful, not only from his point of view, but from the pleasure opposing him over the chess-board appears to have afforded our country cousins. In the first week of November he visited Luton and contested on several occasions a number of games, *sans voir* and simultaneously, without losing a solitary *partie*; and at Manchester on the 12th inst. he played twenty-two games simultaneously, losing one, drawing three, and winning all the others. The blindfold play of the following day against eight members of the Athenæum Club resulted in Mr. Blackburne winning four games, losing one, and drawing two; one, in which he had a superior position, being left unfinished.

The annual match between the chessplayers of Manchester and Liverpool will be played at the rooms of the latter, the Palatine Hotel, on the 27th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1876) of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, late partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, has been proved by the executors, his two eldest sons, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith and Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith. The personal estate was sworn under £350,000. After giving certain specific and pecuniary legacies, the testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £2000 over and above the income derived from the marriage settlement funds. He gives suitable legacies to his three younger sons, Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith, Colonel Gerard Smith, and Mr. Charles R. Smith, and to his daughters, Mrs. Gascoigne and Mrs. Newman, and various small legacies to friends and servants. His eldest son, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, succeeds him in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, and takes his residuary estate. His second son, Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith, succeeds him in the country banks at Hull and Derby, in which he was a partner.

The will (dated March 20, 1879) of Mr. George Cochrane, late of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by William Cochrane and Brodie Cochrane, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Cochrane, his plate, jewellery, furniture, effects, horses, carriages, and £500, and for life the annual income to be derived from the investment of £30,000; to his daughters, £10,000 each, but part of this is not to be payable until the death of his wife; and the residue of his property to his sons.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1879), with three codicils (two dated Aug. 24, and the other Aug. 26, 1880) of Miss Jessie Landseer, late of No. 6, Kensington Park-gardens, who died on Aug. 29 last at Folkestone, was proved on the 8th inst. by Arnold William White and Thomas Hyde Hills, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Church Missionary Society, £300 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £200 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100 each to the Royal Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi, the Royal Humane Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Drinking-Fountain and Trough Association, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, the Cripples' Home for Girls, Northumberland House, Marylebone-road, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, the Middlesex Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the Artists' Fund, the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, and the Society of Lady Artists, Great Marlborough-street; £50 each to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs at Battersea, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, the Blind School, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the Westminster Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Clergy Provident Fund, the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Berners-street, and the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum; and there are numerous legacies to relatives and friends, including the gift of "the Otter Chair," with monogram "E. L." carved at back, formerly the property of her late brother, Sir Edwin Landseer, to Charles Lutyens. All the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her sister, Mrs. Emma McKenzie.

The will (dated May 10, 1879) with a codicil (dated Jan. 16, 1880) of Mr. George Smith, late of Melmoth Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on Sept. 26 last at Coblentz, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Thomas Campbell, John Shaw, John Peake Knight, and Thomas Phillips, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator makes specific bequests of various stocks and shares to his wife and each of his children, and gives legacies to others. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hectorina Moncrieff Smith, his daughter, Mrs. Rose Emily Wilkinson Peacocke, and his sons, Ernest Tyler Smith and William Stanley Smith.

The will of Mr. Edmund Cundall, late of Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey-street, morocco and japan leather dresser and merchant, and of No. 7, St. John's-road, Brixton, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Mrs. Louisa Cundall, the widow, and Thomas John Cundall, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 absolutely; he also leaves to her all the residue of his real and personal estate, and he states that he relies on her, at her discretion, making due and proper provision for his children.

The will (dated April 22, 1880) of Mr. Henry Martin Blair, late of No. 11, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Arthur Kindersley Blair, the son, and Edward Tompson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives £300 to Miss Annie Macpherson for the benefit of the Home of Industry, Spitalfields; and there are bequests to relatives and others. The residue he gives to his said son.

The will and codicil (both dated July 26, 1880) of Mr. Frederick Herbert Hemming, late of No. 104, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Henry Kimber, Nathaniel Geach Burch, and Harry Baird Hemming, the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths to the trustees of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, the two portraits, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of his late wife and himself.

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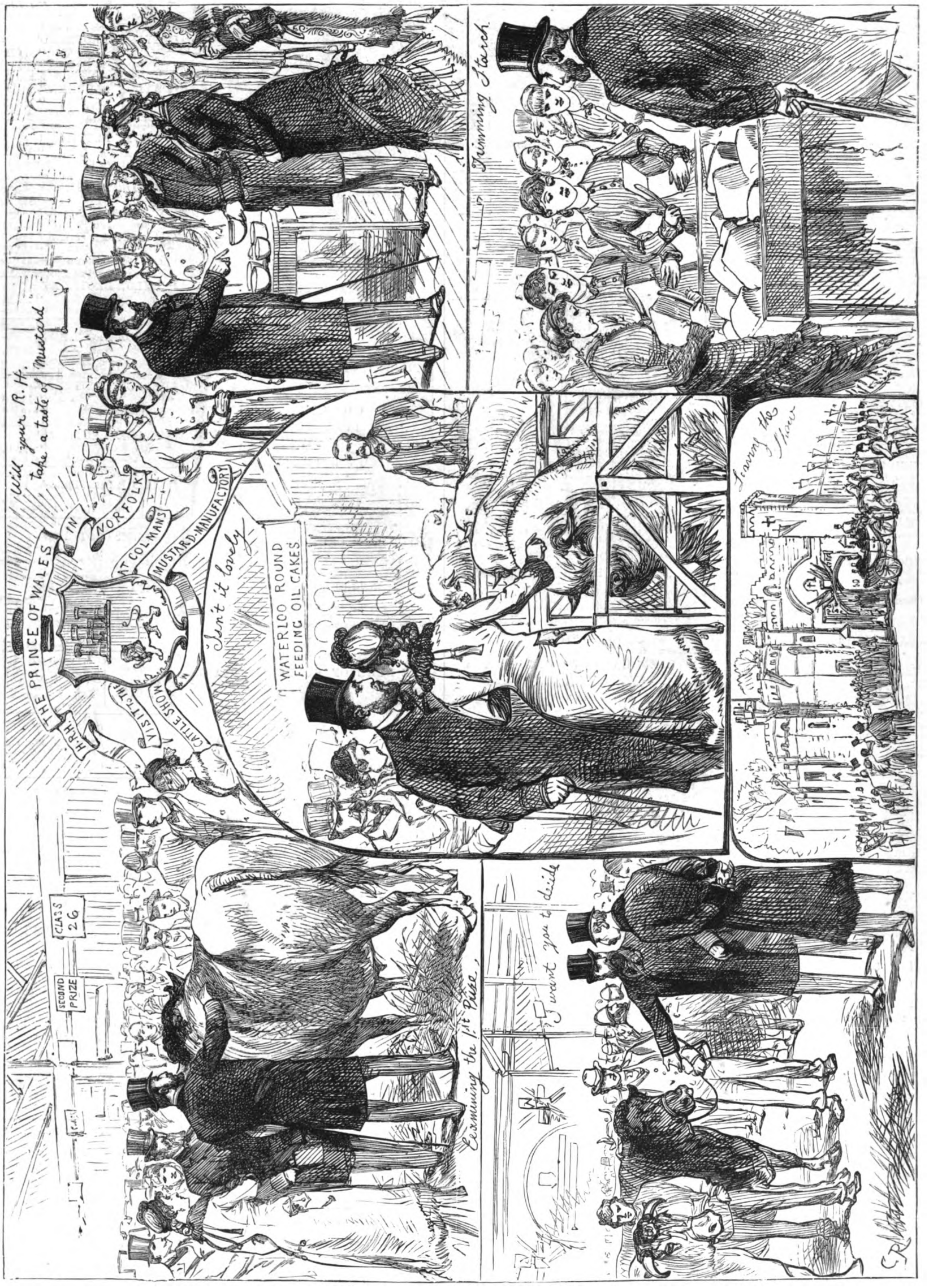
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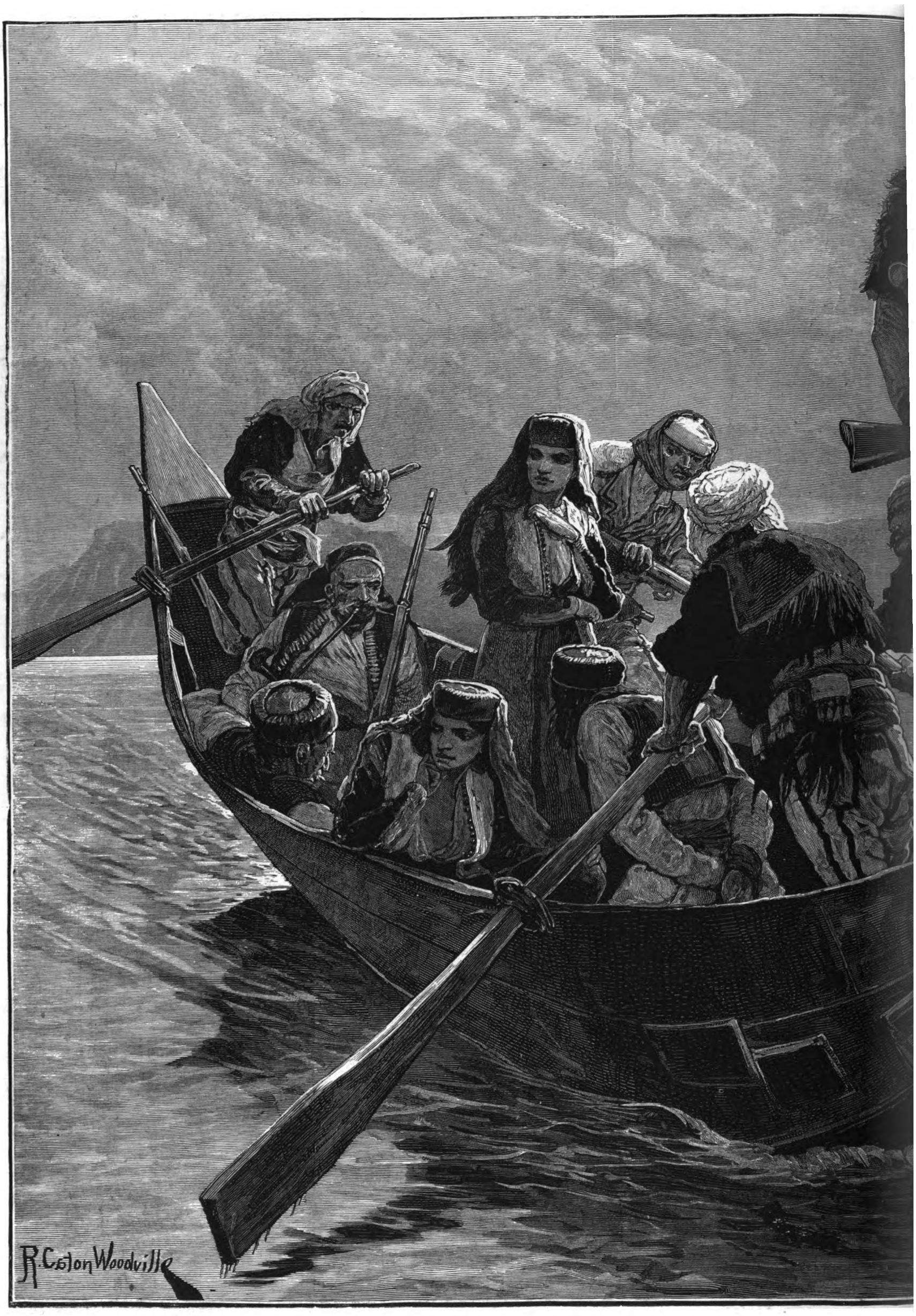
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NORFOLK: AT THE NORWICH FAT CATTLE SHOW: AT MESSRS. COLMAN'S MUSTARD AND STARCH MILLS.—SEE PAGE 531.

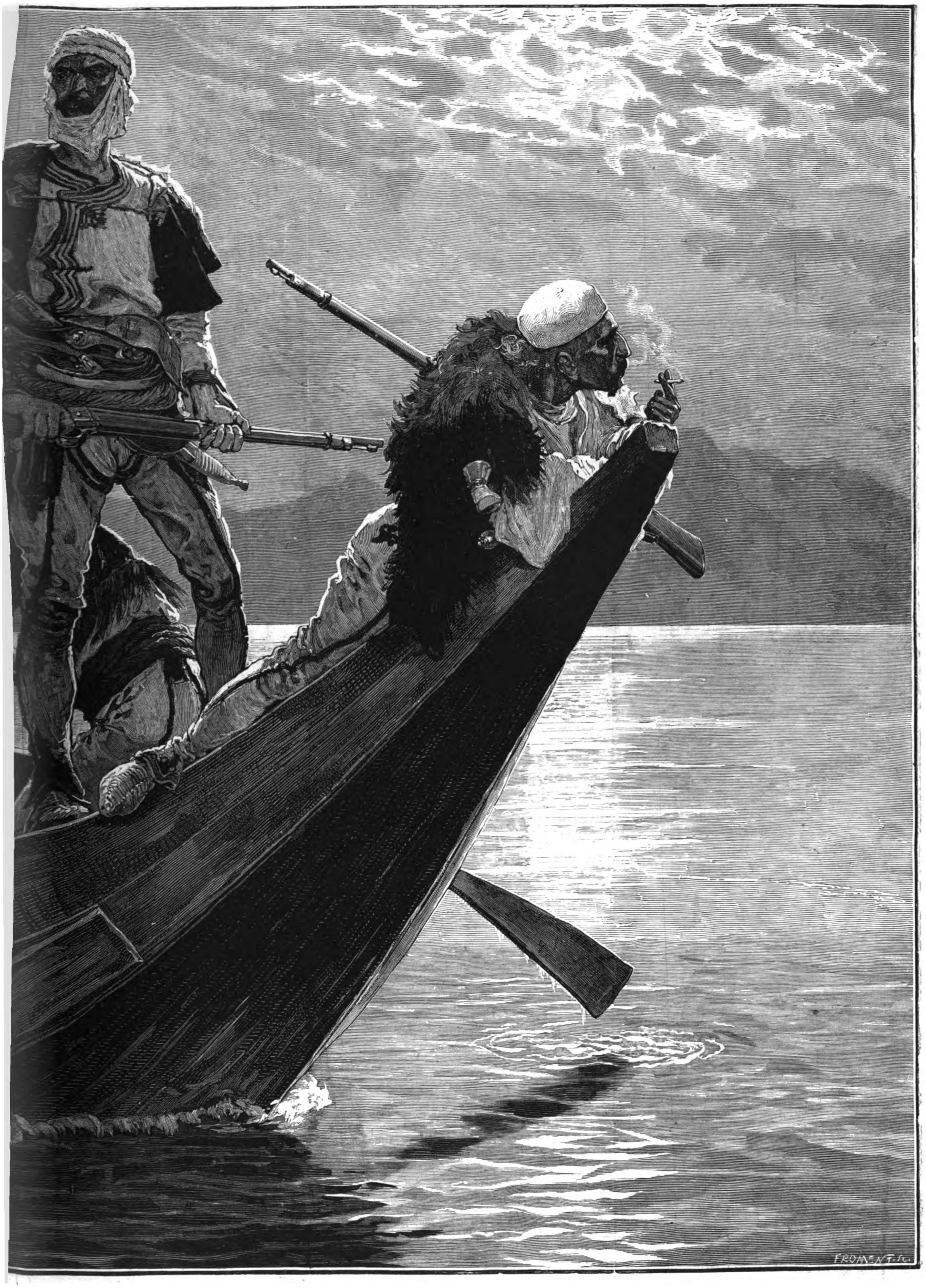
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2166.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.



DEPARTURE OF THE BOYCOTT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUGH MASK HOUSE, MAYO.



MARCH OF BOYCOTT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUGH MASK TO BALLINROBE.—SEE PAGE 540.

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BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Bredenbury Court, Herefordshire, the wife of W. Henry Barneby, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Birchyfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. Michael's, Lambourne, Berks, by the Rev. J. Murray, M.A., Rector of Rugby, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Edgell, Thomas White Walding, of Rugby, to Elizabeth (Bessie), third daughter of James Waldron, of Lambourne. No cards.

On the 27th ult., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, John Jardine, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, third son of the late William Jardine, Esq., J.P., of Dunstable, to Minnie Dunbar, daughter of Jabez Hogg, Esq., 1, Bedford-square.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Rothesay, Bute, Mary Ann, the widow of the late John Wyndham Bruce, Esq., eldest son of the late John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, and the third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel N. P. Cameron, of Dunyraig, in the same county.

On Oct. 12, at Geraldton, Western Australia, Louisa, the beloved wife of George Eliot, Esq., Resident Magistrate, eldest daughter of the late Marshall Waller Clifton, Esq., F.R.S. and M.L.C., formerly Secretary of H.M. Victualling Board, and Chief Commissioner of Australia.

On Oct. 6, in the Island of Mauritius, Louisa Fyers, aunt and godmother of the above, widow of the late General Fyers, Commanding Royal Engineers, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Clifton, great-great-grandson of the first Sir Gervase, of Nottingham, in her 96th year.

On Dec. 3, 1879, at Bedford Lodge, Hampstead, Harry Maple, the much-beloved younger son of John Maple, in his 29th year. In memoriam.

On the 27th ult., Charlotte, widow of the late Ven. Archdeacon Glover, and second daughter of the late Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., Durham Hall, Newmarket.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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EVERY MINSTREL COMPANY IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA,
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FORTY ARTISTS OF EMINENCE.
SPECIAL AND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES
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EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

The mist which, for some time past, seemed to have settled down upon public affairs in this country is gradually lifting, and the political atmosphere is becoming clearer in consequence. Parliament has been summoned by Royal Proclamation to meet on Jan. 6 "for the dispatch of business." This implies that, in the judgment of her Majesty's Ministers, there is no immediate necessity for asking of the Legislature further repressive powers for the protection of life and property in Ireland—"immediate necessity," we say, because before the time appointed for the Meeting of Parliament comes round the internal condition of Ireland may be changed for the worse, and the distasteful duty may be imposed upon the Irish Government to seek additional means for the maintenance of order before unfolding their plan for the permanent quiet of that part of her Majesty's dominions. A Land Bill, partly perhaps extending Peasant Proprietorship, but mainly directed towards the settling upon some broader basis of the relations of Landlord and Tenant, is understood to have been determined upon, and it seems likely that it will be introduced into the House of Commons without any considerable delay. Nor, perhaps, will delay be found needful. Evidence of all the facts, collected by the two Commissions now sitting on the subject, will, of course, be in the hands of the Government as these inquiries proceed; and it is rather upon the facts themselves than upon the opinions which the Commissioners may form of them that the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet must be ultimately founded. Whatever the measure proposed may be, it is nearly certain to be met with antagonism, more or less obstructive in its character. The object to be aimed at by her Majesty's Government is not a Party one, nor is it likely to be pursued, we should imagine, in a Party spirit; but if we are to draw our inferences from certain speeches lately delivered by leading members of the Opposition, advantage will probably be taken by the body of members sitting on the left-hand side of the Speaker's chair for throwing every impediment in the way of a successful issue of the Ministerial project. We may be over hasty, or we may be utterly mistaken. The aspect of things is altering every day. Men's minds naturally change with the change of circumstances, and it may happen that some of the largest land proprietors in Ireland may see it to be their interest to accept measures in January or February next, which in August or September last they would have regarded as utterly inadmissible. The Session, then, may not prove to be so stormy as is generally expected. Lively, no doubt, it will be—lively and laborious; but it may also be fruitful of results, permanent as well as immediate, beneficial to the population of Ireland.

The Cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, which has come at last, and which has now shifted from a speculation into a "*fait accompli*," will keep the course pretty clear, during the earlier part of the Session at least, from Debates on Foreign Affairs. It is less likely now than ever that public attention will become so absorbed by what is going on abroad as to diminish the interest felt in matters of domestic policy. The efficacy of the European Concert, in breaking down Turkish opposition, has at length been proved. The Naval Demonstration has done its work sufficiently at least to indicate in the judgment of "Monarchs and Statesmen" its adaptation to obtain their ends in South-Eastern Europe without the shedding of blood. It is, no doubt, a cumbrous machinery in operation. It requires great patience and not a little national self-restraint. The ships of war now gathered in the waters that wash the Coast of Dalmatia may, or may not, be forthwith dispersed; but it has become clear to the common-sense of European Governments that in resolute combination they possess an instrument of coercion against Turkish recalcitrancy which may be used for the settlement of the Eastern Question without danger of precipitating a general war, and without fear of destroying, or disturbing, the respective interests each of the Powers may have in that part of the world. Greece, it is true, may force the hand of the Signatary Powers. But there is room for hope that the same combination which compelled the Cession of Dulcigno will, in the end, obtain for Greece the extended frontier laid down for her by the Conference at Berlin, in pursuance of the recommendations agreed to by Congress.

South African affairs will probably engage the early notice of both Houses of Parliament. The Government at Capetown has not been fortunate in its policy. The rebellious spirit of the Native Tribes on the frontier is evidently contagious, and the Colonists will find enough to do to hold their own. With them, however, rests the responsibility of the course they seem resolved to pursue. It will be for them to adopt such measures of pacification as may be best calculated to allay Native discontent, or to suffer the inconveniences consequent thereupon. There is not, however, much room for discussion where there is no opportunity afforded for practical conclusions. Both the great parties at home agree in condemning the new Colonial War. Both have formally warned the Government at the Cape of its heavy and undivided responsibility in this matter. There are few, if any, who advocate any extension to South African Colonists of military aid for the accomplishment of their objects; and perhaps the safest method of dealing with them will be that of leaving them to their own resources.

Of course, other great and important issues besides that of the Land question in Ireland will come under Parliamentary notice, and, perhaps, under practical treatment. The Trading classes cry aloud, and not without reason, for some amendment of the Bankruptcy Law. Steps must be taken for putting a stop to "corrupt practices" at Elections. The Ballot Act will need to be revised, and changed from a temporary into a permanent measure. Legislation will probably be attempted for the settlement of certain Judicial Reforms. Another Budget will perhaps place upon an equable footing the laws relating to the importation of Light Wines, and the Liquor Traffic is sure to be keenly discussed under various phases. The Municipal Government of Counties will be the subject of at least preliminary debates. We can fully sympathise with Parliamentary Representatives on the curtailment of their usual Recess. We anticipate for them a trying and exhausting Session. They have much lee-way to make up. They will, perhaps, encounter a great deal of obstruction, possibly even of factious obstruction. But their country generally looks upon them as equal to the emergency, and in the satisfaction of its legitimate claims they will, doubtless, seek for, and find, their surest and richest reward.

Lord Coleridge, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, took the oaths and his seat in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday morning.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is the lot—and apparently a lot which is inevitable and at which there is no use in repining—of the writer of this page to make a number of very estimable people very angry every week. Perhaps if I confined myself to quotations of the prices of vegetable produce in Covent-garden market, or to giving careful abstracts (without comments) on the proceedings in the different metropolitan County Courts, or to recording the arrivals and departures of ocean mail-steamers, or to tabulating the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages which have occurred during the week, I might produce a page of "Echoes" which should be wholly inoffensive. Nobody ever quarrels with my venerable contemporary the *London Gazette*, or resents as libellous the records of feminine costume penned and depicted in *Myra's Journal* and the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*. And who would think of indignantly apostrophising the Editors of *Boyle's Court Guide* and the *Post Office London Directory?*

Fortunately, or unfortunately, I have to talk about all kinds of things; and my gossip is read by all kinds of people, all over the world. I have from the beginning resolutely set my mind against chronicling Society Small Beer in the shape of paragraphs reciting the latest achievements at baccarat of Ferdinand Count Fathom, the approaching marriage of Beau Didapper to Lady Kitty Crocodile, or the recent recovery from that painful malady, the mumps, of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs. I choose, instead, to gossip about public people and public things. I have my own opinions; my correspondents have theirs; and the consequence is that somebody—now at Peckham and now at Patras, now at Twickenham and now at Trincomalee—is continually and vehemently irate with a poor old *feuilletoniste*, who does his best never to speak one word louder than another, and to keep the peace "all round."

Several of my correspondents (seemingly with Jingo sympathies of the intolerant kind) are enraged because a week or two since I remarked on the over partiality of the upper classes in Turkey to raki before dinner. The Ottoman, I am hotly told, is essentially a teetotaller. I am perfectly well aware that the Armenian *hammals* or porters of Pera are total abstainers; that the Turkish *caïkjees* or boatmen of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn are the soberest of fellows; and that the Turkish peasant and the Turkish soldier are, as a rule, models of temperance. Still, I stick to my text as regards champagne and raki imbibing among the upper classes in Turkey.

While recurring to this particular phase of international manners, I ought in justice to say something about the Americans. Am I wrong in stating that, notwithstanding the amazingly large consumption of whisky and lager beer in the United States (remember there are fifty millions of people there), the cause of total abstinence, especially among the educated classes, is making strides quite amazing throughout the Union. Over and over again have I glanced around the vast dining-hall of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, without noticing a single glass or bottle containing anything stronger than water on any one of the tables; while for a whole week we made one of a party of eight ladies and gentlemen who dined together at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, without consuming one single drop of fermented liquor. M. Hardy, the *chef* of this palatial establishment (he has a salary of a thousand guineas a year), sent us up every evening a dinner worthy of Delmonico's, worthy of the Café Anglais or Bignon's, worthy of Dominique's at St. Petersburg, or of the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras; yet I am old enough and shameless enough to own that, ere the week was half over, my gorge rose at M. Hardy's long-drawn succession of dainties, and that I would have willingly given five dollars for a dinner of cold meat and pickles, and a pint of Allsopp.

I was talking to an eminent New York physician on this wonderful dinner-table temperance, and congratulating him on the extraordinary change which had taken place in the national habits since I first visited the States in '63, in the midst of the war, and when whole Niagaras, so to speak, of champagne (at from eight to ten dollars a bottle) were drunk at Northern hotels and in Northern Society. He smiled, and advised me not to jump hastily at conclusions. Such hasty conclusions I am anxious to avoid; but I can only record what I have seen. I traversed the American continent from north to south and from east to west; but so universal was the absence of wine, or even beer, at the hotel dinner-tables that we often felt positively ashamed to order our modest pint of St. Jullien or "Extra Dry" (come, Sir Wilfrid, that was not inordinate for two persons) in view of the vast array of shining cut glass containing only water and pellucid ice. I grew, at last, to like iced water in the depth of winter; principally, perhaps, because the hotel tea and coffee were, as a rule, so extremely nasty.

From Sandymount, Dublin, I receive an exuberant letter, signed "One of a Large Family," and which, in my humble judgment, seems brimful of genuine Irish humour. The writer says that she is one of a large family "who are in the habit of discussing any and every subject with great energy, and even violence." "Violence" tickles me. In my mind's eye I see the "family" fighting tooth and nail over the thinly veiled allusions to real personages in "Endymion;" the drawing-room chandelier smashed into a thousand shivers owing to the "family" inability to come to an agreement on the Darwinian theory of the Origin of Species, and the works and keyboard of the grand pianoforte wrenched from their case and flung out of window because one member of the "family" maintained that Horne Tooke was the author of "Junius," while another asserted that Single-Speech Hamilton was the real old original "*Stat nominis umbra.*"

The "member of a Large Family" wants to know whether it be orthographically orthodox to write "cocoa nut" for "coker nut." It seems that an English grocer, in the neighbourhood of Sandymount, has displayed, in huge letters, in his shop window, a recommendation of his "best coker nuts." At first, the "family" felt inclined to reproach the grocer for importing cockney vulgarisms into the Green Isle; but, on referring to their dictionaries, they found that Walker (1851) gives only "cocoa" and "cocoa nut," and Webster merely gives "cocoa" and "coco;" but, under the word "nut," he mentions the "cocoa" or "coker;" and in Spiers' English-French dictionary the mention is "coker, *vide* cocoa."

Looking up my own authorities, I find Nicol Scott's large edition of Bailey's Dictionary giving "coco" and "cocoa" as the name of a nut-bearing palm, and as derived from the Spanish *cacaotal*, written more properly "*cacao*." But the Spanish "*cacao*" (the *Theobroma Cacao* of Linnæus) is not a palm, but a small tree known to the Mexicans as *cioccolalti*, from the seeds of which the beverages known as chocolate and cocoa are prepared. Bailey quotes the poet Thomson,

Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl.

But Bailey subsequently becomes hopelessly hazy; for, after stating that chocolate is a substance made from the fruit of the cacao-tree (which is correct), and quoting Dr. Arbuthnot—"Chocolate is much the best liquor; its oil seems to be rich, alimentary, and anodyne"—he goes on to say that chocolate is a drink made from the Indian cocoa-nut (Thomson's "milky bowl"), which is manifestly incorrect. After careful reference to Dr. Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, under the head of the order Byttneriaceæ, I can but come to the conclusion that "coker-nut" is a vulgarism, but that we ought to write "coco," and not "cocoa" nut, because to write it "cocoa" is productive of the confounding of the nut with the milk in it, with the cocoa of modern commerce, which is an inexpensive and wholesome preparation of the seed of the "cacao." "Cocoa" as a term for a beverage was probably, in the origin, appropriated by the grocers, or rather the manufacturers of the product, in blissful ignorance of, or utter indifference to, the difference existing between the "coco" nut palm and the "cacao" tree.

Mem.: I may as well mention that I know absolutely nothing about the science of botany. Perhaps, too, my correspondent is a gentleman, and not a lady. In any case, it was imperatively necessary to give some kind of answer to "the family." It is their "violence" that I dread.

In justice to Professor Skeat, I give his final contention in the matter of the antiquity of the *literal* proverbial locution "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child." The learned Professor states that Butler's "Hudibras" was never heard of until 1663, but that the sentence "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" appears in that precise form as an old proverb in a collection called Clarke's "Paræmiologica," published in 1639. This information is given in Hazlitt's "Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases," p. 343. Professor Skeat has not verified the reference to Clarke; but he has little doubt that Hazlitt is right; and he expects that Bohn's Book of Proverbs says the same. It also occurs in Ray's collection. The Professor finally remarks that how he came to take an interest in the matter was because he once had to write notes on the proverbs of Hendyng, a collection made as far back as 1303. The nearest approach to "Spare the Rod," &c., in this collection is "Lief child lore behoveth"—i.e., "A dear child needs teaching;" this Hendyng explains to means that the dear child must be occasionally beaten. At least, in closing this question, I may congratulate myself first on having brought the most learned philologer in England into the arena of disputation; and, next, that I have shown that King Solomon never said *literatim et verbatim* "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child." Within the next six months I confidently expect to be told that he *did* say so, word for word and letter for letter.

The current number of *Punch* contains a very clever parody on Mr. Longfellow's "Excelsior," applied to Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion." One verse seems to me exceptionally pungent—

"Tempt not the Press," Lord Rowton said;
"Of critics have a timely dread.
They skinn'd you when you wrote Lothair."
He answered with his nose in air,
"Endymion!"

It is passing strange, nevertheless, that the facile versifier who penned this good-natured piece of banter should have overlooked the circumstance that there is another beauteous poem by Mr. Longfellow called "Endymion," which would lend itself much more appropriately to the purposes of burlesque in this particular case. Travesties of "Excelsior" have reached the "ancient and fishlike" stage. Surely the parodist could have made something of the stanzas over which we have all sighed, and many of us have wept, when we were young—

No one is so accursed by Fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.

Responds—as if, with unseen wings,
An Angel touch'd its quivering strings,
And whispers in its song,
"Where hast thou stayed so long?"

I do not think that we should protest too loudly against sparkling parodies of famous poems. They only cause us to return, with renewed eagerness and joyfulness, to the beautiful originals.

With reference to the early history of the Electric Telegraph, "W. H. P.," Wimbledon, writes as "an old Telegrapher" to inform me that the person who was principally instrumental in introducing Electric Telegraphy in England was the late Sir William Fothergill Cooke; and that Professor Daniell, in 1841, in an award on the question, observed:—

While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom the country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the Electric Telegraph as a useful undertaking promising to become a work of national importance, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application; it is to the united labours of gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which the important invention has made during the five years of their being associated.

My correspondent proceeds to the inference that the "Electrical Telegraph" referred to in the *Satirist* must have been Soemmering's, which became known in England in 1812. By a curious coincidence, on the morning of my receiving the courteous communication of "W. H. P." I was turning over the leaves (oh! worst and most ruinous of habits) of Messrs. Reeves and Turner's last catalogues of books, and therein I saw marked a "Catalogue of Books and Papers relating to Electricity, Magnetism, the Electric Telegraph, &c., including the Ronalds Library." Straightway I sent for this catalogue, a corpulent octavo of some six hundred pages; and under the head of Soemmering, or rather Sömmering, I found, "Uber Einen Elektrischen Telegraphen, 4to, 2 plates, 14 pp. München, 1811."

There is a great deal more to repay perusal in this catalogue. Attached to it is a short biography of the late Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., who, it will be remembered, demonstrated in 1816 the possibility of an electric telegraph, and showed that electricity could be practically used for conveying messages over long distances. But the gem of the biography is Sir Francis (then Mr.) Ronald's correspondence with the Admiralty with reference to his invention. He had asked for an interview, which Lord Melville, the then First Lord, had promised him. He received the following official reply from the Secretary to the Admiralty:—

Mr. Barrow presents his compliments to Mr. Ronalds, and acquaints him, with reference to his note of the Third instant, *that Telegraphs of any kind are now wholly unnecessary*, and that no other than the one now in use will be adopted.

Admiralty Office, August 5, 1816.

"Got rid of that fellow!" I fancy I can hear the bygone Secretary to the Admiralty say complacently to himself, as he settled down comfortably in his arm-chair to the perusal of the *Courier*. I really think that, had Mr. Ronalds lived in the reign of Charles the Second, he would have got a more intelligent reply from the Clerk of the Acts, Mr. Samuel Pepys. Can you not imagine such a passage in the Diary as the following:—

"To Hammersmith by water, with my wife and Knipp, and the poor wretch singing madrigals all the way, which so vexed my wife I thought she would have had Knipp into the water; but I mighty pleased both with the music and the mischief. And so to see the Ingenious Machine invented by Mr. Francis Ronalds that is one of our Fellows of His Majesty's Royal Society; and most curious it is to see how he proposes to carry wires underground for Electrical Communing between London and Sheerness or Portsmouth or Plymouth and the like; and how he has dug a trench in his garden, five hundred and twenty feet in length and four foot deep; in which he lays a trough of wood, two inches square, well lined inside and out with pitch; and within the trough thick glass tubes, through which the electrified wires run. He thinks that such an Electrical Telegraph would be of great advantage to us of the Navy Office; and, indeed, I am of that mind myself, and shall speak to the Duke of York about it when we are through with Tangier business. Yet do I fear that if the Commons grant any money for Electrical Telegraphs the King will get hold of it, and give it to my Lady Castlemaine or Nellie. And so home, and did throw a halfpenny to a boy that stood on his head in the mud by the water side; but the halfpenny fell into a pool, and he could not find it, and so burst out a crying, which made rare sport; only that the halfpenny should be lost vexed me." Thus the potential entry in the diary of the Clerk of the Acts.

The Prefect of the Seine has just been applied to for the necessary authorisation for the erection of a phenomenal theatre near the Madeleine. It is to comprise four separate and independent sections under one roof. First, a theatre in which comedies and operettas are to be played; next, a colossal restaurant combined with a music-hall; thirdly, a permanent *Kermesse*, in which all sorts of games and shows are to be carried on; and, finally, a saloon with an orchestra of one hundred musicians, and which is to be used alternately as a ball-room and a skating-rink. The projector of this tremendous scheme appears to have "dreamed a dream," in which our Alhambra and Criterion, with the Holborn Restaurant and the Agricultural Hall, Islington, coalesced to produce a gigantic nightmare. But the contemplated establishment near the Madeleine would be scarcely complete without a score of billiard-rooms in the basement, a Turkish Bath in the rear, and an Aquarium and an exhibition of wax-works in the attics.

Referring to History repeating itself in the case of the dumb son of Crœsus, King of Lydia, and the tongue-tied lad who recently recovered his speech through extreme terror when some boy burglars flourished pokers over his head, a correspondent draws my attention to the old and favourite farce of "Shocking Events," which treats of a doctor who undertakes to make the dumb or the tongue-tied to speak by a systematic administration of "shocks." "When I throw him into the horse-pond," explains the doctor, "if I can only hear him exclaim, 'O dear, I shall be drowned!' I shall consider that my fortune is made." "But, supposing that he *is* drowned," remarks the doctor's daughter. "Why, then, my dear," remarks the sage medico, "he must be regarded as a necessary victim to science."

Under the title of "The Poet and the Muse," Mr. Walter Herries Pollock has just published an exquisitely graceful and polished version of Alfred de Musset's "La Nuit de Mai," "La Nuit d'Août," and "La Nuit d'Octobre." The criticism of contemporary poetry is foreign to my attributes; but I delight in Alfred de Musset (who does not?), and, so far as my imperfect lights go, it seems to me that the tuneful French lyrist has never been in more skilful and accomplished hands than those of Mr. W. H. Pollock. He has taken the first, the third, and the fourth of the four famous "Nuits," omitting the second, the "Nuit de Décembre," for the very good and sufficient reason that it is "cast" in a manner entirely different from that of the other three; and for the rhymed metres of the original Mr. Pollock has wisely substituted very ringing and dramatic English blank verse. His own original introduction to the versions, which, with commendable conciseness, gives a résumé of De Musset's poetic characteristics, is also in blank verse, and is a model of dignified expression and harmonious composition. That there is boldness, even audacity, in this treatment of the author of "Les Nuits" seems clear enough; but youth is the season for deeds of happy hardihood. Mr. W. H. Pollock should try his hand at Lamartine's "Jocelyn" in blank verse. G. A. S.

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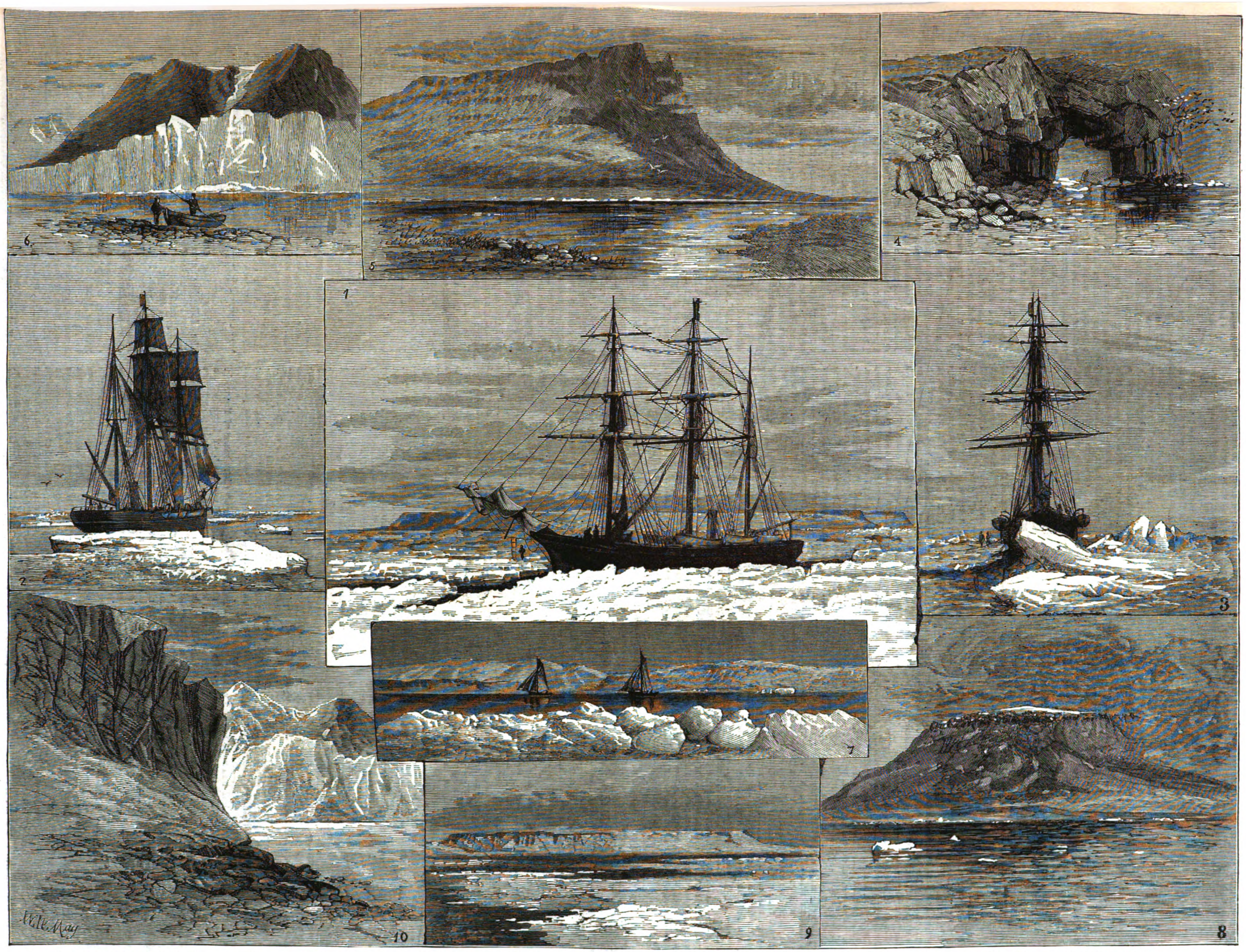
THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.



SKETCHES OF PEASANTRY AND TENANT FARMERS.

The recent extraordinary proceedings on the Lough Mask estate of the Earl of Erne, near Ballinrobe, County Mayo, were described a fortnight ago. Captain Boycott, resident agent for Lord Erne, and farming the land adjacent to Lough Mask House, was pursued with great enmity by the neighbouring tenantry under the influence of the Land League. They would allow no labourers to work for him in getting in his crops, and he was threatened with entire ruin, after having invested above £5000 in the farm. A band of fifty volunteers from the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, therefore, came to Lough Mask, as we have related, to perform this work gratuitously for Captain Boycott. The Government sent a large military force to protect them, as well as to protect that gentleman and his family, and a regular encampment was formed in his grounds. The party of Ulstermen, mostly sons of farmers, under the leadership of Captain Somerset Maxwell, and the soldiers, hussars, infantry, and sappers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Twentyman, 19th Hussars, have borne many days of fatigue, worry, and exposure to bitter wintry weather, in an exemplary spirit. No attempt has been made to molest them; and the work of reaping and digging the various crops, and of threshing the corn, has been duly finished. On Saturday last, at two in the afternoon, the camp was broken up; and the Ulster party, taking leave of Captain and Mrs. Boycott, marched to Ballinrobe. Our Special Artist furnishes two or three Sketches of the scenes at their departure, and of the subsequent journey of Captain Boycott and his family, with the military escort, who started early on Sunday morning for Claremorris. They were in a covered ambulance cart, and Captain Boycott carried a favourite parrot in a cage. Captain Boycott and his family proceeded to Dublin by railway, the infantry of the escort going to the Curragh Camp. The

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1. Furthest Point reached by the Eira. 2. Ship among loose Ice on her way to Franz Joseph Land. 3. Eira attempting to force her way north, August 9. Stopped by the Ice. 4. Rocks on Jan Mayen Island. 5. Cliff, 1400 feet high, North End of Eira Harbour.
6. Portion of Glacier in Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen. 7. Norwegian Walrus-Hunters, Spitzbergen. 8. Hill on Island, forming Eira Harbour, Franz Joseph Land. 9. First land seen, part of M'Clintock Island. 10. Glacier in Spitzbergen.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION BY MR. LEIGH SMITH'S YACHT IN THE FRANZ JOSEPH ARCHIPELAGO, SIBERIAN OCEAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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expedition had lasted seventeen days. It is satisfactory to learn that Captain Boycott's wheat, oats, potatoes, mangold, and other crops, safely reached Dublin, and fetched good prices in the market there; but he will be a heavy loser, and does not expect to be able to resume his agency, or the occupation of his farm. He was accompanied to town by Colonel Bruce, Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary, and Mr. Hamilton, of the magistracy, who have distinguished themselves throughout the whole business, with Mr. Beckett, Mr. M'Sheehy, and Mr. D. Harrell, magistrates of Mayo.

Tuesday, Dec. 28, has been fixed by the Queen's Bench in Dublin for beginning the trial of the State prosecutions against Mr. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. Dillon, M.P.; Mr. Biggar, M.P., and other leaders of the Irish Land League, whose meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country.

A variety of Sketches of Irish peasantry, and the class of poor tenant farmers in the western districts, are engraved for this Number of our Journal.

MR. LEIGH SMITH'S ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Leigh Smith is already well known as a most adventurous and determined explorer in the frozen seas north of Spitzbergen. But it was some years since he had made a voyage in that direction, when, last winter, he gave orders for the construction of a steamer suitable for ice navigation, at Peterhead. The new steamer was named the Eira, and she was admirably adapted in all respects for the work for which she was intended. Mr. Leigh Smith's intention was to reconnoitre the edge of the ice in every direction, and to push forward wherever he found an opening leading northward. He had an excellent crew of north countrymen, and was accompanied by Mr. Grant, from whose series of photographs our illustrations are taken. Leaving Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, on June 20, the Eira (a word meaning snow) was first steered to the volcanic island of Jan Mayen, where it was hoped that the lofty peak of Beerenberg might be explored. But the dense fogs to some extent thwarted the explorers, although a few admirable photographs were taken.

Mr. Leigh Smith next made a persevering attempt to penetrate through the ice towards the east coast of Greenland, and, failing there, he tried the northern coast of Spitzbergen, with a similar result. The ice was packed closely down upon the land. But several of the grandest points of this coast were visited, and furnished excellent opportunities for the display of Mr. Grant's photographic skill. Finding that the season was not favourable for exploration on the western side of Spitzbergen, a course was shaped round the southern extremity, and then northward, with a view to making an attempt to reach Franz Joseph Land. In the first trial the ice was too closely packed, and it was necessary to turn the Eira's head southward to get clear. But, after encountering a gale of wind, she was again steered northwards, and in the morning of Aug. 14 the long-desired land was sighted. From that time until the end of the month the Eira was engaged upon most important work, discovering a new coast-line extending westward beyond the furthest point seen by the Austrian Expedition, with islands and capes and harbours, vast stretches of glaciers; and, in short, a previously unknown country with numerous points of interest. But a still more momentous discovery was the navigability of the route to this new coast-line, which will hereafter be the base of operations for future Polar exploration.

One remarkable circumstance connected with this newly discovered region was the existence of very large icebergs, quite unlike those met with in Baffin's Bay. The Franz Joseph Land berg is a vast mass, from 150 ft. to 250 ft. high, and of great extent, with a perfectly level top. Breaking off from the glaciers which line the coast, these do not float southwards, and the direction of their drift is one of the problems which are waiting for solution. The new country was forbidding enough. It was covered with a glacier extending down to the sea. Even the off-lying islands had their caps, and the land was only visible at long intervals in black precipitous masses, rising up between the icy expanses; yet animal life was abundant. Two right whales were seen; there were great numbers of walrus and seals, and the ivory gulls were breeding on one of the islands.

On Aug. 18 the Eira was anchored in a snug harbour formed by two islands, in 80 deg. 8 min. 25 sec. N. latitude, which appropriately received her name. Here the lofty cliffs formed a vast amphitheatre, and below there was a flat plain where many hyperborean plants were growing. But the surrounding scenery was wild and desolate in the extreme. Nearly the whole coast was occupied by glacier after glacier rolling down to the sea, with black headlands abruptly rising through the ice at long intervals.

The Eira succeeded in advancing westward along the coast, through loose ice, on the 24th, and reached the furthest point in this direction, where she was stopped by ice. This position was in latitude 80 deg. 20 min. N., and 40 deg. E. longitude; and land was seen trending away north-west, the furthest point seen being over forty miles away. The extent of the newly discovered coast-line thus discovered and explored was 105 miles, while the extent seen, to the most distant point, was at least 150 miles. The great size of the icebergs and the extent of glacier are indications that Franz Joseph Land is of vast extent.

Having reached this extreme point, and all progress in that direction being, for the time, blocked by the ice, Mr. Leigh Smith turned his steamer's head to the east, and, again running along the coast previously discovered, reached the spot where the Austrian exploring-ship Tegetthoff had wintered and was abandoned, fast locked in the ice. Now there was open water on the same spot.

In returning southwards, Mr. Leigh Smith made an attempt to reach Wiches' Land, to the east of Spitzbergen, but there was a continuous line of closely packed ice, which stopped his progress, although, from Sept. 1 to 10, he persevered in a search for an opening. The weather then became bad, with strong gales, and the nights were getting dark. A course was, therefore, shaped for Stor Fjord, in the south of Spitzbergen, and on the 22nd the voyage home was commenced. Peterhead was reached on Oct. 12.

Mr. Leigh Smith's voyage is the most successful and the most important *summer* voyage that has ever been made in the Arctic Regions, and his discoveries will certainly form a new starting-point for future Polar discovery.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the drawings submitted by Mr. C. J. Phipps, on behalf of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, for the construction of a new theatre, to be called the Beaufort Theatre, on the site of the west side of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, were approved.

Nearly one hundred Carmelite nuns, in company with several priests, all recently expelled from France, arrived in Hereford on Thursday week, and took up their residence in the mansion formerly occupied by the late Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia. This house they intend to make their head-quarters, owing to its proxmity to Belmont Pro-Cathedral, the great seat of Benedictine learning in England.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

"I adore a reception at the Academy," said one immortal to another. "Yes," was the reply, "but the worst of it is that one of us must die before a reception can take place." Happily, this sad reflection does not touch the public, and the reception of a new member to a *fauteuil* at the French Academy is always very much of an event here. On Thursday last the amphitheatre of the Institute presented a particularly brilliant appearance. One might almost have thought oneself at a "first night" at the Français, so charming were the toilets of the ladies, and so illustrious in the world of art, science, letters, and fashion were the names of the visitors. The ceremony was the reception of M. Labiche, the celebrated vaudevillist, who has amused Paris for the past forty years, and whose genial wit reconciled even the most recalcitrant to the fastidious and tiresome composition known as an academical discourse. If Alfred de Musset had been present he would have erased his famous hemistich, *ni comme le discours d'un académicien*. If Heine had been there he might, perhaps, have modified some of the terrible pleasantries which he used to launch against the venerable and enlightened company. Indeed, Labiche's speech was charming, and M. John Lemoinne's reply was courteous, if not particularly brilliant.

The fine connoisseurs of art have been talking much of late about the wonderful revival of the art of pastel, to which we owe our most vivid representations of the life and manners of the eighteenth century. I hear that Edmond de Goncourt intends to write a book about it. The author of the revival is M. de Nittis, whose pictures of London must be familiar to my readers. His work bears upon it the vivid imprint of *modernité*. It is living in every sense of the term. Besides the pastels to which I have referred, M. de Nittis is at work on a picture of the races at Longchamps, which will create a sensation when he exhibits it next spring. It is a complete representation of life on a Paris race-course, with all its elegance, its luxury, its animation, and its eccentricities.

The *Chroniqueur* of life in Paris has not a very wide choice of subjects this week, and unfortunately those which impose themselves upon his attention are of an unpleasant nature. The great topic of the past week has been the Cissey-Rochefort-Laisant trial, which lasted three days, and was concluded on Saturday. My readers are familiar with the details of the De Cissey scandal. The present trial was brought by M. de Cissey for defamation of character against MM. Rochefort and Laisant, whose journals, the *Intransigeant* and the *Petit Parisien*, have been most violent in their attacks upon him, and most prodigal in their charges of treason, malversation, and fraud. MM. Laisant and Rochefort did not succeed in bringing any proofs of their charges. It is true that a technical difficulty prevented them from producing their witnesses. The judgment rendered by the Tribunal after three hours' consultation is not flattering to M. de Cissey, and not severe enough towards his calumniators to satisfy the public that their charges are groundless. However, this is not the moment to discuss the case once more; it will shortly be examined by a Parliamentary committee, and the defendants may appeal against their sentence. The judgment opens by stigmatising M. de Cissey as the author of two letters revealed in the Jung-de-Woestyne case, by which "Courtot de Cissey, in mixing himself up in the disputes of the couple Jung, committed the grave fault of bringing his ministerial authority to bear upon a subordinate in order to induce him to give authorisations which the latter believed to be contrary to his dignity as a husband and a father." It then goes on to condemn MM. Rochefort and Laisant each to pay 4000f. fine and 8000f. damages. When the defendants left the court they were greeted with cries of "*Vive Rochefort!*" "*Vive Laisant!*" and Rochefort's cab was followed by the crowd to his home.

This trial has become almost a party question in the Press, and the "irreconcileables," far from considering the judgment as a warning to them to be careful in future about bringing forward groundless accusations, consider it almost a triumph. The Court estimates M. de Cissey's honour at 16,000f.? That is all. Encouraged by this success, Rochefort announces that he intends to expose, not only the abuses and malversations of General de Cissey, but also of the whole Ministry of War; while Blanqui, in his journal, *Ni Dieu ni Maitre*, proposes to examine the conduct of the councils of war that judged the Communists.

Alas! the ghost of the Commune is constantly crossing the stage in these latter times, and the survivors of that fratricidal struggle, who have returned from a long exile, have returned too often with thoughts only of vengeance. They have no programme, it is true; they have no *raison d'être*. Amongst the irreconcileables there is, perhaps, less fraternity than there is amongst any other class in this age of individualism. But the cry of misery is not keenly discriminating, and the returned Communists, taking their stand on the social question, influence a large mass of the people. There is no knowing when their scatter-brained visionaries may lead them to acts that will compromise liberty and unsettle the Republic. On Sunday last, for instance, a most unedifying skirmish took place in the cemetery of Levallois-Perret. It was the ninth anniversary of the death of Ferré, member of the Commune, who lies buried there. A manifestation had been organised, and speeches were to be delivered; but the police interfered, and in the scuffle eleven persons were arrested.

This was not the only significant disturbance of the week. On Monday, the anniversary of the death of Lacordaire, a funeral mass to his memory was celebrated in the Eglise Saint-Augustin. Hitherto this mass has been celebrated in the conventual chapels of the Dominican order; but these having been closed, by virtue of the religious decrees of March 19, the Dominicans had to celebrate the mass elsewhere. The clerical journals had begged their readers to come to the mass. In short, a manifestation was desired. The congregation comprised all the celebrities of the Royalist and clerical parties, and all the expelled Dominicans. Père Monsabré delivered a discourse—anti-Governmental, I need hardly say—which was applauded, in spite of the sacredness of the place in which it was delivered. As the congregation came out a cry of "*Vive la liberté!*" was uttered. Then a rush was made by the crowd outside the church, and further cries of "*Vivent les pères!*" "*A bas les crocheteurs!*" were heard. In short, the scenes that took place at the time of the dispersion of the unauthorised religious orders were repeated, the police were assaulted and insulted, and ten persons were arrested.

Apart from these incidents there is little new at Paris, unless it be the rehearsals of the new ballet, "La Korrigane," at the Opéra, and the projects of raising statues to Lakanal, Alexandre Dumas, and Pierre Dupont. *Apropos* of statues, I may add that Rochefort is having a petition signed to raise a monument in Paris to the memory of the heroes of the Commune. Happily, I can quit politics for this week with this announcement, for neither in the Chamber nor in the Senate have the proceedings been of deep interest. The Chamber has been chiefly occupied with the educational question. T. C.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The complete departure of the frost during the early part of last week was an intense relief to the lessees of race meetings, and capital gatherings at Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park, brought the season of 1880 to a close with great éclat. Nothing very noteworthy took place at Warwick. Œnone, who was quite invincible during the early part of the year, beat a large though indifferent field in the Grendon Nursery, and Sir George Chetwynd also won a welter race with Lord Clive, who has disappointed him so terribly since he gave a long price for him about two years ago. The horse is now for sale by private contract, and from his splendid breeding—by Lord Clifden from Plunder—and grand appearance, ought to make a successful sire, despite the sad falling off in his racing capabilities since his three-year-old days. The everlasting Advance (9st.) started favourite for the Midland Counties Handicap but ran badly, and though Lord Clive (8st. 4lb.) appeared to be winning easily at the distance, Playfellow (6st. 7lb.) proved too good for him in the last hundred yards. Old Woodcock appeared in winning colours in a Hunters' race, and in another similar event the two cracks—Blue Danube and Glen Jossa—succumbed to Spreading Sail, a son of Paul Jones. Turning to Manchester, we find Misenus making such a rare race with Madame du Barry for the November Cup that his success in the Great Shropshire Handicap is well accounted for, and it is clear that, when in the humour to struggle, he is a very fair horse. War Horn (6 st. 8 lb.) took the Lancashire Cup from a capital field of thirteen, which included such speedy horses as Charibert (9 st. 6 lb.), Valentino (7 st. 3 lb.), and Misenus (7 st. 12 lb.); and this was actually the first time that the Oaks form has been confirmed in any way ever since Jenny Howlet, Bonnie Marden, and War Horn ran home in front of the worst field that ever ran for the "ladies' race." The distance—seven furlongs—was a quarter of a mile too far for Charibert, but Valentino ought to have done better. On the following day, over five furlongs, Charibert ran a great horse, but could not quite give 17 lb. to Centenary, a half-brother to The Palmer and Rosicrucian, who possesses a good deal of the speed of his distinguished relatives. The £1000 added to the Manchester Handicap proved successful in bringing a field of fifteen to the post. Sideral (6st. 3lb.) and Schoolboy (6st. 5lb.) were equal favourites at 4 to 1, and Retreat (7 st. 4lb.), Stockmar (6 st. 4lb.), and Unready (6 st.) were also well supported. The three-year-olds ran very badly, and Sideral could only get third to Madame du Barry (8 st. 2 lb.) and old Adamite (7 st. 7 lb.). The victory of the former was easily achieved, and, considering the style in which she has been running of late, it is surprising that she was allowed to start at 12 to 1. The attendance at Kempton Park was not very large on either day, nor was the racing particularly interesting. Mr. Pickwick won a couple of events, and was bought in for 460gs. Theophrastus was beaten by Abbot of St. Mary's over hurdles on the first day, but carried 12 st. 2 lb., a very big weight for a three-year-old, successfully on Saturday. There were fourteen runners for the November Handicap, and, at the finish, Sir Joseph (8 st.) supplanted Belfry (7 st. 1 lb.) in the quotations. The latter ran unaccountably badly, but Sir Joseph, as usual, flattered his supporters until reaching the distance, where he was beaten, and Beauchamp II. effected a great coup for the ring.

The steeplechasing season was inaugurated very successfully at Croydon on Tuesday. Rocket defeated a moderate field in a Hunters' flat race, and Burley took the Steward's Steeplechase. The Grand National Hurdle-Race was, of course, the event of the day, though the ten runners were scarcely as good class as those that usually contest this race. Charles I. (11 st. 5 lb.) and Fair Wind (10 st. 5 lb.) were in equal demand at 5 to 2, and ran almost as close in the race as they did in the betting, for P'Anson had to ride the former desperately hard to beat Fair Wind by a head. The winner is a son of Prince Charlie, and ran unsuccessfully in the big race at Kempton Park on the previous Saturday.

For the seventh year in succession Archer heads the list of winning jockeys with a score of 121, a really wonderful result when it is remembered that he was disabled from riding for several weeks during the season. Fordham's total of 105 is a marvellous performance for a jockey who has been riding for about a quarter of a century, and Cannon is a fair third with 79. Wood's 71 is not a good average, as he has had no less than 441 mounts; and, of the rising talent, Kellett comes out brilliantly with 45, a score that will probably be doubled next season.

Mr. R. J. Streatfield has resigned his position as Master of the Southdown Foxhounds, which he held for nearly ten years past. At a meeting of the supporters on Saturday, the resignation was accepted with regret; and Mr. Charles Brand was appointed master. The Burton Hunt met at Hackthorne Hall on Tuesday, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Foljambe, M.P., on the occasion of his retirement from the mastership of the hunt.

The sculling-match between Edward Trickett (ex-champion) and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, over the championship course, which took place on Monday, unfortunately resulted in a foul, and the men have to scull again to-day (Saturday) at half-past two o'clock. Trickett came in first, but neither was in good condition, and the form displayed was by no means first class. The stake at issue is £400, and, as both have wisely taken a rest, they may be in better trim to-day. After considerable difficulty, a match has been arranged between Hanlan and Laycock. It will be for the championship and £500 a side, and will take place on Jan. 17.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The following arrangements have been made for the lectures before Easter:—Professor Dewar, six lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory) on Atoms, on Dec. 28, 30; Jan. 1, 4, 6, 8. Professor Schäfer, twelve lectures on the Blood, Tuesdays, Jan. 18 to April 5. Mr. Francis Hueffer, four lectures on the Troubadours, on Thursdays, Jan. 20 to Feb. 10. Professor Ernst Pauer, two lectures on the History of Drawing-room Music, on Thursdays, Feb. 17, 24. Rev. William Houghton, two lectures on the Picture Origin of Cuneiform Writing, on Thursdays, March 3, 10. Mr. H. H. Statham, four lectures on Ornament, on Thursdays, March 17 to April 7. Professor Sidney Colvin, four lectures on the Amazons, on Saturdays, Jan. 22 to Feb. 12. Mr. R. Stuart Poole, four lectures on Ancient Egypt, on Saturdays, Feb. 19 to March 12. Rev. H. R. Haweis, four lectures on American Humourists, on Saturdays, March 19 to April 9.

Earl Cairns presided over the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Belfast Nurses' Home and Training School, which took place at Belfast yesterday week.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were greatly below those of the preceding week. There was not a single live sheep arrived, a circumstance which has not occurred since April last. The total reached 467 cattle, 7802 quarters of beef, 1023 carcases of mutton, 385 live pigs, and 250 dead pigs.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

There is scarcely anything in the way of actual novelty to recall at the Playhouses this week. At most of the theatres it is a case of old lamps relacquered. That the lacquering is very handsome, and, in many cases very tasteful, I at once admit; still, one would like something that was really new; and the paucity of original dramas on our stage at the present time is most melancholy. To be sure, we have "The World" at Drury Lane, which some evenings back celebrated a triumphant run of a hundred nights; and, but for the imminent Christmas pantomime, to which it is bound to give place, would probably run for a hundred nights more. I thought that I discovered when I first saw "The World" that there was "money in it," and my forecast seems to have been amply verified. Like the "Beggars' Opera," which made Gay (its author) rich, and Rich (the Covent-Garden manager) gay, "The World," unless I am misinformed, has proved a very Pactolus to the author, the manager, the *entrepreneur*, and, at least, of the actors engaged in its production; still, granting the skilful construction, the strong dramatic interest, and the forcible dialogue of this remarkable spectacle, the play of Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Augustus Harris can scarcely be regarded as a contribution to English dramatic literature. It has had an immense and a well-deserved success. Yet, the success has been one of the "combination" kind, to which authorship, stage management, scene-painting, ballet dancing, elaborate machinery, and pyrotechnics have contributed in equal proportions.

At the Haymarket on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, recruited in health and energy by a long and richly-earned holiday, resumed their trim sceptres as the Ferdinand and Isabella of a dramatic Castile and Aragon. But there was no novelty in the way of entertainment. The sparkling little gem, "The Vicarage," and the always delightful "School," were the staple of enjoyment provided. That the first-named piece is an adaptation from the French "Le Village," and that the second was (in part) suggested by a German play, called "Aschenbrödel," does not, at this time of day, matter, any more than it does that Goldsmith's irresistibly comic ballad of "Madame Blaise" is a free translation from the French of De la Monnoye. The skill of the English dramatist and the consummate art of Mrs. Bancroft have long since naturalised "The Vicarage" as a thoroughly English piece; and the foreign element in "School" is so very slight (not going much beyond the, to us, somewhat anomalous circumstance of a male usher officiating in a ladies' boarding-school) as to be scarcely perceptible. But were "School" as direct a translation from the German as Kotzebue's "Stranger" is, the wit and humour of the late Mr. Robertson's dialogue, and the ingenuity of the situations, would amply atone for the partial foreign parentage of "School." At the Haymarket on Saturday the part of the obtrusive man of the world, George Clarke, in "The Vicarage," was played by Mr. Bancroft; and in "School" Mr. Brookfield replaced Mr. Forbes Robertson as the repulsive usher, Krux. We are promised novelty at the Haymarket in the shape of a new comedy by Mr. F. C. Briareus—I mean Mr. Burnand.

At the Criterion also on Saturday was produced for the first time positively a "novelty," called "Where's the Cat?"—the strange title referring to the skin of a defunct tabby, erst the property of an old fortune-teller, and which catskin is by sundry persons, the legatees of the soothsayer, converted into a kind of savings-bank or strong box of a Mutual Investment Association. The intrigue of the piece (which was entirely successful) hinges on the mistakes, equivoques, and other complications arising from attempts to discover the individuality of the custodian of the catskin treasury; and a surprising amount of fun of the "touch-and-go" order seems to have been evolved out of very slight materials by the drollery of Mr. Charles Wyndham, and especially of Mrs. John Wood, whose inherent waggishness is of such a sustaining influence that, so to speak, it would save a water-logged ship, deep-laden with grain, and all her pumps broken, from sinking.

"William and Susan," most superbly mounted, excellently acted, and incurably tearful of variations (in the minor key) on Douglas Jerrold, has terminated its lachrymose career at the St. James's, and on this present Saturday will be replaced by Mr. Coghlan's new version, called "Good Fortune," of M. Octave Feuillet's "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. John Clayton are in the cast. Not so Mr. Hare. That model of self-denying actor-managers contented himself with one of the smallest parts, that of the Admiral, in "William and Susan;" while from "Good Fortune" he is, to the general regret of his many admirers, altogether absent. At the New Sadler's Wells, the unanimous verdict of the press as to the excellence of Mr. Charles Warner's Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin" has been endorsed by nightly crowded audiences; while at the Folly those who come to laugh remain to shriek (but always with laughter) at the fantastic humours of Mr. J. L. Toole as the dancing-master Slithery in Mr. Byron's diverting interlude "The Light Fantastic." Mr. Toole is capitally supported; and in particular does Miss Roland Phillips show sprightliness and intelligence in the small but highly comic part of Slithery Junior, the son and heir of the Professor of the Hall of Terpsichore, Old Kent-road. And the "Upper Crust" has not yet gone under, nor does it exhibit any signs of doing so. Never was there a crust for such continuous "rising." But it is no crust of "puff" paste; being too good in itself to need any puffing.

I went on Monday to the Adelphi to see the dear old "Green Bushes; or, a Hundred Years Ago." It is not quite a hundred years since I saw the "Green Bushes;" but it is certainly more than thirty. There are especial reasons why I should keep the Playhouses "short" this week; as it happens that Christmas is coming, and that we are desperately pressed for space in these columns; so I will refrain from enlarging on the "Green Bushes" of the past in comparison with the "Green Bushes" of the present. Suffice it, then, to say that a large audience received an old familiar friend with the utmost enthusiasm, and that the drama went, from first to last, most effectively. Mr. Henry Neville was Conner O'Kennedy, and Mr. Shiel Barry, Wild Murtogh. Mrs. Bernard Beere was most graceful and pathetic as the deserted wife, Geraldine, and Miss Bella Pateman threw much energy and intensity into Madame Celeste's old, splendid part of Miami, the huntress of the Mississippi; Jack Gong and Muster Grimmidge, once played by Paul Bedford and Wright, and afterwards by Paul and Toole, were respectively satisfactorily impersonated by Mr. R. Pateman, who was duly stentorian, and Mr. J. G. Taylor, who is a funny comedian, but lacks physique. The "Bushes" were preceded by the rare old farce of "The Illustrious Stranger" (from the French "Veuve du Malabar"), in which Mr. J. G. Taylor played Benjamin Bowbell with much appreciation of the comic, but still with the same deficiency of oral vigour.

At the Gaiety on this same Monday the "regular" company returned to winter quarters at their legitimate home. Mr. Edward Terry made a triumphal rentrée as the old servant in Mr. Boucicault's play of "Kerry," and Mr. Terry and Mr. Royce convulsed a crowded audience as Mr. Proser and Mr. Humphrey Smirke in Mr. Burnand's "Musical Box." And everywhere in the midnight sky, as I was driven home in a hansom, did I seem to see, faintly twinkling, the words "Adapted from the French." "Billee Taylor" is coming to the Gaiety. That fine young fellow is, at least, not of Gallic extraction. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

After two postponements—for the sake of extra rehearsals—Signor Tito Mattei's opera, "Maria di Gand" was produced on Thursday week. The composer has been for some years resident here, and is highly esteemed as a cultivated musician and a brilliant pianist. He now appears in a more ambitious capacity; in a work of the romantic and tragic school, occupying four acts.

The libretto is by Signor G. T. Cimino, the English version by Mr. Hersee. The action—partly at Brussels and partly in the neighbourhood of Lacken—is founded on incidents connected with the struggles of the Netherlands against Spain under Philip the Second. Mary of Ghent, wife of Count George, had a former lover, her husband's friend, Count Richard Orley, who goes to Brussels in disguise, endeavouring to persuade George to join a conspiracy against Spain. At a meeting of conspirators, Mary warns Orley that a Spanish captain is on their track, and effects the escape of her husband's friend. The proclamation of the Duke of Alva putting in force an obsolete edict condemning heretics to death rouses the indignation of George, whose threatened arrest is opposed by Orley. His destruction of the placard, and consequent arrest following George's endeavours to rescue his friend are met by information that the latter has been aided by a lady who came from the house of the former. The avowal of Mary's confidant, Anna, that it was she, leads to her imprisonment; sentence of execution on her and Orley following. Mary, learning this, writes to the Duke of Alva avowing herself the guilty party. The letter, falling into the hands of her husband, determines him to poison his wife. Repenting, however, at the last moment, he snatches the fatal draught from her and swallows it himself, pardoning Mary with his dying breath.

The opera is preceded by a short orchestral introduction in lieu of the usual overture. The music throughout the work is full of animation and vigour, in several situations being characterised by grace and expression. It cannot be said to be anywhere original, or to possess distinctive individuality. It is, however, free from servile plagiarism, and is extremely well written for the singers, for whose respective voices it is, in each case, admirably suited. The orchestral effects are generally of the brilliant and resonant kind which prevail in modern Italian opera, several of the more sentimental vocal pieces being accompanied with delicate instrumental effects. With some compression of the music, the opera will gain in effect. Among the most successful solo movements were Mary's romanza, "A te, ben mio," in the first act; and her scena and romanza, "Eletto spirto," in the last act; the romanza, "Al sospirato" for Orley, and the scena and aria, "Mia speme è delusa" for George. The duet and trio ("Tu promettesti") for the three characters just named; the duet, "Che Maria," for Mary and Orley, that for the latter and George ("Per figli"), and the final duet (Dunque nel cor") for this character and Mary, were especially effective among the concerted pieces. Some of the choral music is very bright and spirited, the martial movement (with military band on the stage) in the scene of the Proclamation having produced such an impression that it had to be repeated, involving an absurd premature exeunt and return of the performers. In this act is some of the best writing in the opera, comprising some lively ballet music, the action including the skilful solo dancing of Mdlle. Paladino. Madame Zacchi as Mary, Signor Runcio as Richard Orley, and Signor Aldighieri as George, acted and sang with great effect; the subordinate characters of Anna Andrea Van Heysen, the Duke of Alva, and Marco (a Spanish captain) having been efficiently filled, respectively, by Mdlle. Barnadelli, and Signori Bonetti, Pro, and Ordinas. The opera has been extremely well placed on the stage as to costumes, appointments, and scenery, the latter including beautiful representations of a hall in the palace of George of Ghent, the ruins of Orley's Castle, and the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville at Brussels.

The composer conducted the performance, and he as well as the principal singers were called before the curtain more than once. "Maria di Gand" was given again on Saturday and Wednesday evenings, and was to be repeated this (Saturday) evening.

Last Monday's repetition of "Il Trovatore" included Madame Zacchi's very effective performance as Leonora, the cast having been, in other respects, the same as recently. Verdi's "Aïda" was announced for Thursday last, "Don Giovanni" for next Tuesday, and "Maritana" for Wednesday.

The opening performance of the fifteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts included many favourite vocal pieces, and some of more recent origin. Among the latter were: two characteristic Shakspearean songs, "Full Fathom Five," and "It was a Lover and his Lass"—set by Mr. C. H. Hubert Parry—effectively sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. T. Marzials' "A Summer Shower," rendered by Miss M. Davies, and encored; "Face it," a new song by Sir J. Benedict, effectively given by Mr. Santley; and another new song by Mr. Molloy, entitled "The Baby and the Fly," which Madame Sterling had to repeat. Other pieces, too well-known to need specification, were successfully sung by the singers already named, and Miss C. Samuell, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Signor Foli, and Mr. Maybrick. The fine singing of about sixty members of the South London Choral Association (directed by Mr. L. C. Venables) was successfully displayed in several part-songs. This is a new and important feature in the arrangements for the present series of concerts. Mr. Sidney Naylor continues his efficient fulfilment of the duties of accompanist.—The programme of the second concert—which took place this week—was of similar interest.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included a fine performance, by M. Hollman, of a dry and uninteresting concerto for violoncello, composed by M. Saint-Saëns. A melodious "Adagio," from a "Divertimento" by Mozart, was also given—for the first time here—the solo violin and viola parts having been excellently rendered, respectively, by Mr. Jung and Mr. Krause. Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), and some Ballet music from Ponchielli's opera, "Le due Gemelle," completed the instrumental selection. Mr. E. Lloyd sang the Prayer from Wagner's "Rienzi" with fine expression, but was unable, from indisposition, to give the second song set down for him.

The second of Mr. F. H. Cowen's Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall (last week) brought forward an effective and cleverly-scored "Dramatic Overture," composed by Mr. W. Shakspeare; and a set of six charming orchestral movements, by Mr. Cowen, entitled "The Language of the Flowers." Each piece is distinguished by the name of a particular flower, with its supposed representative sentiment or embodiment and an appropriate poetical quotation. Every number pleased greatly and was loudly applauded, No. 5 having been encored. Madame Frickenhaus gave an artistic performance of Goetz's pianoforte concerto and Chopin's Impromptu in F sharp; and a symphony of Haydn, and Weber's overture to "The Ruler of the Spirits," were well played by the orchestra. Vocal solos were effectively rendered by Madame Patey and Signor Foli. Mr. Cowen conducted with his usual efficiency. The third concert takes place this (Saturday) evening.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, an attractive concert of Scottish music having been given at each place.

The second concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when "Elijah" was given, Madame Albani and other eminent vocalists having been announced in the programme.

The Sacred Harmonic Society entered on its forty-ninth season last evening, when the performances were removed from Exeter Hall, where they have been given for many years, to St. James's Hall. The programme for the opening concert comprised Beethoven's first Mass (in C), Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and the fragments of his unfinished oratorio "Christus." The solo vocalists announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hancock, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. F. King, and Mr. C. Henry. Sir M. Costa retains the post of conductor, which he has held for so many years, and Mr. Willing is still the organist.

Dr. Sloman's cantata, "Supplication and Praise," was performed by the Norwood Choral Society last week, with much success, at the Institute, Lower Norwood.

On Tuesday afternoon the final meeting of the Leeds Musical Festival Committee was held. The total receipts were £9300, against £7896 in 1877; the expenses, £6928, against £7100; and the profits, £2371, against £800. The total attendance was 14,854—an increase of 1454 over the previous festival. The committee recommend that £2000 should be divided amongst the four Leeds medical charities.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will, on Dec. 18, give a concert for the benefit of the French Hospital and Dispensary, at which the president of the society, the Duke of Edinburgh, will assist as one of the executants.

The discussion on the curious engraved seal of the ancient Hittite Monarchy, an account of which, with an Illustration, we gave a fortnight ago, took place at the Society of Biblical Archæology.

The Irish Land Tenure Committee (consisting of Lords Emly, Powerscourt, Monck, and a number of other Irish landowners, members of Parliament, &c.) have issued a preliminary report containing suggestions and resolutions as to "requisite legislation." They recommend, amongst other schemes, that tenants may acquire the "fee of their holdings, and the fee of their farm interests, subject to a fixed rent," also the conferring on the tenants of "fixity of tenure at variable rents."

Upon the conclusion of the business at the law courts last Saturday afternoon, all the Judges adjourned to Lord Redesdale's room in the House of Lords, and assembled as a deliberative council for the first time, in accordance with the provisions of the Judicature Act. The object of the meeting was to consider the vacancies in the judgeships of the Court of Exchequer and the Court of Common Pleas, and also several suggestions that have been submitted as to the best means of facilitating the hearing of cases and the reduction of costs.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in succession to the late Sir Alexander Cockburn.—The remains of the late Lord Chief Justice of England were yesterday week interred in the family vault in Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal, the Judges of the Common Law Divisions of the High Court of Justice, the Law Officers of the Crown, a large number of members of the Bar, and a representative gathering of the public.

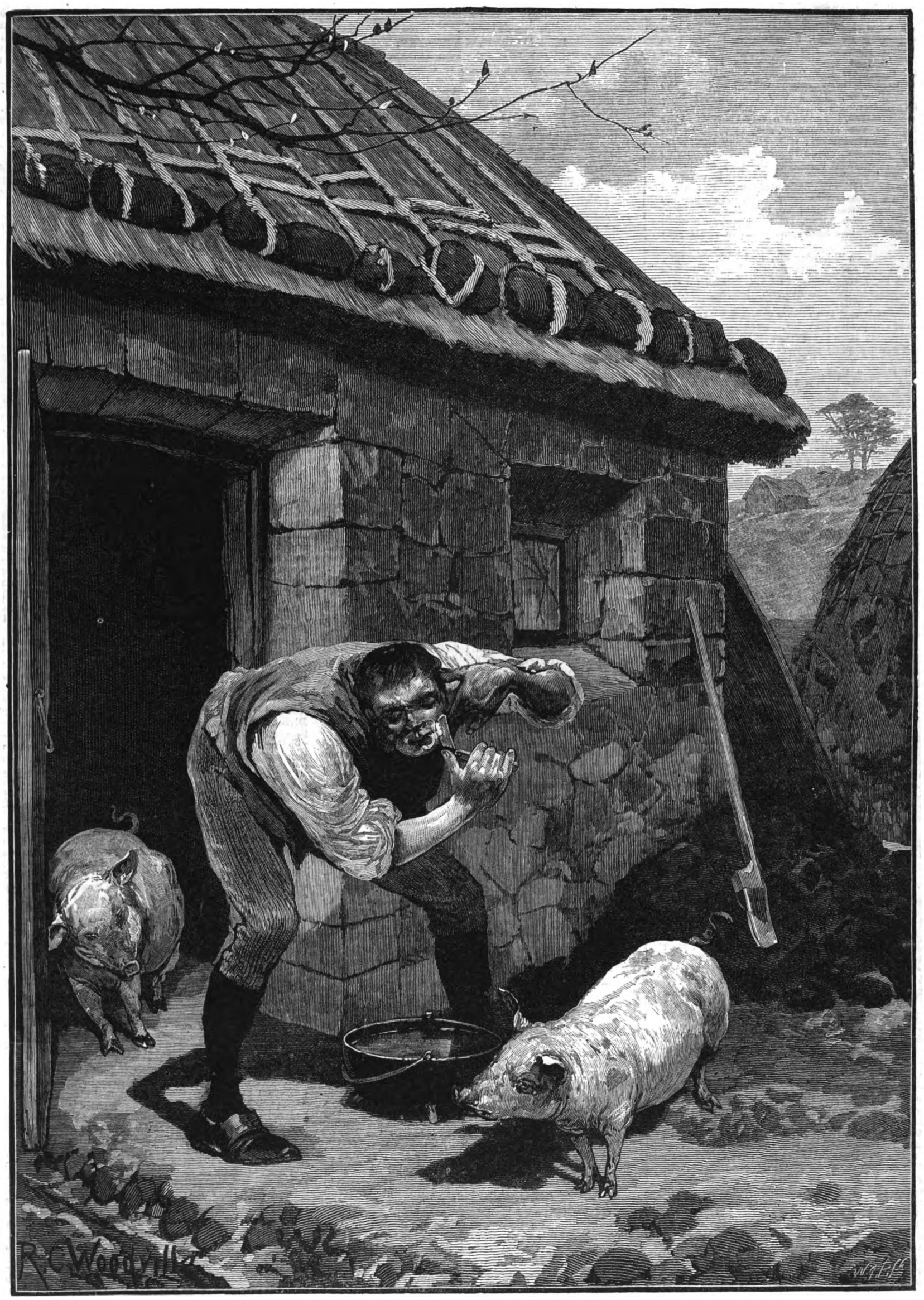
At the half-yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown held on Tuesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Henniker, Provincial Grand Master for Suffolk, was nominated as Grand Master of the Mark Degree for the ensuing year, in succession to the Earl of Lathom. On the same day the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland held its annual meeting in Edinburgh for the installation of office-bearers previously nominated. Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Grand Master of all India, presided. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart was installed for the eighth time as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The Grand Lodge afterwards celebrated the festival of St. Andrew.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held yesterday week at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the board of management and electing twenty-five applicants to the benefits of the institution. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Derby Allcroft, the treasurer. The secretary read the report in connection with the institution for the past year, which stated that the financial retrospect of the year was encouraging, though the time had been one of some difficulty. An appeal was made early in the year for participation in the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, from which the hospital had hitherto been excluded. That appeal had been unsuccessful, the constitution of the hospital not being in harmony with one of the rules of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The annual dinner in connection with the charity took place in April last, under the presidency of the chairman, and realised £4322 to the funds. The erection of the new wing had been liberally responded to. The total cost would amount to £25,000.

The Society of Antiquaries held its first meeting for the present winter session on Thursday week at its rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. Edwin Freshfield in the chair. Mr. John Evans read a paper on the recent congress at Lisbon of students of prehistoric ages. He explained the subjects of inquiry at the several meetings which he had attended, and enumerated the places visited with the view of carrying out excavations calculated to throw light on the interments of primitive mankind. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum next read a paper on the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., which was known to have been cut for that unfortunate Queen in her early married days, and which she probably carried abroad with her into exile. The Rev. J. E. Warren also read a paper descriptive of the Stowe Missal, for some parts of which he claimed as early a date as the ninth century, though other portions were certainly later. The Mayor and Corporation of Coventry having lent their curious tapestry from St. Mary's Hall in that city for exhibition to the society, it was exhibited in the upper room of the society's house, and was explained by Mr. Scharff.

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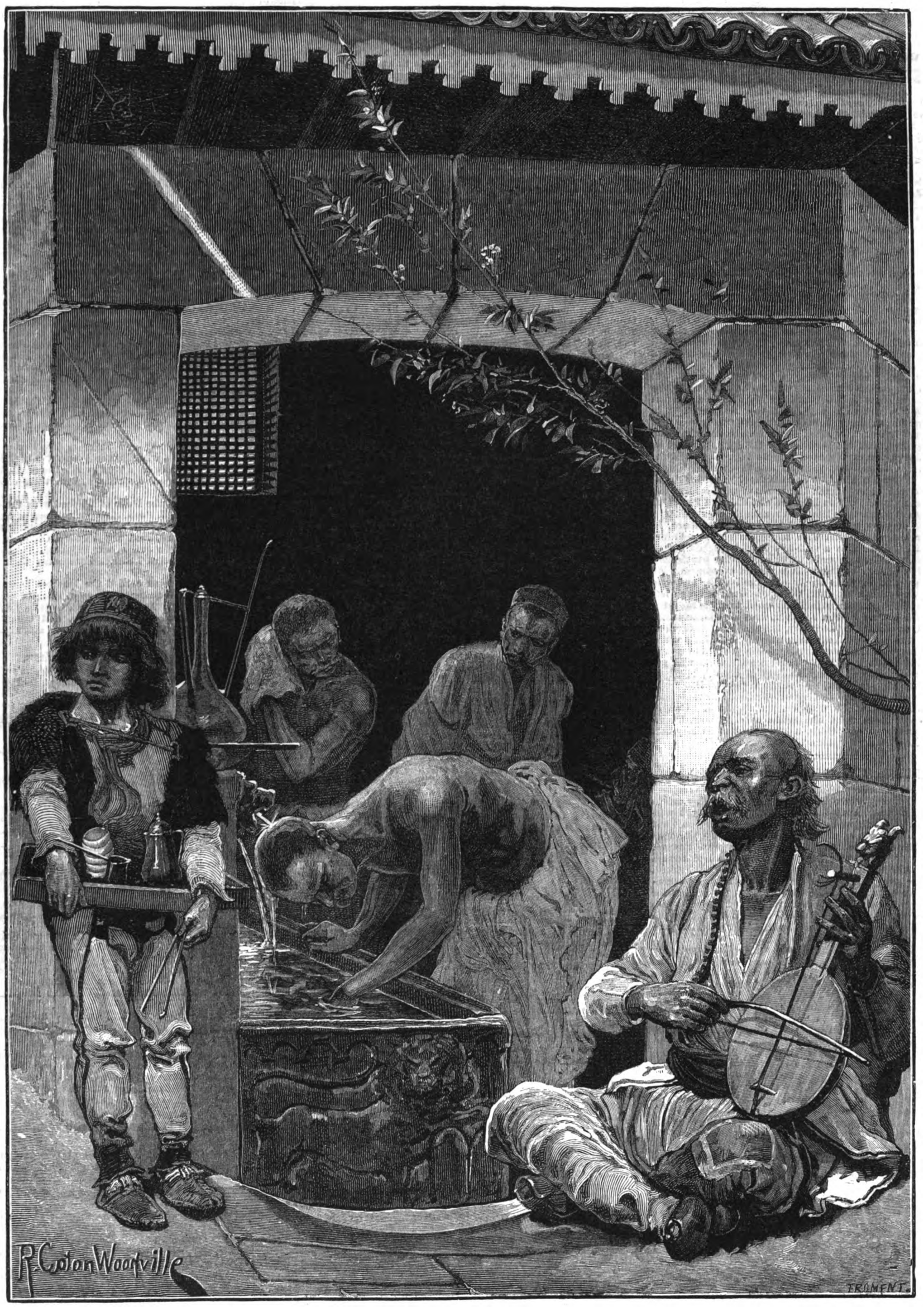
DOMESTIC SCENES IN



A PRIVATE SHAVE IN COUNTY GALWAY.

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DISTURBED DISTRICTS.



A PUBLIC WASH AT DULCIGNO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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A PRIVATE SHAVE IN GALWAY.

Amidst very much that is shameful and sorrowful, even tragical and terrible, in the social condition of Western Ireland, Paddy is still Paddy—Heaven help him! and he is a droll fellow in his milder moods. Lover and Lever, and other patriotic Irish humourists, have long taught us to enjoy, without a shade of scorn, the grotesque and comical side of the popular character. It is not in an unkindly or contemptuous spirit that we relieve the sad display of shiftless misery and barbarous ferocity, among a population capable of higher and better life, with some lighter sketches, taken by our Artists in different counties, in Meath and Kildare, pastoral districts which have not shared the recent distress of the western provinces, as well as in Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. The small farmers, cottiers, labourers, and other peasantry, are not all wretched; and it is only in certain parts of the country that many have been seduced and excited by the Land League agitation to an alarming conspiracy against the rights of property. Let this great social evil, in hopes of a just legislative and judicial remedy, be forgotten one moment in looking at some of the more amusing incidents of their rural and domestic habits, which appear in two pages of our Illustrations this week.

"A Private Shave," early in the Sunday morning, outside a cottage door in Connemara, though in a locality that must be included with other "disturbed districts," will strike the readers of our Journal simply as odd and funny. Our friend Pat—if he will allow us to call him so—has a becoming idea of making his face clean and smooth for the day before he goes to worship at the Catholic chapel of his village. The house in which he lives is a substantial stone building, whether or not provided by the landlord; its well-thatched roof is protected against the stormy Atlantic gales by a peculiar arrangement of binding ropes, secured to heavy stones, which may also be seen in the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. But the furniture within must be of a simple and scanty description. Pat is never much of a carpenter and joiner, and will readily put up with an inverted tub for a table, and an old sack, filled with straw or turf, instead of a stool or chair. He does not possess even a small bit of looking-glass for the aid of his toilette; but it may be questioned, on good English authority, if he wants it upon this occasion. William Cobbett, no sloven or friend to idleness and beggarliness, lays down a Spartan rule, in his "Advice to Young Men," that no man ought to have any use for such an article of effeminate vanity.

"I once," he says, "heard Sir John Sinclair, the great Scotch improver, ask Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, whether he meant to have a son of his, then a little boy, taught Latin. 'No,' said Mr. Johnstone, 'but I mean to do something a great deal better for him.' 'What is that?' said Sir John. 'Why,' said the other, 'teach him to shave with cold water, and without a glass.' Which I dare say he did, and for which benefit, I am sure, that son has good reason to be grateful."

The loss of time, patience, and manly independence, in waiting for hot water, even with numerous female servants and punctual early fires in a well-appointed household, or at a good hotel, must be deplored by many a shaving gentleman, and Cobbett's picture of this nuisance is not overdrawn. As for the mirror, it may be safely dispensed with, and one may shave very well in the dark, when the sense of touch has been rendered, by practice, sufficiently exact to guide the razor in a dexterous hand. Paddy, however, with his characteristic mother-wit, or assisted by necessity, the mother of invention, has devised a very effective mirror, consisting of a little water in a black iron pail. Like another Narcissus, he looks into the water, and sees his own lovely face; we trust he will get through his task without losing one drop of blood. His best and dearest friends, the pigs, who ought to pay the landlord's rent, if they can, without standing out for Griffith's valuation, watch Paddy's operations with critical approval. One of these animals, indeed, must himself be a lazy fellow, for his attitude reminds us of "Crabb's dog, who was so lazy that he used to lean his head against the wall to bark!"

A PUBLIC WASH AT DULCIGNO.

We announce, with a sensation of great relief from vexatious and rather anxious expectation, repeatedly checked by delays and disappointments, that the Montenegrins have got possession of Dulcigno; and that without any fighting on their own part, and without requiring any active naval operations by the combined squadrons of the Great European Powers. On Friday, yesterday week, Dervish Pasha, who had turned out the Albanians, and taken possession, with his Turkish troops, of the town, the fortress, and the Mazura heights commanding the road from Antivari, withdrew to make room for the Montenegrin troops under General Bozo Petrovich, who peaceably occupied the whole place before six o'clock in the evening. Few or none of the Mussulman townsfolk have thought it needful to quit their abode.

The Montenegrins, having thus got into Dulcigno, may proceed to make themselves a little more comfortable, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, than they can have felt in their rude forest encampment on the hills of Sutorman, during the past two or three months. Judging from personal appearances, the bath is not a Montenegrin institution; but, with the followers of the Prophet, cleanliness is assuredly next to godliness; and the fact of there being public wash-houses in Dulcigno is alone sufficient to show the distinctly Mohammedan character of the town. It is not in every village or hamlet along this coast that such a scene could be witnessed as the one Mr. Woodville has drawn. But the Montenegrin minstrel squatting by the wall of the public lavatory is a familiar figure enough, although he is the only professional mendicant to be met with throughout the length and breadth of the land. Here they are at Dulcigno, where convenience is provided, as we see for "a Public Wash." The Montenegrin capital is to be removed from Cettinje to Podgoritza.

At a meeting of the governors of Guy's Hospital, held last week, Dr. Charles Hilton Fagge, the senior assistant-physician, and Mr. Davies-Colley, F.R.C.S., the senior assistant-surgeon, were elected respectively to the posts of physician and surgeon to the hospital, in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Dr. Habershon, F.R.C.P., and Mr. Cooper Forster, F.R.C.S.

The annual distribution of the prizes to the 2nd Middlesex (Custom House) Artillery took place last Saturday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Earl of Morley (the Under-Secretary for War) performing the ceremony. The noble Earl, in distributing the prizes, began by presenting a medal for long service and good conduct, awarded by the Duke of Cambridge, to Sergeant-Instructor Taylor, R.A., with whom, before pinning the medal on his breast, his Lordship warmly shook hands, amid hearty applause. The various detachments that had won prizes at Shoeburyness were greatly cheered, especially that of Sergeant Lidbury, which had won the Lords' and Commons' prize, Lord Londesborough's prize, and the third aggregate prize in the Queen's competition. The corps has eight batteries and 639 men, of whom 602 are efficient, and 259 are entitled to a place on the prize-list.

The Extra Supplement.

THE RELIC VENDOR.

The Roman Catholic rural population of many districts in Southern Germany, Austria, and the Tyrol, retain their fond reverence for a variety of articles certified by those who dispense them, brethren of certain monastic orders, to be associated with the memory of the Saints; and likewise for those of a symbolic or emblematic character, such as the crucifix, which are recommended by some of their clergy as serving to fix the thoughts upon the ideas of religious faith. The scene depicted by a German artist in this picture, which forms the subject of our large Engraving presented for the Extra Supplement, is at the table of a "Relic Vendor," set in the open street of the country village, where men, women, and children have assembled to receive from two reverend fathers, according to prescribed routine, the tickets, issued at a small price, entitling each to share the chance of a prize in the proposed distribution. It is merely as an artistic study of figures, costume, and grouping, with a strong local colouring in the aspect of the transaction, that it has seemed worthy of a place among the Illustrations put before our readers, who may, of course, have their own judgment to pass, in a charitable spirit, on the propriety or expediency of such modes of cultivating a devotional sentiment in the present age. Those who are acquainted with Chaucer, and other English writers before the Reformation, will be at no loss to recollect many instances of a similar custom among our ancestors a few hundred years ago.

THE RECESS.

The die is cast. The Legislature will have to assemble a month earlier than usual. Her Majesty, by an Order in Council issued on Saturday, prorogued Parliament from the 2nd inst. to Thursday, Jan. 6. On that date the recess will end, noble Lords and hon. members having then to meet "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." The recent deliverances of Ministers, from the outspoken speech of Mr. Bright at Birmingham to the softened address of the Foreign Minister at Hanley, all point to Ireland as being likely to occupy by far the larger share of attention in the forthcoming Session.

The hand of steel which Mr. Gladstone assures us Earl Granville possesses beneath his glove of velvet, was used with much dexterity by the Foreign Secretary on Saturday; and the ease and neatness with which the noble Earl parried the reckless thrusts of the Marquis of Salisbury, and polemically disabled his political antagonist by announcing the occupation of Dulcigno by the Montenegrins, received cheering recognition at the hands of the Stoke-on-Trent Liberals who thronged the Hanley Circus. Lord Granville's well-balanced statement with regard to the suppression of lawlessness in Ireland and the introduction of well-considered measures of reform touching the tenure of land, also met with cordial approval. The meeting, which began with a couple of good speeches from two of the members for Stoke, was brought to a rather interesting close by Earl Granville's introduction of his nephew, Mr. George Leveson-Gower, one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, and a promising speaker, to boot.

The Marquis of Salisbury, from the first suspected of having a fatherly interest in the infinitesimally small group of self-assertive Conservatives who sit in a group below the gangway of the House of Commons, on Tuesday assuredly did not disavow the political parentage of the trio, who somehow remind an impartial observer of the three—was it statesmen?—of Tooley-street. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Gorst, the trio in question, who form the "Fourth Party," may be said to have entered Woodstock on Tuesday as recruiting sergeants, with ribbons gaily flying from their jaunty caps, and the noble Marquis as their captain. The avowed object of their visit was to "inaugurate," by a banquet, of course, the Woodstock Conservative Association. But there can be little doubt the real purpose was to stimulate Lord Salisbury to deliver a stinging party address, which he did in his old ironic style, and trust to his rousing animadversions on the Eastern and Irish policies of the Government to draw a few more members to the vigorously waved standard of the "Fourth Party."

Sir Stafford Northcote in the meantime is not disposed to allow the official leadership of the Opposition to go out of his hands. Speaking yesterday week at a banquet given in Brecon to the unsuccessful Conservative candidate, Mr. Gwynne Holford, the right hon. Baronet even perpetrated an epigram; he spoke of the three F's of the Irish Land League as "Force, Folly, and Fraud." As presumably became a prominent Liberal not yet included in the pale of the Administration, Mr. Courtney dashed his congratulations on the solution of the Montenegrin Difficulty with a grain of censure on the Ministerial action against the Land League. On Tuesday, Mr. Mundella held forth to a Keighley audience on the advance of England in scientific education, for which he gave the credit to the late Prince Consort. The Radical member for Salford, Mr. Arthur Arnold, in opening a new Liberal Club the other day, disclosed to the world the fact that the late Government prepared a convention with Persia to sanction the Shah's occupation of Herat.

The strong political influence wielded by Mr. Parnell in Ireland has been exemplified afresh by the election of his private secretary, Mr. T. M. Healy, for Wexford. At last, Mr. Balfour, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has, it is to be hoped, a safe seat: that for Clackmannan and Kinross, to which he was returned, unopposed, on Monday. The same day saw Mr. Crum, also a Liberal, returned without opposition for Renfrewshire. On Tuesday the polling took place for Carnarvonshire; but it was not made known till Wednesday that Mr. Rathbone, the Liberal candidate, had beaten the Conservative, Mr. Nanney, by 1029 votes—Rathbone, 3180; Nanney, 2151. Where is the "Conservative reaction," Sir Stafford Northcote saw, after dinner, at Brecon?

Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Jan. 6.

Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes has been selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Coote, as commander-in-chief on the China station, and the Swiftsure is to be fitted out as his flagship.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed First Commissioner of Works, in the room of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam; and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, it is said, will succeed Mr. Shaw Lefevre at the Board of Admiralty.

An influential committee, including the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Talbot, the "father" of the House of Commons, has been formed with a view to urge upon Government the construction of a harbour of refuge for the Bristol Channel at Mumbles Head, near Abernethy. Over 8,000,000 tons of shipping pass up the Channel annually, or one sixth of the whole tonnage of the United Kingdom. The estimated cost is £400,000, and it is calculated that a toll of ½d. per ton annually would provide the capital required.

THE COURT.

Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle upon her return from the north; and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was accompanied by Major-General Hills, was knighted and invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Military Grand Cross of the Bath, Princess Beatrice being present. The Right Hon. W. P. Adam kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Madras, Lord Sandhurst having previously kissed hands on his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lady Cowell, Lord Sandhurst, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Major-General Hills, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. T. Fraser (Scots Guards), and Captain Edwards.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra, arrived at the castle yesterday week; the Earl and Countess of Dufferin arriving the same day. The Royal dinner circle included, with the guests, Lady Abercromby, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and the Master of the Household.

The Queen held a Council last Saturday, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, each of whom had audiences of her Majesty. Parliament was further prorogued to Jan. 6 next, to meet on that day for the dispatch of business. In the afternoon, the Duke of Edinburgh, president, and the members of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society performed a selection of music before the Queen and the Royal family, in the Waterloo Gallery, under the direction of Mr. George Mount, the conductor of the society. The Royal household and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Courteney and Lady Caroline Courteney, Lady Cowell, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Liddell, Miss Biddulph, and the Rev. Canon Pearson were present. After the concert the Duke of Edinburgh presented Mr. Mount to the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian and Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty and the Royal family.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. Thomas Rowsell. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Dean of Westminster joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went to Claremont, and lunched with Prince Leopold and Princess Louise of Lorne, who was on a visit to his Royal Highness. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, returned to Kent.

Her Majesty invested the Duke of Bedford with the Order of the Garter, while Sir E. Reed, Sir Charles Herries, and Sir Henry Loch were made K.C.B.'s. Lieutenant Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, received the Victoria Cross, and Mr. Watkin Williams, the new Judge, was knighted.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily drives.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle. Lord Sandhurst, Captain Edwards, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have arrived as Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At the close of the Prince and Princess of Wales's visit to Lord and Lady Hastings at Melton Constable yesterday week, his Royal Highness came to London, and was present at the dinner given by the members of the Senior United Service Club to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, returning the next day to Sandringham. The Princess travelled direct from Melton Constable to Sandringham. The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Sir Richard Temple, and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts arrived on Saturday on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters and their guests, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, and other visitors joined the party at Sandringham on Monday. The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Princess's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday.

The Prince telegraphed his sympathy to Mrs. Mark Firth on the loss of her husband.

Mr. Cockerell and Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville attended the funeral of the late Lord Chief Justice of England at Kensal-green as representatives of the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have entertained a large party this week at Eastwell Park, Prince Christian and Princesses Victoria and Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein having been among the guests. The Duke will assist at a concert to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society on the 18th inst. for the benefit of the French Hospital and Dispensary.

The Prince of Cumberland was baptized at Münden, in presence of the ex-Queen and Princess Mary of Hanover—Sir Charles Wyke, on behalf of the child's English relatives, being also of the party. Among the sponsors of the child—which received ten Christian names—were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Kings of Denmark and Greece, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Czarewitch.

A ball was given on Tuesday night by Colonel Fraser and the officers of the 1st Life Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, the principal residents of the neighbourhood being present.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington were on Tuesday presented with a congratulatory address and a service of glass, on the occasion of their silver wedding.

The marriage between Mr. de Lisle, of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, and the Hon. Violet Sandys, youngest daughter of the Dowager Lady Sandys, was solemnised at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, last Saturday. The bride was given away by her brother; the bridesmaids were Lady Violet Nevill, Miss Keith Fraser, Miss Filmer, and Miss Daisy Filmer. Mr. F. de Lisle was best man.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Wentworth and Miss Mary Stuart-Wortley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley; and between Mr. J. A. Hay, eldest son of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., of Flagstower and King's Meadows, Peebleshire, and Miss Napier, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Napier, Bart., of Milliken, Renfrewshire.

At a public banquet, which took place at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, last week, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., High Sheriff of Surrey, was presented with a valuable piece of plate subscribed for by the inhabitants of Richmond, in recognition of his succession to the family title and as a token of regard and respect.

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FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The Winter gathering of cabinet Oil Pictures now on view at this gallery scarcely equals in interest those of recent years, although the exhibition has received considerable development since its modest beginning. Probably many of the better class of works which would have been seen here have found their way to the newly established similar exhibition at the Hanover Gallery (reviewed by us last week). The oil exhibition at the Dudley was originally but an interlude, and started simply to utilise the gallery during the months that it would not be wanted for the water-colour exhibition. At all events, it had not and has not now the *raison d'être* of the spring "general" water-colour exhibition, which has enabled so many young artists of merit to attract the public eye long before they could win admission to the ranks of the societies.

On this occasion it seems to us that fewer works than usual afford adequate, fair, or profitable ground for criticism, either as representative of their respective exhibitors or as indicative of the newer tendencies of our school. It is, we think, to be apprehended that these ever increasing winter exhibitions—whether of "cabinet pictures," so called, or described, less ambitiously, as consisting merely of "sketches and studies"—furnish too ready an apology for displaying incomplete and imperfect work, and thus tend to lower the pictorial standard alike with artists, critics, and the public. Certain it is that the French and other schools have very few such minor exhibitions as we now have in bewildering number; though, on the other hand, each of those schools has one annual exhibition far more comprehensive than that of our Royal Academy, and wherein every moderately competent artist may count on finding one or two of his best efforts on the same footing as a like number of works by the greatest of his compatriots.

It is not easy to give a general idea of this heterogeneous assemblage of over 450 small and almost invariably unimportant paintings. Some of the best-known contributors are represented only by studies for exhibited works, such as Mr. P. R. Morris's "Première Communion—Dieppe" (95), which gives but a faint idea of the finished picture; or Mr. Beavis's "Charcoal Burners" (329), which, however, is fully equal to his large version of the same subject; or Mr. F. W. W. Topham's "Foraging in Venice" (115), which may be a reduced replica; or by sketches for a picture in contemplation, as Mr. Armitage's "After the Arena" (423)—the body of a Christian martyr being lowered to his relatives and friends in a cell of the Coliseum, beneath the blood-stained sand above; but in this instance the sketch is too small for one to form an opinion as to the "large picture." Mr. Armitage also sends a "souvenir" of his recent sojourn in Algeria (273) in the shape of a native male head, lifesize. This, if, as usual, a little dry in quality of colour, is firmly drawn and modelled—in short, scholastic, though not partaking of the eclectic grace of the painter's master, Delaroche. Most of the other exhibitors of any note limit themselves to single-figure subjects, with little novelty in some cases—as, for instance, Mr. Burgess's "Spanish Lady" (61), to recommend them. Exception may, however, be made in favour of Mr. H. S. Marks, and Mr. G. D. Leslie. Mr. Marks's "Jester" (211), in red motley, sitting on the knarled roots of an oak studying, in a solitary part of his lord's demesne, the jokes which later he will lead up to and let off in the hall as "impromptus," is very droll; but more so in conception, perhaps, than in the actual realisation of expression and gesture. The landscape has an opacity from which the artist's painting is seldom entirely free; and the execution has a careful, we had almost said plodding, prosaic uniformity which at first blush seems strangely at variance with the painter's bright and genial humour, but which in reality may, like a jest or witticism made with a serious face, enhance its effect. Much superior, indeed excellent in painting, is the miller of No. 228, illustrating the ballad of "The Miller of Dee," looking out from the hatch-door of his mill, his cap carelessly stuck on one side, munching a straw, and his face all aglow with health and contentment. But we should have expected, though the thought may be conventional—a more rotund, a still jollier, and certainly a whiter miller. Mr. Leslie's cook-maid performing the mysterious art of making "Apple Dumplings" (150)—a feat which, according to Peter Pindar, so puzzled King George III., as to how the whole apples got inside; and the pendent more lady-like figure—a daughter of the house, it may be—gracefully exercising the higher art of constructing "Cherry Pie" (162), both exposing their extraordinarily plump but decidedly ill-drawn arms, are not devoid of the painter's charms of naïveté (albeit more self-conscious than usual), and of homely and old-English association. Yet there is danger of such charms cloying—they smack of passing fashion like "Queen Anne" architecture, and neutral-green decorations. At all events, we had not seen painting so weak and inefficient from this artist's hand. Another Academy painter, Mr. MacWhirter, has a picture of "A Summer Storm, Venice" (255), so striking and vigorous that it goes far to remove the impression of sketchy carelessness conveyed by some recent works. One of those sudden squalls which the autumn visitor seldom witnesses, but that rush down late into summer from the Alps and the Dolomites, is seen in full swing; a flash of lightning throws into vivid relief a fringe of the palazzi above the dark blue troubled waters of the Grand Canal, and against the low driving slate-coloured rain-clouds. Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture, at the head of the room, of an old squire trotting along on a sturdy hack, with his "favourite" little grandson on an Arab by his side, which the squire holds in check by an extra rein, is pleasant in subject and agreeable in execution. Unaffected fidelity to nature distinguish "Le Dejéûner" (200), and "Le Calvaire de Mont St. Père" (200), by L. Lhermite; and the truth of lighting goes far to compensate for the absence of colour.

A few works by younger less-known artists should not be overlooked. J. W. Waterhouse has made a marked advance in a Pompeian "Flower Stall" (336) with several girlish figures; it is well drawn, full in colour, and effective in light and shade. F. G. Cotman's old "Lace Maker" (89) at work in the strong light of her garret window; "Chota Harzarel, 5 a.m., India" (117) by F. Villiers; a "Seller of Matches, Cairo" (293), by E. Humphrey; "An Incident of the War in Afghanistan" (2), by W. Fane (the distinguished general of that name we believe), and contributions by F. Brown; S. E. Waller; C. W. Nichol, T. Walter Wilson, G. Hindley, F. E. Cox, J. C. Dollman, and W. Maclaren are among those of fresher interest. "The Ended Tune" (370) by T. M. Rooke, representing, with quasi mediæval accessories, a young lady risen sadly from a harpsichord at deepening twilight, has, it may be, a morbid tendency in the sentiment and degradation of colour, but it would be unjust not to recognise the delicate precision of the painting of face and hands under the reflected light of the dying day. It deserves, indeed, a better place. Of more familiar character is H. Macallum's couple of urchins by a sea pool, trying to lure a tide-left conger to the hook (75), in which, however, the figure-painting betrays lack of study. R. W. Macbeth's "Way down the Cliff" (280), a mere fragment in point of subject; and "Counting her Chickens" (104), by J. White, another Scotch painter; the flowery meadows and stretches of weald of Frank Walton; M. Fantin's "Panier de Fleurs d'Automne" (53), a bunch of gladioli, with the customary rather mannered grey background; and Frank Dillon's "Lock and Mill" (296).

Of several landscape-painters who have lately risen into Academic or popular favour, there are small but characteristic samples—including Alfred Parsons, whose "On the Kennet" (62) has a nice grey morning tone, though possibly there is some mannerism or self-iteration in the frequent recurrence of a similar key of colouring and similar glassy liquidity of water; E. A. Waterlow, whose studies of spring-time are natural, fresh, and pleasing, though slight; together with J. Aumonier, J. L. Pickering, Tom and R. M. Lloyd; W. H. Bartlett, W. F. Stocks, Percy Macquoid, and W. Biscomb Gardner. C. Napier Hemy is more acceptable in the small landscape, "The Pool by the Mill" (245), than in some of his large marine pieces, powerful as these are; the break of light in the sky is as true in aspect as it is striking in effect. The solidity of this artist's work is derived from study in the Antwerp school; and is easily distinguishable from the paintiness and abuse of the palette-knife that prevails in a section of the Scotch school. Some of our English artists, we are sorry to see, are resorting to the means for securing the cheap effectiveness to which we allude; and among them we shall have to include C. E. Holloway, judging by his "Mouth of the Yare" (234). We trust, however, he will return to the more painstaking spirit of some excellent recent contributions to the Grosvenor. Joseph Knight has often painted just such a stretch of uninteresting moor as we see in 274, with its sandy tracks, and tufts of coarse grass, a gleam of light through a rainy sky serving at once to mass the simple elements and to focus the interest on one or more wayfarers; yet always they come in an exhibition with a welcome sense of repose. Monotonous they may be, and are, and we should not claim them to be more conscientious than their neighbours; but of this, as of the others, we may say, that it has perfect unity of impression, it fills and satisfies the mind; and so much can hardly be said of any other landscape in the room. The great error of the contemporary landscapist is that he is content to be a mere collector of material, a grammatical recorder of fact; the digestive process to which our early masters of landscape owe their unrivalled influence over our minds hardly begins, and hence the absence from current landscape of the sentiment, pathos, poetry, sublimity, which distinguish art from handicraft.

A notice of the winter exhibition of the Society of British Artists is unavoidably postponed till next week.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day. The gallery will open to the public on Monday.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours intend to include about fifty drawings by their late member, Mr. Dodgson, in their forthcoming winter exhibition, the private view of which takes place to-day; the gallery opening to the public next Monday.

The approaching Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy promises to be of fully average interest, and will include selections from the galleries of Mr. Hope, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cowper; together with a large collection of drawings by Flaxman.

Mr. Whistler, who has been absent from England more than a year, has returned from Venice, where he executed a series of etchings, which are now on view at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street.

Until further notice, the public will be admitted to the National Gallery after twelve o'clock on students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) by payment of sixpence.

The twenty-second annual meeting and prize distribution in connection with the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art-Union were held last Saturday. Mr. George Erlam read the report of the council, which referred to the progress of the society, the increased merit of the works issued, and the augmentation in the number of the prizes—sixty-three.

Christmas and New-Year's Cards are more abundant and daintier this season than in any previous year. Those issued by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are entitled to warm praise for their variety and beauty. The folding calendars of this firm are charming, particularly the Corbould Warren series. From Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of Regent-street, we have received a selection of Prang's American cards, of which he is the sole importer, and a specimen of Miss Thomson's fairyland cards, both being too well known to need commendation. Those issued by Mr. Herman Rothe, of King-street, Covent-garden, are of great variety, and marked by the good taste which characterises his productions. The floral designs printed on white satin laid on card are very delicate. Specimens showing great skill and care in their production have also been received from Mr. W. Leeks, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden; and from Messrs. Philipp Brothers, of Silk-street, E.C. Mr. Kingsbury, of South Kensington, also exhibits special activity in this field.

St. Andrew being the patron saint of Scotland, his festival was brilliantly celebrated on Tuesday night by the Scottish Corporation, under the presidency of the Earl of Fife. The subscriptions amounted to £5150, which included sums of 100 guineas from her Majesty, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Dalhousie, and 50 guineas from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, as well as a list of 400 guineas sent in by the Caledonian Society. The annual court of the governors of the Scottish Corporation was previously held in Crane-court, Fleet-street—Sir J. Heron Maxwell presiding. The report stated that there had been a substantial increase in the subscriptions and a large increase in the donations of the year. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president.

The anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society for the presentation of the medals awarded by the council at its last meeting, and for the election of officers and council for the ensuing year, took place on Tuesday at Burlington House. The president, Mr. Spottiswoode, in his address, gave a summary of the work of the society during the year. The medals were presented as follow:—The Copley Medal to Professor James Joseph Sylvester, F.R.S., for his long-continued investigations and discoveries in mathematics; a Royal medal to Professor Lister, F.R.S., of King's College, for his contributions on various physiological and biological subjects published in the "Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society," and for his labours, practical and theoretical, on questions relating to the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery; a Royal medal to Captain Andrew Noble, F.R.S., for his researches into the action of explosives, his invention of the chronoscope, and other mathematical and physical inquiries; the Romford Medal to Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., for his researches in astronomical spectroscopy; the Davy Medal to Professor Charles Friedel, of Paris, for his researches on the organic compounds of silicon and other investigations.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards were granted to life-boat crews for services rendered during the storms of November. The silver medal of the institution has been presented to Lieutenant Torrens, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and double the usual reward to the crew of the Poolbeg life-boat, for going off in the boat and saving, at great risk of life, two of the schooner Robert Brown, of Warrenpoint, which was wrecked near Pigeon House Fort, during a heavy gale from the east, on Oct. 28. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, have been voted to Dr. H. L. Cox, of the Army Medical Department, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he rendered on that occasion. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to upwards of £3000 were made on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced. The late Miss Nicholls had bequeathed the institution £800 stock; Miss Landseer, sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., £100; General Luard, £50; and Miss A. M. Dobson, of Pall-mall, and Miss Bartram, of Hull, £19 19s.

The Earl of Carnarvon has granted the tenants on his Hampshire estates a remission of ten per cent on their rentals.

The general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster presided. Among those present were Mr. J. Glaisher, chairman of the executive committee; Professor Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, Colonel Warren, R.E., Lieutenant Conder, R.E., Mr. Eaton, and Mr. John Macgregor. Reports were received, and resolutions were passed, with a view to presently commencing a new series of researches in the countries east of the Jordan, Gilead, Bashan and the Hauran, and Moab, where it is believed there exist abundant materials for archæological researches of great and fresh interest. Subscriptions in aid of these operations are now desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 11.

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v.; 2 Peter ii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. 1—11 or xxiv.; John xiv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary A. Wilson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. J. S. Pollock.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. W. H. Bliss; and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles C. Mackarness, Chaplain of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Leslie Stephen on the Relation of Morality to Literature).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Frank W. Grierson on the National Value of Cheap Patents).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Blencowe on the Modern Science of Religion).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Cummings on a Neglected Musical Benefactor; and on Handel).
Smithfield Club Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Theophilus Seyrig on Erecting Iron Bridges).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Rigg on Friction).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (M. E. Lefébure on the Book of Hades in the Soane Museum; Mr. T. G. Pinches on a New List of Babylonian Kings).
St. Paul's Cathedral, special service, 7 p.m. (Spohr's "Last Judgment" to be sung).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

Moon's first quarter, 6.38 p.m.
Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. (Professor Redwood on Standards of Strength and Purity of Drugs).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hudson on Floscularia Trifolium; Mr. Stewart on Echinometridæ; &c.).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Superficial Muscles of Man).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Carpenter on London Fogs).

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Lionel S. Beale on the Germination and Propagation of Disease).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Westminster Play, 7 p.m. (Terence's "Andria").
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Post Office Orphan Home, evening concert, at St. James's Hall.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, evening concert, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m., elections, &c.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—International Values).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Dialects of the South of England).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the History of Pianoforte Playing).

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 21	30·293	31·1	—	—	0	37·0	26·5	NNE. NE.	126	0·000
22	29·926	29·1	23·1	80	2	33·9	25·1	NNE. WNW.	83	0·000
23	28·877	37·1	33·4	88	7	43·9	28·9	SE. S.	225	0·010
24	29·855	45·4	45·5	91	9	53·1	41·3	SSW.	496	0·110
25	29·740	48·6	42·2	80	5	56·1	43·0	SSW. SW.	523	0·130
26	29·613	49·8	46·9	90	8	56·0	41·0	S. SSW. SW.	540	0·070
27	30·111	45·8	39·6	80	2	52·9	40·5	SW. WSW.	299	0·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

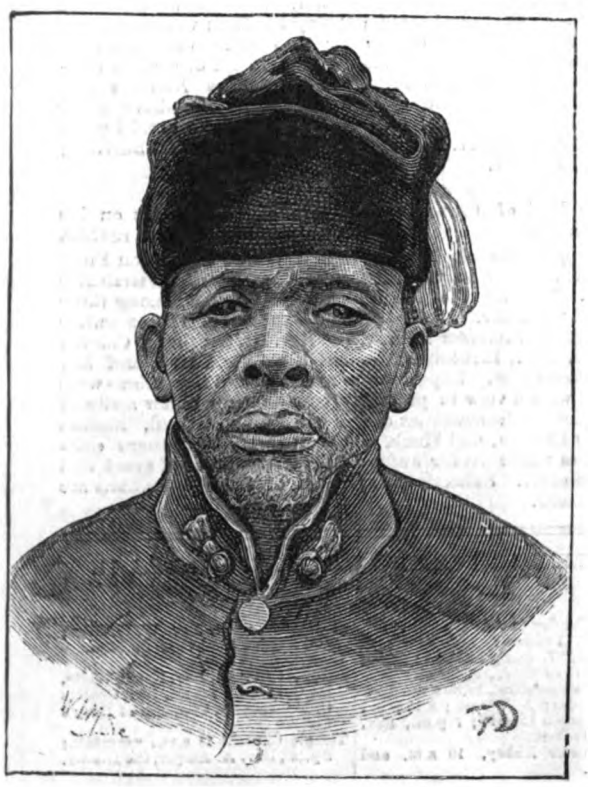
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·406	29·948	29·871	29·879	29·627	29·583	30·020
Temperature of Air	29·4°	29·1°	35·2°	49·6°	53·9°	55·1°	47·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	28·4°	26·5°	33·9°	46·8°	50·0°	48·8°	44·6°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNW.	SSE.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 45	4 10	4 35	5 2	5 25	5 52	6 18	6 46	7 13	7 42	8 12	8 43	9 20	9 56

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THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



MASUPHA, THE HOSTILE BASUTO CHIEF.

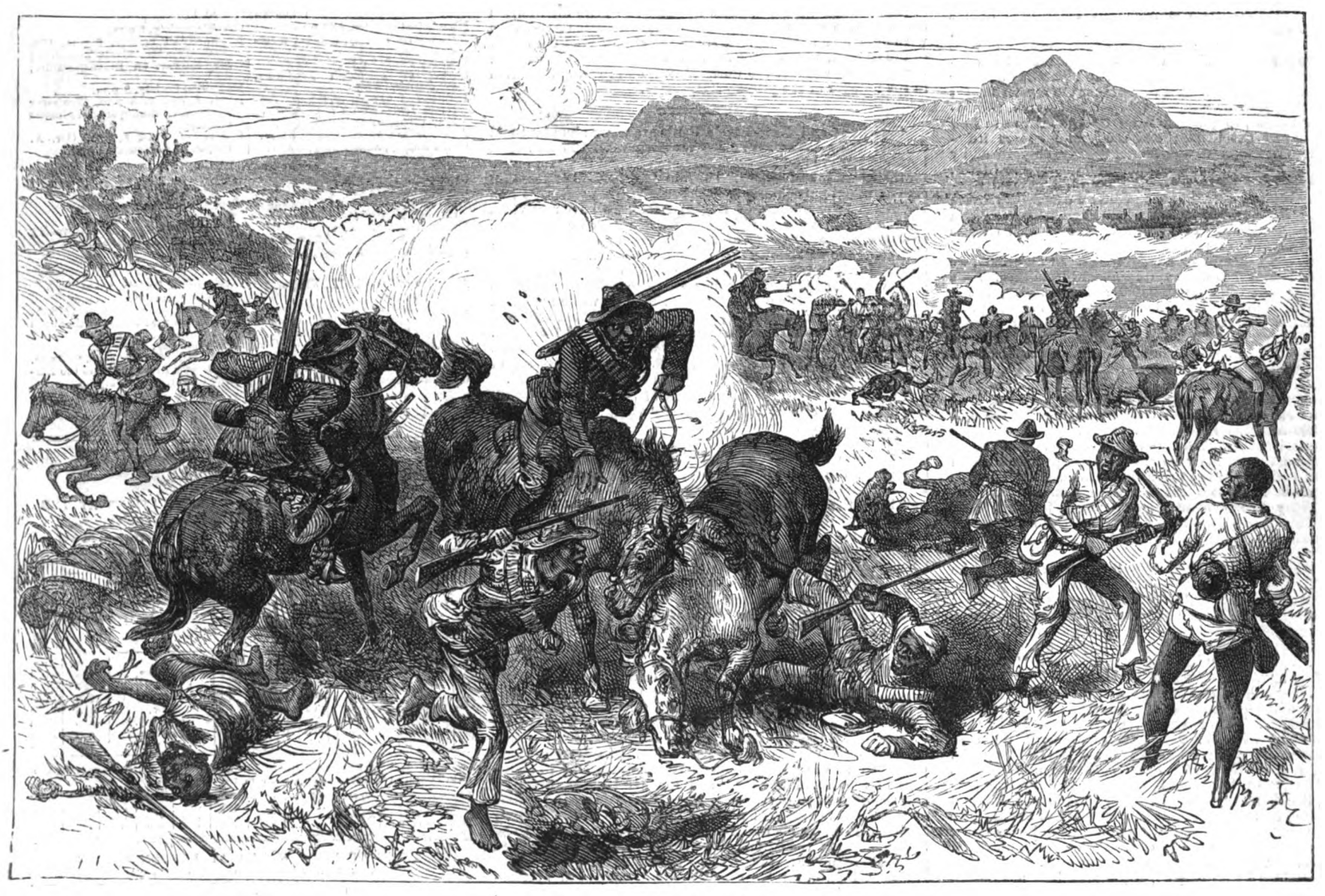


A BASUTO WARRIOR.



MASUPHA'S WIFE.

The most recent news of this rash and unjustifiable military enterprise, for which the Colonial Ministry of Mr. Gordon Sprigg, at the Cape, is solely responsible, seems to be rather alarming. The operations of the forces engaged, which consist entirely of local troops, Cape Mounted Rifles, Volunteers, Burgher Militia, and Native levies, are much impeded by heavy rains. Brigadier-General Mansfield Clarke, C.B., the Colonial Commander-in-Chief, with these heterogenous and partly undisciplined forces, has to divide his attention between the attempted advance into the rugged mountain country of North Basuto Land, on the border of the Dutch Free State, and the not less difficult task of checking a general insurrection of the Kaffir nations, Tembus, Tambookies, Pondomise, and others, all over the eastern territories, with the mixed population of East Griqualand. At least half a million of different people, spreading over country not less than 200 miles in length and breadth, without any European settlements but the residencies of magistrates and missionaries, have been provoked to sudden rebellion. This disastrous position of affairs only proves the



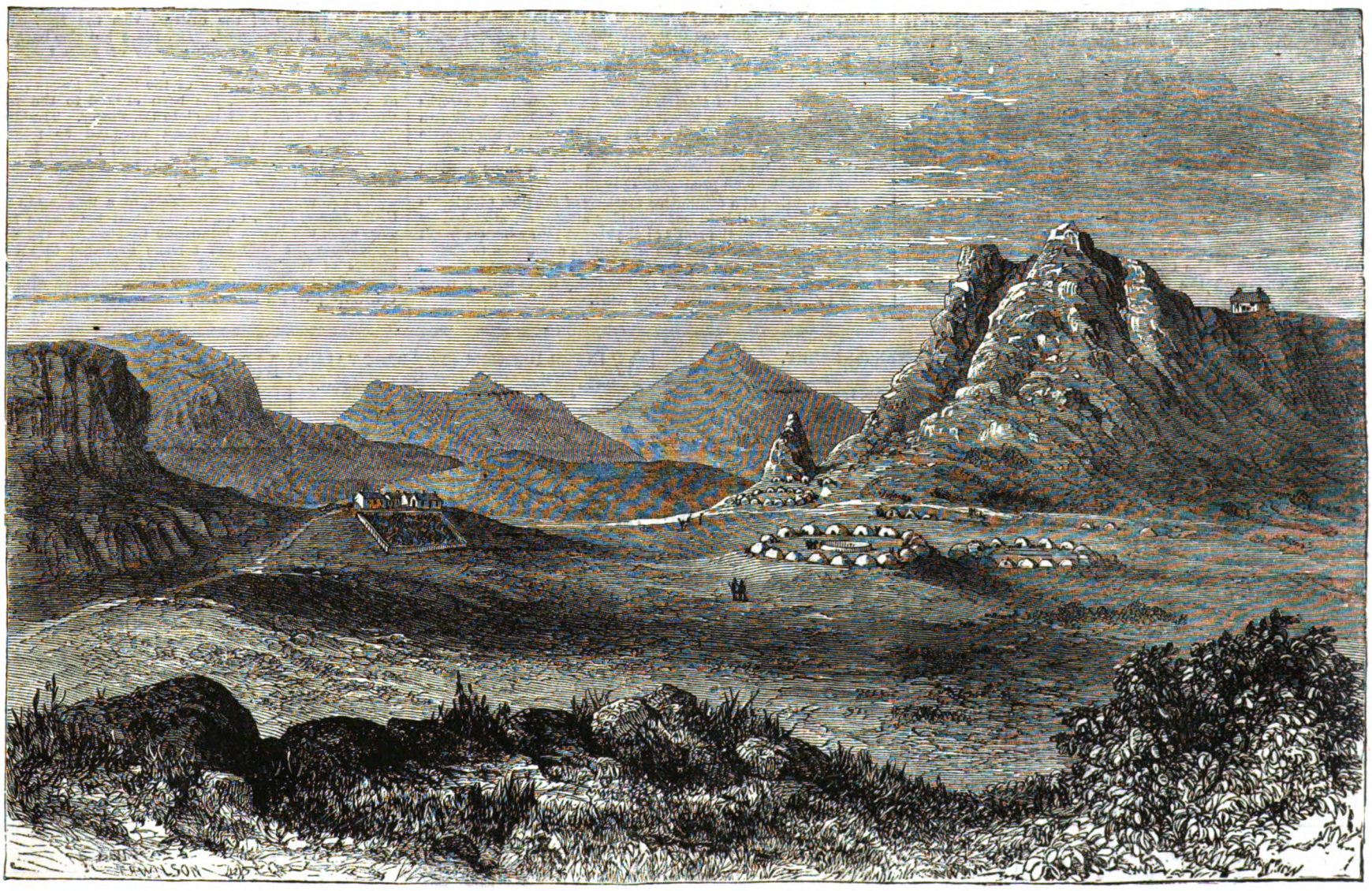
BASUTOS REPULSED IN ATTACKING A VILLAGE.

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THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



RECOVERY OF CATTLE FROM BASUTOS.



THABA BOSIGO, THE STRONGHOLD OF MASUPHA.

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truth of the warnings repeatedly addressed, but in vain, to the Cape Government by the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and likewise by Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose despatch of March 10 this year contained predictions that have been immediately verified. Sir Garnet Wolseley remonstrated earnestly, in opposition to Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Sprigg, against the unwise, unjust, and futile demand that the Basutos and other "quiet and orderly" native tribes, "the finest race in South Africa, now loyal and contented," who had so "cheerfully assisted" us in the Zulu War, should be compelled to deliver up their fire-arms. He denounced this policy as "fraught with danger to the peace of our Colonies." It was calculated, he said, "to raise the bitterest of feelings against our rule, to array against us the native sentiment in every part of South Africa, from the Zambesi to Cape Agulhas; and the war would probably swell to dimensions unknown to us in our previous military experience there."

These remonstrances, and those of Lord Kimberley at the Colonial Office, were disregarded by the Ministry holding office at Capetown; and that Colony, without the aid or sanction of the Imperial Government, is now engaged in a provincial war of races throughout all the eastern portion of South Africa. The separate provinces of Natal and the Transvaal, respectively administered by Sir W. O. Lanyon and Sir G. P. Colley under the direct orders of the Home Government, are to hold aloof from this deplorable contest, so long as they can preserve a pacific attitude. It appears, however, that Captain Barker and fourteen men have recently been killed in a fight somewhere on the Natal frontier. The colonial forces already called out, numbering from 9000 to 11,000, have done little more, as yet, than to relieve detached garrisons in the frontier settlements of Mafeteng and Maseru, and to destroy two or three Basuto villages. They cannot at present deal with the formidable revolt in East Griqualand, or stop the apprehended rising of the Pondos, towards the eastern seacoast.

We present several Illustrations of the Basutos and their country, which is about 150 miles long and eighty miles broad, watered by the upper streams of the Orange and Caledon rivers, with their tributaries. Its eastern boundary is the almost impassable range of the Drakensberg; and the northern part of Basuto Land is exceedingly mountainous. Thaba Bosigo, the stronghold of Masupha, who is chief ruler of the most warlike portion of the Basutos, is a place of extraordinary natural difficulty to force an entrance to its inner and upper recesses. It is situated on the Little Caledon, a day's ride from Maseru. The mass of rock, 400 ft. above the plain, with a flat table top, and with almost precipitous sides all round, can be scaled only by three or four steep winding paths, or rather clefts in the stone, which are barricaded and flanked by numerous ramparts; the summit, entirely sheltered by its rocky walls, is grassy, affording pasture for cattle to feed the native garrison. Thaba Bosigo was besieged without success by the Dutch Boers, in their wars against the Basutos many years ago. Our view of this natural fortress is copied from a vignette engraving on the letter-paper, supplied from Capetown, which is used by Lepoquo Moshesh, eldest son of Masupha; this young chief having received a European education at Zonnebloem, and having learned to speak and write English fairly well. A lithograph reproduction of this engraving is published by the *Cape Times*. Masupha himself, whose portrait, with that of one of his wives, appears in our Journal this week, is an illiterate heathen native, but of great repute, both as a warrior and politician. Another son of his, named Lerothodi, is the principal active leader of the present war, hitherto mainly defensive, against the forces of the Cape Colony. Some incidents of the recent campaign are shown among our Illustrations. Many of the Basutos wear more or less clothing of European make, similar to the common dress of the Boers, or to that of English colonial travellers, farmers, or hunters; they have good rifles, and ride hardy little ponies, with which they easily get away from pursuit.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Lord Granville's speech at Hanley has produced a very favourable impression in Germany. His Lordship's friendly reference to the pacific policy of the German Empire is particularly appreciated.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Adelaide giving the intelligence that Lieutenant Bower and five of the crew of her Majesty's schooner Sandfly had been murdered by the natives of the Solomon Islands while the party was engaged in surveying. Sub-Lieutenant Bradford landed, recovered the bodies, and destroyed a village.

Christmas annuals continue to pour in. Since our last issue we have received those of the Monthly Packet, Becton's, the St. James's Magazine, the Gentleman's, the Belgravia, the Quiver (entitled The Golden Mark), All the Year Round (Over the Sea with the Sailor), and Harry Etherington's Christmas annual (Danger).

HOME NEWS.

Sir Bartle Frere gave an interesting lecture yesterday week at Wimbledon on South Africa as a field for colonisation. On the platform were the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Wesleyan thanksgiving fund amounts to £294,000, and it is expected that the required amount, £300,000, will be raised by the end of this year.

The *City Press* states that the gross annual income of about eight hundred of the London charities amounts to a sum approaching four millions and a quarter sterling.

The *British Medical Journal* says it is reported that Guy's Hospital, which has 180 beds closed to the public, is £10,000 deficient financially on the results of the year's operations.

The Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylum Institution held their thirteenth annual festival at the Guildhall Tavern on Monday, at which £220 was subscribed.

The good-service pension of £200 a year for general officers Royal Marines, vacant by the death, on the 4th inst., of General J. T. Brown-Grieve, Royal Marine Infantry, has been awarded to General G. A. Schomberg, C.B.

The *City Press* announces that the much-needed repairs and restoration of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green have been completed, and that internally and externally the building is now in a satisfactory condition.

The Gas Light and Coke Company have informed the Metropolitan Board of Works that the Company intend to reduce their charge for common gas to three shillings and twopence per thousand cubic feet at the new year.

Plans in respect of 126 railway and other bills, and seventy-six provisional orders, have been deposited at the Board of Trade, an increase of twelve and nine respectively on the number last year.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt on Sunday evening in Scotland—at Inverary and Callender. In the north of Ireland, during Sunday evening and also the earlier hours of Monday morning, earthquake shocks were experienced, especially in Londonderry and its vicinity.

The *Western Mail* states that the Marquis of Bute has asked the managing trustee of the Bute estate at Cardiff, Mr. Boyle, to resign. His Lordship has resolved to take the management of his vast estates into his own hands, preparatory to leaving them to a public trust, if such is formed.

The charge against Mr. P. Callan, M.P., of libelling Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., after a protracted trial, came to an end on Tuesday, when a verdict was found of guilty of publishing the libel, and that the libel was not fair comment. Mr. Justice Hawkins ordered Mr. Callan to enter into recognisances to come up on Dec. 15 for judgment.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Literature Mr. F. G. Fleay read a paper entitled "The Living Key to English Spelling Reform now found in History and Etymology." The object of Mr. Fleay's paper was to show that the objections to spelling reform are principally founded on an exaggerated estimate of the amount of change required.

Nether Hall, Pakenham, the seat of Mr. Greene, M.P., was entered on Monday night by burglars. The plate-closet was cleared out, and some gold candlesticks were taken from the library.. A box of papers was emptied on the lawn, and a number of foreign securities were taken. The total loss is estimated at £6000.

With the object of taking into consideration the present state of the law concerning the treatment and punishment of juvenile offenders, both under the general criminal statutes and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, a conference of managers of reformatory and industrial schools was held on Tuesday at the offices of the School Board of London.

Lady Claude J. Hamilton, wife of the junior member for Liverpool, was on Monday presented, at the Athenæum, King's Lynn, with a handsome diamond bracelet, in acknowledgment of the many acts of kindness shown by her Ladyship to the people of Lynn during the time that her husband represented that borough in Parliament.

The Brush system of electric lighting was shown at the works of the Anglo-American Electric Company yesterday week to a number of gentlemen interested in the progress of the electric light. This light is produced by the electric arc, and the carbons are regulated by the automatic action of the same electric current as that which produces the light.

It was stated at a committee meeting of the Sick Children's Hospital, Brighton, held last Saturday afternoon, attended by the ladies who kept the stalls of the recent fancy bazaar in aid of the building fund, that the net profits amounted to £2240, and Doctor Tauffe said he should be able to present a cheque for £100 out of the proceeds of the fancy dress ball, leaving £3000 to free the institution from debt.

Mr. Alfred Kirby presided on Thursday week at the annual festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London at St. James's Hall. The subscriptions announced during the evening reached nearly £1200, of which the chairman and his friends contributed nearly £400. This being the society's fiftieth or jubilee year, the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character.

At a meeting of the School Board for London there has been a long discussion as to the enforcement of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and authority has been given to the Bye-Laws Committee to apply for distress warrants in suitable cases where fines have been inflicted by the magistrates, but have not been paid, and a letter to the Education Department as to the subject was agreed to.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in November was 89,905, of whom 50,528 were in workhouses, and 39,377 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2426, 9229, and 9418 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 888, of whom 679 were men, 181 women, and 25 children.

Earl Granville received at the Foreign Office yesterday week a deputation consisting of shipowners from all parts of the kingdom, the object of which was to discuss the proposed system of bounties on French shipbuilding. The conference was of a private nature; but before the reporters were desired to withdraw the Foreign Secretary expressed a fear that it would be impossible for him to convey any assurances that would make it likely that the Government would propose, or the present House of Commons would consent to, our going into anything like a war of tariffs in order to countervail those of the French Government.

Last week there were 2432 births and 1521 deaths registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 57 and the deaths 221 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 19 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 83 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 15 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 198 deaths were referred, against 224 and 184 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 49 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3013 births and 1822 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 42·4 deg., and 1·4 deg. below the average.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Oxford the result of the examination for the vacant scholarships and exhibitions at Balliol have been announced as follows:—The Brackenbury modern history scholarship was not awarded. Mr. W. Waite, unattached student, was elected to an exhibition in modern history. The Brackenbury natural science scholarship was awarded to Mr. William Stroud, from Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Bristol. An additional scholarship for natural science was awarded to Mr. A. D. Hall, from Manchester Grammar School. Messrs. J. J. Hart, from Manchester Grammar School, and J. Marsh, commoner of Balliol College, were distinguished in the examination. The Hebrew scholarship was not awarded. The classical scholarships were awarded as follows:—1. Mr. Ralph Beaumont Benson, from Harrow School and of Balliol College; 2. Mr. A. W. Jose, from Clifton College; 3. Mr. Ernest Henry Couchman, from Rugby School. The classical exhibitions were awarded as follows:—1. Mr. F. S. Boas, from Clifton College; 2. Mr. A. H. Hawkins, from Marlborough College; 3. Mr. S. H. Nash, from Clifton College; 4. Mr. Kalisch, from King's College School.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Edward William Blore, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity, has been appointed to the Vice-Mastership of the college, vice the Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., resigned. Mr. Blore has also been appointed a member of the Governing Body of Eton College, in the place of Dr. W. H. Thompson, resigned. The Rev. Charles Edward Searle, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows and Tutor of Pembroke College, has been elected to the mastership, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Power. The Carus Greek Testament prizes have been awarded as follows:—The Bachelor's prize to William Edmund Smyth, B.A., scholar of King's College; the prize for undergraduates to J. Robinson, of Christ's College.

The Aberdare Nonconformists, at a meeting in which Mr. C. H. James, M.P., took a prominent part, have resolved to urge upon the Welsh Education Commission the desirability of making the endowed schools available to all sects and classes of Welshmen, and also to recommend the establishment of three Welsh colleges, to be affiliated with a degree-conferring Welsh University.

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S MUSICAL BOX.—Caprice for the Pianoforte. By I. LIEBICH. "An agreeable and clever piece, which is very popular among amateurs."—Vide Musical World. Free by post for 24 stamps.
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DRESSING GOWNS for WINTER, 21s.
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Also the GOLD MEDAL, &c.,
have been accorded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
18, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.,
For the superiority of their Pianos exhibited at the
PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1878.

"There is but one class of Gold Medals for the Exhibition, and the
DECORATION OF THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
CONSTITUTES A SUPERIOR RECOMPENSE."
Extract from the Special Report signed by M. A. PETIS, Official Reporter.

The value of this Award is still further enhanced by the fact that the Decoration was CONFERRED ON NO OTHER British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
for Extreme Climates,
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1864, 1868, 1871, 1875, and 1879,
throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist.
"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect. W. KUHE."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Illustrated London News."
"The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch is so beautifully light, elastic, and certain, that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily Chronicle."
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Morning Advertiser."
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but specially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a specialty of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

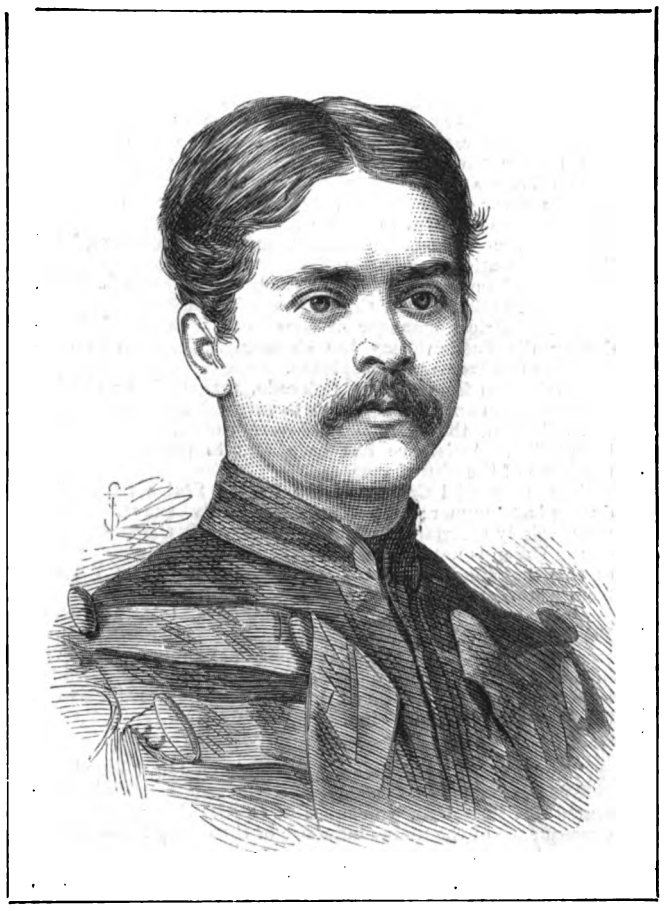
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Prices from 35 guineas to 350 guineas.
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and
THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS,"
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LIEUTENANT W. C. OWEN.

One of the officers killed by the Afghans in the disastrous defeat of General Burrows's brigade at Khushk-i-Nakhud, or Maiwand, on July 27, was Lieutenant William Charles Owen, squadron officer and acting adjutant of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry. This promising young officer was the only son of Mr. William Louis Owen, a retired District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, and was grandson of the late Major Arthur Owen, of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry; his family had earned much distinction in the service of the East India Company. He was educated in London and at Sevenoaks, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; in December, 1871, he entered the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, which he joined at Ahmedabad in November, 1872; but in May, 1878, he passed for and entered the Bombay Staff Corps, and was attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, of which the Prince of Wales is Honorary Colonel. He was highly esteemed in the regiment, and letters from his brother officers, describing the cavalry charge in which he fell, speak of his daring courage and perfect coolness in the fight. He has left a widow and an infant child. The portrait is from a photograph which shows him in the uniform of the 3rd (King's Own) Regiment.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. C. OWEN, 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY, KILLED IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

A MAORI PARLIAMENT.

Orakei, a native settlement in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, became the seat of a Native Parliament, held last Easter, which was largely attended by all the leading chiefs in that part of the North Island. Several great native meetings were also held at Hikurangi, by Tawhiao, and at Parihaka, by Te Whiti; but they seem to have been quite independent, and in rivalry with one another. The Maori, like the Pakeha, or white man, has always numerous grievances; and the programme of the Orakei Parliament included, amongst others, the following:—The course of the Government in dismissing Maori officials who administered the law; the want of friendship and goodwill to the chiefs, displayed in stopping their supply of food, travelling-passes, and medicine; the withholding of trial from the prisoners of Taranaki; the act of the Government, in sending commissioners and soldiers to occupy the native districts together; finally, the appointment of Sir William Fox and Sir Dillon Bell, as commissioners, seeing that it was by them the dispute (war) originated at Taranaki. These were the views of the malcontent party. Our chief Illustration represents the Orakei Parliament, with the chief, Paul Tauhere, occupying the Speaker's seat; immediately below him are two Europeans, the reporter and interpreter, while on his right Hirini Taiwhanga is addressing the House. In the foreground, on the left-hand, is the chief, Te Mongonui. The lower Illustration represents the native settlement of Orakei, with the encampment, and the usual piles of provisions, consisting of kumara, potatoes, dried fish, and partially dried and rotten beef. The building on the left is the chapel and school, but used at present as the Parliament house. The upper Illustration is a view of the bay and native settlement of Orakei, embosomed in peach-groves.

IMPERIAL PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

His Imperial Majesty of Japan has completed an extensive tour through the southern provinces of Niphon, the second occasion on which he has done so, having made the same tour two years ago. The journey was undertaken from a love of the country and its people, and a desire to see them in their everyday labours in the fertile fields and in their busy life in the large towns. The effect of his Majesty's progress through the country will be to strengthen the strong spirit of loyalty which prevails. His Majesty left the Imperial Palace at Tokio, the capital, on June 16, accompanied by a large suite and escort of Lancers. He proceeded by the Tokaido, one of the principal highways, to Otsu, at the south end of Lake Biwa, where, on July 14, he opened a new section of the railway, that between Otsu and Kioto. In the month's journey before reaching Otsu there were many places visited on the way. One principal object of the tour was a visit to the shrines at Ise. Among other important incidents, there was a two-days' sham fight by a large body of Japanese soldiers at Kameyama. His Majesty stayed nearly a whole week at Kioto, the former capital and the home of his youth, where his early days as Mikado were spent in sacred seclusion. He stayed at the old palace of the Mikado. While at Kioto he visited the tombs of his ancestors. From Kioto he came by rail to Kobe, where he spent part of two days, and then sailed in a Japanese man-of-war to Yokohama, arriving there on July 23, and travelling by rail the same day to Tokio. The decorations and illuminations at Kioto were very extensive, a national flag and new paper lantern being hung at every door in the street of the large city. At Kobe (both in the foreign concession and the native town) and likewise at Hiogo the illuminations were of surprising brilliancy.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Macfarlane, of the *Hiogo News*, and to Mr. Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, who is, with Mr. E. Massie, of Chester, travelling in Japan, for some particulars of the Emperor's journey and reception among his provincial subjects, and some materials for our Illustrations. These are, indeed, partly derived from a native Japanese illustrated newspaper, called the *Yeiri Shimbun*, of Kioto, which gives a woodcut representing the Emperor's carriage, escorted by a troop of Lancers, and followed by members of his suite on horseback or in carriages, passing through the streets. The houses are decorated with the Japanese national flag. A coloured print was also published and sold at Kobe, representing the Imperial procession there, very much as the Lord Mayor's Show in London is made the subject of an occasional penny publication.

The first of our Illustrations, which is entitled by us "Travelling in Japanese Fashion," is from Mr. T. U. Brocklehurst's sketch, showing the Emperor's palanquin borne with long bamboo poles upon the shoulders of sixteen coolies, all wearing tight black skull-caps, and with straw sandals to their feet; each man with his pipe and tobacco-pouch in his belt. The police, walking on both sides, wore their uniform of dark blue tunics, white trousers, and black caps. This old-fashioned mode of conveyance was preferred by his Majesty on the rough country roads; but in the streets of towns he used a closed carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, and driven by two coachmen sitting on the box, each holding the reins of one horse. The second Illustration, "Travelling in European Fashion," which represents this attempt at a modern style of equipage, is taken from a portion of the Japanese coloured print at Kobe, already mentioned. The escort of Lancers, with their flag, is also here introduced. It should be observed that the use of horses, which were first imported into Japan at a comparatively recent period, is still a novelty and rarity among the natives of that country; and they are chiefly employed for State or military parade. These people do not seem to have acquired much skill in riding and driving.



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: CAPTAIN BOYCOTT ON THE ROAD TO CLAREMORRIS RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 540.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the interpellations on the foreign policy of the Government. Signor Cairoli, the President of the Council, in one of his replies, said that the concert of Europe had been ridiculed, but the result had proved its utility; and he defended the course taken by the Government in participating in the naval demonstration, on the ground that Italy could not separate herself from Europe.

A monument to Victor Emmanuel has been inaugurated at Vincenza. It is the work of the sculptor Benvenuti. The pedestal, in grey marble, is 21 ft. high. On the step sits a figure in Carrara marble, representing the city of Vincenza. A simple inscription says that the monument was erected, by subscription, by the province and city. The statue is also in Carrara marble.

A new theatre, built by Signor Costanzi, was opened in Rome last Saturday night. The King and Queen were present.

Three out of the number of persons charged with robbing the Italian National Bank of 2,000,000 lire have been sentenced, one to twelve years', and two others to four years' hard labour. The remainder of the accused were acquitted.

SPAIN.

At a dinner given to Señor Romero y Robledo, the Minister of the Interior, last week, by 450 members of the Liberal-Conservative party in Seville, he declared that the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castello, had made Spain one of the freest nations in Europe, and, in conclusion, described the King as the symbol of the happiness, welfare, and progress of the nation.

PORTUGAL.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree accepting the resignation of the Minister of War, and appointing as his successor Colonel Castro, who is a peer and a military engineer.

A Lisbon telegram announces the death there on Sunday of the Archbishop of Goa, the Roman Catholic Primate of the East.

HOLLAND.

Mynheer F. S. Jacob, former Director-General of the Company for the Administration of State Railways, has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

GERMANY.

The improvement in the state of the Emperor's health continues. On Sunday the Emperor took a drive in a closed carriage. On Monday his Majesty received in audience Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France.

The German Federal Council has unanimously adopted the first and second reading of the proposal of Prussia to prolong, for another year, the minor state of the siege in Berlin, the town districts of Potsdam and Charlottenburg, and the district of Teltow, Lower Barnim, and Ost-Havelland.

The Prussian House of Deputies continues the discussion of the Budget, most of the items being in the end approved.

At Dortmund there was a slight shock of earthquake on the 25th ult., and a smart one on the 27th.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The centenary was celebrated on Tuesday throughout Austria. The festival was thoroughly popular. The Corporations of Vienna, and most of the large cities, celebrated the day officially.

The festivities in commemoration of the Emperor Joseph II. were begun on Sunday in all parts of the Austrian Empire. In Vienna a torchlight procession was formed, which marched, accompanied by great crowds, to the Emperor Joseph Monument. The Centenary was celebrated on Tuesday throughout Austria. The festival was thoroughly popular. The Corporations of Vienna, and most of the large cities, celebrated the day officially.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Estimates for 1881 were presented. The expenditure is set down at 441,537,000 fl., and the revenue at 407,125,000 fl.

In Lemberg on Sunday the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was celebrated, while on Saturday last, both at that town and at Cracow, festivities were held in memory of Kusciewicz. A poem written in honour of the occasion was confiscated by the police.

A popular meeting of the Young Czech party was held at Prague on Sunday, but was closed by the Government Commissary on account of the tumultuous proceedings.

By the recent earthquakes at Agram, according to a telegram sent by the Burgomaster of the town to his colleague at Prague, two persons were killed and twenty-three injured. Four hundred families are without shelter, and many of them lack the necessaries of life.

GREECE.

By a despatch from Athens we learn that Herr von Radowitz has had an audience of the King of the Hellenes, and represented the dangers to which Greece would expose herself if she ventured to attack Turkey, or attempted to occupy the territory awarded to her by the Conference. His Majesty, in reply, said he would prefer war with Turkey to internal convulsion.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir and their children arrived at St. Petersburg on Tuesday by special train. General von Schweinitz arrived there the same day. The Emperor left Livadia on Tuesday morning for St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the Emperor will be present in St. Petersburg at the annual fête of the Order of St. George, which takes place on the 8th inst.

The breaking up of the ice on the Volga, at Nijni Novgorod, in consequence of the sudden warm weather, has destroyed five steamers and more than thirty barges.

A telegram from the *Daily News* special correspondent in Central Asia states that the Russian forces posted between Tchikisliar and Bami are estimated at 12,000 men. The Tekkes have captured 400 camels laden with stores, and are confident of success.

TURKEY.

Mr. Goschen leaves Constantinople for London on the 8th inst., and will return there in January.

The Ambassadors have received instructions to congratulate the Porte on the surrender of Dulcigno and on the tranquillity of the ceded district.

The surrender of Dulcigno began, in accordance with the agreement, at noon on Friday, the 26th ult., and at six p.m. the Montenegrins had occupied the town as well as the surrounding positions. All passed in the most formal and regular manner like a relief of guards, and Dervish Pasha gave the directions in person. On Saturday Bojo Petrovics entered Dulcigno in state, and was met at the gates by all the head men of the villages and other influential Mussulmans tendering their allegiance. A thanksgiving "Te Deum" service was performed, and at noon the Montenegrin standard was hoisted on the fortress under a salute of twenty-one guns. The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed his acknowledgments to the Sultan for the manner in which the cession of Dulcigno has been accomplished.

AMERICA.

General Garfield has received a deputation of Independent Republicans, who urged him to take into consideration the question of Civil Service reform. In reply, he said he hoped to have the co-operation of Congress in establishing a legal basis for routine appointments to office, thereby placing it beyond the power of anybody, even of the President of the Republic, to remove a capable and faithful officer from his post during the term for which he was appointed. The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a statement, compiled from the official returns of every State, showing that General Garfield had a plurality of 3401 in the popular vote.

The Franco-American Claims Commission have completed their organisation.

The Alabama Legislature has elected Mr. James L. Pugh, Democrat, as Senator for the State at Washington.

The theatrical manager at New York, who intended producing the Passion Play has abandoned the idea in consequence of adverse public opinion.

A telegram from Denver, Colorado, reports that a riot has been going on among the miners twenty miles from Leadville. Mr. Robinson, the Lieutenant-Governor elect, is said to have been killed. Assistance has been sent to the authorities at the scene of the disturbance.

The Decennial Census of the United States was taken during last summer; and, though the results have not been as yet precisely ascertained, it is estimated that the population of the Union is not less than 50,000,000. An important part of this magnificent national development has been derived from European immigration.

According to advices from Washington, telegrams from Pekin indicate that the new Emigration Treaty with China secures to the United States the control and regulation of the introduction of Chinese labourers according to United States laws. A commercial treaty has also been negotiated between the United States and China.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature will assemble on Jan. 13 next.

We hear from Montreal that the Court of Appeals has unseated Mr. Robellard, a member of the local Legislature, in consequence of the undue influence of the clergy in his favour at the election.

INDIA.

The Viceroy left Jacobabad on Sunday week, and arrived at Kurrachee on Monday morning. During his stay there he inspected the harbour and other works, and received addresses from the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, in which his attention was called to some of the principal wants of Kurrachee, such as the construction of a bridge across the Indus at Sukkur, the extension of the railway system towards Afghanistan, the establishment of a daily post with Bombay, and a direct mail service with Aden. Lord Ripon, in reply, assured the memorialists that these and other matters mentioned by them would have careful consideration. On Tuesday the Viceroy received the Jam of Lus Beyla in private durbar. He arrived at Bombay on Saturday. The Viceroy held a review on Monday afternoon of all the troops in garrison there. His arrival at Calcutta is fixed for the 6th.

Major-General C. C. Johnson has resigned the office of Quartermaster-General in India, and Colonel MacGregor has been appointed to succeed him. The last-named officer, after taking formal charge of the office, has started for England on a three months' leave.

According to intelligence received at Teheran from Herat, Ayoub Khan is in a very embarrassed position, being destitute of means and having few followers.

The Indian telegrams published by the *Times* on Monday morning states that the latest Cabul news received by the Government is said to be of a generally satisfactory character. The harvest prospects in most of the threatened districts of the North-West Provinces are improving. The latest news of the outbreak in Cashmere is said to be "reassuring." Major Biddulph is safe, and the Maharajah is still pushing forward reinforcements

AUSTRALIA

The general elections in New South Wales are, a Sydney telegram says, proceeding actively, and half the members of the new Legislative Assembly have been returned. The programme of the Government, which includes free trade, extension of the railways, local self-government, and non-sectarian education, appears to have met with acceptance, as the great bulk of the members returned have expressed themselves distinctly favourable to those views.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated the 29th ult.:—"The wheat crops promise favourably, except in the far north." The time occupied in the transmission of this message from Adelaide to Westminster, was 5 hours 10 min.

A fresh extradition treaty has been concluded between the Swiss Government and that of Great Britain.

The Council of Ministers has sanctioned the opening of a custom house at Cairo, thus enabling goods from Europe for that city to pass untouched through the Alexandria customs.

The annexation of Tahiti to France was conditional, it now appears, on a pension of 60,000f. to Queen Pomare, and of pensions to other Royal personages and chiefs, amounting in all to 91,200f.

The recent successful experiment to bring fresh meat from Australia by the Strathearn has induced the formation of a syndicate to provide a weekly delivery of 300 tons of fresh meat in London from Australia.

It is stated that the Government has signified its readiness to accept £250,000 from the Government of Natal in final settlement of all claims against the colony on account of the Zulu war charges.

Prince Charles, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Roumanian Chambers last Saturday, announced that the relations of the Principality with foreign Powers were very friendly, and referred to the navigation of the Danube, the liberty of which, he said, would be upheld by his Government.

Great shipping disasters are reported from America, where one hundred and twenty-five vessels are stated to be icebound. Off Newfoundland, many casualties occurred during the recent gales.—There are reported to be signs of a partial breaking up of the ice blockade in the St. Lawrence River and the lakes, the temperature having become less severe.

A magnificent lacustrine find has been made in the marshes of Corcelettes, near Consise, in Canton Vaud, Switzerland. It consists of a fine canoe in a perfect state of preservation, 11 mètres 16 centimètres long and slightly more than a mètre broad. It was dug out and drawn from the marsh by sixty men and eight oxen, under the superintendence of the director of the museum of Lausanne, and has been placed in the court of the Lausanne Academy.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES NEAR SMYRNA.

The view of the Valley of St. Anne, and the river Melas, near Smyrna, with the First Aqueduct, is from one of the Sketches and water-colour drawings by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, mostly illustrative of the topography of Mycenæ, Troy, and Ephesus, which were exhibited in the summer of 1878 at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East. The place here represented is within a mile or so of the modern commercial city of Smyrna, and two miles from the sea. In the view, looking southward, it must be imagined that, over the cliff seen to the right hand, which is covered with fragments of masonry, ruins of the ancient city, lie the harbour and the existing town of Smyrna. The aqueduct, as might be guessed from the form of its arches, is a work of the middle ages, but of design and use similar to the Roman aqueducts. In the foreground are more remains of old Byzantine buildings, with a wooden conduit, raised above the valley, for the conveyance of water. To the left hand is the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, with a train coming or going between this city and Ephesus, which is what nobody would have thought of two thousand years ago. The stream that runs through the valley now bears a Turkish name, but was by the ancient Greeks called the "Melas," or "Black." This spot being one of the seven traditional birthplaces of Homer, when the honour of his nativity was disputed between seven cities, the name "Melesigenes," sometimes given to that immortal poet, was ascribed, by a very doubtful etymology, to that of the river. "Homer's Grotto" is generally pointed out to the visitor by the Smyrna guides.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, John, Rector of West Hallam, to be Vicar of Offchurch.
Bates, Percival Walker; Rector of Charles, N. Devon.
Carter, William Collingwood; Vicar of Little Tew, Oxon.
Flynn, J. S.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Falmouth Roadstead.
Hill, Arthur F. T.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen.
Hindson, John Hutchinson; Vicar of Wraysbury, Bucks.
Lambrick, S. S.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Newtown, Leeds.
Meredith, John; Rector of Polebrooke.
Milton, William; Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks.
Moberly, Edward Hugh; Vicar of Chute, Wilts.
Norfolk, Albert S., Chaplain, Dockyard, Woolwich; Chaplain to the Royal Horse Guards and Life Guards, London.
Pratt, Philip Edgar; Vicar of Madley-with-Tibberton.
Ratcliffe, Charles B.; Curate in Charge of Christ Church, Weymouth.
Spencer, Josiah; H.M. Director of Education in Cyprus.
Taylor, Herbert William; Vicar of West Wycombe, Bucks.
Torbett, James English; Perpetual Curate of Hudswell, Richmond.
Whitefoord, Philip; Rector of Aylton, near Ledbury.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Oxford presided on Tuesday at the dedication of the new chapel which has been erected at St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer.

The Company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-sixth session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the historical books was continued as far as the end of Esther ii.

On Sunday night the Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, and announced to the congregation that he had appointed a new Vicar; and that he was determined that whatever was illegal in the manner of conducting the service of the church should be eradicated.

By the munificence of several private donors, Bradninch church has been much improved. Part of the west gallery has been taken down; the elegant tower arch has been thus exposed to view, and the organ has been removed to the north-east corner of the church. The new west window, which is by Messrs. Hardman, is a gift of the late Mr. A. W. Linnington.

The corner-stone of St. Peter's, Keighley, has been laid by Mrs. Lister Marriner. The building is to replace a temporary chapel in which service has been regularly said since the middle of 1872. It is to be in the Early English style, and it will accommodate 750 persons. It will cost upwards of £5000, towards which the Duke of Devonshire has subscribed £1000 and Mr. Lister Marriner £500.

The Rev. R. W. Enraght, the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, Birmingham, was arrested last Saturday afternoon on a warrant granted by Lord Penzance for ritualistic practices. The rev. gentleman addressed a number of his congregation from the church steps, and great excitement prevailed. He was taken to Warwick Gaol, where he is confined as a first-class misdemeanant. The services at Holy Trinity church were conducted on Sunday in precisely the same manner as heretofore.

Mr. Charles made an application to the Queen's Bench on Monday for a writ of habeas corpus with a view to the Rev. T. P. Dale being brought up and discharged. He argued that all the proceedings against Mr. Dale were irregular, and therefore void. The argument was resumed on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Field stated that, upon consideration of the various points which had been raised, the Court thought a writ ought to be granted. The writ was made returnable on Monday. Rules nisi were also granted for a prohibition to Lord Penzance, on the ground that all the proceedings were invalid; and for calling upon Mr. Sergeant to show cause why the writ of contumacy should not be set aside.

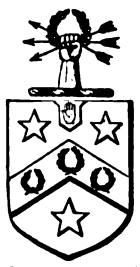
On Sunday, the 22nd ult., the old parish church of Stow-cum-Quy, near Cambridge, was reopened, after complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. White. The following legend in the north aisle tells its own story:—"This stone was placed as a record of the restoration of the parish church in the month of November, in the year of our Lord God 1880, and in memory of Clement Francis, of the town of Cambridge, and of Quy Hall, in this county, by whom the good work was originated, and, with the willing help of others, was carried on. It had been in his heart to rebuild this house of God as a thank-offering for many blessings received during the course of a prosperous life. He died, March 7, 1880, aged sixty-four, not having been permitted to see the full accomplishment of his desire, which was happily completed by Sarah Francis, who for thirty and two years had been his loving and devoted wife."

A large and richly-coloured window of stained glass has just been inserted in the north transept of St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, by Mr. Cornelius Harley Christmas, a gentleman who recently invested nearly £16,000 for the benefit of the poor of Yarmouth. It is to commemorate the eighty-sixth year of the donor, and is also in memory of the Rev. Richard Turner, who was upwards of fifty years minister of the parish.—The shattered masonry of a large window in the north transept of Stow Church has been satisfactorily restored by Messrs. Hookham and Son, and filled in with rich, well-executed stained glass by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, at the sole cost of Mrs. Raikes, the relict of the late Major-General Raikes, C.B.—A stained-glass figured window of three long lancet-lights (executed by Messrs. Edmundson) has been put in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, East Hardwick, near Pontefract; the expense having been defrayed by the pupils of Messrs. Lord and Slack's school.

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OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, BART.



Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, second Baronet, of Boxford, in the county of Suffolk, F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L., late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, died on the 24th ult., at Torquay. He was born Feb. 5, 1817, the elder son of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, F.R.S., D.C.L. (created a Baronet in 1834), the eminent surgeon, Serjeant-Surgeon to William IV. and Queen Victoria, by Anne, his wife, third daughter of Mr. Serjeant Sellon. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1838, M.A. 1859. He was Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry at Oxford from 1855 to 1866, and Waynflete Professor of Chemistry 1866 to 1872. He married, in 1848, Philothea Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Thompson, and leaves five daughters and an only son, now Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, third Baronet, who was born June 19, 1862.

MR. MARK FIRTH.

Mr. Mark Firth, whose serious illness was announced last week, succumbed to his attack of apoplexy and paralysis on the 28th ult., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Mark Firth was the son of a steel melter, who began business in a small way in 1843, being assisted by his two sons, Mark and Thomas. In 1849 the firm of Thomas Firth and Sons erected the Norfolk Works, in which an enormous business was developed. Mr. Mark Firth's first charitable gift of any magnitude was £1000, which he added to a legacy of £5000 left by his brother Thomas for the erection of a college for the training of young men for the New Connexion ministry. In 1869 he erected and endowed the "Mark Firth Almshouses" at Ranmoor, at a cost of £30,000. They accommodate thirty-nine persons, and are left to the poor of the town for ever. His next act of munificence was the gift to the town of Firth Park, which was opened in 1875 by the Prince of Wales. The chief benefit, however, which he conferred on the town was the foundation of Firth College, which was opened by Prince Leopold in 1879. The college was erected and fitted up at a cost of £20,000. Mr. Firth also endowed the college at a further cost of £5000, and gave a chair of chemistry worth £150 a year. The endowment fund now amounts to £20,000. A portrait of Mr. Mark Firth appeared in our number for Aug. 28, 1875.

MR. WHITWELL, M.P.

Mr. John Whitwell, M.P. for Kendal, J.P. and D.L., whose death is just announced, was born Sept. 6, 1812, the second son of the late Mr. Isaac Whitwell, of Kendal, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Fisher, of Thorpe Hall, Leeds. He received his education at the Kendal and Darlington Friends' School, and was President of the Chamber of Commerce in the borough for which he sat, and Lieutenant-Colonel First Battalion Westmorland Rifle Volunteers. He was first elected for Kendal, in the Liberal interest, November, 1868. Mr. Whitwell married, in 1837, Anna, daughter of Mr. William Maude, of Horton Grange, Bradford.

MR. EDWIN GUEST.

Mr. Edwin Guest, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., J.P. for Oxfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge, died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Sandford Park, Oxford. Dr. Guest was the only son of Mr. Benjamin Guest, of Rowheath, King's Norton, Worcestershire, where the family were settled for some generations, and was born in 1800. He graduated at Caius College in the Mathematical Tripos of 1824, when he was eleventh wrangler. He was elected to a Fellowship soon after taking his degree, and was called to the Bar in 1828. In 1852, on the death of Dr. Chapman, he was elected to the Mastership of Gonville and Caius College. He filled the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1854. In 1859 he married Anne, daughter of Joseph Ferguson, Esq., of Morton, Carlisle, sometime M.P. for Carlisle. About 1841 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him. Dr. Guest's principal publication was a "History of English Rhythms," a work which passed through two editions, and is now out of print. He also contributed to the Journal of the Philological Society and the Archæological Journal a number of valuable papers, which, in the interests of science, it is to be regretted he did not live to carry out his intention of republishing in a collected form.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir John Milton, C.B., the late Accountant-General of the Army, on the 29th ult., in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Charles John Manning, of Littlehampton Manor, Sussex, brother of Cardinal Manning, at his residence in Prince's-gardens, on the 28th ult., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. Eden, wife of the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. She was youngest daughter of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Beckett Fielding Marriott, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, suddenly, last week, at Avonbank, near Pershore, Worcestershire, aged sixty-seven. General Marriott was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Worcester.

The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D., Rector of St. Aiphage, London-wall, on the 22nd inst., in his seventieth year. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow, and from 1855 to 1879 was Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington.

The Rev. Edward Cooper Woollcombe, Senior Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Incumbent of Tendring, Essex. He graduated at Oriel College, and subsequently became Dean, Tutor, and Lecturer of Balliol College, and public examiner in classics. It was only last year he was appointed to the incumbency of Tendring.

Eleanor, Lady Nicolls, widow of General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., on the 23rd ult., at New Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath, in her eighty-ninth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. S. G. Bristow; was married in 1809, and left a widow in 1865.

Mrs. White (Salisbury Anne), of Killakee, near Rathfarnham, for many years one of the leaders of society in Dublin, on the 26th ult., universally esteemed and regretted. She was daughter of Mr. George Rothe, of Mount Rothe, county Kilkenny, and the descendant of a very ancient family in that county. She married, 1821, Colonel Samuel White, M.P., county Leitrim, elder brother of the first Lord Annaly, and was left a widow, without issue, in 1854. The beautiful demesne of Killakee devolves, we believe, on Colonel White's nephew, Lord Massy.

On Thursday week the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company entertained a large company at the opening of their new hall in Throgmorton-avenue. Mr. S. Gibbins presided, and the guests included the Lord Mayor, and the masters and chief clerks of the leading City Companies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J C M (Watford).—As the position was published in a manual, its simplicity was probably designed, but it was absurd to dub such a poor composition a problem.

Captain M (Dublin).—We are much obliged by your courtesy. The games shall have due honours.

A Youngster (Hythe).—The "Theory of the Openings" can be obtained only from the author, Mr. Gossip, whose address is Hôtel de Paris, Rue Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

G M (Eton).—The correction of your problem is noted.

M H (Kensington).—It is a problem from Damiano's work, published in 1512, and is, therefore, over 300 years old. The solution is 1. R to R 8th, K moves; 2. Kt to Q B 2nd, K moves; 3. R mates.

Va (U.S.).—See answer to "A Youngster." 1. B to K 4th will not solve Mr. Shinkman's clever self-mate problem.

Messrs. Barker, Stauffer, E J Lee, and R Lucas will please accept our cordial thanks for reports of the proceedings of their several clubs.

F C C (Great Queen-street).—We shall be pleased to insert the announcement of your tourney if you will condense it into a brief paragraph.

Correct Solutions of the Canadian Prize Problem received from J W Fowler, R B Duff, "Bishop of Ilkley," East Marden, E L G, James Dobson, A Youngster, Norman Rumbelow, F E Purchas, C L Combe, G C Baxter, S Farrant, Elsie, An Old Hand, D Templeton, T Barrington, W Warren, H Blacklock, R Jessop, C C E, A Kentish Man, C Darragh, H Langford, and E Elsbury.

Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 1912, 1913, and 1914 received from Va (U. S.) and Rev John Wills (Portland, U. S. A.).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1915 received from W J Eggleston, Lincopensis (Sweden), and Rev. John Wills.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1916 received from N M Carrig, W F Payne, Owlet Junior, A Snelling, James Atkinson, W J Eggleston, and Lincopensis.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1917 received from J Brelly, J Tucker, H de Groot L Chapelle (Malta), W F Payne, W T R, James Atkinson, Philosyntomos, H H H, W J Eggleston, and H Stebbing.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1918 received from H B, J W W, Shadforth, E P Vuillamy, Cant, East Marden, A W Hale, A Chapman, "Bishop of Ilkley," E L G, James Dobson, A Youngster, Norman Rumbelow, R B Duff, F E Purchas, C L Combe, S Farrant, Elsie, An Old Hand, D Templeton, T Barrington, W Warren, H Blacklock, W H Eggleston, Lulu, Joseph Moore, T S Wicksteed, J Tucker, Smutch, J W Waugh, H de Groot, Ch Pompé, Caractacus, J W Fowler, Underwood, E Louden, Hampsteadian, W F Payne, Hereward, Owlet, R Jessop, C C E, Kingussie, Z Ingold, A Kentish Man, C Darragh, H Langford, E Elsbury, R H Brooks, Julia Short, H H H, W T R, J Perez Ventoso, J B (Teddington), C B Carlon, Ben Nevis, R Ingersoll, D W Kell, B Dyke, Woggiepoll, H Stebbing, G C Baxter, Alfred W Pye, Baker Orn, A R, W Scott, W Biddle, Alpha, Frank Littleboy, C S Coxe, C Oswald, L Sharawood, Ernest Sharswood, J G Glossop, J C Mills, and G Fosbrooke.

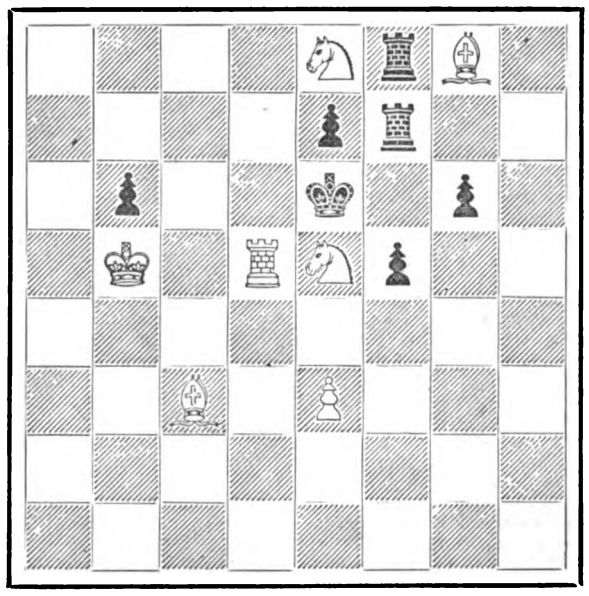
Solution of Problem No. 1917.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	B to Q 5th *
2. R takes P (ch)	K, P, or B takes R
3. Q mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. Kt to B 5th (ch), White replies with 2. K to B 7th, and 1. K to K 3rd, then 2. Q to B 8th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1920.
By Sergeant-Major MacArthur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We are indebted to a Melbourne Correspondent for the record of the following brilliant Skirmish played between Messrs. Goldsmith and Esling, at the Melbourne Chess Club. The notes appended are by Mr. Wisker, and were contributed to the *Australasian*, a newspaper containing an excellent chess column.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th

"Philidor's Defence" is little practised now in any form, and this variation is a very great rarity. It leads almost always to complicated positions, often of great beauty; but it is unsound, and, with proper care, the first player gets all the fun on his side.

4. P takes K P	

The old move, and, undeniably, a good one. Modern analysts, however, give the preference to 4. Kt to Q B 3rd.

4.	P takes K P
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
6. P to K 6th	B to B 4th

This sortie, first adopted by Morphy in a remarkable game with Barnes, requires careful answering. The object of Black is to gain a strong attack and a Pawn in return for the "exchange."

7. Kt to Q B 3rd	

White very properly declines to win the exchange, which is not worth the loss of time involved in the process. 7. Kt takes K P is good play at this stage; but the move in the text, followed up as it is by a remarkable novelty, is, probably, the best course at the first player's command.

7.	Q to B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
8. B to Kt 5th (ch)	

This is the novelty alluded to in the preceding note. It does the greatest credit to the inventor's chess acumen, and we are satisfied that it gives White, in any case, a winning game.

8.	P to B 3rd
9. Castles	B takes K P

If he captures the proffered Bishop, White gets a winning attack by 10. Kt takes Q P. But 9. Kt to K 2nd looks better than the move in the text.

10. B to Q B 4th	

Again finely played. Still, the Bishop cannot be taken, as the reply would be 11. Q Kt takes K P, and White must gain one of the Bishops in return for his own, besides getting a winning game.

10.	P to K 6th
11. Q Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt
12. Kt takes B	P takes P (ch)
13. K to R sq	B to Kt 3rd
14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
15. R takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
16. Q takes Kt (ch)	

Every move is problematic, and the whole game is a perfect specimen of play on White's part. He now forces mate immediately.

16.	K takes Q
17. R to Q sq (ch)	

And Black resigned.

The match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester, announced in our last issue, was played at the Palatine Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday, the 27th ult., and it resulted in favour of Liverpool, whose representatives scored nine games to the adversaries' seven. Four games were drawn. After the play the competitors sat down to what a correspondent who was there describes as "an excellent dinner provided by the Liverpool Chess Club." We learn from the *Liverpool Argus* that this was the twenty-first match in which the two clubs have opposed each other since the year 1855, and that Liverpool has won twelve matches, with a total score of 123 games; Manchester six matches, 112 games, the remaining three matches being drawn

The "telegraphic" match between Liverpool and Calcutta is progressing satisfactorily, fourteen moves on each side having been made down to Tuesday last. When the games have become a little more advanced we shall publish them at length.

Mr. Blackburne's tour of the provinces led him to Cheadle last week, and his performances appear to have excited a sensation in that little Staffordshire town. The first day was devoted to blindfold play, the Champion opposing ten local amateurs simultaneously, winning eight and drawing two; and the second day to playing against all comers simultaneously, seeing the boards. In this contest he was equally successful, to say the least of it; for he won ten games, drew two, and lost none! Each *séance* attracted a large number of spectators, and the *Cheadle Herald* devoted a leader to the subject of chess and the occasion.

A match between the Isleworth Reading-Room Chess Club and the members of the Twickenham Holy Trinity Chess Club was played on the 18th inst., and was won by the first-named association. Bermondsey defeated the Excelsior Club, of Brixton, on the 20th ult., with a score of 5½ out of a possible 7; and, on the 24th, the same club was victorious in an encounter with the North London amateurs, with a score of four games to three.

A new chess club has been organised, under very favourable auspices, at Eastbourne, the members to meet for play every Saturday, from four to eleven p.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 1) with a codicil (dated Sept. 19, 1879) of Alexander de Laski, late of No. 2, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, who died on Sept. 17 last, at Wiesbaden, was proved on the 18th ult. by William Alexander Rau, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Joaquina Marques de Souza de Laski, £2000, an annuity of £3000 for life, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his sisters, Madame Josephine Koch and Madame Marie Langhans, annuities of £200 each for their respective lives; to his eldest son, Alexander, a policy, payable on his attaining twenty-one, for £4000 and £20,000; to each of his other sons, £20,000; upon trust for each of his daughters, £20,000; and the residue of the personalty to his eldest son. All his real estate, including his property in California, is devised upon trust for sale, and the net proceeds are given to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 15, 1879) of the Rev. Charles Harris Alured Barling, late of Brooke, Norfolk, who died on July 6 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Selina Cecilia Clara Leak Knight, the niece, and Edward Boyce Pomeroy, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 upon trust for Edith Selina Leak Knight, the daughter of his nephew, George Custance Leak Knight, subject to an annuity thereout to his said nephew; £10,000 to his said niece, Selina Cecilia Clara Leak Knight; and the residue of the personalty to his niece Anna Maria Elizabeth Leak Knight. To his housekeeper, Maria Goldsmith, he leaves an annuity of £100, charged on his real estate; and subject thereto he devises all his real estate to his niece A. M. E. L. Knight for life, with remainder to his niece S. C. C. L. Knight for life, with remainder to his godson, Clarke Hallett Loyd Stoughton.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1877) with three codicils (dated Dec. 17, 1877; Aug. 19, 1879; and July 19, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Ann Holdway, late of Spring Hill Villa, St. Mary Bourne, Southampton, who died on Oct. 2 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Hooper and George Clarkson, the nephews, and John Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Bourne upon trust to apply the income in the purchase of food, fuel, or clothing, to be distributed among the poor of the said parish at or about Christmas.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1879) of Mr. William Arden, late of Longcrofts Hall, Yoxall, Staffordshire, who died on Aug. 12 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by George Henry Pinckard, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator devises the Longcroft Hall estate and all other his real estate to his nephew, Alwyn Arden, charged with the payment of £8000 to his niece, Louisa Arden; and he bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to his said nephew.

The will (dated June 23, 1880) of General Henry Richmond Jones, C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), late of No. 45, Clarendon-square, Leamington, who died on Oct. 3 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 12th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo Richmond Jones, the nephew, and Henry Walker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Jones, his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages. The residue of his real and personal estate is left for her enjoyment for life, and is then to go to his daughter, Caroline Harriet Margaret Jones.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1876) of Mr. Evan Matthew Richards, D.L., late of Brooklands, Swansea, who died on Aug. 21 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Frederick Richards, Arthur James Richards, and Harry Cornelius Richards, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Maria Richards, £500 and an annuity of £200 for life. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his six children, William Frederick, Arthur James, Harry Cornelius, Lawrence, Florence Maria, and Evan Sloane. He appoints his wife guardian of his children during their minority. The deceased was for six years member of Parliament for the county of Cardigan.

The seventh annual banquet in connection with the Inventors' Institute was held on Thursday week at St. James's Hall. The chair was occupied by Sir Antonio Brady, president of the institute.

There was a large gathering of burgesses in the Plymouth Guildhall yesterday week to discuss the best scheme to be adopted for celebrating the tercentenary of Sir Francis Drake. The first resolution submitted to the meeting, proposing a statue, or group or statues on Plymouth Hoe, was agreed to by a large majority.

Sir Evelyn Wood, speaking at a banquet at Grocers' Hall on Thursday week, said he was aware that certain reforms were necessary in the Army. Against one, however, he must protest; and that was the abolition of regimental colours. It was said that valuable lives were sacrificed in endeavouring to save a mere rag; but that rag was the emblem of honour, around which all rallied in the hour of danger. It was the soldier's star and the consecrated emblem of his devotion. It was true that recently in Afghanistan many valuable lives were lost at Maiwand, and that in one regiment alone 273 fell round the colours. Colonel Galbraith, when last seen on his bended knee, still grasped the colours of his corps, and beside him fell many whose names would live for ever in the hearts of all who served in the 66th. The colours were the standards around which fugitives would rally and brave men die, and it would be about as wise to take away the regimental colours as it would be to abolish the Union Jack in the Navy.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week in the board-room of the hospital—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. From the report of the committee of management it appears that, since the last court, the western half of the hospital has been coloured and cleaned, and the wards temporarily closed have been reoccupied. The committee have received from the council of the Hospital Sunday Fund £1050, being a larger grant than in any former year. The committee desire to remind the governors and the public that the extension building will entail an additional expenditure of about £10,000 a year. The committee have to thank some of their friends among the clergy for most valuable help, both rendered and promised, in the shape of collections in their churches. The fourteenth annual season of the entertainments, which have proved so beneficial in enlivening the inmates, began on the 2nd inst. The following bequests have been announced since last court:—Mr. John Holloway, moiety of pecuniary residue; Miss Jessie Landseer, £100, duty free.—In a sermon preached on Sunday morning at Christ Church, North Brixton, by the Rev. Canon Hussey, attention was called to the sick and suffering brethren so well cared for in the Brompton Hospital. A collection amounting to £57 1os. was made.

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VALLEY OF ST. ANN AND RIVER MELAS, WITH THE FIRST AQUEDUCT NEAR SMYRNA.—SEE PAGE 554.

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NEW ZEALAND SKETCHES: THE MAORI PARLIAMENT AT ORAKEI.—SEE PAGE 553.

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is worn upon the pit of the stomach, its healing, purifying, and tonic properties being absorbed therein.
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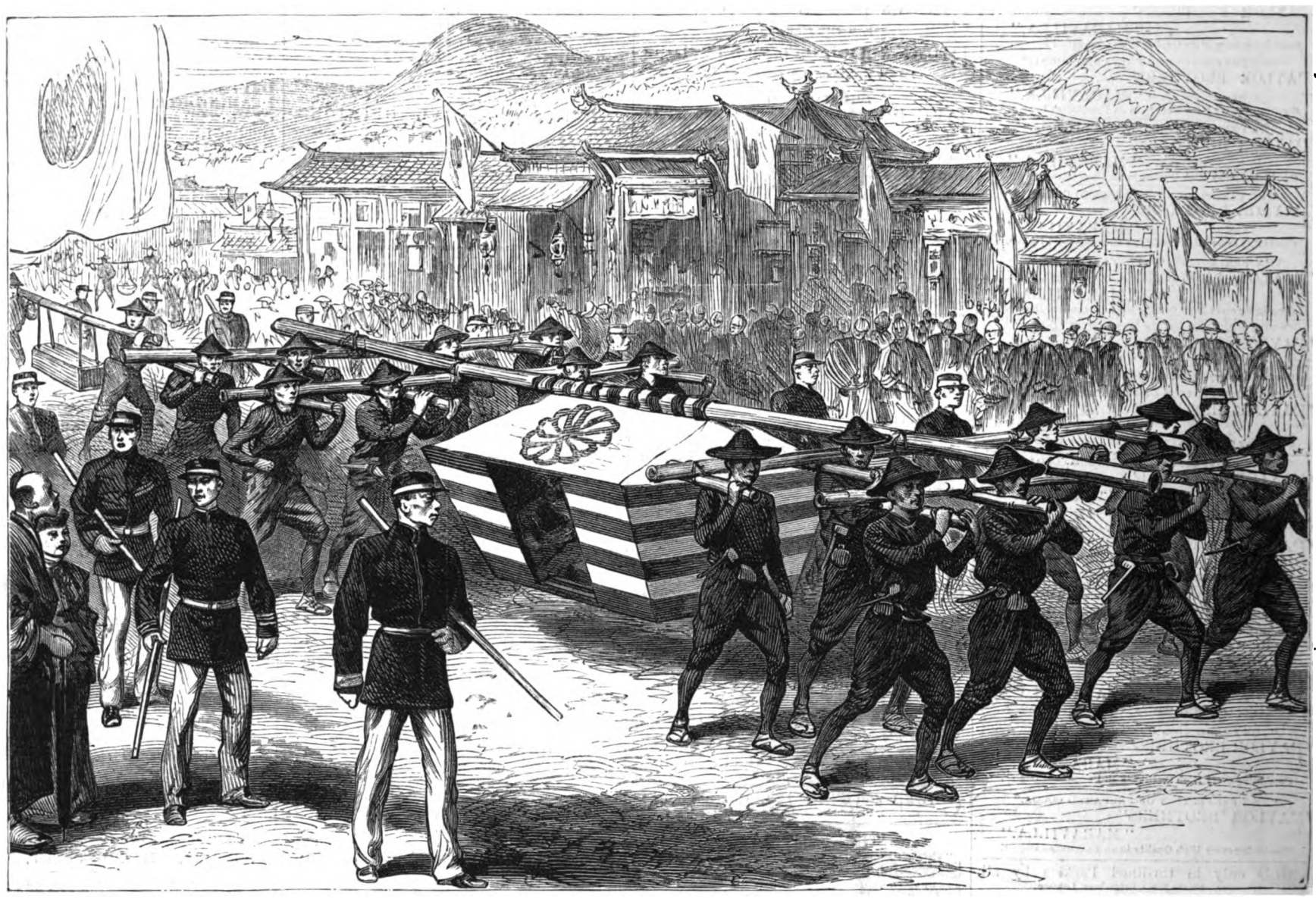
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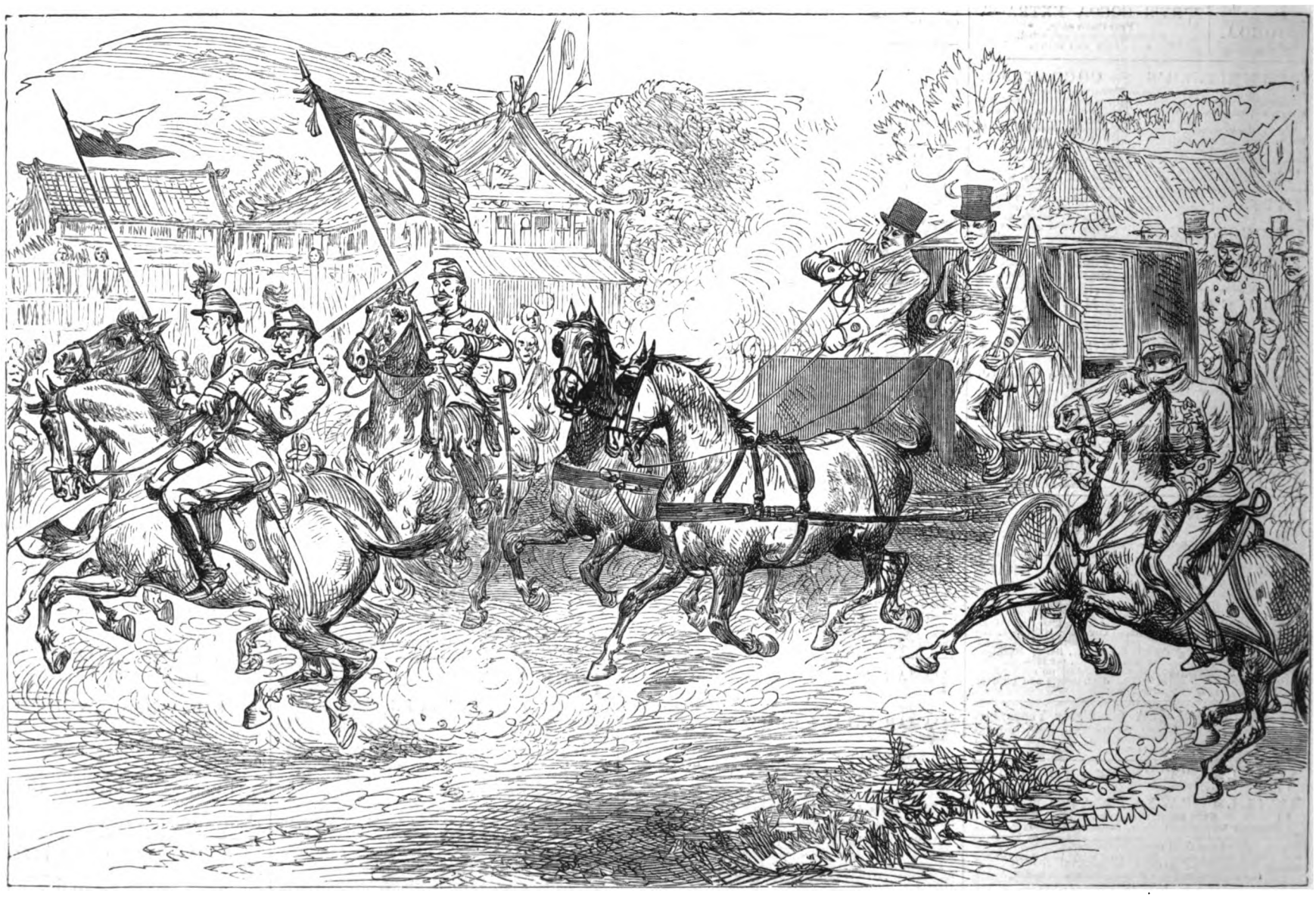
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SEE PAGE 553.



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THE MIKADO ON A JOURNEY IN EUROPEAN FASHION.

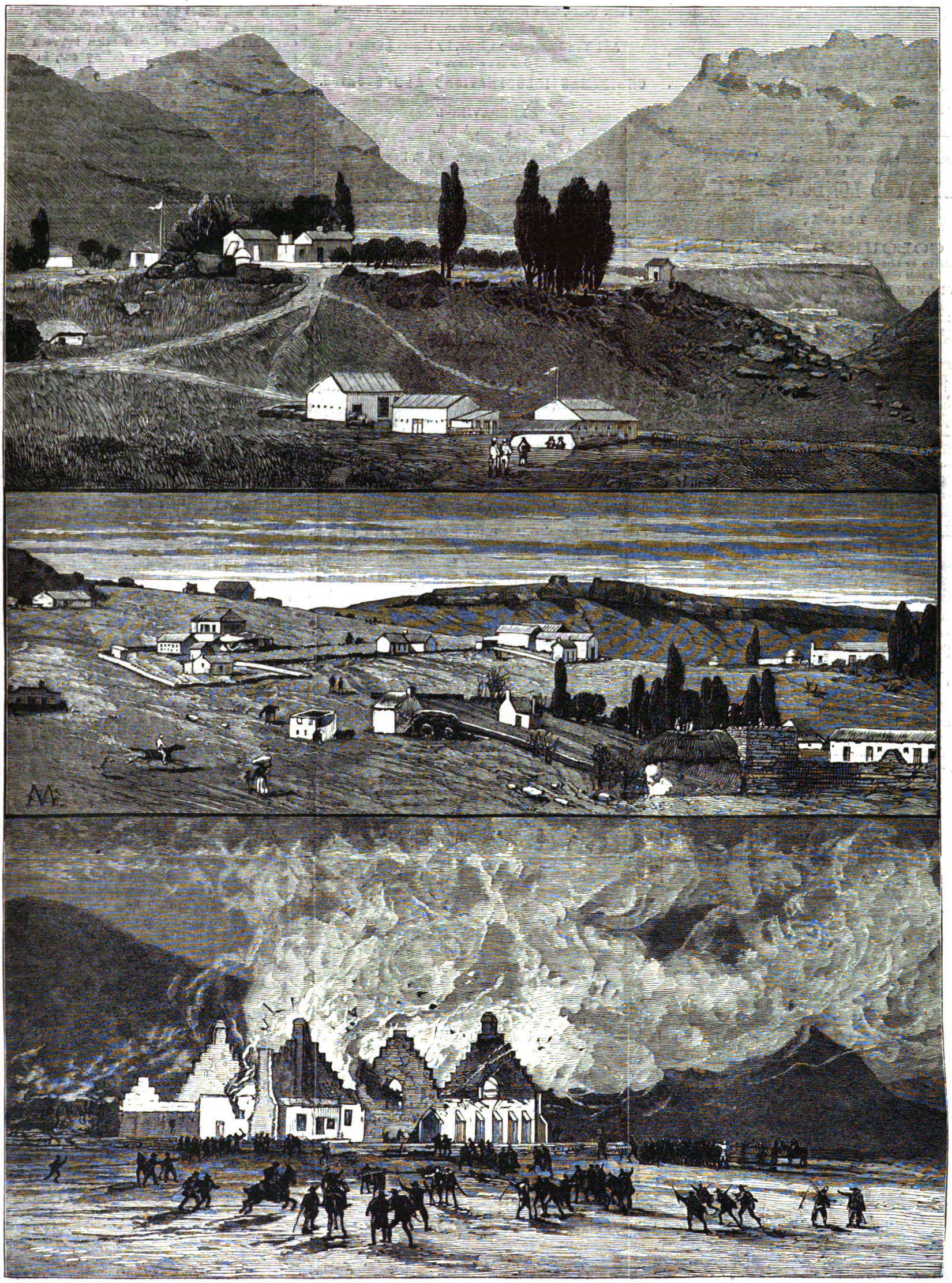
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2167.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND, SOUTH AFRICA.



1. RESIDENCY AT MASERU, ABODE OF CHIEF MAGISTRATE, COMMANDANT GRIFFITH. 2. MASERU, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN BASUTOLAND, ATTACKED BY 8000 BASUTOS, OCT. 10. 3. BASUTOS SETTING FIRE TO THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL AT MASERU, ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 10.

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BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Friar's Stile Lodge, Richmond, S.W., the wife of J. C. Miller, M.A., of a daughter (Maria Mabel Sutherland).

On the 7th inst., at 37, Grosvenor-square, London, the Countess of Aberdeen, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 13, Belgrave-square, the Countess Beauchamp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Prendergast, by the Rev. George Eyre Massy, M.A., Vicar of Bourne, Lincolnshire, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Francis Foster, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Alan Peel, youngest son of William Peel, Esq., of Talbaris Park, Carmarthenshire, to Constance Grace, youngest daughter of E. T. Massy, Esq., of Cottesmore, Pembrokeshire.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Cadogan-terrace, A. C. de Lisle, of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor, to the Hon. Violet Sandys, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Sandys.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, the Hon. Thomas H. A. E. Cochrane, youngest son of the Earl of Dundonald, to Lady Gertrude T. G. Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

On the 4th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Hon., W. St. John F. Brodrick, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Midleton, to the Hon. Hilda Charteris, third daughter of Lord Elcho, M.P., and granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. Stopford, assisted by the Rev. Greaves Hodgson, John Murray, son of J. L. Kennedy, Esq., of Knocknalling, Galloway, N.B., to Frances Eleanor Catherine, second daughter of the late Colonel Brandling, R.H.A., C.B., and niece of Lady Lilford.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Bishopwearmouth, Durham, in his 53rd year, James Taylor, Esq., son of the late Commander John Taylor, R.N., of Horton Grange, Northumberland.

On the 29th ult., Anne, widow of Lieut.-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., aged 85.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

1880

WHICH WILL BE ISSUED NEXT MONDAY,

COMPRISES

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ENTITLED

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From a Painting by FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.;

With a Seasonable Article by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA;

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

On Sunday last the International Naval Demonstration ceased, and the fleets which had taken part in it, after making each other acquainted with their several destinations, dispersed. This temporary, or, as it may not improbably turn out, final dissolution of active means for giving expression to the European Concert, took place at the suggestion of the British Government. The end for which it was originally assembled has been accomplished; the Montenegrin question has been settled; Dulcigno has been ceded, and all matters of offence between the Sultan and Prince Nikita have been removed. It would be a mistake to imagine that the close of the Naval Demonstration will affect the continuance of the diplomatic concert of the Powers. That remains what it was, and, should it seem fitting to them at any time during the course of next year to have resort to coercive or semi-coercive action against the Ottoman Empire for non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, they will be in a position to take that course. They are but too happy, however, to have brought their first experiment to a successful issue to repeat it, save under the most urgent necessity. They are, probably, as glad to have dispersed their Naval combination as the Ottoman Government can be to note its departure. That it has largely contributed to bring the Porte to reason scarcely admits of a doubt; that it was a wise measure, under the circumstances, may be fairly contended. "All's well that ends well." Not a gun has been fired, no legitimate interest has been disturbed, no international feuds have been excited, no inconvenient pledges have been given with regard to the future. The "Eastern Question," as it has been comprehensively designated, has not, it is true, been permanently settled; but a way to the settlement of it without war, and by gradual development rather than by sudden and general conflict, has been discerned, if but dimly; and, happily, all European States, without exception, are, in their own interests, strongly bent upon the maintenance of peace.

We pass from East to West—from Turkey to the United States of America—from despotic to Republican Rule. The Session of Congress began on Monday. The inaugural Message of President Hayes was then read. To outside people the Document will appear dull; to the Americans themselves it can hardly fail of being satisfactory. It tells a tale of domestic prosperity, such as most nations might desire to appropriate to themselves; and the President, who retires from his high office in March next, leaves to his successor, General Garfield, a quiet and a rich inheritance. The succession will be undisputed; the lines of demarcation between Republican and Democratic politics are fading out, in practice at least, if not in theory. The Government of the Union has before it no violent antagonisms with which to grapple, no factions numerous and resolute enough to resist its authority, and, we might almost say, no domestic difficulties of extreme urgency which it is called upon at once to solve. Such matters of political and civil reform as are touched upon by Mr. Hayes may not improbably be dealt with by Congress without causing any inconvenient excitement, and may unquestionably be handled with a fair prospect of beneficial legislation. One question only is imperatively commended to prompt attention—namely, the duty and purpose of the people to suppress polygamy. The President recommends the reorganisation of territorial government with that view, or, as an alternative, a denial to the Mormons of all right to vote, hold office, or sit on juries.

The foreign relations of the United States, we are glad to learn, "have been, and promise to be, those of undisturbed peace." On the Fisheries dispute respecting claim to indemnity made by the Government of the United States upon that of her Majesty, arising out of injuries inflicted upon American Citizens at Fortune Bay, there is, we are told, "a disposition towards friendly agreement, leading to the hope that a basis will be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington." With France, with Germany, with Spain, with Belgium, with Roumania, with China, and even with Mexico, matters of dispute, or of international convenience, are in a promising way for mutually satisfactory adjustment. As to the Financial situation of the United States, the President reports that it is "more favourable than that of any country in our time, and never surpassed by any country at any period: all industries thriving, the rate of interest low, new railroads being constructed, vast immigration, numerous enterprises afloat, and the commercial relations with other countries improving." This roseate report will call forth the cordial congratulations of all European countries. But it comes, be it remembered, after a period, and a lengthened period too, of commercial depression. It is in part, probably, the result of a return to specie payments, and, through them, the restoration of confidence to capitalists who furnish the "sinews of war" to those who conduct the industrial enterprises of the country.

Would that we were able to anticipate a like pleasant domestic situation! Our trials came later than those of our Western neighbour, and are not yet, by any means, at an end. Commercially, perhaps, some improvement may be observed; but commercial progress is extremely slow. Our immediate trouble is one of an essentially social character, one of which the United States have little or no experience. The question of Land Tenure in Ireland is approaching a tension which for severity, and we may add danger, has seldom been exceeded. We note, however, even on this sterile ground, some signs of improved feeling. There is a recognition by all parties of the tremendous gravity of the issue at stake. There is greater candour of inquiry, more serious deliberation of judgment, more caution in expressing its decisions, as well as a more striking abnegation of merely Party views, than we had hoped for six weeks or two months ago. The Irish question is tending to settle itself. Statesman-like guidance is needed to direct it into a prudent adjustment. But the impulse required to effect such a settlement is strong enough for the purpose. Theoretical and traditional prejudices will have to give way to practical remedies, and, whether it costs little or much, justice must be done to, and between, all classes and interests.

Lord Herries is likely to succeed the late Lord Wenlock in the Lord Lieutenancy of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Savoy-street is being opened out direct on to the Embankment, and in a few days the roadway will be completed, affording another useful means of relieving the Strand traffic.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a communication respecting the abrogation of foreign tariffs upon British industrial productions, writes that, whilst not prepared to make suggestions as to the mode of accomplishing this desirable object, he is favourable, under all the circumstances, to strict adherence on our part to Free Trade principles.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Infinite perturbation should there be, just now, in the Diamond Market; while corresponding agitation might be felt by the ingenious gentlemen (generally belonging to a historic race) who deal in rubies, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, topazes, and pearls. The French Government have determined to submit to the Chambers a proposal for the sale of five millions of francs' worth of the Crown jewels of France: the jewels to be disposed of being only those which have neither historic nor artistic value; and the proceeds are to be devoted to the endowment of certain art museums.

Among the gems to be brought into the market is obviously *not* the famous "Regent" or "Pitt" diamond, which has a remarkable little history of its own, not only historical, but literary. It will be remembered that Thomas Pitt, Esquire, Governor, in the reign of Queen Anne, of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, purchased from an anonymous dealer a very large diamond, which, it is said, had been discovered somewhere in "Malacca." A mysterious region. A Gladstone Administration was wholly wrecked in "the Straits of Malacca" some half dozen years ago. Governor Pitt paid the anonymous native dealer rupees to the value of £20,400 for his big brilliant. It weighed, in its "raw" state 410, and, when cut, 136½ carats. Mr. Alexander Pope, poet, subsequently, in a well-known satirical couplet, more than hinted that Governor Pitt had robbed the Indian proprietor of his precious bauble. The "Pitt" diamond was brought to England, and, after being cut as a brilliant, was sold to the Regent Philippe, Duke of Orleans, for the then baby King of France, for the sum of £185,000. The present estimated value of the gem (which is the fourth biggest diamond in the world), is twelve millions of francs—say, £480,000. Altogether, the value of the French Crown jewels is estimated at twenty millions of francs.

Mem.: Our own Koh-i-noor (by the right of conquest), or "Mountain of Light," formerly known as the Great Mogul diamond, is the largest piece of pure carbon in the world (excepting, they say, the stone among the Crown jewels of Portugal), and weighs two hundred and seventy carats. What is the value of the Koh-i-noor? Well, according to Jeffries, the value of diamonds is in the duplicate ratio of their weights. Thus, if an uncut diamond of one carat be worth two pounds, that of one cut and polished would be valued at eight pounds sterling in the brilliant. "At this rate a cut diamond of two carats would be $2 \times 8 \times 2 = £32$; one of three, $3 \times 8 \times 3 = £72$; one of four, $4 \times 8 \times 4 = £128$; one of five, $5 \times 8 \times 5 = £200$. So to progressively calculate your carats till you reach the weight of the Koh-i-noor would be a very pretty little sum to be set for pretty little brains to solve, while elderly people went out to dinner this coming Christmas-tide and enjoyed themselves.

Louis XV. wore the "Regent" as an isolated stone in the front of the circlet of his Crown Royal. I turned up an engraving of this crown, as manufactered by the Sieur Rodé *fils*, in that very sumptuous and useful magazine of decoration (now defunct, I am afraid), the French "L'Art pour Tous." The crown is "the size of life," or rather still life, and every jewel is accurately figured. The "Regent" is of a lozenge shape, and is just one inch broad and a little more than an inch in length. This crown was broken up at the Revolution; but the "Regent" kept its head above the waters of cataclysm, and Napoleon I. had it mounted in the hilt of his sword. Audacious Corsican Usurper! Perhaps he thought that he was insulting the memory of his most formidable foe, Mr. Pitt.

Next to the history of the "Pitt" or "Regent" Diamond, the most interesting biography of a gem, or rather an assembly of gems, is the world-renowned Diamond Necklace, manufactured by the court jewellers, Böhmer and Bossange, for Louis XV., who wished to present it to the Du Barry; which necklace they unsuccessfully sought to sell to Marie Antoinette, and out of which they were ultimately cozened by the impudent adventuress Madame de la Motte, and her accomplices. I see that a fresh edition has just been published of Mr. Henry Vizetelly's "Story of the Diamond Necklace," in which the whole intrigue of that unparalleled Comedy of Roguery is exhaustively and graphically narrated. The diamond necklace itself seems, from the engraving thereof in the frontispiece to Mr. Vizetelly's interesting book, to have been a hugely ugly one; as ugly as Chippendale furniture—and that is saying a great deal.

I read in the New York correspondence of a Parisian paper the account of a single day as spent by Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. The indefatigably versatile *tragédienne-comédienne* rose at seven, painted and "sculpted" till nine; received visitors until eleven forty-five a.m.; breakfasted at one p.m.; played at an afternoon performance at two; presided at her exhibition of painting and sculpture from five to six; dined at seven; and at eight attended a night rehearsal of "Adrienne Le Couvreur," which lasted until three the next morning.

'Tis Adrienne here, and Adrienne there. Mdlle. Bernhardt is by this time astonishing the lovers of the drama in the Empire City as Adrienne, and this present Saturday Madame Modjeska is, in the same superb part, to take the audience at the Court by storm. I have been trying to find out something about the real Adrienne Le Couvreur. So far as my researches have as yet extended, that which is known of her does not amount to much. In Mame's great "Dictionnaire Universel, Historique, Critique et Bibliographique" (Fifth Edition, Paris, 1810), there is a very ill-favoured outline portrait of the actress, and a brief biographical notice, stating that she was born at Fisme, in Champagne, in 1690, and that she was the daughter of a hatter. Possibly "Le Couvreur" was only a stage name, and was adopted in punning allusion to her papa's trade.

She made her début in Electra on May 14, 1717. "She abolished the practice of shrieking on the stage." Voltaire "corrected and improved her melodious lamentations." Her by-play was wonderful. It is more strange to read that "Genius, and genius alone, compensated, in her case, for the absence of voice, stature, and beauty." The magnificent Adrienne was, then, after all, a plain-looking, weak-voiced little woman. Yet I read that, owing to this same genius alone, "she reigned as a Queen among her comrades." The notice goes on to tell the story of her pawning her diamonds for 40,000 francs to relieve the necessities of Maurice de Saxe, Duke of Courland. She died in her fortieth year (nothing is said about her having been poisoned). Being normally excommunicated, her remains were not allowed to rest in consecrated ground; and she was clandestinely buried somewhere on the banks of the Seine, only the Count de Saxe and Voltaire being present. It is good to learn that Maurice de Saxe was grateful to the woman who had pawned her jewels for him; and that underneath the furred pelisse, the brocaded waistcoat, and the laced *jabot* of François Marie Aronet, called Voltaire, there was something of the nature of a Heart.

Adrienne's portrait was painted by the famous Coypel; and beneath, on the frame, was inscribed the following exquisitely turned quatrain:—

> Ton art, par un effet heureux
> Transmet mon air, mes traits, ma gloire à mes neveux:
> Ne t'enorgueillis pas du talent qui t'honore;
> Coypel! *quand je jouais je peignais mieux encore.*

Were the greatest master in portraiture of the age to paint Madame Modjeska, something after the fashion of this conceit might be written on the frame:—

> Artist, whose brush to distant times hands down,
> The looks, the gestures which are all mine own,
> Be not too proud. In painting Life's long Play
> *I e'en excelled* John Everett Millais.

This is very atrocious doggrel; but it will convey a glimmering of my meaning to the reader.

Last week I wrote, half jocularly, "I have shown that King Solomon never said, *verbatim et literatim*, 'Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child.' Within the next six months I confidently expect to be told that he did say so, word for word and letter for letter." Within the next six months! Within the next six days, I should have said. Last Tuesday's post brought me a communication in a neat feminine handwriting, signed "Grandmamma," and calmly quoting, in the complacent confidence of incurable obstinacy, Prov. xiii. 24 and Prov. xix. 18. Evidently it is so much labour lost in trying to set up as a seller of spectacles. There are people who persist in making their own, and in tinting them to the precise hue, and none other, which they are determined to patronise.

Good news from Cyprus! An anonymous friend occasionally sends me copies of the *Cyprus Times*, published at Larnaka, a very well printed and vivacious little sheet, and decidedly strong in its comments on current local politics. I carefully scan the advertisements, and continue to note symptoms of advancing, or rather returning, civilisation in the birthplace of Aphrodite. My last edition of "Murray" for 1876 does not mention the existence of a single hotel, either at Larnaka, Nicosia, or Limassol, and hints, indeed, that the traveller in Paphos has only the Greek monasteries to look to for accommodation; but in the advertising columns of the *Cyprus Times* I find an announcement that "the ancient Albert's Hotel at Nicosia is now held by George Pappasoglou," who guarantees to all his patrons "comfortable rooms, clean beds, and delicious dishes." Then there is the Bellevue Hotel, Larnaka," situated on the Marina, and overlooking the sea;" "the Army and Navy Hotel, Wolseley-street"—well, why not? is there not a street in Havana called the "Calle O'Reilly," after the famous Captain-General who took Algiers, and whom Doña Julia (according to Byron) used so vilely;—while in "Billiard"-street, Limassol (an odd name for a street), there is the Troödos Hotel, kept by S. Varipati. And what do you say to "Captain Gauci," English Grocer, Bazaar-street, Larnaka, who has just received fresh supplies of English-cured bacon and ham, and expects some fine new Maltese potatoes per S.S. Roumelia?

What does my good friend Mr. *Punch* mean by ridiculing and traducing the Greeks and the Greek cause? In the current number of my facetious friend's vastly improved periodical, and under a most delicious drawing by Mr. Du Maurier of two beauteous little girls and a handsome mamma of the period, there is an acrid and unjust article parodying the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Greek Committee and the sympathisers with the Greek cause at Willis's Rooms. On that occasion the Earl of Rosebery presided; in *Punch's* parody it is Lord Constable who takes the chair (what does *that* mean? Lord Rosebery is not a policeman), and who delivers a silly and vacuous speech. His Lordship is supported by Mr. Daudler, M.P., Mr. Twaddler, M.P., Mr. Dodderer, M.P., Mr. Thyck Hedde, M.P., and Mr. Ad Getter, M.P. I thought *Punch* was a Liberal as well as a laughable journal. This is illiberal and not laughable. Mr. Burnand, Mr. Burnand! you have inadvertently gotten a Jingo in the camp. *Rondo Africano.* "Traitor in de Camp, Turn 'im out!"

A correspondent who writes anonymously, and underscores the word *anonymously*, as though he were proud of being anonymous, remarks that he noticed lately a published eulogy on a sentence in "Endymion" to the effect that "Eloquence is based on Knowledge;" and he asks whether the sentiment does not closely resemble that dilated upon by Cicero, in "De Oratore" II. 2, touching the eloquence of Crassus and Antoninus. Turn up Karl Friedrich Nobbe's thundering edition of Cicero (Leipsic, Tauchnitz, 1827, pp. 1220), and satisfy yourselves, gentlemen scholars. We will spare the ladies (not being disciples of Girton College) the quotation.

But I have another question to ask about "Endymion," and not anonymously, with respect to a matter of Good Taste. I have bought the three volumes of "Endymion," have read them, and intend to have them sumptuously bound. I dare say many more collectors of books have done or mean to do as I have done, and that thousands of people admire, as I do, the sparkling vivacity and epigrammatic polish of this remarkably talented production, in which almost fac-simile portraits of the notabilities of the last generation—from Lord Palmerston to the Hon. Mrs. Norton, from the Emperor Napoleon III. to Mr. Poole the tailor—are introduced.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is a Peer of the Realm, a Knight of the Garter, an ex-Prime Minister, and one of the foremost statesmen of Europe. To write a novel is, on his part, a condescension; and were he even to pen a stupid book it would be received in some places with enthusiastic applause. But, supposing that he were a professed and professional man of letters, living avowedly by his pen, even as Mr. Anthony Trollope does. The author of "Barchester Towers" (I hope Mr. Trollope will pardon me for citing him as an example) has written many excellent books; he has seen, as Ulysses saw, "men and cities," and he must have known more or less intimately most of the distinguished people in society, all over the world, during a period of some thirty years. Supposing Mr. Anthony Trollope were to write a novel, into the pages of which were dragged, under the thinnest of disguises, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, and Mr. Robert Browning; Mr. Millais, Mr. Alma Tadema, and the late Mr. Tom Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, Mr. Kendal, and Mr. Henry Irving; Professor Owen, Sir James Paget, and Dr. Benjamin Richardson; Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Michael Costa, Sir Julius Benedict, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan; Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Emily Faithfull, and Miss Braddon. Most of us have met these celebrities in private society. Few of their number are, or have been, without strongly-marked individualities and idiosyncrasies, which could be most amusingly rendered in a novel; but what would be the professional man of letters' fate if he put forth such a book full to repletion of such vividly real characters? The whole world of criticism would rise in arms. The novel would be denounced on all sides as a flagrant example of the most atrocious Bad Taste; and if, among the people so unscrupulously "brought in," there happened to be any members of clubs to which the novelist himself belonged, he might reckon upon receiving some very pungent communications from the committees of those institutions.

Mr. Thackeray, you may object, was personal, sometimes. I reply that Mr. Thackeray was only gently and skilfully assimilative and combinative in his characters. They passed through the alembic of his study and observation. The Marquis of Steyne is a sublimation of half a dozen characters; so is Captain Shandon; so are Costigan and the Mulligan. And the finest of all Mr. Thackeray's characters, Becky, Dobbin, Jos Sedley, and Colonel Newcome, are wholly original (from the "celebrity" point of view, at least). I think it will be a bad day for English literature when novels of manners, ten years after their publication, will require a "key" to explain the persons whom the principal characters are intended for. Every novelist should bear in mind the terrible reminder of Junius of the inevitable day when "the force and direction of personal satire" shall be no longer understood.

With reference to the early history of the Electric Telegraph, "T. H." refers me to "The Spectator," No. 241, for an account taken from Strada's "Prolusions" (Book II, prol. 6), of "a chimerical correspondence" between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner.

> He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of a dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters of the alphabet in the same manner that the hours of the day are marked on the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of these needles to each of these plates in such a manner that it would move round, without impediment, so as to touch any of the four-and-twenty letters. . . By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.

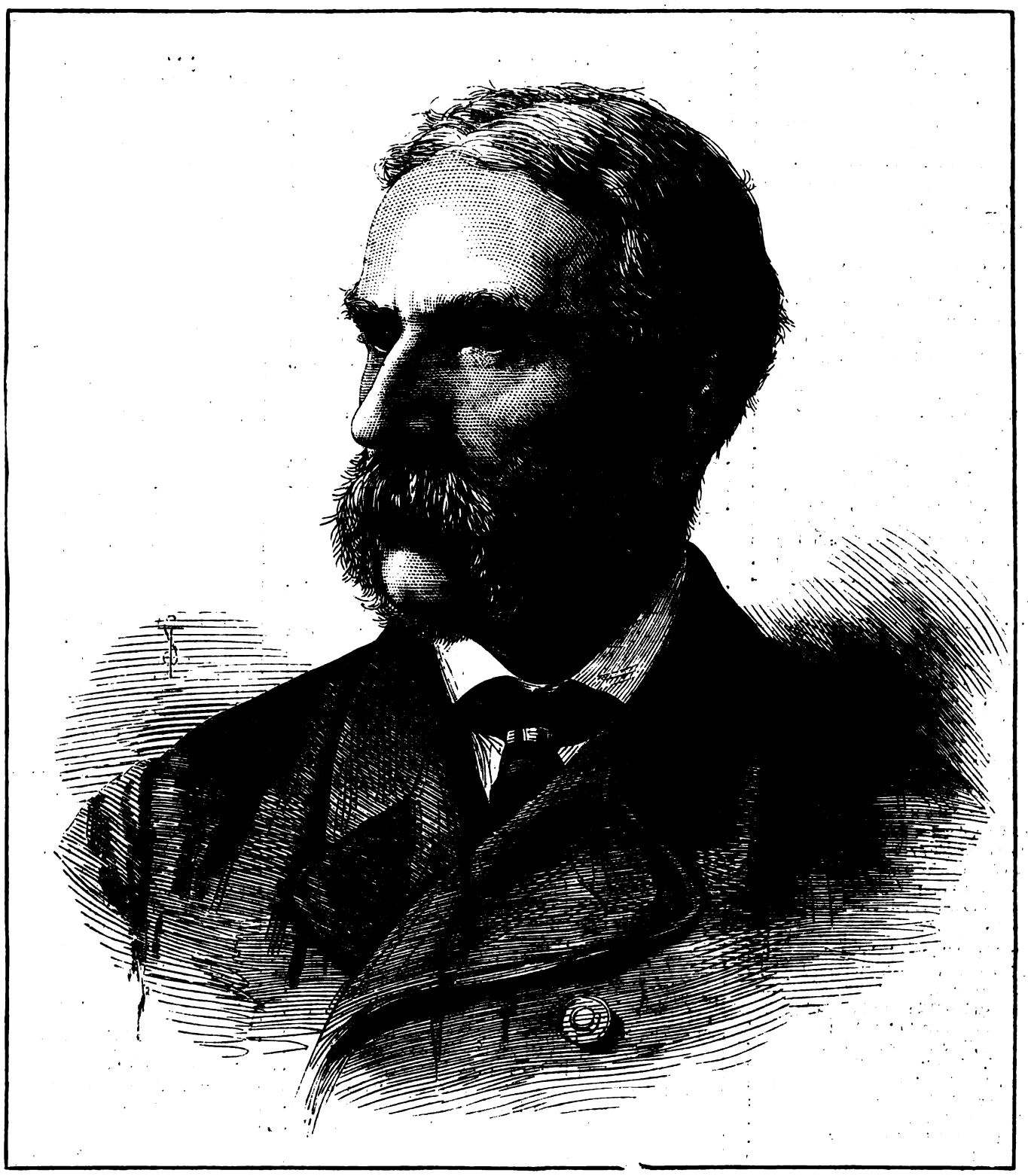
The number of "The Spectator" which I have quoted bears the date of Dec. 6, 1711. The "Prolusions" of Strada, a learned Jesuit, form an entry in the Catalogue of the Ronalds Library which I mentioned last week. Father Strada's conception of an Ideal Magnetic Telegraph was published at Milan so far back as A.D. 1626. The good Father seems to have had, like most of us, his literary troubles; since I find that an atrabilious critic, named Scioppius, wrote a pamphlet against him, with the engaging title "Infamia Famiani Stradæ." His "infamy" notwithstanding; he managed to live to the good old age of seventy-eight. He was even luckier in escaping from falling into trouble with the Inquisition, who might have accounted magnetic telegraphy only so much necromancy.

Look not in the usual column this week for the "Play-houses." Ceding to the entreaties of a tearful editor, desperately pressed on all sides at this season of the year for space, I have for once omitted my customary "prolusion" on things theatrical. As it happens, there have been but two dramatic events during the past week calling for notice. One was the successful production at the St. James's, last Saturday, of Mr. Coghlan's new version, entitled "Good Fortune," of Octave Feuillet's "Roman d'un jeune Homme Pauvre." Mr. Coghlan's adaptation, or rather paraphrase, is very neatly executed, and the dialogue is, in particular, incisive and epigrammatic. But M. Octave Feuillet's "Roman" is at the best a rambling and indistinct production, and, as I shall strive to show next week, it almost defies the efforts of the most skilful dramatist to anglicise it. It is a strictly virtuous piece; but even the virtue is French. The leading characters were admirably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. John Clayton.

Some seventeen hundred pounds were the net product of the memorial performance at Drury Lane on Monday and the concurrent subscription for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Charles Harcourt. The vast house was crowded from floor to roof, and the programme was surprisingly varied and brilliant.

G. A. S.

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THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, who has gone to India with the high appointment of Governor of the Madras Presidency, succeeding the Duke of Buckingham there, has been known among members of Parliament as the active and vigilant "whipper-in" of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, under both the Administrations of Mr. Gladstone, as well as Earl Russell's before, and when that party was in Opposition during the Conservative Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield. This right honourable gentleman is fifty-nine years of age. He is the elder son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., of Blair Adam, Kinross, who was some time Governor of Greenwich Hospital; and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Patrick Brydone, F.R.S. Mr. W. P. Adam was educated at Rugby, under the Rev. Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the time of the Rev. Dr. Whewell. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in May, 1849. In December, 1853, he went to India as private secretary to Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, with whom he remained there till September, 1858, working through the difficulties, toils, and anxieties that were occasioned by the Sepoy Mutiny and subsequent war, at which time the Bombay Government rendered great assistance to the army engaged in Bengal, Oude, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India, to maintain the British rule over that great Empire. Having returned to England, Mr. Adam, who had in 1851 been a candidate, without success, for the representation of Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire jointly, obtained, in May, 1859, his unopposed election to that seat. In 1865, having become a most efficient and serviceable Parliamentary manager of votes and divisions for the Liberal party, he was made a Lord of the Treasury, under the last Premiership of Earl Russell, which came to an end in the following July. When Mr. Gladstone formed a Government, in December, 1868, Mr. Adam was placed in the same position, which he exchanged, in August, 1873, for the more important offices of Chief Commissioner of Crown Works and Buildings and Paymaster-General. He took a leading part in the political campaign preceding the last General Election, and was, for the first time since 1859, opposed before the Scottish county constituency for which he stood. His election speeches at Dollar and Kinross made a severe exposure of the faults of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, and he was returned by a very large majority at the head of the poll. The right hon. gentleman has very recently been entertained by the members of his party, at the Reform and Devonshire Clubs, with festive congratulations upon his latest official appointment, which they only regret inasmuch as his Parliamentary and social assistance will now be taken away from them. He is married, since 1856, to Emily, eldest daughter of General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B., and has a son just come of age, Mr. Charles Elphinstone Adam, with some other children.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Princes-street, Edinburgh.

THE GREENWICH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park, as explained in former notices, comprises two quite distinct and different portions, though within the same precinct, in the cluster of buildings that rises on the familiar summit of the high green slope, rearward of the Royal Hospital school and Naval College. The Astronomer Royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, here dwells, and presides over the great telescopes and their adjuncts, in the quaint-looking towers where the motions of celestial bodies are constantly noted; while the Magnetic Observatory, with the apparatus for detecting and recording meteorological phenomena, as well as that belonging to the earth-currents of magnetic force, and that for indicating the temperature, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Ellis, occupy separate places. The sidereal clock, and the clock that gives the mean time of day, by electric wires, to the General Post Office and to several distant offices in Great Britain, are dependent, of course, upon the principal astronomical establishment.

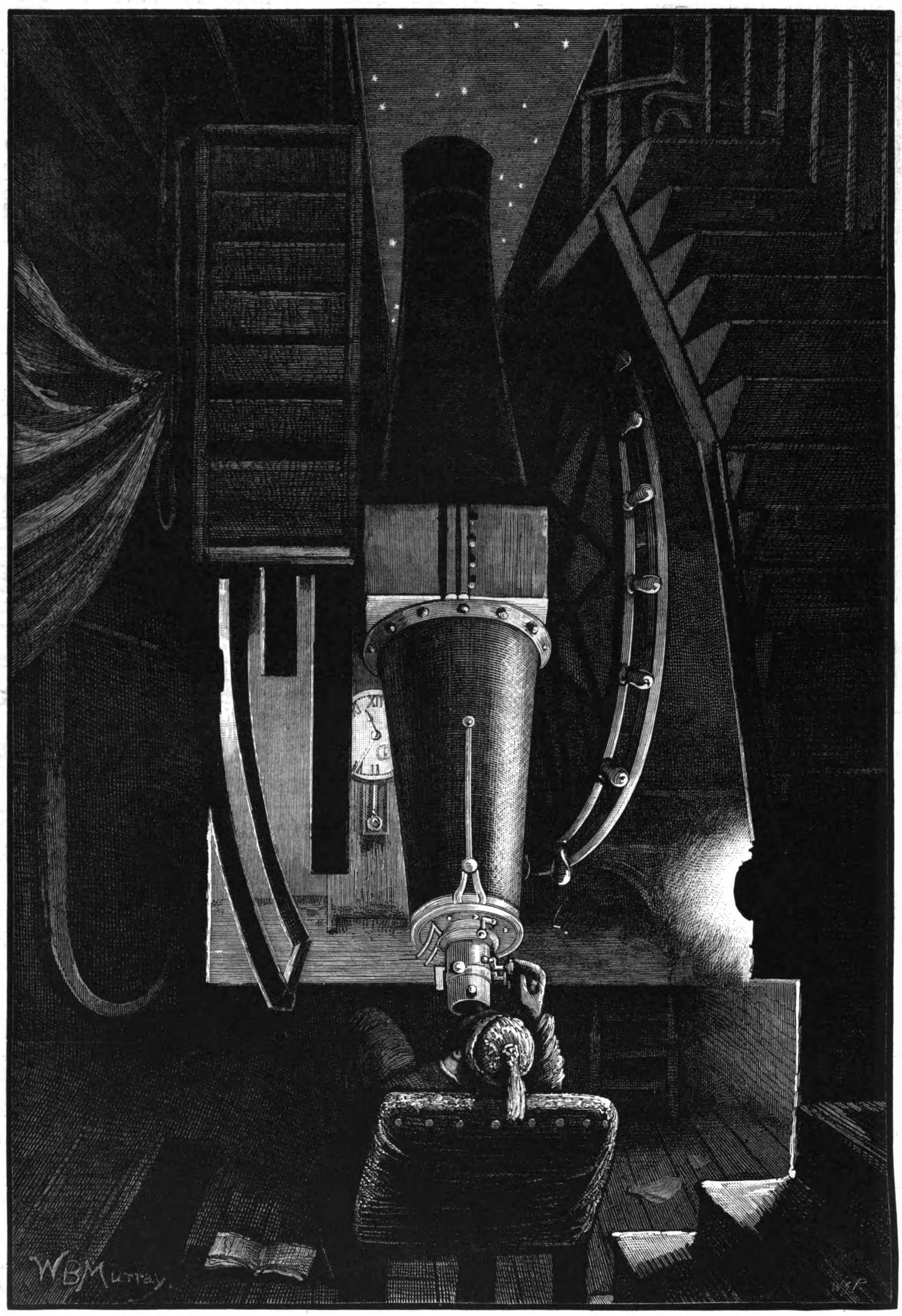
In a cylinder-shaped building, that has the outside look of a huge barrel, standing upright, with the rim of its upper end somewhat expanded above the round sides, the Great Equatorial Telescope has been erected since the year 1847. The Illustration we now present shows the manner in which this noble instrument is used. It is suspended in the "transit circle," forming the upper part of the chamber; which part, opening at the top, moves by regulated clockwork, in conformity with the diurnal apparent movement of the heavenly bodies through the sky, going round in twenty-four hours, so as to follow their course, that the telescope may not lose sight of the object pointed at. There is a small platform, or rather series of rising platforms, upon any part of which the reclining couch of the observer, to be raised or lowered at pleasure, can be placed for his convenience, in order that he may lie back, without bodily fatigue, and look upwards into the sky, at whatever angle of inclination the telescope has to be fixed. Its position can be shifted in a moment, at his will, by the proper use of the handles, acting upon the mechanism that governs it with such nice precision as to enable him to hit the smallest perceptible point in the field of remote space. The telescope itself is 26 ft. long; and, though some are far more powerful, few are more completely mounted, or more suitably provided for their special work.

THE BASUTO WAR.

The South African problem, which may be regarded as one of the greatest difficulties, after the Irish and the Eastern problems, that British statesmen have now to deal with, is far from having been settled by the Zulu War, as Sir Bartle Frere's admirers professed to believe. Its worst feature, as Earl Grey well shows in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, is that a small community of European colonists should have been allowed to assume dominion over an enormously greater number of different native tribes, covering a vast extent of outer territories, and very remote from the colonial seat of government. The military forces of England can no longer be made available for the purposes of the Capetown Ministry, Sir Bartle Frere being recalled, and the Transvaal and Natal administrations having enough to with the care of their own provinces. Mr. Gordon Sprigg, who was placed in office by the arbitrary and unconstitutional act of the late Governor, summarily dismissing his predecessor, Mr. Molteno, the Minister then enjoying Parliamentary confidence, has plunged into a fresh war, probably leading to a series of wars, for which the colonial forces seem to be quite insufficient. The attempt to enforce the disarmament of the Basutos, loyal subjects and serviceable allies of Government in former wars, had been strongly disapproved by Sir Garnet Wolseley, as well as by the Queen's Government in England. It was persisted in, apparently, with a view to provoke this conflict, and to furnish a political pretext for the confiscation of more of the native lands.

One of the chief incidents of the recent desultory and inconclusive campaign was the capture by the Basutos, on Oct. 10, of the frontier settlement of Maseru, which is situated on the Caledon river, in Basutoland, on the frontier of the Orange River Dutch Republic. The Residency at Maseru, the abode of Commandant Griffith, appointed to act as civil magistrate among the natives, together with Fort Gordon and the retail trade stores of Messrs. Irvine and Co., did not fall into the enemy's hands. The church and school-house, with the schoolmaster's house, and other buildings of English

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NIGHT WORK AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY: THE GREAT EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.

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settlers or traders, were burnt by the Basutos in the night after they got possession. It was impossible to defend them, as their site is commanded by a rocky plateau, about 400 yards long and 1000 yards broad, rising close behind. The garrison has since been relieved, and the place reoccupied, after some fighting, by a portion of the forces under command of Colonel Bayly. We present, on our front page, three Illustrations of Maseru, the Basuto attack, and the burning of the church and school-house, from Sketches by Mr. J. N. Hodson.

On the other hand, the storming by the Colonial troops of a village which was the residence of Lerothodi, son of Masupha, the chief leader of the hostile Basutos, is the subject of our Extra Supplement large Engraving. This place is a few miles distant from Mafeteng, where a small colonial garrison had successfully held out against previous hostile attacks. It was on Friday, Oct. 22, that Lerothodi's village was captured after a sharp fight in the open field; the troops engaged were Cape Mounted Rifles (a newly raised colonial corps, not to be confounded with the old regiment of the same name); the Capetown Rifle Volunteers (Duke of Edinburgh's Corps); a few of the Port Elizabeth Volunteer Rifles, and some Mounted Yeomanry; with one seven-pounder gun. One man killed on their side, and half a dozen wounded, against two hundred and fifty of the Basutos killed and disabled, was the estimate of losses respectively; but the Basutos were entirely defeated and put to flight. Our Illustration is from a Sketch by Bugler Long, of the Capetown Volunteers, forwarded to us by Mr. Dennis Edwards, of Capetown.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

A'sop, Arthur R., to be Vicar of Acton Trussell and Bednall.
Batty, George Staunton; Vicar of North Mymms, Hatfield, Herts.
Black, Charles N.; Incumbent of St. James's, Aberdeen.
Blackburne, Henry J.; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Blakiston, Robert; Organising Secretary to the Additional Curates Society
Boys, Archdeacon; Vicar of Hildenborough, near Tonbridge.
Bush, Robert Wheeler; Rector of St. Alphage, London-wall.
for the Dioceses of Canterbury, Winchester, and Chichester.
Bushby, W. B.; Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.
Crozier, J. A.; Vicar of Weston, near Crewe.
Danks, G. W.; Vicar of Morton, Gainsborough.
Deakin, Kedinge Addison; Perpetual Curate of Cofton Hacket.
Dudley, William Dudley Waddell; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Herts.
Edwards, E. S; Vicar of Misterton, near Crewkerne, Somerset.
Evans, Edward Muirhead; Vicar of Sandgate.
Evans, J. L.; Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Peebles.
Fleming, James Atkinson Bulman; Rector of St. Peter's, Rockland, Norwich.
Fountaine, J.; Chaplain of the Bristol City and County Lunatic Asylum.
Gillam, John; Rector of Chelmsworth, Suffolk.
Goody, C. J.; Curate of St. Marylebone; Vicar of Whetstone.
Green, F. C.; Vicar of All Saints', Denmead, near Horndean, Hants.
Greenhow, Edward; Vicar of North Gosforth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Harris, Evan; Incumbent of Christ Church, Pendlebury.
Hill, Walter Blachford; Rector of Chettle, Dorset.
Hill, W. A.; Vicar of St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalen, Maidenhead.
Hill, Geoffry; Curate of St. John's-the-Evangelist, Edinburgh.
Houblon, T. H. A; Vicar of Peasemore; Vicar of Wantage.
Hutchinson, C. R.; Vicar of Pilstone; Vicar of Eddlesborough, Bucks.
Johnson, John Allen; Rector of New Radnor.
Kearney, T. N.; Vicar of Throwley, near Faversham.
Little, Sydney H.; Organising Secretary to the Additional Curates Society for the Dioceses of London, St. Alban's, and Rochester.
Matthews, James; Archdeacon of Warwick.
Moore, Henry Dawson; Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Leeds.
Mould, Francis Thomas; Rector of Quenington.
Powell, T.; Curate of Probus, Cornwall; Vicar of Ramsgill, Yorks.
Rand, Edgar Henry; Vicar of St. Michael's, Buslingthorpe, Leeds.
Ranken, Arthur; Dean of the United Diocese.
Robinson, Arthur J.; Rector of Whitechapel.
Silver, Edgar; Vicar of Highfield (Portswood), Southampton.
St. John, F.; Vicar of Kempsford, near Fairford
Smith, John; Vicar of Lyme Regis, Dorset.
Stormonth, J.; Assistant-Curate of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Edinburgh.
Swan, Richard; Vicar of West Peckham, near Tonbridge.
Thomas, Henry; General Preacher in the Diocese of Chichester.
Tindall, R. Abbey; Rector of Cowden, near Edenbridge, Kent.
Tufnell, Frederick; Rector of Fryerning.
Warman, J. S.; Vicar of Blackmoor, Alton, Hants.
Whitting, William Henry, Rector of Stower Provost; Rural Dean of the First Portion of the Deanery of Shaftesbury.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London and most of the Bishops of England and Wales met on Tuesday at London House, St. James's-square, and sat for several hours. The Archbishop of York was unavoidably absent, being at Biarritz for his health.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at a meeting held at Derby on the 2nd inst., in support of the objects of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society. His Grace advocated the erection of mission churches and the provision of increased help in the shape of lay agency. Afterwards his Grace gave £1000, the Marquis of Hartington £200, and Mr. R. S. Sitwell £250 towards the objects of the society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter in support of an appeal for funds made on behalf of the National Society, which has now for seventy years been endeavouring to promote the religious education of the people in the principles of the Church of England. Two millions of children are already under instruction through its instrumentality.

The Church of St. Faith, Overbury, which has been recently restored, has been presented with five stained-glass windows. Four of these, the gift of Mr. John Martin, have been designed and executed by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls; and the fifth, given by the late Miss Penelope Whitcombe, is by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. An oak eagle lectern, from the studio of Messrs. Keith, has been given to St. Margaret's, Alston, in the parish of Overbury, by Miss Levett, who has also presented the same church with a turret clock, manufactured by Messrs. Howlett. The east window of East Garston, Berks, has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. Along the base is the inscription:—"To the honour of God and in memory of all the saints this window is dedicated by Martha Gray (born Palmer), aged ninety-one."

Sir Theodore Martin has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's by 113 votes against 68 given to Mr. E. A. Freeman.

A meeting of the Convocation of the new Victoria University was held at Owens College yesterday week—Dr. Greenwood presiding. A resolution was received from the associates of the college, expressing their gratification at the creation of the University, and pledging themselves to perform their part in maintaining the welfare, dignity, and fame of the University and promoting its objects. Standing orders for the regulation of the proceedings of Convocation were adopted, and the Rev. C. J. Poynting was appointed clerk.

Some singular statements were made yesterday week at Bow-street in the case of the alleged fraud by Spiritualists. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Hart-Davies, is said to have been persuaded by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher that they had received messages from the spirit of her deceased mother, and one of these messages was that Mrs. Davies should give all her valuables to the Fletchers, which she did, thus disposing of diamonds, sapphires, pearls, plate, and lace, worth about £1000. The Fletchers took her with them to America, where Mrs. Davies found she had been duped. Mrs. Fletcher was apprehended at Greenock, brought before Mr. Flowers yesterday week, and remanded for a week.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

During the past week the *tout Paris* of the theatres has been busily engaged almost every night. On Wednesday "La Korrigane," a new ballet by François Coppée and Widor, was produced at the Opera; on Friday a comedy by Edmond Gondinet, "Les Braves Gens," was played at the Gymnase; on Saturday Auguste Vacquerie's piece, "Jean Baudry," was revived at the Comédie Française; on Monday a new comedy by Sardou was brought out at the Palais Royal; and to-night "Rataplan" will be played at the Variétés, while the Comédie Française will resume its aristocratic subscription "Tuesdays," which are frequented by the old subscribers to the now vanished Italian Opera. In this list of novelties there is only one failure—namely, the "Braves Gens" at the Gymnase. The new ballet at the Opera is charming, and Sardou's new comedy is one of the gayest and cleverest pieces that has been played on the French stage for many years. Its title is "Divorçons!" The success of the piece last night was immense and unquestioned. Having been written for the Palais Royal, the comedy contains some *mots* which an English audience would find somewhat highly seasoned. Report says that M. Sardou wrote most of the piece while he was preparing his discourse on the Monthyon prizes for virtue. The seriousness of this speech made it necessary for him to dilate his spleen beyond measure, hence the high pressure gaiety of "Divorçons!"

Apropos of "Divorçons!" the third act of which passes in a private room of a restaurant, it may be noticed for the benefit of the future historian of French manners that people of fashion in Paris no longer dine at a restaurant. The word "restaurant" is vulgar and bad tone. Nowadays, *on dine au cabaret.* Bignon, Vachette, and the Maison d'Or . . . *cabarets! Qu'on se le dise.*

The Parliament has been tranquil and industrious during the past week. The Senate has been voting the Budget, and the Chamber, besides transacting much important business, has begun the debate on the bill for making primary instruction in France compulsory and secular. No measure could be more needful, for in France at the present moment there are some 600,000 children who receive no instruction whatever. Nevertheless, it may be expected that the bill will be violently opposed by the clerical party. Two Parliamentary Committees of Inquiry have been sitting during the past few days; one to examine the affair of Lieutenant Marcerou, the brutal commander of the Prison des Chantiers at Versailles during the Commune, the other to inquire into the affair of General de Cissey. Both these inquiries, it may be remembered, have been necessitated by the incessant charges of the returned Communists. As far as can be seen at present, the accusers have not been very successful in proving their charges.

A Japanese funeral is a novelty to the Parisians. The craze for Japanese silks, Japanese porcelain, Japanese *bibelots* has long been at its height in Paris. Only a few weeks ago a prominent blue-stocking invited *tout Paris* to a conference on the Japanese stage, which was illustrated in her salon by an ingenious draughtsman. The Parisians, with their traditional consciousness and admiration of their own merit, have christened the Japanese "the Parisians of the East." In short, there is a strong current of sympathy between the Parisians and the Japanese. You may imagine, then, the excitement in the section of society known as *tout Paris* when it was announced that M. Sameshima (Jushie-Naonobou), the little Japanese Ambassador, was dead. The little gentleman, who died last Saturday of a pulmonary malady, at the age of thirty-seven, was very popular amongst his diplomatic colleagues, and his receptions were highly esteemed. He had, indeed, with the singular facility of his race, become thoroughly Europeanised. The funeral took place this morning at ten o'clock, in the presence of *tout Paris.* That was a matter of course. *Tout Paris* is sympathetic and good-hearted, but curious, excessively curious. According to the Japanese custom, only men had been invited to the funeral, but the feminine element of *tout Paris* protested, and at the last moment about a hundred invitations were sent out to ladies. The crowd which assembled to see the funeral was immense. The Japanese custom is to use scarlet drapery for funerals. The Paris "Pompes Funèbres," admirably organised as it is, could not provide hangings of this colour, and so the Embassy in the Avenue Marceau was hung with black. Instead of a *chapelle ardente* a *champ mortuaire* was arranged, with a profusion of shrubs, flowers, trees, and Japanese lanterns. The funeral procession was more European than Japanese. There was a hearse, drawn by six horses, and the pall-bearers were the German, Spanish, Belgian, and Swiss Ambassadors. The body was buried in Montparnasse cemetery. Before the coffin was lowered into the vault, all the Japanese passed before it, bowed, and threw leaves on it. This touching farewell ceremony excited the liveliest curiosity amongst the Europeans present.

Sarah Bernhardt has been described as the "best advertised woman in the world." At the present moment she has a formidable rival in M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the hero of Suez and Panama. The issue of the Panama Canal shares is accompanied with a beating of drums, almost unparalleled in the history even of French advertising. You cannot take up a French newspaper without finding a long panegyric of M. de Lesseps, of Madame de Lesseps, and all the little Lesseps, the last-born of which was baptised last Sunday, by the Bishop of Panama, and who, with unheard-of precocity, already pronounces the words *papa-nama.* If M. de Lesseps goes to the theatre all eyes, say the journals, are fixed not on the stage, but on the pioneer of Panama. The Parisian press, as is well known, is, with few exceptions, far from incorruptible; on the contrary, it is very partial to timely gifts of fully-paid-up shares. But the present outburst of "puffing" is really phenomenal. One financial company has hit upon a very new idea to coax subscribers. It offers gold, silver, and bronze medals to all who subscribe for their Panama shares at its offices. If the speculating joint-stock mania continues much longer, every house in Paris will have to have its own bank, just as it now has its door-porter. T. C.

The following communication from the Inland Revenue Office will set at rest a question relating to the income tax, which has been receiving some discussion recently:—"Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that, in the case of chief rents, if income tax at the rate of 5d. in the pound only was deducted in respect of the quarter ended June, 1880, the Act 43 and 44 Vic., cap. xx. (the Inland Revenue Act, 1880), sec. 51 provides that the duty shall be deemed to be payable at the rate of 5d. in the pound for the quarter to Michaelmas, and at the rate of 7d. in the pound for the other half year. It follows that, as a payment for the half year to Christmas, 1880, will comprise one quarter at 5d. and one quarter at 7d., the deduction will be at 6d. in the pound on the whole, and that 7d. in the pound will have to be deducted in respect of the quarter to Lady Day, 1881. (Signed) FRED. B. GARNET.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has been discussing the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. In the course of the debate Signor Toscanelli, the distinguished entomologist, declared that American mildew was more destructive to vines than phylloxera, and that it had spread very considerably in Italy. The Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior were approved on Tuesday.

SPAIN.

The Princess of the Asturias, eldest sister of the King, while out with the Madrid Hunt Club on Sunday, was thrown from her saddle by the horse stumbling in a rabbit-hole. She fell on her head and sustained a considerable bruise, but she remounted after her hurt had been dressed, and took part in the chase during the whole afternoon. The same evening the Princess went to the Italian Opera, and on Monday was reported to be doing well.

King Alfonso has signed a decree convoking the Cortes for Dec. 30.

Owing to the heavy fall of rain, serious floods have occurred in Malaga. Two persons have been killed by lightning.

GERMANY.

The German Empress has arrived at Berlin from Coblentz.

The Census of the German Empire was taken on the 1st inst.

The German army and navy estimates demand considerably enlarged credits, the increase of the navy amounting to 3,000,000 marks.

The anti-Jewish agitation continues in Prussia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Duke of Brunswick has greatly displeased the Prussian Court by sending a congratulatory telegram to the partisans of the Duke of Cumberland, who celebrated in Hanover last week the birth of a son and heir of the family.

The German Academy of Architecture has declined to take in hand the completion of the Cathedral of Strasbourg. This resolution was arrived at after five hours of animated debate.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King has accepted the resignation of Dr. Forssell, the Minister of Finance. Count Posse assumes the portfolio of Finance in addition to his present office of Minister of State. M. Themptander, one of the chiefs of department, will be appointed Councillor of State with a consultative voice.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Anderwert, of Thurgau, has been elected President, and M. Droz Vice-President, of the Confederation.

The greater part of the village of Flasch, in the Engadine, was burnt down on Sunday.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has unanimously voted the East Indian Budget for 1881. The Second Chamber discussed on Tuesday the Foreign Affairs Estimates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 2nd inst. the Government introduced a bill for the construction of a railway through the Bosna Valley from Sienica to Serajevo, a bill approving the treaty of commerce with Spain, and bills authorising the continued levying of the taxes until the end of next March, and the issue of paper rente to the amount of 14,500,000 fl. In last Saturday's sitting, a motion of Herr Wurmbrand to declare German to be the language of the State was referred to a Committee. A motion of Dr. Herbst for the appointment of a Committee to examine the ordinance relative to the language to be employed in official matters was also referred to a Committee.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the financial law of 1881 was adopted, though both groups of the Opposition voted against it.

A fresh violent shock of earthquake, lasting two seconds, occurred in Agram on Tuesday night. Subterranean rumblings followed the shock, and continued to be heard throughout the night. As on the last occasion, the shock was accompanied by distant storms and preceded by a slight vibration.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday week. As usual, he made a brief stay at the Kasan Cathedral, and then drove in a close carriage to the Winter Palace. He was met at the railway station by the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, and the Ministers, and on alighting was received with cheers.

An Imperial ukase has been issued, which abolishes the salt tax, an impost that yielded sixteen millions of roubles.

TURKEY.

All the Powers having agreed to the proposal of her Majesty's Government that the fleets assembled at Cattaro should separate after mutually intercommunicating their respective destinations, the *Times* and *Daily News* state that Admiral Seymour received orders to give the signal to part company. The British ships were the first to leave, and they were saluted with fifteen guns by every vessel. The Austrian squadron and the German ship Victoria formed an escort of honour to the British Admiral's ship. The French, Italian, and Russian vessels followed.

The International Commission of English, Russian, and Italian engineers have decided that the fortified position of San Giorgio is to remain in Turkish hands.

Instructions have been received from their respective Governments by the Ambassadors to the Porte of France, Germany, and Austria, to urge the Ottoman Government to act with prudence and reserve in regard to the Greek question, and to intimate, at the same time, that similar representations have been addressed to the Greek Government.

GREECE.

It appears from the statement presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last that there will be a deficit in the finances of next year of about two millions and a quarter sterling, which is to be covered by loans. In reply to the comments of the Opposition, M. Coumoundouros appealed to members to cease recriminations, the country being now on the eve of a supreme crisis. The Premier, speaking in Sunday's sitting, stated that the Government intended to continue the military and naval preparations, so as to be able to execute the decisions arrived at by the Berlin Conference; at the same time, he would endeavour to attain this object with the help of the European Concert, but would, in every case, reserve his liberty of action.

AMERICA.

The session of the United States Congress opened on Monday, and the President's Message and the annual Ministerial reports were presented. The President strongly urges civil service reform, including the adoption of fixed rules for appointments and dismissals, recommends the creation of a commission to organise a system of competitive examinations, denounces the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils, and advocates a divorce between the power of Congress and that of the Executive. The President also dwells upon General Grant's great military services, and

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advises Congress to authorise his appointment as Captain-General of the Army.

On Tuesday, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives unanimously authorized their chairman to amend the refunding Bill now before Congress by inserting 3 per cent wherever the words three-and-a-half per cent occur, the committee believing that the time has arrived when three per cent bonds can be floated at par.

The electoral colleges of the various States of America met in their respective capitals on the 1st inst., and formally voted in accordance with the results of the elections on Nov. 2. The ballots are to be sent in to Washington and counted in the presence of the Congress on Jan. 5. General Garfield has 214 votes, and Mr. Hancock 155.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the interest on the registered Six per Cent Bonds, due on Dec. 31, will be paid, together with the bonds, on presentation for redemption. None of that interest will be paid on schedules.

Signor Salvini made his first appearance in the United States, after seven years' absence, at Philadelphia last week, playing Othello on Monday and Hamlet on Wednesday, at the Arch Street Theatre. The *Times* correspondent says that crowded audiences attended Signor Salvini's performances, and his acting is warmly praised by the American newspaper critics. He plays in Italian, and is supported by a strong American company, who play in English. Signor Salvini was on Thursday week entertained at dinner by the Thursday Club, the social organisation of the Philadelphia journalists. Signor Salvini will continue his performances at Philadelphia next week, after which he will succeed Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt at Booth's Theatre in New York.

CANADA.

During the five months ending in November last the revenue of the Dominion was 12,000,000 dols., and the expenditure 9,114,000 dols.

A large meeting was held at Halifax yesterday week to consider the question of a winter port, and a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Dominion Government to give its favourable attention to the matter.

Sixty men belonging to section B of the Canada Pacific Railway have struck in consequence of a reduction of wages.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay announce that the Marquis of Ripon has been suffering from fever, and that his departure for Calcutta, which was fixed for Saturday, had to be postponed until the day following. The Viceroy arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday last, where he was detained by indisposition, arising from an attack of sunstroke. He met with a cordial reception at Poonah on the 2nd, and in the course of a speech which he delivered said India wanted peace and rest in order to devote herself to the improvement of her agriculture and commerce. All the officials are already at Calcutta, except the President of the Council and the Foreign and Military Secretaries. Colonel Chesney, the newly-appointed Military Secretary, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday and at once assumed his office.

The official weather and crop reports for the week ending the 30th ult. described the prospects throughout the empire as, on the whole, good.

Sir John Strachey left Simla on Tuesday, and sails for England on Christmas Day.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the St. George's Corps, Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay's "command," was made before a distinguished company yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. The commanding officer, in making the usual address, congratulated the regiment upon the completion of the twenty-first year of the force. He had greater satisfaction in addressing the regiment on this occasion than he usually had, inasmuch as he believed that it was now in a more healthy condition than it had been for years. The non-efficients had been struck off, and yet the strength of the regiment had been fully maintained, and financially it had improved, notwithstanding that all subscriptions for efficients had been abolished. Then the social pleasures of the members had been considered in the establishment of a club, which would be the means of cementing the old members to the corps in which they had passed their earlier years. The chief winners of the prizes were Private E. Torr, Captain J. B. Johnson, Private D. Milbank, Private Dakin, Private Atkinson, Quartermaster R. Andrews, and the winner of the three-starred badge as "best shot" was Private G. Rosenthall. A ball was afterwards held.

The same evening the Lord Mayor presided at Guildhall at the annual distribution of the prizes awarded for proficiency in shooting, drill, and engineering, to the 1st London Engineers. Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, the commanding officer, said he had to congratulate the corps on the marked success which had attended its efforts during the past year, their numbers, in the first place, having increased from 448 to 513, while their muster at the annual inspection was the largest ever attained on any similar occasion. Of these 513 on Oct. 31 last, 497 were efficient, which was an increase of 83 over their previous return. The prizes were then distributed by the Lord Mayor; Corporal Hazell and Sergeants Lay and Potter receiving those for engineering. Quartermaster-Sergeant Peek and Company Sergeant-Major Collins divided for the best models. Sapper A. J. Kirkup is the best shot in the battalion for the year, and, besides, the badge and three stars, received a silver cup. The other principal winners were Sergeant Belville, Sergeant Coredon, Sapper Noakes, Corporal Bailey, Sergeant-Major Johnson, R.E., and Corporal Uttridge, R.E. The Lord Mayor, having made some genial remarks, presented a handsome piece of plate to Major L'Aker on his retirement—a gift, he said, from the regiment, which expressed both its regret and esteem.

Lord Ranelagh presided last Saturday evening at the annual distribution of prizes to the members of the South Middlesex at the head-quarters of the regiment, Beaufort House, Walham-green. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that everything in connection with the regiment had been in the most satisfactory condition during the past year. In every branch there had been an improvement, the efficients having risen from 750 to 759, the proficients from 95 to 96, and the marksmen from 58 to 66. Sergeant R. Pullman (G.M.) won Lord Ranelagh's prize for the best aggregate score and the championship of the regiment. Corporal Bird took the badge and three stars for "best shot" of the battalion, and other chief winners were Corporal T. Pullman, Lieutenant C. E. Cresswell, Sergeant A. Goodban, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Bacchus. The ceremony was followed by a ball in the large drill-hall.

Last Sunday there was a large muster of the 1st Surrey Volunteer Artillery, commanded by the Duke of Teck and Colonel Hope, at the morning service at Westminster Abbey. The sermon was preached by Dean Stanley.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P., presided on Monday night, at the Shoreditch Townhall, at the annual distribution of prizes to the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Colonel Wigram said, the regiment had never been in a better state since its formation. The enrolled strength had advanced from 849 to 903, and the efficients from 751 to 884, Sergeant J. Sage received the first of the battalion prizes. The Holmes, Hoxton, Clapton, and Philharmonic cups followed. The first of Lieut.-Colonel Holt's prizes for efficiency was awarded to Captain Bennett's (M) Company for 112 efficients out of 116, and the same company took the Thomson Memorial Shield. The regimental cup was awarded to Sergeant J. Sage. There are 30 marksmen, the holder of the rifle and three stars badge being Colour-Sergeant Costin.

The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay presented the prizes to the winners of the Hon. Artillery Company on Thursday evening.

The National Rifle Association have issued the details of their scheme for the prevention in future of fraudulent practices at Wimbledon. These consist in the adoption of a little more secrecy in the appointment of markers to butts; and in the squadding of competitors. For the future, all the markers will be changed at mid-day.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week—occurring too late for notice until now—was the first performance during this season of Verdi's "Aïda," which was given with the same splendour of scenery and costume as on previous occasions at this establishment; an important repeated feature in the cast having been the Amneris of Madame Trebelli, in which character this excellent artist again sang with special dramatic power. Signor Runcio's Radames was an improvement on his previous performance (last season) in the part, the music of which he gave with great effect. The Aïda of Madame Zacchi displayed similar merits to those which have been recognised in other instances; her best effects having been produced in the most declamatory portions of the music; as in the duet with Amneris, in the second act, the great scene with Amonasro in the third act, and the final duet with Radames in the last act. Signor Aldighieri's Amonasro was a fine performance throughout, vocally and dramatically. He was dignified without being stilted, and fierce without rant—his delivery of the music of the part having been excellent in quality of voice and artistic style. Mr. Barrington Foote (Signor Franceschi) sang well as the King, and Signor Ordinas, as Ramfis, might have sung better than he did. The opera, with some curtailment, was given again on Saturday afternoon, when Signor Vizzani sustained, with efficiency, the part of Radames. Signor Tito Mattei's "Maria di Gand" was announced for the fourth time on Monday, and on Tuesday a repetition of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was substituted for the promised performance of "Don Giovanni."

Of the production of Wallace's "Maritana," for the first time in an Italian version, with recitatives in lieu of dialogue (postponed to Thursday), we must speak next week. This will be the last specialty of the season, which is to close this (Saturday) evening.

The performance of "Elijah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week, although a very fine one, calls for only brief notice. The specialty (but no novelty) was the admirable singing of Madame Albani in the principal soprano music, including the Widow's share in the great scene with the Prophet; the air, "Hear ye, Israel," and the leading part in the trio, "Lift thine eyes." Miss Annie Sinclair was a satisfactory second soprano, and the contralto music was divided between Madame Antoinette Sterling and Miss Damian, these ladies having been encored, respectively, in "O rest in the Lord," and "Woe unto them." Mr. V. Rigby gave the tenor solo music as often before—and Mr. Ludwig sang that of the Prophet, in which he was scarcely so successful as in his dramatic performances. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ—as usual.

We have already drawn attention to the removal of the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society from Exeter Hall; and the opening of its forty-ninth season at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week. The programme, although a familiar one, was of high and varied interest. The concert began with the first of the two Masses of Beethoven—that in C—and was followed by Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," adapted to English words as "Praise Jehovah." These fine works were grandly rendered; the solos in each having been well sung by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hancock, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. F. King. The programme closed with the few completed portions of Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," which, had he lived, would doubtless have formed a worthy companion to his "St. Paul" and "Elijah." The solo portions in this were efficiently rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Guy, Mr. F. King, and Mr. C. Henry. The chorus-singing was generally good throughout the evening, the reduction of numbers having apparently led to judicious selection. The orchestra is, as before, excellent, including a large number of the best players, with M. Sainton as principal first violin. Sir Michael Costa continues to exercise the office of conductor, as since the year 1848; and Mr. Willing is still the organist.

At the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert Madame Norman-Néruda made her first appearance this season. The accomplished lady violinist led Schumann's quartet in A minor, and played a sonata by Rüst with her usual refinement. Miss Zimmermann introduced Chopin's "Rondo alla Mazur," for piano solo, with much success, and was also heard in Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet. Mr. Santley contributed well-known vocal pieces with great effect. Madame Néruda was again announced for Monday evening's concert, with the same coadjutors in the string quartet party—Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti—Mdlle. Janotha being the solo pianist, Mr. F. King the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini (as usual) the accompanist.

The third of the Saturday evening orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall—conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen—took place last week, when the programme included the first performance here of a Pianoforte Concerto in D major, by Mozart (composed in 1784), Wagner's altered and extended version of the Venusberg music in his "Tannhauser," and a new violin concerto, by Mr. A. H. Jackson. The calm, melodious beauty, and coherent thought of Mozart's music threw into painful contrast the prevailing coarse turbulence of that by Wagner. Mr. Jackson's concerto is rather the ambitious and crude essay of a young student than a composition, properly so called. It received every advantage in M. Sainton's skilful execution of the many difficulties of the solo part, the pianoforte concerto having also been effectively played by Miss Bessie Richards. Vocal pieces were well rendered by Miss M. Davies and Miss Orridge; these and other items of the programme not calling for specific mention.

The greater portion of Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," was given at St. Paul's Cathedral, in a special Advent service, on Tuesday evening. The important and essential co-operation of an orchestra was dispensed with, the accompaniments having been skilfully rendered on the organ by Dr. Stainer. The choral movements were well sung, as was most of the solo music, the principal soloists having been Masters Whittle and Richardson, and Messrs. Kenningham and Kempton.

Mr. Aptommas, the well-known harpist, gave a recital at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon; the third London Ballad concert of the new season took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening; on the following evening the concert of the students of Madame Arabella Goddard's Pianoforte Academy was held at Steinway Hall; and at the same time an attractive concert was given at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Post Office Orphan Home.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Music and Musicians: Essays and Criticisms," by Robert Schumann (Reeves). This is a second series of papers by one who was not only a great composer, but also an acute, yet genial, critic. The contents comprise articles on Danish and German opera, symphonies, overtures, and various forms of chamber music, in all which the writer's critical acumen and musical taste are abundantly evidenced. The volume is, like its predecessor, translated, edited, and annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter, who has performed her task with appreciative judgment and skill, and has furnished a sensible preface to the book.

"Henry Smart: his Life and Works," by William Spark (Reeves). Dr. Spark (organist of the Townhall, Leeds) has here given a copious biography of the excellent English musician, who died in the summer of last year. The volume—written by an appreciative friend, who is also an eminent musician—gives a full account of Smart's early career and progress, of his remarkable powers as a performer on the organ (extempore or otherwise), and of his works in nearly every form of composition, the list of which occupies upwards of twenty pages. Many of these are ably commented on and analysed by Dr. Spark, illustrated by quotations in music type. Among the most important of Smart's works may be specified one opera completed, "Berta; or, the Gnome of Hartsberg" (performed at the Haymarket Theatre about twenty-five years ago); two unfinished operas, "The Siege of Calais" and "Undine;" and his cantatas, "The Bride of Dunkerron" and "King René's Daughter." His innumerable vocal compositions, songs, duets, trios, &c., will long continue in vogue where refined melody and graceful style are appreciated. In the list of Smart's productions given at the end of the volume, and believed by Dr. Spark to be complete, there is one omission—the "Echo" song, composed by Mr. Smart to lines written by J. Latey (with illustrations by S. Read), which appeared in our Christmas Number for 1869.

"Templeton and Malibran" (Reeves). This small volume consists of reminiscences of two stage vocalists who obtained a wide celebrity during the earlier half of the present century, the career of each being traced from its commencement. Anecdotes, letters, and newspaper critiques are interspersed; and three authentic photographic portraits are given—two of Mr. Templeton (in 1868 and 1879), and one of Madame Malibran, taken, apparently, not long before her death, in 1836.

Signor Ciro Pinsuti's successful songs, "The Linnet's Answer," "The Bugler," "Good Speed and Welcome," and "In the Sweet of the Year," are issued by Mr. Williams, of Paternoster-row, in various keys, so as to suit voices of any compass or register.

From Messrs. Ashdown and Parry we have "To the Clouds," song, by J. W. Elliott, the melody of which is agreeable and flowing, and would especially suit a mezzo-soprano or contralto voice. The same publishers also issue "In the Spring," two pleasing impromptus for the pianoforte, by J. Weingaertner, and "Hommage à Mozart," by J. B. Calkin, a pianoforte duet, which will interest young performers.

"Trois Morceaux de Salon pour Violon et Piano," par Aloys Kettenus (Forsyth Brothers) are headed respectively "Tyrolienne," "Mélodie," and "Sicilienne." They are well written for the violin, which has the prominent part—and of which instrument Mr. Kettenus is an eminent professor—and will enable performers of moderate skill to make a good show of execution. "Vilanelle," for the same instruments, by the same composer, is a cleverly written "canon," in which a prominent theme is skilfully varied.

"Suite de Pièces," by H. Stiehl (Goddard and Co.) consists of ten easy and melodious little movements for the pianoforte, which will not only interest young students, but will also afford improving practice. The same publishers have brought out "A Wrist and Finger Exercise in a Single Study," by A. Buhl. In the compass of five pages only there are exercises on some of the principal difficulties of pianoforte playing, the diligent practice of which cannot fail to lead to improvement.

The great success of Signor Boïto's opera "Mefistofele" (brought out by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre last July) has led not only to the publication of separate numbers of the vocal music, but also to pianoforte arrangements in the shape of dance pieces: a "Waltz," "Mazurka," "Polka," "Quadrille," and "Galop" having been issued by the publishers, Messrs. Ricordi, of Milan and London.

A PEAT BOG IN SCOTLAND.

In this drawing by J. M. W. Turner, from the "Liber Studiorum," those who are familiar with the south-western part of Scotland, where tracts of "moss" frequently occur, as on the shores of the Solway, and in some inland districts at the foot of the mountains, will no doubt be struck by the force and truth of his delineation of the effect here represented. It is that of the sudden termination of a storm, when the masses of black cloud, still raining heavily, withdraw, all together, to the left-hand side, falling back on the mountains; while a double rainbow is thrown up by the declining sun; the dark masses beyond, as yet indistinctly looming to the vision, through huge wreaths and sheets of vapour, have a weird sublimity that is most impressive. The peat bog itself, lying in a perfect level to the right hand, sets off by its horizontal lines the mighty dome-like forms of the upper mountains, as well as the sweep of bare, bleak, rising moorland that ascends directly opposite the spectator. A plough, attended by a man and woman dressed in tartan plaid, and two other figures of peasantry, are seen in the foreground.

A new wing at the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was opened yesterday week, in the presence of a number of the friends of the charity. General Sir Edward Hodge, who presided, said that this institution was founded in 1855, and the opening ceremony performed by the late Prince Consort in 1858. The present number of girls in the Home was 186, the total number of those who had received its benefits being over 800, of whom more than 350 had been sent to service. Major-General Boileau, who had been chairman of the House Committee for eighteen years, had superintended the erection of the new wing, which, in consideration of his services to the Home, the committee had resolved to call the Boileau Wing.

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TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM: "PEAT BOG IN SCOTLAND," BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—SEE PAGE 567.

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"FAREWELL! REMEMBER ME!" BY F. WALKER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE COURT.

Her Majesty has been busy since her arrival at Windsor in entertaining numerous guests, both socially and politically. Of those who have joined the Royal circle have been Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Teck; also the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Sir Hercules Robinson, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel Macpherson (Bengal Staff Corps), Colonel Keith Fraser (commanding the Windsor garrison), Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir William Jenner, Sir John and Lady Cowell, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of the Household and of the Royal visitors. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone were prevented from attending at Windsor.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Hon. Lady Ponsonby last Saturday.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. James Fleming, Canon Residentiary of York, and Vicar of St. Michael's, Charterhouse-square, her Majesty and the Princess being present.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie at Camden House. The journey was made from and to Windsor by special train over the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways. Earl Sydney met the Queen at Chiselhurst Station and accompanied her first to St. Mary's Church, which contains the tombs of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial, and then to Camden House. Her Majesty, after staying an hour with the Empress Eugénie, returned to Windsor to luncheon.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Tuesday and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge went to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selbourne, Generals Whitmore and Beauchamp Walker and Colonel Gough, joined the Royal party at dinner.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour; and Lord Methuen, Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, have succeeded Lord Sandhurst, Captain Edwards, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted for her Majesty's inspection a silver model made in imitation of the Albert Memorial for the late Siamese Embassy.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The usual tenants' ball in honour of the Princess of Wales's birthday was given yesterday week at Sandringham, the birthday having been celebrated in the customary manner by the school-children's tea after their Royal Highnesses and their guests had returned from hunting with the West Norfolk Hounds, the meet of which was at Anmer, the seat of Mr. H. J. Coldham; and in the evening Dr. Holden, prestidigitateur, gave an entertainment at Sandringham. The invitations to the ball, besides the tenantry of the Royal estates, included those of the Earl of Leicester (Holkham), the Marquis Townshend (Raynham), the Marquis of Cholmondeley (Houghton), Lady Audrey Howard (Castle Rising), Lord Suffield (Gunton), Lord Orford (Mannington), Lord Spencer (Creake), Lord Walsingham (Merton), Lord Hastings (Melton Constable), Mr. Anthony Hamond (Westacre), and Mr. H. Villebois (Marham). The band of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia was in attendance. The Duke of Cambridge concluded his visit on Saturday. The Prince and Princess and their remaining guests drove to Gayton, the seat of the Earl of Romney, to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, with the house party, attended Divine service at Sandringham church, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Arthur Robins officiating. The Prince came to town on Monday for the purpose of visiting the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of his Council, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her Royal visitors, inspected Canterbury Cathedral last week. The Duke of Edinburgh, after his shooting entertainment, sent presents of game to St. George's and Charing-cross Hospitals, to the Dreadnought, and to other institutions.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained General Sir Frederick Roberts and a party of military officers at dinner at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Monday.

The Duchess of Teck was present on Monday at a lecture upon the artistic aspects of needlework, delivered to the pupils at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, South Kensington, by Lady Marian Alford, vice-president of the institution.

Her Excellency Lady Cowper arrived at Dublin Castle on Sunday.

His Excellency Count Karolyi has arrived at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Vienna. The Countess Karolyi remains in Hungary.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin left town on Tuesday for Paris.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following:—"The Queen has been pleased to recognise the claim of Charles Colmore Grant, Esq., to the title of Baron de Longueüil, of Longueüil, in the province of Quebec, Canada. This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles de Moyne, by letters patent of nobility, signed by King Louis XIV., in the year 1700."

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Thomas H. A. E. Cochrane, Scots Guards, younger son of the Earl of Dundonald, was married to Lady Gertrude Julia Georgina Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl of Glasgow, on the 2nd inst. A body of the non-commissioned officers of the first battalion Scots Guards was present in the church. Lord Greenock was best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, Miss Janet Sinclair, Lady Esther Cochrane, the Hon. Ada Trefusis, Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Miss F. Cochrane, Miss Marian Cartwright, and Miss Marian Dundas. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with old Honiton lace, and veil of the same fabric; natural orange-flowers in her hair, and a tiara of pearl stars, the gift of her parents; her only other jewel being a diamond bracelet, presented to her on her marriage by the tenantry on the Hawkhead estates. The bridesmaids were attired in pale blue surat, trimmed with plush of the same colour and white lace, and each wore a pearl arrow brooch with the monograms of the bride and bridegroom entwined, set with pearls, coral, and turquoise, presented by the bridegroom. The Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, assisted by the Rev. H. Richardson, Chaplain to the Earl of Glasgow, officiated. After the breakfast at the Earl and Countess of Glasgow's residence in Hereford-gardens, the newly-married couple left for Croxton Park, the seat of Mr. and Lady Alice Newton, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, in Cambridgeshire, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of ruby velvet, with jacket to correspond, trimmed with sable, and hat and muff of velvet to match. During breakfast numerous telegrams of congratulations were received from Scotland. Valuable presentations of jewels and plate were made to the bride by the tenantry on the Earl of Glasgow's estates; and chief among the bridegroom's gifts was, from his brother officers of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, a massive silver centre piece.

Last Saturday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the marriage of the Hon. W. St. John F. Brodrick, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Midleton, and the Hon. Hilda Charteris, youngest daughter of Lord Elcho, M.P., and granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March, took place. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Augusta and Hon. Helen Brodrick, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Eva Greville, cousin of the bride; Lady Victoria Spencer and the Misses Evelyn and Constance Pelly, nieces of the bride. The bride wore a dress of duchesse satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of crimson cashmere, plush and satin, and each wore a brooch with the word "Hilda" on it in diamonds. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert J. R. Anson, Rector of Woolwich, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Alan Brodrick, Vicar of Godalming, uncle of the bridegroom. Lord and Lady Elcho afterwards entertained the near relatives at breakfast at their residence in St. James's-place. The bride and bridegroom left for Osborne, Mr. C. Savile Roundell's residence at Fernhurst. The bride's travelling-dress was of crimson plush and satin, with bonnet and jacket to match.

THE RECESS.

Thick as autumn leaves fall the signals that the forthcoming Session will be a busy one with every political party. With his new lease of a town house the Earl of Beaconsfield seems to have entered upon a new lease of life, albeit his Lordship will on the 21st inst. be seventy-five years of age. Mr. Gladstone, whose marvellous energy remains undiminished, notwithstanding that the 29th inst. will be his seventy-first birthday, has convened a Cabinet Council in Downing-street for the middle of next week. And the Proclamation in the *London Gazette*, calling Parliament together on Jan. 6, was duly repeated on Saturday last at the Cross of Edinburgh; and was earlier than that answered in a manner by Sir Stafford Northcote's letter as Leader of the Opposition summoning his Conservative friends to attend the House on the opening day. Inside St. Stephen's, it is understood that the ridiculously inadequate accommodation, if it may be so termed, given grudgingly to the representatives of the Press, will be slightly increased.

The determination of the Government to grapple with the Irish Land question has again been made clear to those who can read between the lines of such speeches as that which Mr. G. O. Trevelyan made at Hawick on Monday, and that which Mr. Jacob Bright favoured an audience at Newton Heath with on Saturday. On the other hand, the arrival from London of the Coldstream Guards, under Colonel Julian Hall, at Dublin on Tuesday, equally indicates the resolve of the Ministry to suppress disorder with a strong hand.

That shining light of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, Mr. Edward Stanhope, made a good point at Huddersfield on Tuesday. In addressing, with habitual clearness and confidence, a large Conservative gathering, the late Under-Secretary for India—having held office, he has no inducement to join the "Fourth Party"—deprecated any degeneration into abuse of the party in power; but, holding the present Government responsible in a great measure for the non-maintenance of order in Ireland, he especially cited in proof of his argument the fact that whilst all comments on the Crown prosecution of the Land League had been estopped in the Irish Press, "Messrs. Parnell and Co." were still permitted to deliver inflammatory addresses throughout Ireland. That is so. Language of the most violent character against the Lord Chief Justice was indulged in by Mr. Dillon, M.P., at Malahide, on Monday. As for Mr. Parnell, he has been making quite a triumphal progress, having been welcomed to Waterford by an enthusiastic multitude on Sunday, and passing under arches erected in his honour; being presented with the freedom of that city on Monday, and assuring his admirers that ere long an Irish Parliament would assemble in College-green. Meantime, the Dublin *Gazette* has proclaimed County Leitrim to be in need of a larger force of constabulary. At Brookborough, County Fermanagh, it may be added, it was on Tuesday found expedient to disperse a Land League meeting, in spite of the remonstrance of Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. The very same day, "to show there was no ill-feeling," Mr. Parnell hunted with the Marquis of Waterford's fox-hounds.

Mr. James Cropper is the Liberal candidate for Kendal, in place of Mr. Waddy.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following arrangements have been made for Friday evening meetings before Easter, 1881:—Jan. 21 Mr. Warren de la Rue, on the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells; Jan. 28, Dr. Andrew Wilson, on the Origin of Colonial Organisms; Feb. 4, Dr. Arthur Schuster, on the Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy; Feb. 11, Professor Robert S. Ball, on the Distances of the Stars; Feb. 18, Sir John Lubbock, on Fruits and Seeds; Feb. 25, Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, on Excitability in Plants and Animals; March 4, Sir William Thomson, on Elasticity viewed as Possibly a Mode of Motion; March 11, Professor J. S. Blackie; March 18, Dr. William H. Stone, on Musical Pitch; Mr. Alexander Buchan, on the Weather and Health of London; April 1, Sir Henry S. Maine, on the King in his relation to Early Civil Justice; April, 8, Professor Tyndall. On April 15 and 22 (the Fridays in Passion and Easter Weeks) there will be no evening meetings. After Easter the Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 29, and continued till June 10, without intermission. The Friday arrangements depend in great measure on the free kindness of eminent men, whose time is subject to the sudden claims of public or professional duty. They are therefore liable to change. The discourse for each Friday will be announced in the *Times* of the Tuesday previous, and in the *Illustrated London News* of the previous Saturday.

In the last financial year the stamp duty of 3d. per pack was paid on 1,094,823 packs of playing cards.

It has been decided to establish at Hanley, North Staffordshire, a Court of Quarter Sessions. The first Recorder will be Mr. J. B. Brindley, of the Oxford Circuit and Stafford and Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Brindley, who is a member of Gray's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1860.

"FAREWELL, REMEMBER ME!"

The antiquated style of dress, the short-skirted gown of flowered brocade, a scarf about the shoulders, and a shape of hat worn by the young lady in Mr. F. Walker's drawing, must fix the date of this pathetic scene about the end of the last century. That was a period of severe political and national conflicts, when both Great Britain and Ireland were disturbed by alarming revolutionary conspiracies, to suppress which, notably in 1798, Government had recourse to the most stringent measures in pursuit and punishment of the leaders of rebellious faction. Some parts of Scotland and England, under the Administration of Pitt during the great French War, contained many persons of good social position, who became liable to suspicion as being implicated in plots of a treasonable nature. It may fairly be imagined that, upon such an occasion, a fugitive from the vengeance of the ruling powers, a young gentleman qualified to figure in romances of the "Waverley" genus, might have got to some remote western seacoast, whether in the Hebrides, in Wales, or on the shores of the Channel, there to smuggle himself away on board a contraband vessel, escaping the vigilance of Government cruisers. Let it be supposed, in looking at this picture, that the sly craft which is to convey him to France, there to be received as an exile for the cause of Republican liberty, is just now lurking behind the shelter of a projecting headland. He has gone off from the beach in a fishing-boat, the sail of which is hoisted, as we see, to catch a favouring breeze. On the beach, to take a last fond farewell of him by whom she was loved and wooed ere this thunder-cloud of danger came to pass over his head, stands the impassioned maiden, now left so lonely, a prey to agonising fears and vain regrets. She raises her fluttering kerchief as a parting token of affection to the passenger in the little boat, which must, if not detected and pursued, very soon place him aboard the vessel that waits for his voyage to a foreign shore. We sincerely hope that he will be able to escape in safety, and that she may rejoin him abroad, or that he may some day return with a free pardon, so that this loving pair shall be married, and "live happy ever afterwards."

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARDS.

Of the coming of Christmas and New-Year's cards there seems to be no end; and some of the best are left to the last. No sooner have we received specimens from different publishers and pronounced them to be good, than others as good, or better, are sent. More than thirty specimens have been received from Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of which it is difficult to decide which are the best. Personally, we incline to the quieter and more delicately-tinted ones; but those of the most brilliant hues are never gaudy. The folding song cards, "Souvenirs of the Season," with original verse and new music by popular composers, are novelties. Several of the designs are by Mr. Walter Crane. The variety is amazing. There are Shakspeare greetings; old couples, youths and maidens, and children, from the pencil of Kate Greenaway; flowers, birds, and butterflies, of course; fairy-like damsels springing out of flowers; elegant calendars; and even dogs are drawn into the service. Art and nature have been ransacked to supply subjects; and it is almost needless, considering who are the providers, to say that all are treated with artistic skill.

Nor must we omit to notice the cards issued by Mr. Raphael Tuck, of City-road, many of which have artistic claims; the designs being by M. Giacomelli, Miss M. E. Edwards, Mr. Oscar Pletsch, and other artists of note, faithfully reproduced by chromo-lithography. Many of them are inclosed in charmingly illustrated "fairy tale" envelopes, printed in colours, leaving ample room for the address. Excellent as these are, they are to be bettered, it seems. Mr. Tuck announces that his book of Christmas and New-Year's cards next season will include every design distinguished either by novelty of treatment or brilliancy in execution, shown among the competitive designs in the exhibition which his liberal offer of prizes recently brought together.

Mr. Harding, of Piccadilly, sends some of his special originalities and comicalities; among which are three packets of hunting incidents, one of them being coloured; quaint children and flowers, coloured; some humorous sketches in lawn tennis, &c.

Lastly, Messrs. Parkins and Gotto publish a set of quaint pen-and-ink sketches for Christmas cards.

ALMANACKS, DIARIES, AND POCKET-BOOKS FOR 1881.

One can scarcely speak too favourably of Messrs. De la Rue's annual publications, of which we have received some beautiful specimens. Every year their pocket-books become more various in form, more convenient, and, if possible, more elegant; the leather-work of the pocket-books being of the most finished character. One of the most novel is folded down the middle of the page, and forms a book in a small case for the waistcoat pocket about the size of a pocket-knife, one inch wide and three long. There are also diaries for the desk, condensed diaries for the purse or the pocket, and card almanacks for the counting-house and the writing-table. The printing in colours is executed with artistic completeness and good taste. Every requirement seems to be met in one or other of these diaries.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. send three Calendars for 1881—A Shakspeare Calendar, with an appropriate quotation for every day in the year; a Motto Calendar for men of business; and a Sacred Calendar, with a text from Scripture for every day, arranged in subjects for each week.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held the first meeting of its new session at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening. In the list of the authors of coming papers are many taking a prominent part in science and philosophy.

Among the magazines and serial publications received this month are the twelfth, being the concluding, Part of Mr. Francis George Heath's "Fern Paradise," containing descriptions of the Tunbridge Filmy Fern and the One-sided Filmy Fern, the author's farewell chapter ("L'Envoi"), and a general index to the work; Gilpin's Forest Scenery, also by Mr. Heath; The Squire, Ward and Lock's Universal Instructor, Illustrated, Tinsley's Magazine, Churchman, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Modern Thought, Examples of Works of Art in Kensington Museum, Biograph, Peep-Show, and Chatterbox; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, Daisy, and Christian Age. Among the Fashion Books are the World of Fashion, Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal.

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OBITUARY.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. W. COLVILE.

The Right Hon. Sir James William Colvile, P.C., of Craigflower and Ochiltree, Fifeshire, a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, died suddenly on the 5th inst. He was born Jan. 12, 1810, the son of Andrew Wedderburn, who assumed the surname of Colvile in lieu of that of Wedderburn by Royal license in 1814, and was grandson of James Wedderburn, of Inveresk (third son of Sir John Wedderburn, fourth Baronet of Ballindean), who succeeded to the Colvile estates in right of his wife, Isabella Blackburn, great-grand-niece of the last Lord Colvile, of Ochiltree. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1834, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1835. From 1845 to 1848 he held the office Advocate-General in Calcutta; and, in the latter year, being appointed Judge of the Supreme Court there, received the honour of knighthood by patent. From 1855 to 1859, he was Chief Justice of the same Court, and in 1871 became a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He married, April 13, 1857, Francis Elinor, daughter of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., of Rothiemurchus, and had an only son, Andrew John Wedderburn, born Jan. 30, 1859, who died Nov. 5, 1876.

SIR JOHN MILTON.

Sir John Milton, C.B., late Accountant-General of the Army, died, as stated last week, on the 29th ult., at Bladon-terrace, Streatham-common, aged sixty. He was the son of Mr. Henry Milton, of Heckfield Lodge, Middlesex, was educated at King's College, London, and entered the War Office in 1840. In 1855 he served as Purveyor-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea, for which he had the Crimean and Turkish War medals; from 1860 to 1871 he was Assistant Accountant-General of the Army, and from 1871 to 1878 Accountant-General. He was frequently employed on Government Commissions on military subjects. In January, 1879, he received the honour of Knighthood, previously, in 1874, having been made a C.B. Sir John married, 1850, Blanche, daughter of Mr. Thomas Meyrick Feild, of Maidstone.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MARRIOTT.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Beckett Feilding Marriott, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, died at his seat Avonbank, near Pershore, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Thomas Marriott, of Avonbank, J.P. and D.L., by Anne, his wife, third daughter of Sir John Beckett, Bart., and grandson of Randolph Marriott, H.E.I.C. Civil Service, who distinguished himself in India under Clive, and received a gold medal for the battle of Plassy. In the female line, the late General Marriott descended from Bishops Wilson and Gibson, as well as from the Earls of Denbigh. He entered the Army in 1832, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. From 1866 to 1869 he was Colonel on the Staff in Ireland. General Marriott was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and lord of the lordship of Seagrave, county Leicester.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES SALMOND.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Salmond, of Waterfoot, Cumberland, and Langton Hall, Notts, died at the latter place on the 24th ult., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born June 15, 1805, the eldest son of Major-General James Salmond, by Louisa, sister of Sir David Scott, Bart., and daughter of David Scott, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Honourable East India Company. He was educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826. Mr. Salmond obtained his first commission in the 15th Hussars in 1829; he subsequently exchanged to the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), in which regiment he became Captain. He left the Army in 1839. In 1851 he was appointed Major in the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, and in 1862 Lieutenant-Colonel. He took great interest in the Volunteer movement, and may be said to have founded the Mansfield Corps. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate for Cumberland, Westmorland, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. He married, in 1832, Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of D'Ewes Coke, Esq., of Brookhill Hall, Notts. He leaves six sons and two daughters; the eldest surviving son being Henry, Captain R.N. and J.P. for Nottinghamshire.

MR. STANFORD.

Mr. John Frederick Stanford, F.R.S., formerly M.P. for Reading, died recently at North Bank, Regent's Park, aged sixty-five. Having received his education at Eton, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844. Mr. Stanford was a magistrate for the county of Middlesex and a Deputy Lieutenant for Berkshire. He sat in Parliament for a short time as member for Reading, in the Conservative interest, and was the author of several pamphlets treating of the subject of political economy and other kindred topics, besides some works on travels.

MR. C. J. MANNING.

Mr. Charles John Manning, of Littlehampton Manor, Sussex, brother of his Eminence Cardinal Manning, died on the 28th ult., at his town house, 15, Prince's-gardens, in his eighty-second year. He was son of Mr. William Manning, M.P., of Combe Bank, Kent, Governor of the Bank of England, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Hunter, of Beech Hill, Berks; and received his education at Harrow. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for London, of which city he was an eminent merchant. Mr. Manning married, first, 1827, Mary, daughter of General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B.: and secondly, 1862, Louisa Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart.; and by his first wife leaves issue.

Captain William Guthrie, of Guthrie, late 42nd Regiment (Black Watch), on the 25th ult., at the Rosaire, Dundee. He was born, 1807, the second son of John Guthrie, of Guthrie, Convener and D.L., County Forfar.

Lady Rolt (Anne), widow of Lieutenant-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., and youngest daughter and coheiress of Mr. George Caswall, of Sacombe Park, Herts, aged eighty-five. She was married in 1824, and left a widow in 1856.

Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the India Office, on the 1st inst., at Folkestone. He was son of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., and was born in 1821. In 1837 he entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, and from 1858 to 1872 was Assistant Under-Secretary of State. Mr. Melvill married, in 1844, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred Hardcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey.

Clement Augustus, Count Schmising Kerssenbrock, aged seventy-four, at Bornhofen, on the Rhine. This is an ancient monastery of the Franciscans, lately occupied by a brotherhood of Redemptorist monks, who were ejected by Bismarck a few years ago. Count Schmising Kerssenbrock, who held the office of Papal Chamberlain under Pius IX. and Leo XIII., was formerly a cavalry officer in one of the Uhlan regiments, and lately one of the most esteemed members of the Centrum party in the Prussian Parliament, having even suffered imprisonment for the utterance of his opinions on the oppressive May laws. He was elected deputy for Coblentz and St. Goar, where he was much beloved, and bore a very high character for piety and charity. His family is one of the old nobility of Westphalia, reckoning back to the Crusades, where a Count Schmising saved the life of the King of France in the field of battle, for which service he was granted to quarter the lilies of France on his shield, borne to this day by his descendants. The lands of Kerssenbrock came through an heiress of later date. Count Schmising Kerssenbrock married, first, Caroline Walburga, daughter of Count Fürstenberg; and secondly, Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., of Abergeldie.

EMBROIDERING IN SUMATRA.

The Malay population of that large island of the East Asiatic Archipelago, separated by the Straits of Malacca from the continental south-eastern peninsula of Asia, still practise their native industrial arts, and have a certain amount of trade, in spite of Dutch and English commercial superiority. The female artisans, who are employed in the decorative embroidery of cloth, made for the petticoat or skirt, called a "sarang," commonly worn by well-to-do customers of both sexes, display a considerable degree of skill and taste. Our Illustration, from a photograph which was to be purchased at Singapore not long ago, represents three or four of these workwomen in Sumatra, each sitting or squatting in front of a frame, upon which the fabric is suspended, and busy with her needle and thread in putting in the designed ornamentation.

The returns of emigration from Liverpool during November have been issued. During the month 85 ships left the Mersey, with 8843 passengers. Of these, 7918 went to the United States, 455 British North America, 26 Australia, 109 South America, 244 East Indies, 29 West Indies, 10 China, and 52 Africa. The nationalities were 3591 English, 81 Scotch, 919 Irish, 3846 foreign, and of the remaining 406 no description is given. These returns, as compared with those for the month of October, show a decrease of 5852, and a decrease of 1298 as compared with the figures for November of last year.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 5552 births and 3478 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2442 births and 1446 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 62, and the deaths 322 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 54 from measles, 73 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 12 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhœa: thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 185 deaths were referred, against 184 and 198 in the two preceding weeks. These 185 deaths were 79 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 332 and 367 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 334 last week, and were 170 below the corrected weekly average: 210 resulted from bronchitis and 87 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 64 deaths.

At a conversazione held at the Bible House, Queen Victoria-street, on Tuesday, a large company assembled, on the invitation of the president, treasurer, and committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to meet the society's agents from Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, and Paris. The guests in the earlier part of the evening promenaded in the various departments of the Bible House, where were exhibited the bound stock of Scriptures in many languages, and the process of printing in raised type according to Moon's system for the blind, various objects of interest from the library, a collection of autographs of the fathers and founders of the great religious societies lent by Sir Charles Reed, and specimens of the 238 languages and dialects in which the society publishes the Scriptures. Afterwards the company assembled in the library. Lord Shaftesbury took the chair, and after one of the secretaries (the Rev. C. E. B. Reed) had given a short address, in which he reminded those present that this is the jubilee year of the society's Continental agency work, introduced the foreign agents present; and deeply interesting accounts were given of the society's progress. The guests on leaving were each presented with a book in which the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. John is printed in 215 tongues.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON.
Folly Morrison. A Novel. By Frank Barrett. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Descartes. By J. P. Mahaffy.

ROGUE.
Kenna's Kingdom: A Ramble through Kingly Kensington. By R. Weir Brown.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
The International Portrait Gallery.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
Practical Keramics for Students. By Charles A. Janvier.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
The Cruise of Ulysses and his Men; or, Tales and Adventures from the Odyssey. For Boys and Girls. By C. M. Bell.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Olive Loring's Mission. By Annie M. Lawrence.

HURST AND BLACKETT.
My Journey Round the World, viâ Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, Torres Straits, China, Japan, and the United States. By Captain S. N. Jones Parry. 2 vols.

LAURIE.
The Birthday Book of German Literature. By J. W. L.

LOWE AND CO.
The History of France from 1780 to 1848. By M. Guizot. Edited by Madame de Witt, née Guizot. Vol. VII. Illustrated.
The Boy's King Arthur: being Sir Thomas Malory's History of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Edited for Boys, with an Introduction by Sidney Lanier. Illustrated.

MACMILLAN AND CO.
The White Rat, and Some Other Stories. By Lady Barker. With Illustrations.
English Men of Letters. Wordsworth. By F. W. H. Myers.

PARTRIDGE AND CO.
The Band of Mercy Advocate. By the Editor of the "British Workman."
The Welcome. A Magazine for the Home Circle. With Engravings.

PAUL AND CO.
Genoa: How the Republic Rose and Fell. By J. Theodore Bent. Illustrations.
A Jolly Fellowship. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.
Penfold. A Story of the Flower Mission. By Ruth Lynn.
The Golden Grasshopper. A Story of the Days of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., as narrated in the Diary of Ernst Verner, whilom his Page and Secretary. By William H. G. Kingston.
My Own Picture-Book.
Children's Daily Bread. A Picture, Text, and Verse for Every Day of the Year.
Illustrated Letters to My Children from the Holy Land. By Henry A. Harper.

ROUTLEDGE AND SONS.
The Mountain Sprites' Kingdom, and Other Stories. By the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen (Lord Brabourne). With Illustrations by Ernest Griset.
Adventures in the Far West. By William H. G. Kingston. With Illustrations.
The Secrets of Stage Conjuring. By Robert Houdin. Translated by Professor Hoffmann. With Illustrations.
With the Colours; or, the Piping Times of Peace. By R. M. Jephson. Illustrations.
What the Blackbird Said. A Story in Four Chirps. By Mrs. Frederick Locker. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott.
Aunt Mary. By Mrs. Perring.
Bunny. The Story of a Little Girl. By Mrs. Molesworth. With Illustrations.
The Fortune-Telling Birthday-Book. By C. A. M. Burdett.
Routledge's Singing Quadrille (Music by Myles B. Foster), and Children's Singing Lancers (Music by L. N. Parker).
Little Buttercup's Picture-Book.
Every Boys' Annual, 1881. Edited by Edmund Routledge. Illustrated.
Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book for Children. With 382 Illustrations by Kate Greenaway. Verses by Mrs. Sale Barker.
Little Wide Awake Poetry-Book for Children. By Mrs. Sale Barker.
Little Wide Awake. Illustrated Magazine for Good Children. Edited by Mrs. Sale Barker. Illustrated by Harrison Weir.
The Three Jovial Huntsmen. One of R. Caldecott's Picture-Books.
Little Tiny's Book of Objects. With 700 Illustrations.
Meyrick's Promise; or, Little Fugitives from the Jamaica Rebellion in 1865. By E. C. Phillips.
A Silver Key to a Golden Palace. By Alton Leslie.
The Boys' Playbook of Science. By J. H. Pepper. Illustrated with 433 Engravings by H. G. Hine. With many Additions by T. C. Hepworth.
Mark Dennison's Charge. By Georgiana M. Craik. With Illustrations.
Military Misreadings of Shakspeare. By Major Seccombe. Printed in Colours by Edmund Evans.
The Day Dawn Album. With 150 full-page Pictures.
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual. Edited by Alicia A. Leith. Illustrated. 1881.

WARD AND CO.
My Imperialist Neighbour; and other Stories. By Henrietta A. Duff.

WARNE AND CO.
Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales: their Legendary Lore and Popular History. By John Timbs. Revised and Enlarged by Alexander Gunn. With Illustrations. North.
Ditto, Midland.
Ditto, South.

TRAVELLING IN ANGOLA.

The west coast of Africa in southern tropical latitudes, including the region sometimes called Lower Guinea, has belonged to the Portuguese, its discoverers, nearly four hundred years. But very little progress has yet been made in the actual colonisation of Angola, and the few European settlements are little more than trading factories or mission stations, except St. Paul de Loanda, the port and capital of this province. The whole population, chiefly negroes of the Bunda nation, with less than ten thousand not of African race, is estimated at 240,000. The interior of the country, beyond the belt of forest-covered hills that girdles the arid seacoast, presents much agreeable pastoral and open woodland scenery. A piece of such landscape is seen in our Artist's Sketch, with a traveller, most probably a half-caste trader on his road to collect wax and ivory, riding upon an ox, as Dr. Livingstone used to do in those latitudes of South Central Africa. The horse, it is well known, can hardly be kept, in most districts, on account of that poisonous fly, the tsetse, whose bite is fatal to horses. Where grass is abundant, as here, the bovine steed, though slow, will be found very serviceable, with a native attendant to walk at his head.

The sixth anniversary dinner of the Metropolitan Dairymen's Benevolent Institution took place on the 1st at the Freemason's Tavern, the subscriptions amounting to £900.

The anxiety which has lately been felt respecting her Majesty's ship Raleigh has been dispelled by her arrival at Plymouth yesterday week. She had been delayed by contrary winds. She brings home from the Falkland Islands twenty-two men, the crew of the iron ship David Law, which was burned off the South American coast. The crew were rescued after being several days on deck in expectation of the ship blowing up. A gale prevailed at the time.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 18.

SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

Third Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxv.; 1 John iv. 7. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxvi. or xxviii. 5—19; John xix. 1—25.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. N. Kelly, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Richmond.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Hon. and Rev. A. J. B. Anson, Rector of Woolwich; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
St. James's, noon (probably Rev. G. H. Connor).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon George Prothero.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen on the Kings of the Hittites; their Unburied Monuments and Civilisation).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Muscles of Man).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Whitney on the Land Question).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Capt. T. H. Holditch on the Geographical Results of the Afghan Campaign).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Messrs. J. E. and F. G. H. Price on Roman Buildings at Brading, in the Isle of Wight).
Society of Engineers, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Pottery and Porcelain).
Brown Institution, Lectures, 5.30 p.m. (Professor W. S. Greenfield on Anthrax and Allied Diseases in Man and Animals, and on the 15th and 17th).

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

Death of the Prince Consort, 1861; of Princess Alice, 1878.
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Westminster Play, 7 p.m., Terence's "Andria;" and on Thursday.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Erecting Iron Bridges).
Library Association, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30. p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple on the Statistics of the Indian Empire).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on Shooting Stars and Meteors).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

Ember Day.
Charterhouse, Founder's Day, service, 5 p.m., Dr. Perry Scott, Bishop of Northern China; annual dinner.
Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on the Codification of Mercantile Law).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Muscles of the Horse).
Dental Surgeons' Association, 8.30.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Price Edwards on the Use of Sound for Signals).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., annual meeting.
College of Preceptors, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Educational Pressure).

THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

Full moon, 3.36 p.m.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
Total eclipse of the moon, partly visible at Greenwich, 1.44 to 5.33 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Oliver J. Lodge on the Relation between Electricity and Light).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Darwin on the Growth of Cuttings; papers by Col. H. Godwin Austen and Mr. W. Phillips).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Carnelly on Pressure on Ice at the Melting-Point; and other papers).
Trinity College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Leone Levi on "Change for a Sovereign").
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

Ember Day.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Pianoforte Playing).
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Theory of Value).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

Albert Hall Orchestral Society, concert for the French Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov.	28	30·383	47·4	43·0	·86	7	52·5	39·9	SW. SSW.	358	0·000
	29	30·305	46·0	41·7	·86	7	50·8	42·4	SSW. SW.	230	0·005*
	30	30·322	41·7	38·8	·90	8	47·7	33·0	SW. SSW.	191	0·000
Dec.	1	30·088	47·8	44·7	·90	8	49·8	44·3	SSW. SW.	284	0·025
	2	30·252	37·2	33·8	·87	6	49·3	30·5	NNW.	44	0·005*
	3	30·305	43·0	41·1	·93	8	49·4	28·5	NNW. SW.	109	0·000
	4	30·454	47·5	43·9	·88	8	50·8	43·9	SW.	129	0·000

* Dew.

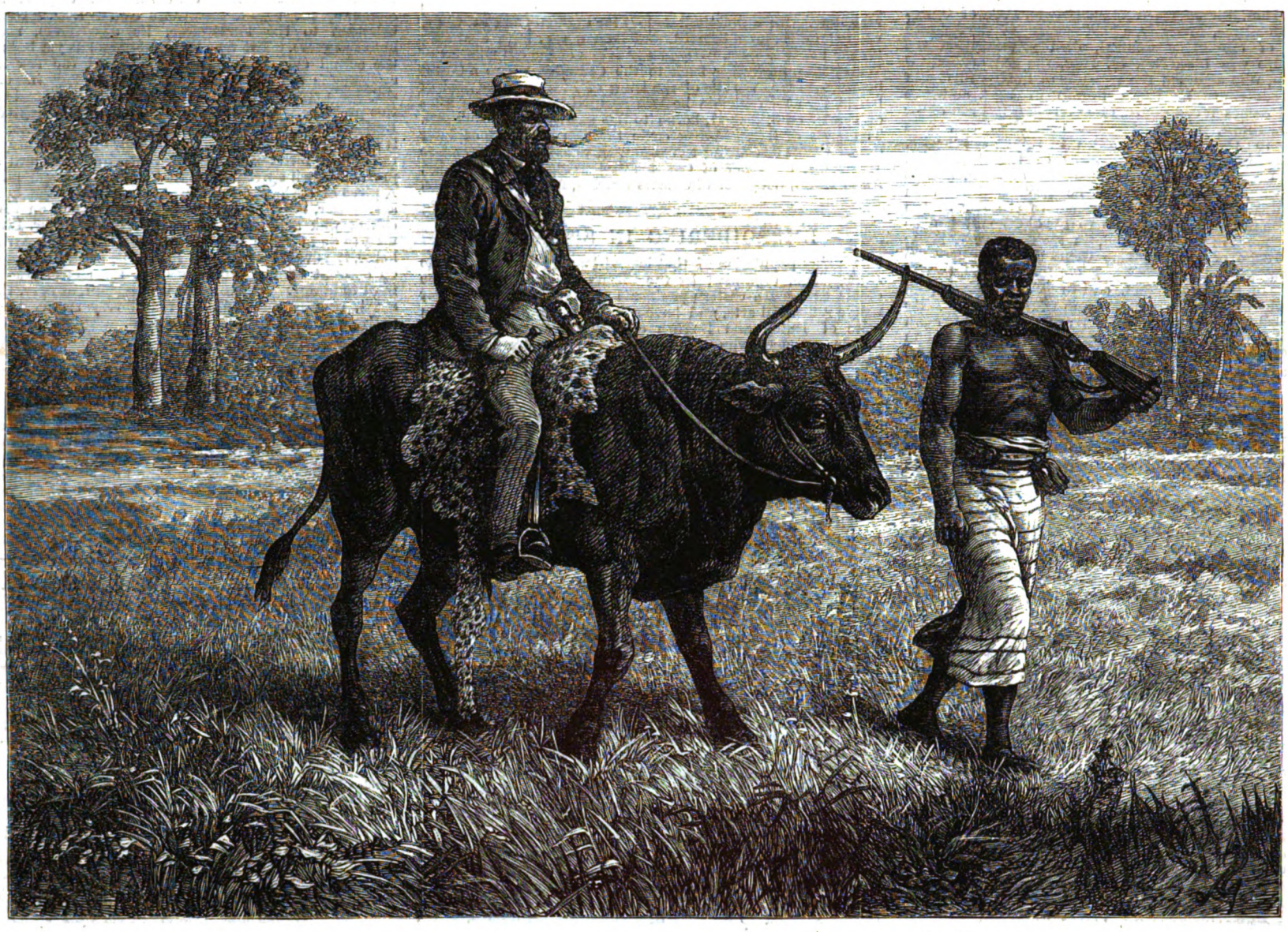
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·384	30·149	30·429	29·143	30·246	30·318	30·440
Temperature of Air	49°0	47·4°	42·7°	47·1°	35·8°	40·2°	47·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·9°	44·8°	41·1°	45·4°	35·6°	38·5°	45·2°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	NNW.	NNW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 28	11 0	11 35	Mid.	—	0 28	0 52	1 13	1 36	1 55	2 13	2 30	2 47	3 6

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TRAVELLING IN ANGOLA.—SEE PAGE 571.

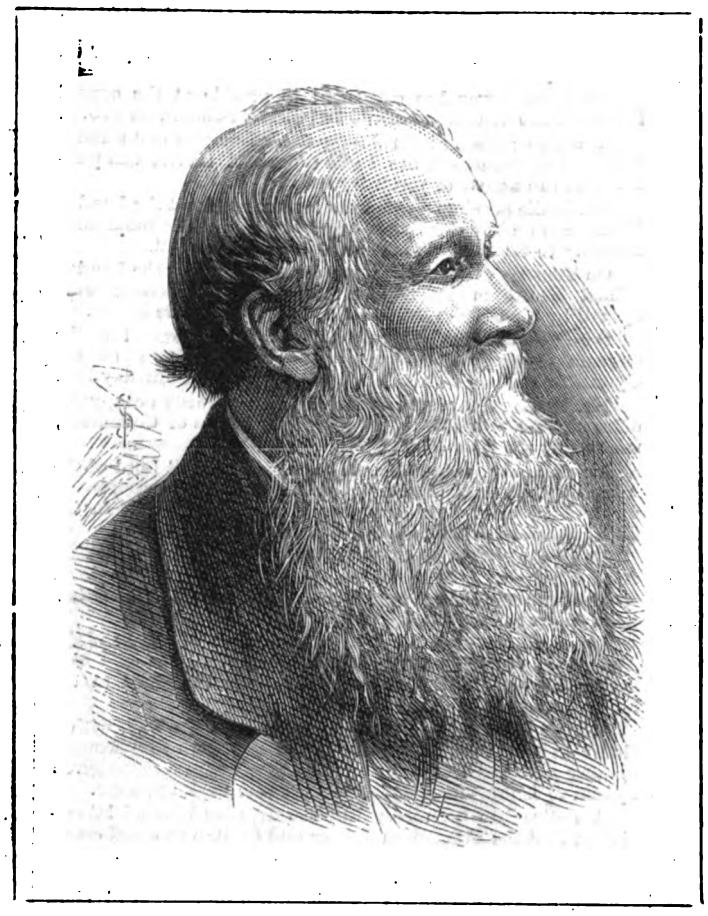


EMBROIDERING SARANGS IN SUMATRA.—SEE PAGE 571.

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THE LATE MR. T. T. STODDART.

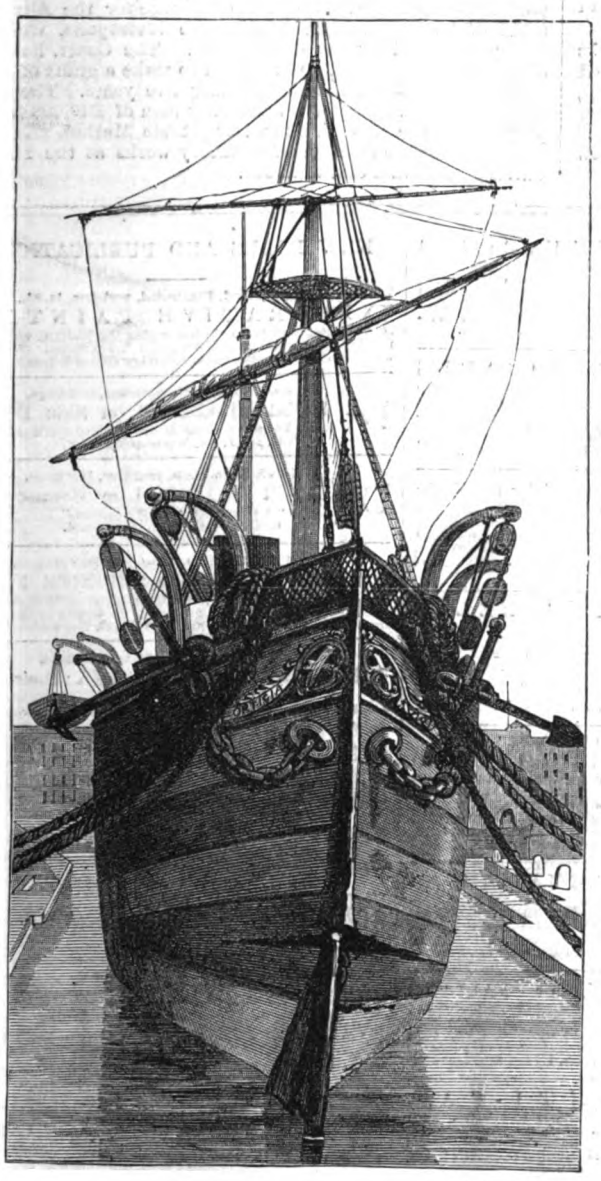
Mr. Thomas Tod Stoddart, the well-known angler and author, whose death took place at Kelso on the 22nd ult., in the seventy-first year of his age, was descended from an old Border family, the "Stout hearts," or Stoddarts. He was the third son of a distinguished Rear-Admiral, who took part in the victory of Lord Howe, the landing in Egypt, the battles of the Nile and Copenhagen, and many other engagements. He was born in Edinburgh, on Feb. 14, 1810. At the age of sixteen he obtained a prize for a poem on "Idolatry," in Professor Wilson's class in the University of Edinburgh. After a course of study for the Scottish Bar, he was admitted to practice in 1833, but soon afterwards relinquished the law for the more congenial pursuits of literature and angling. He married, and settled down on the banks of the Tweed, in 1836, and devoted himself to his rod and pen, performing with the one many brilliant achievements, and producing with the other a number of works which have attained more or less celebrity. His most widely known work, which has gone through several editions, is his "Angler's Companion," published in 1847. His other works are "The Death-Wake," 1831; "The Art of Angling," 1835; "Angling Reminiscences," 1837; "Songs and Poems," 1839; "Abel Massinger," a romance, 1846; "An Angler's Rambles and Angling Songs," 1866; and "Songs of the Seasons and other Poems," 1873. Besides these works, Mr. Stoddart contributed to various magazines and periodicals, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the preservation and perfection of his beloved pastime, angling; and his advice was greatly sought after by those interested in the gentle craft. Mr. Stoddart will be much missed in Kelso, and on Tweed-side and Teviot-side, every stream and pool of which rivers he knew so well, and loved to sing about. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to mourn his loss. Our engraving of his portrait is from a photograph by Macintosh and Co., of Kelso.



THE LATE THOMAS T. STODDART.
ANGLER ON THE TWEED.

THE COLLISION OFF SPEZIA.

Further particulars as to the disastrous collision which occurred between two screw-steamers, off Spezia, on the 24th ult., have been received. The Ortigia, it appears, had left Genoa at 11.30 p.m. on the 23rd ult., with a crew of forty-four men and thirty-six passengers. The Oncle Joseph had about 800 tons merchandise and 305 persons, including emigrants and crew, some families going out to Buenos Ayres, viâ Marseilles, by the Berlin steamer. The total number of lives saved is said to be fifty-five, of which twenty-three belonged to the ship; so that the total loss of life may be put down at 250. The survivors of the crew of the Oncle Joseph state that about three a.m., when off Spezia, a tremendous crash was heard, and it was found that a large steamer had run into the Oncle Joseph, striking her amidships and cutting her down to the water's edge. The crew and passengers rushed on deck, and some of them succeeded in climbing on to the bows of the Ortigia; but the latter backed astern, and as soon as the vessels parted the water rushed in through the open side of the Oncle Joseph, and she sank in less than eight minutes. The sea, which was quite smooth at the time, was then covered with a struggling mass of human beings. It is said that only one small boat could be got out by those on board the Ortigia, a few lives being saved by that means. The Ortigia herself received serious damage to her cutwater and plates on the port bow, and probably owes her safety to her watertight bulkhead. The Captain, Dacombe, of the Oncle Joseph, is among the drowned. An investigation as to the cause of the disaster is being held. The Ortigia was brought into Leghorn for repairs; and the British Vice-Consul there, Mr. A. Percy Inglis, furnishes us with a sketch of the damaged condition of her bows.

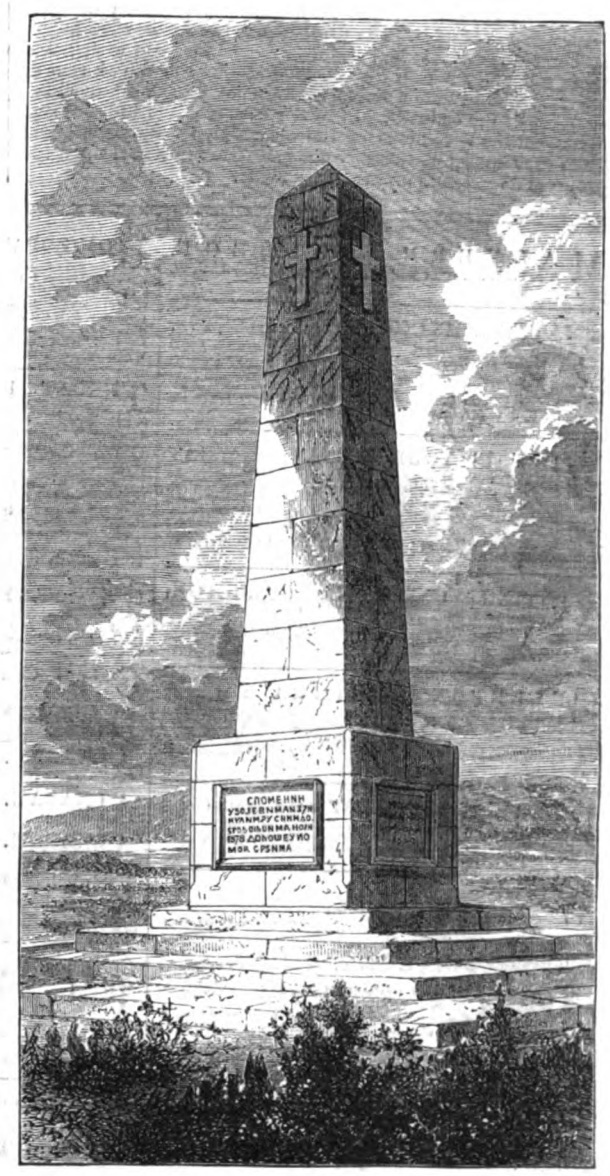


BOWS OF THE ORTIGIA AFTER COLLISION WITH
THE ONCLE JOSEPH IN GULF OF SPEZIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN SERVIA.

A monument has been erected at Rujevatz, near Alexinatz, in Servia, to the memory of the Russian volunteers, who came in 1876 to the aid of the Servians at the time of their unequal struggle with the Turkish Empire. The inscription records this occasion, adding a sentence from the New Testament:—"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

One of the foremost among those volunteers, and the first of them who was destined to lay down his life for the freedom of the Christian Slavs in Turkey, was the martyr-hero of the war—the typical Russian hero—Nicolai Kiréeff. His name is a word of power in Russia and Servia. It will long be told in national song and story, how this Russian officer led the Serv battalions to the fight, attired in a white uniform, which marked out his tall figure for the five Turkish shots by which he fell, uttering his last cry, "Forward! Forward!" How the echo of this cry resounded with responsive action through the hearts of the Russian people is related, in quotations from various sources, in the very remarkable work, written in English by the sister of Kiréeff, entitled "Russia and England," by O. K. (Longmans). Her chapter headed the "Russian People and the War" is the best explanation of this monument to the Russian volunteers who fell in Servia.



MONUMENT TO RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS
AT RUJEVATZ, SERVIA.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibitions in Suffolk-street continue to improve, thanks to the less conventional element imported by the new members; nevertheless, the works of real artistic value are too sparsely distributed to detain the critical visitor long. If we select, in the first instance (irrespective of size and price), only those which evince refined observation and artistic sensitiveness, or capacity and power of the finer kinds, the list will be soon exhausted.

We should include, however, among these "Lionel Smythe's little picture (39) of a girl standing on a rustic bridge, and his scene on board a ship, "Short-handed" (351), in a storm, with a young woman pressed to help at the pumps; W. H. Bartlett's couple of French gossips retailing "The Latest News" (101) by the roadside in a landscape beautiful in lighting and tone; several landscapes and studies by J. E. Grace; a very pretty girl in old-fashioned mob cap and mittens, brilliantly lighted from the side (196), by R. J. Gordon; G. C. Hindley's vigorously-handled figure of a Round-head puzzled and irate at receipt of a threatening anonymous letter (550); W. Dendy Sadler's couple of patiently enthusiastic anglers, entitled "Great Expectations" (123), the expressions of which are capital; H. Caffieri's woodland scene (191), which has nice "quality" of colour in the foliage [illegible]; and A. Ludovici's "Fresh-Water Sailors" (287), the scene apparently one of the gay flowery lawns on the banks of the Thames. To these may be added a portrait of a little girl (231) by J. B. Yeates, and small landscapes or studies by W. L. Wyllie, H. Goodwin, E. A. Waterlow, D. Law, and A. E. Emslie. "The Breton Fortune-Teller" (447), by J. M. Wimbush, has strength and character, but the background is too inky. "Idle Hours" (257), by A. G. Bell, is primarily a courageous study of chiaroscuro.

There are, however, some other paintings of undeniable ability, which make a more forcible appeal to the eye than many of the preceding, by means of a freer application of the pigments—which aim at a vivid aspect of general truth, and of particular truth in the local *tache*, as the French say, but no more; and which, consequently, are apt to sacrifice the subtler delicacies of modelling in form and modulation in colour. Foremost among the works to which we allude are those of the young Scotch painters, J. R. Reid and J. White—the former represented (and to advantage as a colourist) in an upright decorative-looking composition of two girls parting after a quarrel (157); and in No. 144, the finding of a little strayed girl asleep in a corn-field; the latter—J. White—in a large picture of farm out-buildings, with a white horse, under an effect of twilight sky, which is telling, but not quite right in the relations of tone. With these may be grouped other contributors, whose aims seem to be analogous; such as Edwin Ellis, who is, however, more than usually sketchy; H. H. Cauty, Stuart Lloyd, Yeend King, Tom Griffiths, B. Evans, and W. H. Gadsby.

Among the absentees are J. Burr and G. Cole, who will be missed from this gallery; but other members long popular with the habitués, or who are rising into notice, put in an appearance—viz., E. J. Cobbett, W. Holyoake, J. Hayllar, J. Peel, A. J. Woolmer, Carlton A. Smith, W. Gosling, G. A. Holmes, P. Macnab, L. C. Henley, Haynes King, J. Morgan, G. S. Walters, and J. H. S. Mann.

We would, in conclusion, commend to notice the contributions of R. P. Staples, A. M. Rossi, J. Charlton, W. J. Muckley, W. C. Symonds, W. Savage Cooper, and Jessica Hayllar, together with some water-colour drawings, which deserve to be looked for, but which, we regret, we have not space to specify.

The exhibitions of the Society and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, which were opened to the public on Monday, will be noticed next week.

The Fine-Art Council at Paris have decided that at the Salon next year not more than 2500 pictures will be received. A proposal made by M. Edmond About, that 500 of the best pictures should be shown in a "salon d'honneur" has been referred to a sub-committee for consideration.

The Lord Mayor attended in state at the institute, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, last Saturday evening, to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors in the industrial exhibition held in connection with the Tolmer-square Institute, which was opened on Oct. 16 last by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., and Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., and which closed on the 30th of the same month. The prizes consisted of one gold, fifteen silver, and forty-three bronze medals, sixty-three certificates, and eleven presentations from gentlemen interested in the institution. The prize-takers numbered 130. The Lord Mayor said he regarded such exhibitions as most important and valuable in connection not only with the working men, but with the prosperity of the country. Almost all the great industries which had contributed to the wealth, prosperity, and dignity

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of the country had originated with the working classes. After alluding to the work of Arkwright, Stephenson, and Watt, he reminded them that in England every young man had the opportunity of attaining to almost any position; and in proof of this instanced Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Mundella. He dwelt on the importance of technical education, and said that the question was now being energetically taken up in the City of London, and he trusted the example would be followed in the provinces. The various guilds of London would soon commence with a college, which would enable the working men to be so educated as to understand scientifically the work in which they were engaged.

It is stated that Mr. Redgrave, R.A., has resigned the office of Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures, which he had held for many years, with that of Inspector-General for Art.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to contribute £2000 annually out of the City's cash in aid of the objects of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education during the pleasure of the Court, but for a period not exceeding five years.

"A Picturesque Tour in Picturesque Lands" (Strahan and Co.) is a handsomely got-up volume, with numerous illustrations, which, however, we think have all done duty elsewhere. The book will form, nevertheless, a handsome addition to the drawing-room table.

Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of 200, Regent-street, has started the idea of taking photographic portraits "at home." The idea is novel, and will probably be convenient to many; but the photograph fear, will often suffer inconvenience from a want of a properly arranged light.

"The Jolly Postboys," the admirable picture by Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., exhibited in the Royal Academy a year or two ago, has been most excellently etched by V. Lhuillier, and published by Mr. Lefevre, King-street, St. James's. It is a first-rate specimen of etching, and will surely sustain the increasing taste for that delightful art.

Messrs. Howell and James were intrusted with the task of designing and executing the gold casket presented by the Fishmongers' Company, with the freedom of the company, to Sir Frederick Roberts, at a banquet held at their hall on Thursday. The box is oblong, with a domed lid, is designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and is elaborately ornamented.

The Manchester Royal Institution, comprising the land, buildings, and pictures, and valued altogether at £120,000, has been offered by the council to the Manchester Corporation as a gift for public use, on condition that the Corporation provide an endowment of £2000 a year for the purchase of pictures to form a public art-gallery for the city and maintain the present institution.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., distributed the prizes at the City School of Art, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, on the 2nd inst. He addressed the students and those assembled to witness the ceremony. After giving expression to the pleasure which all present must feel at the growing restoration in health and strength of Mr. Rogers, the Rector of Bishopsgate, who had laboured so earnestly for the school, Mr. Bryce said the committee might be congratulated on the excellence of the work done by the pupils; but he was sorry not to be able to congratulate them also on the financial condition of the school. It was very badly off for funds.

The prizes gained by the successful students of the City School of Art, at the recent examinations of the Science and Art Department, were distributed on the 2nd inst. by Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford. The Rev. R. H. Hadden, hon. sec., after observing that the present premises were a serious drawback to the prosperity of the school, it was remarked that this year, with fewer students, the amount of the Government grant—a sure criterion of good work—had increased. The prospects of the school were bright and brightening. It had abundant scope for good work; and there was every reason why it, with the help of the citizens of London, should take a foremost place among the art-teaching agencies of the country. Professor Bryce, in his address, said that from the specimens of the work which they saw around them they might reasonably congratulate the school upon the progress its scholars had recently made.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. George Mayers has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan Mayor for Cork.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle completed his eighty-fifth year on Saturday last.

The Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, on Feb. 3.

A notice revising the rules for the promotion and relative rank and allowances of the Indian medical service was published in the *Gazette* of yesterday week.

Mr. Leslie Stephen opened the lecture season at the London Institution on Monday by reading a paper on "The Relation of Morality to Literature." The theatre was crowded.

On Tuesday evening the new schools erected by the London School Board in Park-walk, King's-road, Chelsea, were opened by Sir Charles Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Board.

Rare feats of strength and agility were performed at the German Gymnastic Society's annual competition at the Gymnasium, King's-cross, on Wednesday and Thursday last.

Mr. Monk, M.P., has consented to temporarily occupy the office of President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, vacated by the decease of Mr. Whitwell, M.P.,

Mrs. Brassey, wife of Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, on the 2nd inst. presented medals and certificates for navigation and nautical astronomy to the pupils in the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs, which was held in Curzon Hall, Birmingham, last week, fairly maintained the progressive character which has marked these shows for some years past.

Some notion of the extent of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association may be gathered from the fact that during the past week sixteen classes were examined in the lakes district alone.

Taking for a subject "The Literature of To-Day, with a Guess at To-Morrow's," Professor Henry Morley on Monday evening gave the fifth and concluding lecture of a series given by him to the members of the Westbourne Park Institute.

A notice has been issued by the London Financial Association that the Alexandra Palace and Park, a freehold estate of about 470 acres, will be offered for sale by auction at the Mart, on Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment will close after Saturday next, Dec. 18, and reopen on Boxing-Day at three and eight. "The Turquoise Ring" will be temporarily withdrawn, and an entirely new Holiday Programme will be given on Boxing-Day at three.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor remitted to Herr von Tisza, the Minister President of Hungary, £600, being the first instalment of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram. Messrs. F. Huth and Co. have contributed £100 to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Some public ornamental gardens, nearly two acres in extent, which have been laid out around the parish church at Redditch, were opened on the 2nd inst. by Lord Windsor, lord of the manor. The ground was given by his Lordship, and the work has been carried out at a cost of about £1150.

Lord Roden has made an abatement of 25 per cent upon the half-year's rents due on Michaelmas Day. This reduction is to be permanent during the continuance of the existing leases. The Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, Rector of Theydon Garnon, has returned 20 per cent upon the year's tithe.

In consequence of the renewal of the riots by the Rebeccaites in Radnorshire, the Lord Lieutenant of that county (Colonel Walsh) has, at the request of a large number of magistrates, convened a public meeting of the justices, to be held at Presteign, to devise means for the maintaining of the public peace.

Sir Edward Reed, who is chairman of the Milford Docks Company, visited the works in Pembrokeshire on Saturday last and laid the principal stone of the invert sill of the large, graving dock there. This immense dry dock is 700 ft. long, 96 ft. broad, and 26 ft. deep, and has already, in its unfinished state, accommodated the Great Eastern steam-ship. It is now rapidly approaching completion.

American farming formed the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Farmer's Club on Monday. It was introduced by Mr. C. S. Read, who drew attention to the principal points in the official report of himself and Mr. Pell, whose instructions, in their visit to the United States, were to record Agricultural facts and to collect statistics, England he said, could defy competition with all countries in the world except America.

As an instance of commercial enterprise, it may be interesting to state that Messrs. H. and F. Pears, of London, offered to supply the Government, free of charge, with all the forms, eight or nine millions in number, required for taking the forthcoming Census; the only recompense they expected for this vast outlay, estimated at £100,000, being the right of printing on the back of each Census paper a notice of the well-known Pears' Soap.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in November was 91,268, of whom 51,020 were in workhouses, and 40,248 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 1900, 10,027, and 10,132 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 902, of whom 668 were men, 187 women, and 47 children.

Messrs. A. and S. Gatti have bought for the Adelphi Theatre the right of the English version of "Michael Strogoff," recently produced with so much success in Paris, and composed by MM. D'Ennery and Jules Verne. The piece is to be produced in the early spring on a scale of great splendour, and the cast of characters will include several of the most popular favourites of the London stage. The scenery will be intrusted to Mr. William Beverley, the great scenic artist.

Mr. Spurgeon presided on the 1st inst. at a meeting held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle to further the interests of the Pastors' College. According to the last published account, 470 ministers have been educated in the college, and 132 new churches have been formed, and 36,123 persons baptized through its instrumentality. In the institution were 110 students, while 220 attended the evening classes. The weekly expenses of the establishment amount to £120.

It will be remembered that the first meeting of Edward Trickett and Wallace Ross over the Thames championship course resulted in "no race," as a slight foul occurred close to Hammersmith Bridge, and the umpire ordered them to row again. They accordingly arranged to do so on Saturday last. Odds of 6 and 7 to 4 were laid on the Australian, but Ross, taking a commanding lead in the first quarter of a mile, was never really pressed, and won with the greatest ease by four lengths. The time was 23 min. 42 sec.

Mr. Flowers, the Bow-street magistrate, presided on the 2nd inst. at the annual supper given to the criminal classes by the St. Giles's Christian Mission. About 250 persons responded to the invitation sent. A letter of sympathy with the movement to reclaim the criminals was read from the Home Secretary, and a statement was made of the work of the Mission, which had sent many boys to sea and provided others with employment, clothes, or tools. Mr. Flowers addressed the assembly, and exhorted them to avoid drink and to try to lead a new life. He expressed his sympathy with them in their difficulties under police supervision after penal servitude, and said, amid loud cheers, that nothing in his mind was harder to bear.

The Court of Common Council, at their meeting on the 2nd inst., unanimously resolved that the freedom of the City, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, should be presented to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts in recognition of his gallant services in Afghanistan. The Finance Committee reported adversely to a proposal that the Corporation should contribute to the Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education in the Metropolis, which is being promoted by the City Guilds. The Court, however, disapproved the report, and resolved to make a grant of £2000 per annum for a period not exceeding five years. The Court sanctioned the raising of a temporary loan of £40,000 for the purposes of the new Fruit and Vegetable Market, and gave directions for the erection of necessary works at the Foreign Cattle Market at a cost of £5000.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1881.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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1. The Emperor Joseph II. trying his hand as a ploughman. 2. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Austria. 3. Joseph II. founding an hospital. 4. Torchlight procession around statue of Joseph II.
5. Joseph II. acting as godfather. 6. Joseph II. giving audience to a soldier's widow. 7. Garlands for the tomb of the Emperor Joseph II.

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II. IN VIENNA.—SEE PAGE 579.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

SKETCHES AMONG THE "BOYCOTTING BOYS."



COTTAGE NEAR LOUGH MASK.

"Among the Boycotting Boys," is the title by which our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay, presents the Illustration that appears this week. His accompanying letter supplies the needful commentary:—

Ballinrobe, Mayo, Nov. 30.

It was a difficult matter to get even a glimpse of the male inhabitants of that part of Ireland now famous for the course taken in the matter of landlord and tenant. The country around Lough Mask, on the shores of which Captain Boycott's house is situated, is a wild, stony tract of hilly desolation. Where cultivation is in existence it is broken and interrupted by huge boulders of hard grey stone. Grey stone is the characteristic of this part of the county Mayo. The endless and innumerable stone fences run in every direction, apparently fencing off nothing, but really marking the division of the holdings of small farmers, over which so much vexation has been expended.

Perhaps not in Bulgaria could a hut be found of equal squalor to that of the shanties in which the natives herd together in these parts. I have sketched a comparatively respectable one. There is neither window nor chimney connected with the architectural scheme, and the door is black and charred with the action of ages of turf smoke. Before the establishment is a savoury cesspool, and the place is flanked with a pigsty and dunghill. Notwithstanding all this filth, the woman and herd of youngsters who crowd the place seem strong and healthy, and to enjoy the dirty seclusion of their kraal.

Indeed, I had pointed out to me a very comfortable stone cottage, with veritable bow windows, which appears to be a subject of grievance. The story of it is this:—Lord Ardilaun, wishing to improve some portion of the approaches to his grounds, pulled down one of the huts that interfered with this purpose. In order that no one might suffer through this action, he built for the late occupier of the stone hut the cottage in question. The first complaint on the part of this personage was that he suffered from too much light in his new dwelling. This was rectified by the closing up of the window-panes. However, the lock of the door next bothered him; he was used to closing it with a pitchfork. After getting hopelessly involved with his latch-key one evening, he left it in the door in disgust, and for some weeks used a window as a mode of ingress and egress. This he has given up in disgust, and has gone forth into the world a martyr to the tyranny of an overbearing landlord!

The absence of "the boys," as every male human creature is termed between the ages of four and fourscore, on the occasion of the departure of Captain Boycott, with the Ulster volunteer harvestmen and the "English army," was in compliance with the wishes of the Land League and the parish priest. When one did come across a group of these "Boycotters," they were standing silently and with a sullen determination in their looks. They are not at all unlike Spanish peasants in appearance; and are all fine, stalwart fellows, comfortably and warmly clad. Whatever reticence "the boys" were bent upon observing, the women and girls were not in all cases disposed to hold their peace. One lady, who was carting away for fuel purposes a large piece of a tree that had been blown down by the hurricane the night before the march, let the Queen and her "hungry army," and "Boycott," and, indeed, everyone within hearing, get the full benefit of a rich flow of invective.

The now celebrated Father O'Malley has a powerful influence in this part of the country. I visited him at his house, which is situated next the Catholic Chapel, on the road between Ballinrobe and Cong. I found him a thorough specimen of an Irish parish priest; and, though evidently suffering acutely from rheumatism, he was full of humour. He is the originator of the term "Boycotting." This he invented because he was of opinion that the word "ostracisation" was of too formidable a character for the use of his flock. He is a charming conversationist, and hospitable to a degree. The ingenious excuses of inclement weather and long journeys that he made in order to induce his guests to taste his whisky so early in the day were droll, clever, and amusing.

This time of the year is the idle period with the "Boycotters"—if, indeed, they are ever anything else but idle. They stand always with their backs to a wall, and pull away at their "dhudeens," or short pipes, in moody silence for hours; they go to bed at dusk, and rise again about ten or eleven in the day. There are some wonderful specimens of the genus vagabond amongst them. These are to be met swinging along lonely roads, evidently bent on some mission or purpose—what, goodness knows.

My carman told me that every man that could boast a coat, or a pair of breeches, had a revolver concealed about him. Just fancy the sweet youth whose portrait I have dotted down, with a six-shooter at his disposal! The revolver has undoubtedly superseded the shillelagh in Ireland; and a row at a modern Donnybrook would be more like a squabble in the wilds of Nevada than anything else. This revolver business is due to the influence of the American element amongst the leaders of the people.

Like other poor districts of Ireland, Mayo is wealthy in one thing, and that is children; they can be seen at every cottage, if not disporting on the dung-heap before the door, burrowing like little rabbits in the parental parlour or in the pigstye.



A QUIVERFULL.



GROUP OF "BOYCOTTERS."



A SWEET YOUTH.



FATHER O'MALLEY AT HOME.



IRREPRESSIBLE.

THE JOSEPH II. CENTENARY AT VIENNA.

The reign of Joseph II., Emperor of Germany—the title, "Emperor of Austria," was of later date with the House of Hapsburg—was one of the most remarkable passages in the history of the eighteenth century. It may be regarded as a companion piece, or as a pendant, to that of Frederick II., King of Prussia, with which it had some points of apparent correspondence. Both Sovereigns, though one was a great soldier and the other more affected civil legislation, were equally distinguished by their passion for modern innovations, and their hostility to ecclesiastical and priestly authority; they were complete Voltairians in their convictions upon moral and religious subjects, and were resolved to assert the predominance of the secular principle in their government, against the influence of the Church. It is worthy of observation that powerful German rulers, at Berlin and Vienna, should have begun this course of political and social change some years before it broke out at Paris in the French Revolution.

The citizens of Vienna, and the German portion in general, of the diverse populations comprised in the present Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy, have always cherished a great affection for the memory of Joseph II., whose policy, following that of his mother, the Empress Maria Theresa, tended to exalt Austria, properly so called, at the expense of their Slavonic and Magyar subjects. Besides this, Joseph was the author of many beneficent domestic reforms, the emancipation of the peasant serfs, the establishment of schools, colleges, and hospitals, the improvement of courts of justice, of the civil and criminal code, and of the fiscal system, the encourage-

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ment of trade, agriculture, and industry, and the assertion of religious liberty for Protestants, Jews, and free-thinkers. He was also the patron of arts and sciences, though not munificent with pecuniary gifts; and he cultivated friendly relations with Russia and France. From 1765, when his father died, Joseph II., being then twenty-four years of age, shared the throne with his mother until her death, on Nov. 29, 1780. The latter date, being that of his accession to full power, has now been commemorated by a centenary festival at Vienna, of which we give some Illustrations. Joseph II. died in February, 1790, when the outbreak of the French Revolution was about to change the face of Europe.

The celebration at Vienna began on the night of Monday, the 29th, with a torchlight procession of students, in costume, who visited the equestrian bronze statue of Joseph II. behind the Imperial Palace, and made speeches on the Kaiser Joseph's Platz. Next day there was a grand assembly in the Townhall, presided over by the Burgomaster, Dr. Newald, who delivered an historical lecture, after which the civic municipality, in solemn procession, marched through the streets to visit the tomb of Joseph II., and to lay upon it a funeral wreath, with white silk streamers bearing, inscribed in gold, that Emperor's saying, "There is nothing on earth I love more than my mother country." Addresses were also delivered, and a choral cantata was sung, in front of the statue; and the students had another meeting, with a lecture, at the Conservatory of Music. Our Illustrations represent, besides the scenes around the statue and tomb, several incidents of popular interest recorded in the life of the Emperor Joseph II. One is the familiar story, which is likewise related of two or three Kings or Princes, that he saw a peasant at the plough, and got out of his carriage to try if he could do the work of the husbandman. The Emperor of China does it once a year, as a ceremonial act, to show his respect for agriculture; and the Prince of Wales might do the same if it were worth while. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Austria, of which, from a published print in vogue, we give an Illustration, was one of the acts of Joseph II., that showed him a long way ahead of the French Republican Government of our own days.

SKETCHES IN COLORADO.

Georgetown, Colorado, is about fifty miles from the city of Denver, being situated at the head of the Clear Creek Cañon or valley, through which the Colorado Central Railroad passes. This is one of the highest lines in the world, the terminus at Georgetown being at an elevation of more than 8000 feet above the sea. The scenery here is magnificent, and is within ten miles of the main range of the Rocky Mountains; a circumstance which, combined with its being noted as a rich silver-mining region, makes this an attractive point for travellers from all parts of the world.

The journey to Gray's Peak, one of the highest of the Rocky Mountains, the altitude being about 14,500 ft., can easily be made in one day. The view from the summit, forming the subject of one of the accompanying sketches, will well repay the trouble of ascent. From this point can be seen nearly the whole of Colorado to the east; the plains, which in the distance have a strong resemblance to the sea, to the north; and to the south and west a vast succession of snow-covered peaks, rising one above another, until lost in the far distance.

The population of Georgetown consists of about 5000 inhabitants, and is largely composed of miners, who are here an intelligent and orderly class of men. Being the centre of a mining region, mills for the reduction of the silver ore are numerous. One of these is represented in the series of sketches. They form quite a characteristic feature of the scenery.

The remainder of the sketches give some idea of the aspect of Rocky Mountain scenery; Lake Santa Maria, otherwise called the Mirror Lake or Clear Lake, is one of the loveliest small pieces of water upon the earth. The cascades of Clear Creek are likewise very beautiful. The "Little Professor" is a picturesque specimen of the characteristic mountain formation in this State. There are a considerable number of Chinese in the towns of Colorado, who are principally employed as washermen, as in California.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.

The annual London show of fattened cattle for the Christmas season, which has for many years past regularly taken place under the direction of the Smithfield Club, has been held, as usual, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. We give a variety of Sketches, occupying two pages of our publication this week, but more dealing with the appearance of different groups of visitors, than with the oxen, sheep, and swine, whose merits were duly recognised by the judges. The idea of extreme fatness, readily transferred by the popular mind from cattle to human beings, has a certain element of the ludicrous in it; and this seems to assert its satirical influence, both in the scene outside the exhibition of a "Contrast," where the Fat Woman and the Living Skeleton challenge comparison with one another; and in that of the corpulent gentleman sitting for his portrait.

The total number of entries this year was 407, of which 207 were cattle, 138 sheep, and 62 pigs. The prizes offered were more in the aggregate amount, £3142, than had ever been offered before. The first prizes were won, for Devon steers, by Mr. W. R. Fryer, of Poole, Mr. John Walter, M.P., and Colonel Redvers Buller, C.B., V.C.; Devon heifers, Mr. W. R. Fryer; Devon cows, Mr. E. Nairne; Hereford steers, Mr. J. Price and Mr. E. Sims. The Prince of Wales gained two second prizes, having nine entries, three for sheep; while the Queen had five entries, two for shorthorn cows, three for pigs. Several of the Royal Family visited the show, and were received by Lord Tredegar, the President, and Sir Brandreth Gibbs, the honorary secretary. The annual meeting of the Smithfield Club, on Tuesday, found its finances in a prosperous state, the receipts for the year being £6788, and the expenditure £3863. Mr. F. J. Saville Foljambe, M.P., has been elected President for next year, and Mr. J. Walter, M.P., for the year 1881.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week publishes a series of despatches relating to the Afghan war, the most interesting being the narrative which General Sir F. Roberts gives of his march from Cabul and victory over Ayoub Khan. These despatches have already appeared in the Indian papers.—A notice revising the rules for the promotion and relative rank and allowances of the Indian medical service is also published.

A deputation consisting of the Irish Eight waited upon the Lord Mayor and Dublin Town Council on Monday, for the purpose of delivering into the custody of the Mayor the Elcho Shield, recently won by the Irish riflemen. Captain Maxwell, who, in the absence of the Duke of Abercorn, headed the deputation, said this was the fifth time the Irish team had carried off the shield. A resolution of congratulation was passed, and the deputation, on leaving the council chamber, was warmly cheered.

CHESS.

J W S (Montreal).—There is no doubt that the law relating to counting fifty moves is intended to apply to end games only. We think your adversary's claim was preferred in a litigious spirit, and that it should have been rejected; but we do not think that the decision of which you justly complain is likely to be cited as a precedent, where the umpire has been judiciously chosen, at all events. Umpires in such cases as yours do not make Law, nor even interpret it; they are called upon to pronounce an opinion about a position in a game of chess, and, obviously, their judgments may be valuable or worthless, according to the circumstances.

J P (Reigate).—We do not examine problems that are sent unaccompanied by the author's proposed solutions.

H R L (Chichester).—It is possible to effect mate by a double check without moving either of the checking pieces on the last move. The move is made with a Pawn, taking another Pawn *en passant*.

J P (Bedford).—The problem is very acceptable. You shall hear from us on the other subject referred to in your letter.

T G (Smethwick).—Thanks. It shall have early attention.

B D Rai (Moorshidabad, Bengal).—Your solutions of Nos. 1912 and 1913 are correct.

Correct Solutions of the Canadian Prize Problem received from Pierce Jones, M de Brettes (Breteuil), George Neuer, A C, John Perkins, and Thomas Guest.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1916 received from Teicle, Dr N W Holmes, and Rev John Wills (U.S.A.).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1917 received from Pierce Jones, Onno, Dr. N W Holmes, Dr H W Hill, and T Guest.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 1918 received from Vice-Admiral Somerville, Jane Nepveu, A Snellen, Dr N W Holmes, Dr H W Hill, A C, L Chapelle, Dr F St, Thomas Guest, M H Moorhouse, S Fitz-Henry, Pierce Jones, Hmo Kane, G J L, John Perkins, Onno, and "King of Cashel."

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1919 received from H B, Pierce Jones, Cant, Shadforth, Alpha, F Littleboy, Norman Rumbelow, East Marden, Frederick Carroll, E P Vulliamy, Gwiet, W J Eggleston, W T R, E L G, Thomas Guest, Dr F St, M H Moorhouse, Lulu, J W W, R H Brooks, H Blacklock, R Jessop, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, D Templeton, R Gray, M O'Halloran, C Oswald, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, Elsie, An Old Hand, T Greenbank, C S Coxe, S Farrant, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, S L Dyke, D W Kell, A Kentish Man, G L Mayne, and R Ingersoll.

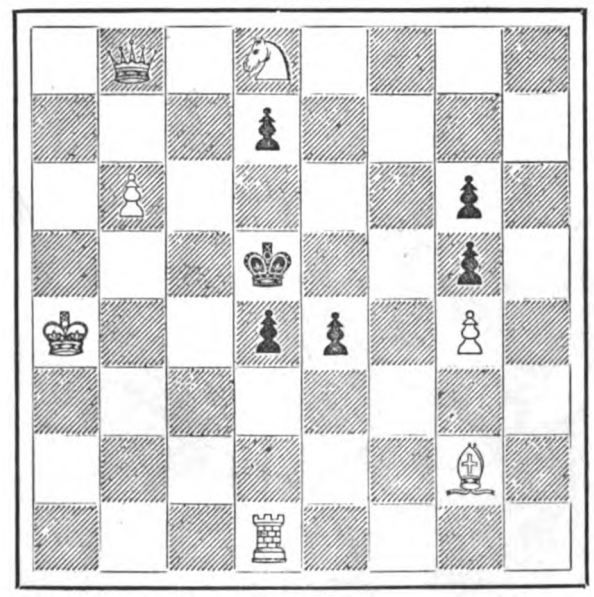
Note.—The large number of correspondents who think they have solved this problem by 1. B to B 6th, 1 B to K 7th, or 1. B to Q 8th, are requested to examine Black's defence to all these moves, 1. B to Q B 8th.

Solution of Problem No. 1918.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 8th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1921.
By F. J. Kellner (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

One of eight Games played simultaneously and without seeing the boards and pieces by Mr. J. H. Blackburne against Eight Members of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club.
(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	B to Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
9. Kt to R 4th is the correct move here.	
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
11. B to R 3rd	B to Q 5th
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes R
Black has won the "exchange," but is now without a solitary officer in the field.	
13. Q takes B	P to K B 3rd
14. P to B 4th	P takes P
15. P to K 5th	P to Q B 3rd
16. Kt to K 4th	P takes Q P
17. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
18. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
19. P takes P	Kt takes P
20. R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 5th
21. Q takes P	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
22. K to R sq	Q to R 4th
At this point Mr. Blackburne announced mate in six moves, and effected it as follows:—	
23. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R
24. B to B 4th (ch)	Q to Q 4th
25. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to K 4th
26. Q takes Q (ch)	K to B 3rd
27. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
28. Q to Kt 5th. Checkmate.	

Two smart Skirmishes from the City of Dublin Chess Club. Between Messrs. Soffe and B. W. Fisher.—(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	B to Kt 2nd
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
7. Castles	Castles
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
9. P to B 5th	
9. P to K 5th; shutting in the adverse K B is stronger play.	
9.	B takes Kt (ch)
10. P takes B	P takes K P
11. P to B 6th	Kt to B 4th
12. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q 5th
13. B to Q B 4th	Q takes B P
14. P to K Kt 4th	
White loses time, besides exposing the King to danger in this effort to get two pieces for a Rook. We should have preferred 14. Kt to Q B 3rd in the position.	
14.	Kt to B 6th (ch)
15. R takes Kt	P takes R
16. P takes Kt	B takes P
17. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 7th (ch)
18. K to R sq	Q takes Kt
A very well conceived coup, and leading to a capital finish.	
19. Q to K 2nd	Q takes B, and White resigned.

Between Mr. Monk, of Dublin, and Mr. Shenele, of London.
(*Four Knights' Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th
5. Kt takes K P	B tks K B P (ch)
Black can get an even game by 5. Kt takes Kt, or 5. Q to K 2nd, whereas the move in the text helps to develop White's forces.	
6. K takes B	Kt takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	K Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
8. K to Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
9. Q to B sq	
Of course he cannot take the Kt, and the move adopted puts a sudden end to the counter-attack.	
9.	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. Q to B 5th	Kt to R 3rd (dis. ch)
11. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
12. Kt to Q 5th	Castles
13. Kt takes Q B P	R to Q Kt sq
14. B takes Kt	P takes B
15. B to Q B 4th	K to R sq
16. K R to K B sq	P to K B 3rd
17. R to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
18. Q R to K B sq	K to Kt 2nd
19. R takes P	
Correctly played. If Black play 19. R takes R, then follows 20. Kt to K 8th (ch), &c.	
19.	B to Q 2nd
20. R to B 7th (ch), and Black resigned.	

The last monthly supper of the City of London Chess Club was signalised by a departure from the rule of "no toasts" which is usually observed at these agreeable reunions. On the withdrawal of the cloth the president, Mr. H. F. Gastineau, gracefully complimented Mr. S. J. Stevens on his success in bearing off the first prize in the club handicap of the year, and took occasion to express the cordial thanks of the members to Mr. Down for his past services in the capacity of honorary secretary, a post which that gentleman has just resigned into the hands of Mr. Adamson. The toast of health to these gentlemen was heartily received, and was drunk with musical honours.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* for December opens with an editorial in which the late editors say farewell to their readers. The other contents comprise an article on the subject of Mr. Thorold's attack in the "Allgaier," and games and problems, original and selected. The next number will be published under new management.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1879) with a codicil thereto (dated Jan. 22, 1880) of Sir Thomas Hare, late of Stow Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, who died on Nov. 14 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Anothy Hamond, Esq., Captain Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., R.N., and William Melmoth Walters, Esq., three of the executors, power being reserved to Colonel George Howard Vyse, the remaining executor, to prove the same, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator devises his Stow Hall estates in Norfolk to his eldest son, Thomas Leigh Hare, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male, with various subsequent limitations in strict course of entail. He also devises his Cadhay estate, in the county of Devon, to his second son, George Ralph Leigh Hare, if he attains twenty-one, absolutely; and, in default, to his third son, Edward Philip Leigh Hare, if he attains twenty-one, absolutely; with remainder to his said eldest son, Thomas Leigh Hare. The testator bequeaths to his executors and trustees all his personal estate, and directs payment thereout of legacies to his daughter, Mrs. Hamond, and to his executors and others, and directs his trustees to set apart a sum of £125,000 to be laid out in the purchase of real estate to be entailed on his second son, George Ralph Leigh Hare, and his issue, and to set apart a further sum of £65,000 upon trust for his third son Edward Philip Leigh Hare and his issue, and bequeaths his residuary personal estate to such of his three sons as shall first attain twenty-one.

The will (with two codicils) of Mr. Robert Bell, of Copse Hill, Wimbledon, and late of Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, who was formerly proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, was proved on Dec. 2, 1880, by Robert Bell, the only son and sole executor. The personal estate is sworn under £250,000. The testator, after giving several legacies and annuities to friends and servants, bequeaths £100 each, free from legacy duty, to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; the Royal Masonic Institution for aged Freemasons and widows of Freemasons; the Blue School for Girls, at Newport, Isle of Wight; and to the Charing-cross Hospital; and all the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1879) with a codicil (dated June 8, 1880) of Mr. Joseph Marshall, late of West Heslerton Hall, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, who died on Oct. 17 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Benjamin Cunningham Wates, Charles White, and Hugh William Pearson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives £200 to the Bradford Infirmary; £100 to the York County Hospital; certain stocks in the Great Northern and Midland Railways upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, for life; his freehold house at Rillington and £10,000 to his niece, Hannah Booth Hodgson (the only daughter of his brother John); the residue of his real estate is directed to be sold, and the net proceeds are also to be paid to his said niece; £12,000 each to his five nephews, the children of his late sister, Mrs. Hannah Booth Davis; £12,000 upon trust for the three children of his late niece, Hannah Booth Wates; £12,000 to his nephew Joseph Robinson Marshall (the son of his brother James Ellis Marshall); £5000 each to his said brother James, and to his nephew Benjamin Marshall and his niece Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, other children of his said brother; and there are bequests to his executors, servants, and others. The residue of the personalty he bequeaths to his said niece, Hannah Booth Hodgson.

The will (dated July 8, 1875) with two codicils (dated June 1 and July 20, 1880) of Mr. John Deverell, late of Purbrook Park, Portsdown, Farlington, Hants, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Henry Deverell and John Croft Deverell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves £300 to the Church Missionary Society; £200 each to the London Missionary Society, the American Missionary Society, the Moravian Missionary Society, and the London City Missionary Society; £100 to the Winchester County Hospital; £15,000 upon trust for each of his said two sons and for each of his two daughters, Miss Frances Anne Deverell and Mrs. Emily Jane Bayford; to his said son John Croft Deverell, his property at Winchester and Barngreen, and other freehold and leasehold properties, shares, and policies of insurance; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son William Henry Deverell.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 14, 1879) of Mr. George Eyston, late of Overbury, Worcestershire, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles John Eyston and George Basil Eyston, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives £200 to the Rev. Thomas Barge, of Soho-square, to be applied by him as he may think fit for the benefit of the poor of his congregation; his residence, with the furniture and effects, at Overbury, and all his real estate in the said parish, to his nephew Charles John Eyston; £5800 each to his nephews George Basil Eyston and Robert Thomas Eyston; and numerous other legacies to relatives, godchildren, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said three nephews.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1873) with a codicil (dated Sept. 2, 1880) of Mr. Stephen Grange, formerly of No. 126, Oxford-street, but late of No. 48, St. John's Wood-road, who died on Sept. 11 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by William Todd, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper (the daughter), and Miss Mary Menhen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator makes specific gifts of his various freehold and leasehold properties to or in favour of his daughters, Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Caroline Todd; and his grandchildren, Edward Stephen Grange, Charles Augustus Grange, Clara Elizabeth Grange, Isabel Emily Grange, and Mary Caroline Grange, the children of his deceased son Stephen; and there are gifts to his other grandchildren, his stepdaughter, his executrix, Miss Menhen, and to others. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one third to each of his said two daughters; and the other third between the children of his deceased son Stephen.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1871) of Mrs. Augusta Ashby, late of Staines, who died on Sept. 28 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Charles Ashby, the son, and Robert Ashby, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £35,000. The testatrix leaves £200 to Phebe Pattison, for her long and faithful services; £2000 each to her sons James and Walter; and the residue of her property, real and personal, between her eight children—Charles Ashby, James Ashby, Walter Ashby, Mrs. Ann Crawley, Rebecca Ashby, Mrs. Augusta Curtis, Ellen Ashby, and Sophia Ashby.

The will (dated March 21, 1871) with five codicils of Miss Philadelphia Lætitia Cotton, late of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, who died on Oct. 2 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Sir Henry William Dashwood, Bart., Richard Trott Fisher, and William Affleck King, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The deceased was a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

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arrival of the Cattle (Show) train

The Judges in a

The Popular Idol

The Opposition Show

The picture. "Just put me in for the sake

First Pri

CHRISTMAS CATTLE SH

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SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The difficulties experienced by investors in finding good Railway Stocks to yield a fair return are increasing. Indian Railway 5 per Cents being at 127 and yielding little over 3¾ per cent, it is not surprising that attention should be directed to Canada, which is the only English Colony where the Railways do not belong to the Government. The First Preference of the Grand Trunk Railway has advanced to par, and, although it is becoming a popular security, its full merits as a 5 per cent dividend-paying stock will not be duly appreciated until the quotation reaches a much higher price. An exact parallel to this was witnessed some few months since in the case of the Debentures. At prices ranging from 90 to 100 the Stock was regarded with suspicion because it yielded something over 5 per cent, but directly it advanced to such a level as to return only 4¼ per cent the buying became very animated. This 5 per cent Debenture will no doubt, gradually attain the same quotation as Indian Railway 5 per Cents, and, when this takes place, the 1st and 2nd Preferences will have risen considerably. The rapidly-improving position of the Grand Trunk must soon bring it to prominence the fact that these two Stocks are not limited to a dividend of 5 per cent, but that they have a further contingent value in being entitled to an extra 1 per cent of dividend after the Ordinary has received 3 per cent.

During the past month the weekly increase of traffics has been considerable, notwithstanding the interruption of business from special holidays and the elections. The increase for the twenty-two weeks of the current half year to Nov. 27 shows the enormous total of £143,579.

Owing to the early closing of the "Navigation," the amount of produce to be moved to the seaboard is beyond all precedent. It has been assumed by some that possibly a great deal would be stored until the lake and river traffic reopened in the spring, such an idea is absurd, inasmuch as the larger the volume of produce the less storage will be available, and the lower the value the less it will bear the weight of storage charges. It is therefore clearly to the interest of the producer to forward his goods to market as quickly as possible in order to secure the benefit of winter prices.

In the case of the Grand Trunk, the increased revenue has hitherto been derived, not from higher rates, but from expanding business, which augurs well for the future.

The 1st and 2nd Preference being now amply secured 5 per cent stocks, and the 3rd Preference already earning a dividend, the Ordinary stock, which is of the nominal amount of £11,000,000, must be an attractive investment, as it is at present selling at £2,640,000, or under five shillings in the pound. This stock is entitled to the reversion of a progressive railway of no less than 1300 miles, and, in addition, 335 miles of the Chicago and Grand Trunk line, £1,200,000 of Ordinary Stock in which is the absolute property of the Grand Trunk Company. This is rapidly becoming a valuable asset.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—It is not surprising that Shareholders in this Company should begin to feel grievously disappointed in having missed the opportunity for coming to terms with the Grand Trunk. Indulgence in the "magic of patience" does not seem to bring them any nearer to the rewards promised as a result of the multitudinous negotiations for American alliances; on the contrary, signs are not wanting that the so-called allies are proving very lukewarm friends, and the utterly dependent position of the Great Western Company is being constantly manifested. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk Company by having placed itself in a thoroughly independent position, is daily growing in strength and importance. Remembering that the shares of the Great Western Company are of the denomination of £20 10s., the current price of 15½ is equal to £75 12s. 2d. per £100 Stock. A comparison of the relative merits of Great Western and Grand Trunk Securities for a present investment may be best illustrated thus:—

10 shares Great Western of Canada at 15½ would cost	£155, and earn dividend 2 p. ct., or £4 2s.
£100 Grand Trunk 2nd Preference Stock would cost	£90, and earn dividend 5 p. ct., or £5 0 0
£100 Grand Trunk 3rd Preference Stock would cost	£45, and earn dividend 2 p. ct., or £2 0 0
£70 Grand Trunk Ordinary at 25..	£17, and earn nil.
	£155 £7 0 0

Thus, the same sum which would purchase £205 of nominal stock in the Great Western of Canada with an income of £4 2s., would buy £270 of nominal capital in the Grand Trunk Company with an income of £7. It would seem, therefore, that an exchange from Great Western of Canada shares into a selection of Trunk Securities cannot fail to prove profitable. Apart from the immediate increase of income, there is a prospect of a much more rapid development in capital value in Grand Trunk Securities.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Adverse speculators recently resumed their attacks upon this property, the rumour having been industriously circulated that the proposed "deferred" issue was illegal, and that the floating debt would therefore have to be met in some other way. The legality of such a measure has, however, been since established by the American Courts. It was conveniently forgotten that the improved position was not dependent on any financial scheme, but existed in a very tangible form in the great increase of revenue. A year ago the floating debt was known to the proprietors, and then the shares stood at 38 dols. This year the net earnings to the end of October exceed those for the same period last year by no less than 2,500,000 dols.

Regarding the floating debt much misapprehension exists. The whole amount does not exceed one half year's gross receipts. There are 25,000,000 dols. of nominal assets which are pledged as security for the payment of the 13,500,000 dols. of floating debt, and these assets, if sold, would produce over 16,000,000 dols. in cash, which would be more than sufficient to pay off the entire liability and leave 2,500,000 dols. cash in the Treasury of the Company. The Receivers estimate that the net earnings for the next fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, will be sufficient to pay 10 per cent on the shares after allowing for 800,000 dols. interest on the floating debt. Assuming, therefore, the floating debt to be paid off by the "Deferred" issue, which is to be of the same amount as the existing share capital, the net surplus for dividend would be 8,000,000 dols. more, and the total would suffice to pay 6 per cent on the present shares and 6 per cent on the Deferred Stock, leaving a surplus of 100,000 dols.

It is also contemplated to consolidate the redeemable mortgages and rent charges bearing high interest and sinking funds into 5 per cent Debentures, and the saving from this operation and the clearing off the floating debt is estimated at 2,000,000 dols. per annum. This would bring up the dividend to 7½ per cent on both shares and Deferred Stock. It, therefore, seems absurd that the shares should be at 50 per cent discount. Holders may, I think, look forward to a steady improvement in the next twelve months. The small amount of the share capital—£9,240,000—for a railway with nearly £6,000,000 per annum gross income is a very important feature.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The sanguine estimates in which I have indulged from the time when I recommended investments in the 1st Preference Shares at £4 10s., and later on the Ordinary Shares at £2, have been more than realised. During the past month the full dividends of 8 and 6 per cent respectively, on the 1st and 2nd Preferences for the half-year ending June 30 last, have been announced, and it is rumoured that the surplus will be applied in a small distribution to the ordinary shareholders. The recent heavy increases in traffic are likely to be far exceeded in the future. The newly authorised Railways in Mexico will take many years to complete, and during the period of construction this Company will benefit by the carriage of all the necessary materials, and as each section is opened new traffic will be attracted. The forthcoming meeting will be specially interesting.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, and OHIO RAILROAD.—The intrinsic value of these Bonds is evidently becoming better understood, the price having greatly improved. A further payment of 2 per cent in cash on account of overdue coupons will be made next month. The distinct merits of the Railway justify a further considerable advance.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—The Progress of this compact Railway continues so steadily that the shares must prove a good dividend paying and improving investment at the present price of £5 10s. The traffics for the current year amount to £21,146 against £17,218 last year, an increase of £3928, or 22¾ per cent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. Having survived the recent introduction of the new French Atlantic Cable, the shareholders in this company naturally anticipated an immunity from further attack; but a new assailant has appeared from a totally unexpected quarter—viz., a co-proprietor. This enterprising person, no doubt actuated by the most philanthropic motives, has sought to restrain by an injunction the payment of dividends declared by the Board. The burden of his complaint appears to be that the two cables laid in 1865 and 1866 have become useless, and that before paying further dividends a sufficient amount should be placed to reserve to restore the Capital represented by these two cables, and, further, that the seven millions of capital is not fairly represented by the assets. In putting forward such specious arguments the facts are carefully kept in the background.

When the amalgamation took place between the Anglo-American, French Cable and New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Companies, the present Capital of £7,000,000 was agreed upon. For this the Company obtained the two Anglo-American cables laid in 1865 and 1866, the French Cable, the whole system of land lines in Newfoundland, together with a network of heavy cables connecting Placentia and St. Pierre with Nova Scotia. In addition, highly valuable contracts were secured with the Western Union Company (the most extensive and powerful telegraph combination in the world), as well as working agreements with the principal Governments and Postal Systems in Europe.

So far from the property of the Company having deteriorated since the amalgamation, as is alleged by adverse critics, it is not difficult to show that, owing to the prudence of the Board, due provision has been made for the future. Three new cables have been laid in 1873, 1874, and 1880, out of Reserve Funds accumulated from Revenue. When the Newfoundland system was acquired there were two cables connecting the important points above referred to; there are now four, the two new lines being of greatly improved type, and containing six wires instead of two, so that the carrying capacity of the Newfoundland system has been enormously increased. These also have been paid for out of Revenue.

Shareholders should bear all these facts in mind, and they are not likely to be scared by any threats of injunctions; and remembering the losses to the promoters of the new French company, even reports of new competing cables should cause no alarm. Those who talk of such an absurdity as a line via the Azores, cannot be familiar with the results of the surveys of the Challenger expedition. If for the past quarter the usual provision for reserve was not made owing to the temporary effect of the French cable competition, it should be remembered that last year the directors transferred from revenue no less than £213,000, or £63,000 in excess of the usual amount agreed upon. With its long established and valuable connections, and the enormous expansion of business between Europe, America, and Canada, this Company cannot fail to prosper even upon a tariff of 2s. per word. At the current quotation of 68 the whole property is selling for £4,620,000. The recent low level of values has doubtless attracted fresh investments, hence the advance.

TRAMWAYS.—At last there seems a fair prospect that the long deferred hopes of Tramway Proprietors are likely to be realised. The Locomotive has already been successfully introduced upon some of the lines of the Bristol Company. Contracts are pending with the Hughes Locomotive Company of Loughborough for the working of a portion of the Dublin Southern District, owned by the Imperial Company, so that before the spring it is fair to assume that in part at least the expensive and old-fashioned system of horse traction will have given place to the more economical mechanical power.

The cheapest Tramway securities just now are Bordeaux, Barcelona, Birkenhead Preference, France, Germany, Provincial, Tramways Union, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, and Tramways and General Works. All the above are dividend-paying, and have five months' profits accrued in the price.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.—The advices from this property continue to be of the most satisfactory character, showing steady progress in the development of the mines. The first shipment of smelted copper is now due in Liverpool, and the assay will, no doubt, be made in time for the meeting on the 23rd inst.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.—There is no abatement in the interest which these properties continue to excite, and the area of investors in them is largely on the increase. This is scarcely to be wondered at, in view of the highly favourable reports which continue to be received from the properties in India. The South Indian, Indian Glenrock, Devala Moyar, and Indian Phœnix Shares are well worth purchasing at current quotations.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for December.
10, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
a most distinguished authority, when addressing the students of the Newcastle College of Medicine, particularly impressed the following upon their minds:—
"Be patient of NEW ideas and NEW doctrines, prove before you condemn, avail yourselves of NEW discoveries, and recollect it is not HOW, but WHETHER, you CURE your patients."

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD
is a new application of a very old idea—viz., that of curing disease through the medium of the pores of the skin.

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD.
is worn upon the pit of the stomach, its healing, purifying, and tonic properties being absorbed therein.

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD
acts most beneficially upon the liver. We quote from one of our correspondents, who has derived great benefit from the use of the pad:—"My liver now not only never troubles me, but appears to me to act as a mediciner, by a spontaneous passing of superfluous bile."
We submit the following testimonial, and shall be pleased to forward many others, with full information, free by post:—

CAPT. H. C. COTTON writes to a friend as follows:—
"The Hall, Wem, Shropshire.
"I have been staying with a cousin of mine, who was in Norway this autumn, and came back very ill. He consulted all sorts of physicians, but without effect, when a friend of his said, 'Why don't you try this new treatment by absorption—the Holman Liver Pad?' At first he laughed at the idea; but, being unable to eat or sleep, he thought he might as well try anything likely to do him good. He sent for one of these Pads, and in a few days felt so much better that he could eat anything, and has been perfectly well ever since. He has also persuaded other people to try the Pad, and with the same success. I therefore send you the address of the Proprietor in London of the Holman Pad, and I strongly advise you to try this vegetable treatment, which will give you no trouble and requires no medicine."
Children's Pads, 7s. 6d.; regular size, 10s.; special size, 15s. For sale by all Chemists, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of stamps or P.O. Order, payable to CHARLES CRISTADORO, Vere-street, Post-Office, W.

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EDSON'S ELECTRIC ARMLETS and WRISTBANDS.—For all persons having tiresome WRITING, SEWING, or MUSIC PRACTICE, they give wonderful energy and strength, enabling the wearer to accomplish tedious work with steadiness and comfort. Price 2s. 6d. per pair, silk web and fine steel clasps. Sent to any address on receipt of P.O.O. for 2s. 8d., payable to J. EDSON; address, THE ELECTRIC FABRIC COMPANY, Sole Patentees (New Building), Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
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PIESSE and LUBIN are the only makers of this exquisite Soap. Single Cakes, 5s.; or six, in a carton, 27s. 6d. PIESSE and LUBIN also make a great variety of fine Toilet Soaps, such as Opoponax Soap, Frangipanni Soap; also charming flower scented soaps, as Rose Soap, Violet Soap, Mélange Soap, &c. Single Cakes, 2s. 6d.; or six, in a carton, 14s.
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PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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Is certain in result, and is pleasant to take.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!!

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 54.—Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—
"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is not a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is used to increase flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
May be relied upon to increase weight.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which HYDRATED OIL is prepared were first described in a treatise on the Assimilation and Digestion of Fats in the Human Body, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.C.S., published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street (Fat in the Human Body, page 41):—"Nothing appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensibly assimilated by the digestive organs, until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The makers, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s. Sold whole ale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London. Pamphlet sent free to any address.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OETZMANN and CO. beg respectfully to intimate to their Patrons the desirability of forwarding their orders early as possible for goods required before Christmas. Extra hands have been engaged, and every effort will be made to keep pace with the additional influx of orders usual at this season.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.)
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c.; and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.
OETZMANN and CO.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed-Backed Chairs, and Two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Mediæval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPET DEPARTMENT. — A quantity of ready-made Carpets will be cleared out a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post, upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Hearthrugs, 4s. 9d. each; super ditto, 8s. 11d.; Axminster ditto, 12s. 9d.; Best Axminster ditto, 15s. 6d., usual price 21s. Stout Floorcloth, at 9d. per yard. Patent Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 1s. 9d. per yard. Hemp, Dutch Carpet, yard wide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearthrugs, 3s. 9d.; Sheepskin Hearthrugs, from 15s. 9d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

CRETONNES. — OETZMANN and CO. CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and colourings; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelins, Beauvais, and Flemish Tapestry. Prices varying from 6½d. per yard. Some at 1s. 0½d., per yard, usually sold at 1s. 9d.; super ditto, at 1s. 2½d., usual price, 2s. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required. O. and Co.'s Stock of English and French Cretonnes is one of the largest and best in London.
OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; super ditto, 3s. 9d.; handsome Drawing-room Fenders, 8s. 9d.; ditto, new designs, from 12s. 9d. to 5 guineas; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d.; burnished steel ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 2 guineas per set; japanned oval Tea Trays, from 3s. 11d. per set of three, 16, 24, and 30 inches; handsome ditto, chaste pattern, gilt and enamelled, 7s. 6d. per set; elegant ditto, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

"NEO-CLEOPATRA" TOILET-SERVICE (Registered). Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Registered Shape and Designs, manufactured exclusively for them, and is of the most artistic design and decorations. Ewer, Basin, &c., complete, from 8s. 6d. the set. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

GARDNER'S DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Dinner Services, from 21s. Table Glass Services, of the best Crystal, for twelve persons, complete, 63s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographic Sheets and Illustrated Glass Catalogues post-free.
453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate, can at all times Provide Purchasers with every variety of Table and Decorative Plate, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Cruet Frames, Soup Tureens, &c., in Old English, Early English, Queen Anne, Jacobean, Corinthian, and every style of Art, both in Silver and in Electro-Plate. Spoons and Forks of the Old English Rat-Tail Pattern. Drawings and Prices free by post on application. Address: ELKINGTON and CO.,
22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill, INVITES INSPECTION of all that is new and beautiful in useful and ornamental CHINA and GLASS, including

	s.	d.
Dinner Services ("Cottage"), 50 pieces	13	6
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces)	35	0
China Dessert Services for 12 persons, Gilt, 17s. .. Ungilt	14	0
Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s. .. .. 28 pieces	8	6
China Breakfast Sets for 6 persons, 11s. .. for 4 persons	7	0
Toilet Services (for washstands), 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., .. and	3	9
White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian," .. .. set of three	1	3

All really excellent patterns.

Quart Decanters, good cut glass, 5s. per pair .. .. plain	4	0
Claret Decanters (with handle), 4s. each .. .. and	3	0
Plain light Claret Glasses, well made, 6s. per doz. .. and	4	6
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries, per doz.	1	9
Engraved Wine Glasses do. do, do.	3	6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz. .. green bowl	3	0
Tumblers, cut, 3s. 3d.; plain, 2s. 9d. moulded, per doz.	1	6
Plain light Finger-Glasses, taper shape .. per doz.	6	6

Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

ETZENSBERGER'S PATENT CAFETIERE is economical, cleanly, and safe; makes an excellent cup of coffee, strong and fragrant; is made in two sizes for the breakfast table, pint and quarts, in block tin, nickel plated, electro-plate, and German silver. Coffee and Tea Filters, for bars, hotels, coffee and tea palaces, of any size.

THE WILFRID is an Ornament for the counter. Can supply coffee and tea, hot water and milk, all at the same time, and with little cost and trouble.
R. ETZENSBERGER and CO.,
No. 13, St. Andrew's-street, Holborn-circus, E.C. London.

DUPLEX LAMPS.—The New Patterns. The light of twenty-four sperm candles at a cost of less than one farthing per hour; a pure and healthy flame, not injuring the choicest works of art. Engravings post-free.
Drawing-room Lamps, China and Glass, £6, 78s., 63s., 52s., 40s.
Dining-room Lamps, Bronze and Ormolu, 40s., 35s., 28s., 22s.
Cheap Table Lamps, 10s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 18s., 19s. 6d., 22s.
Refined Rock Oil supplied by Dean and Co., 1½d. per gallon.
DEANE and CO., 46, King William-st., London-bridge. A.D. 1700.

D. HULETT.—GASELIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORMOLU or BRONZE. Mediæval Fittings. A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufactory, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY.
(KRAUS' PROCESS.)
The New Art (enabling any person without previous knowledge of either Painting or Drawing) to Colour Photographs on convex glasses, in imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Boxes containing every requisite, 26s. and 20s. Particulars post-free. Specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents, J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

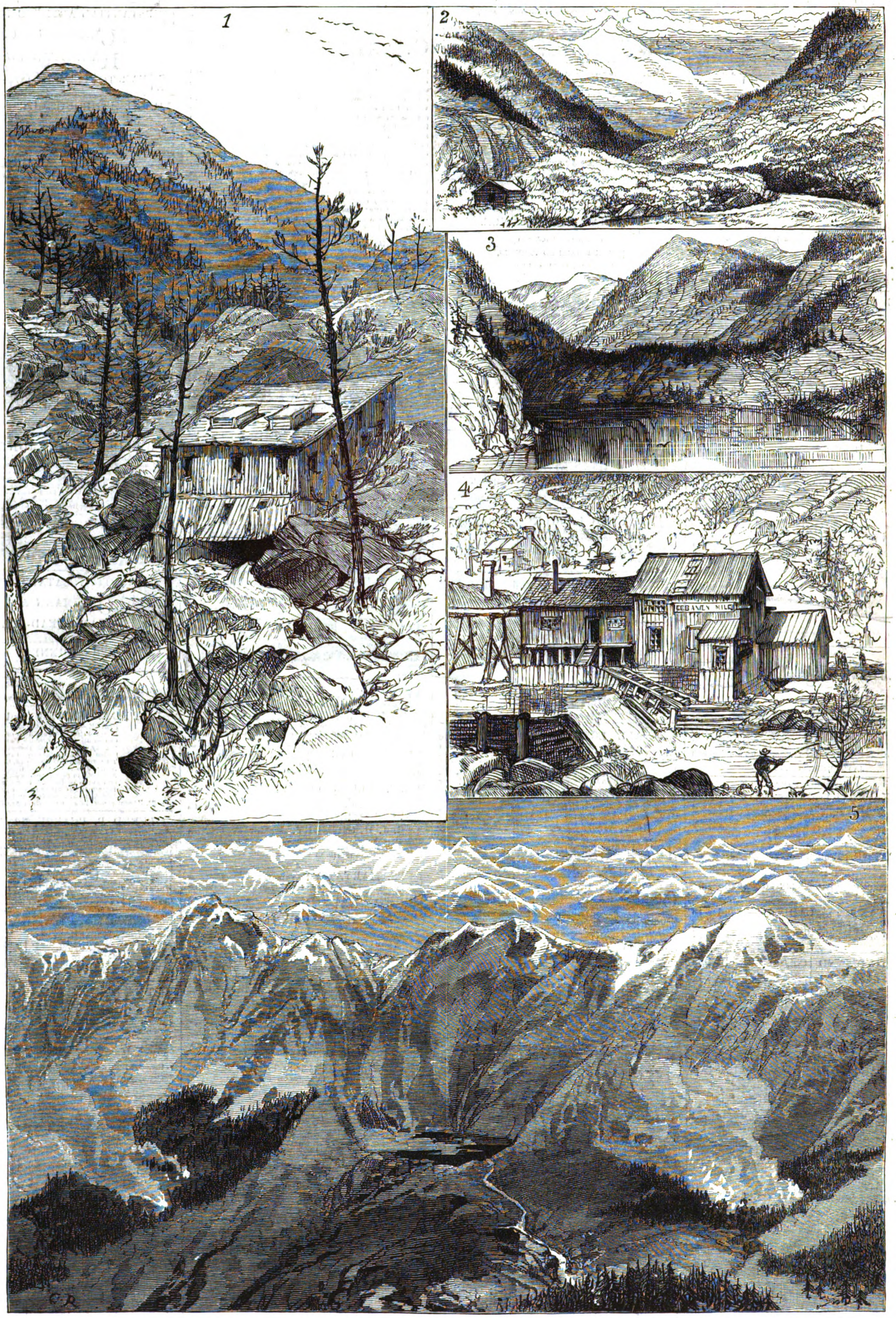
VITREMANIE, superseding Diaphanie. An easy and inexpensive method of decorating windows in churches, public buildings, and private houses, by which may be produced the rich colouring and beautiful designs equal in appearance to real stained glass. Handbook of Designs and full instructions, 1s. 1d. Boxes, comprising designs, &c., at 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s. Particulars post-free. Sole inventors, J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

WHY NOT MAKE YOUR OWN LANTERN SLIDES?
(TRANSFER PROCESS.)
A Box containing a Sheet of Twelve 3¼-inch VIEWS, Glasses, Roller, Brushes, Varnishes, New Frame, Masks, and Book containing full Instructions, 14s. Particulars and Price-Lists post-free.—J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

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SKETCHES IN COLORADO.

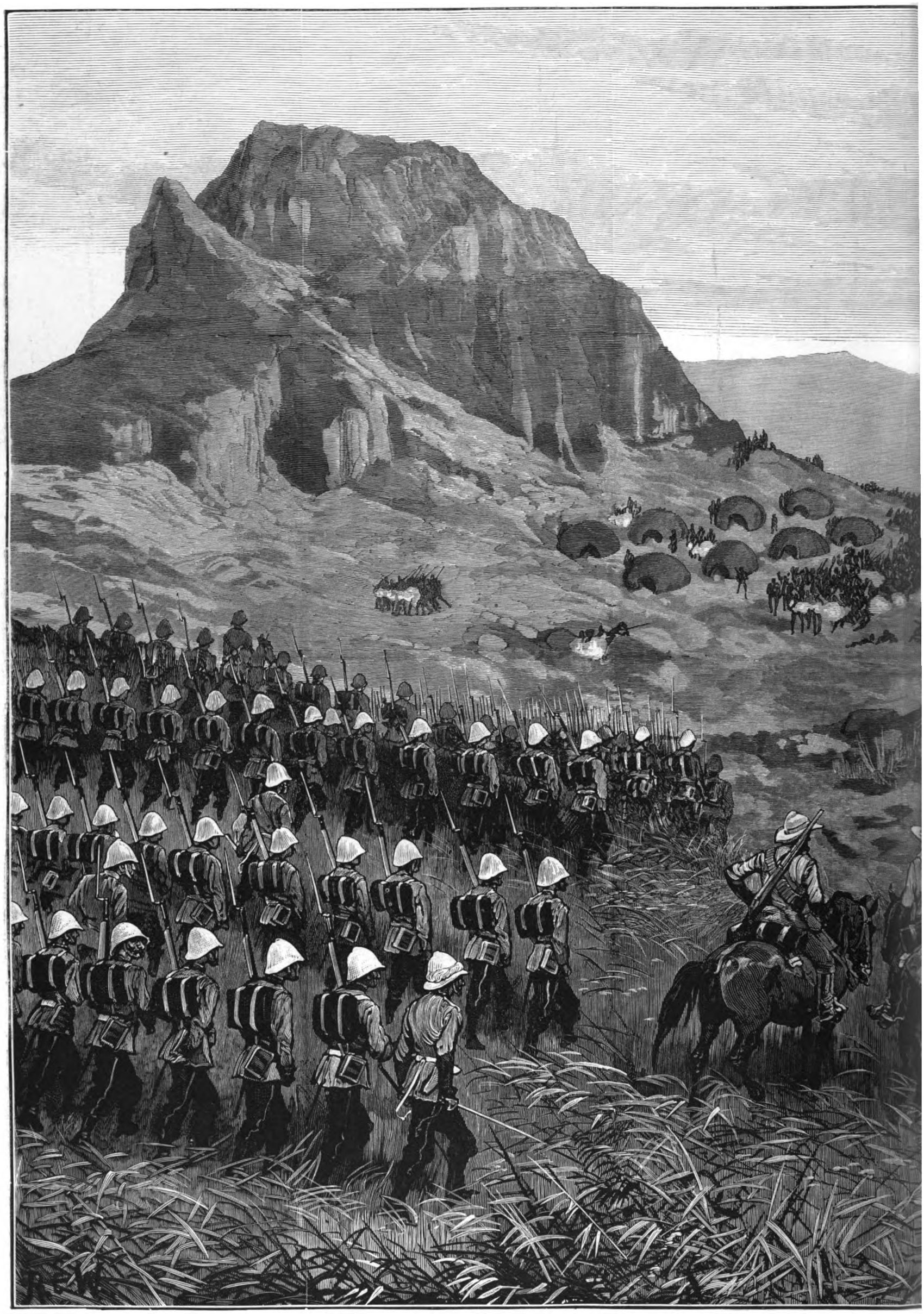
SEE PAGE 579.



1. Abandoned Mill for Reducing Ore. 2. The "Little Professor," Rocky Mountains. 3. Clear Lake, Rocky Mountains. 4. Mill for Reduction and Concentration of Ore, near Georgetown.
5. View from the Summit of Gray's Peak looking West, showing Forest Fires.

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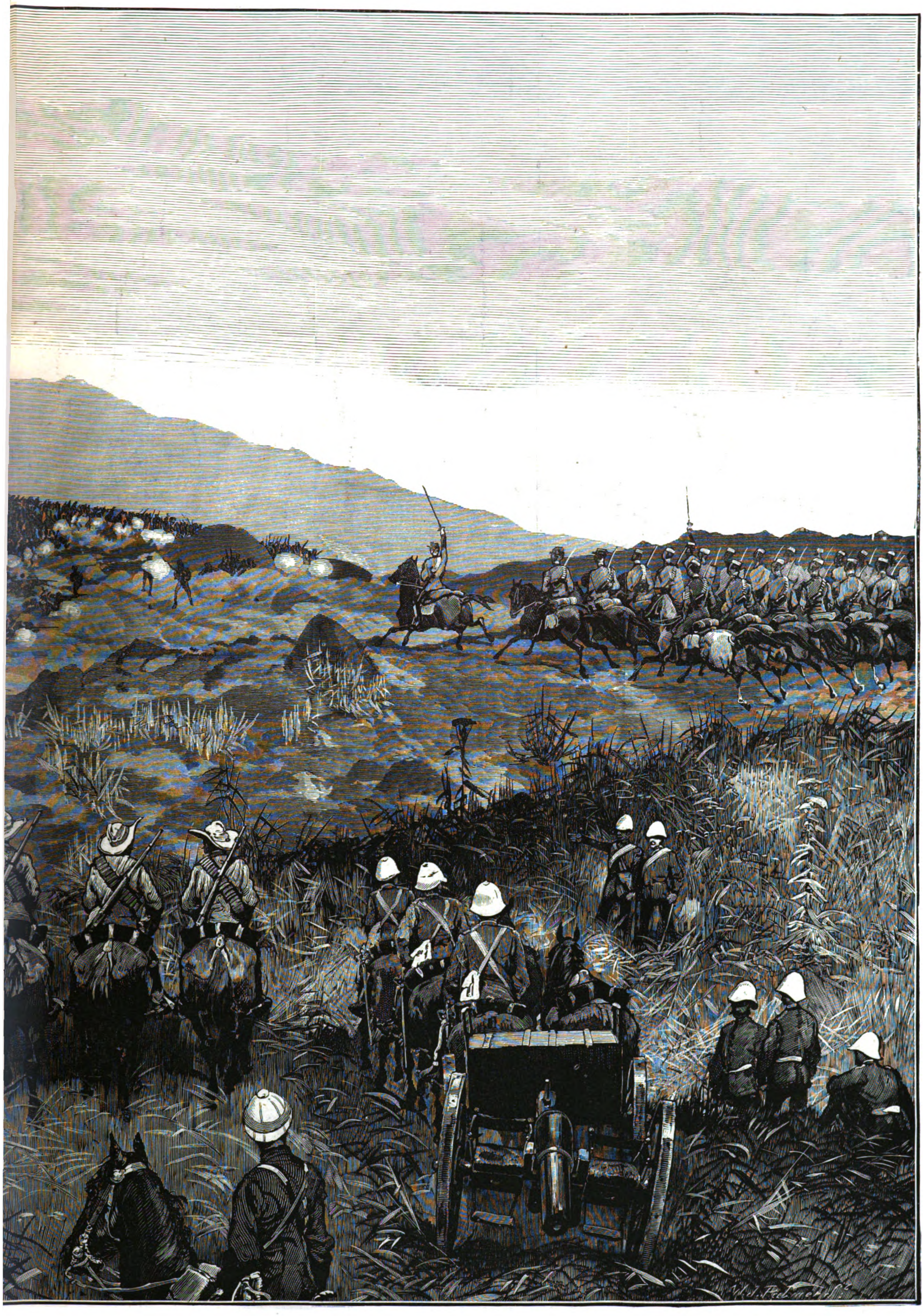


Capetown Volunteers (Duke of Edinburgh's Own).

Com

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND: THE ATTACK BY

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ading Officer, with Staff. A Seven-Pounder Gun, with Escort of Capetown Volunteers. Cape Mounted Rifles, Charging.

COLONIAL TROOPS ON LEROTHODI'S STRONGHOLD.

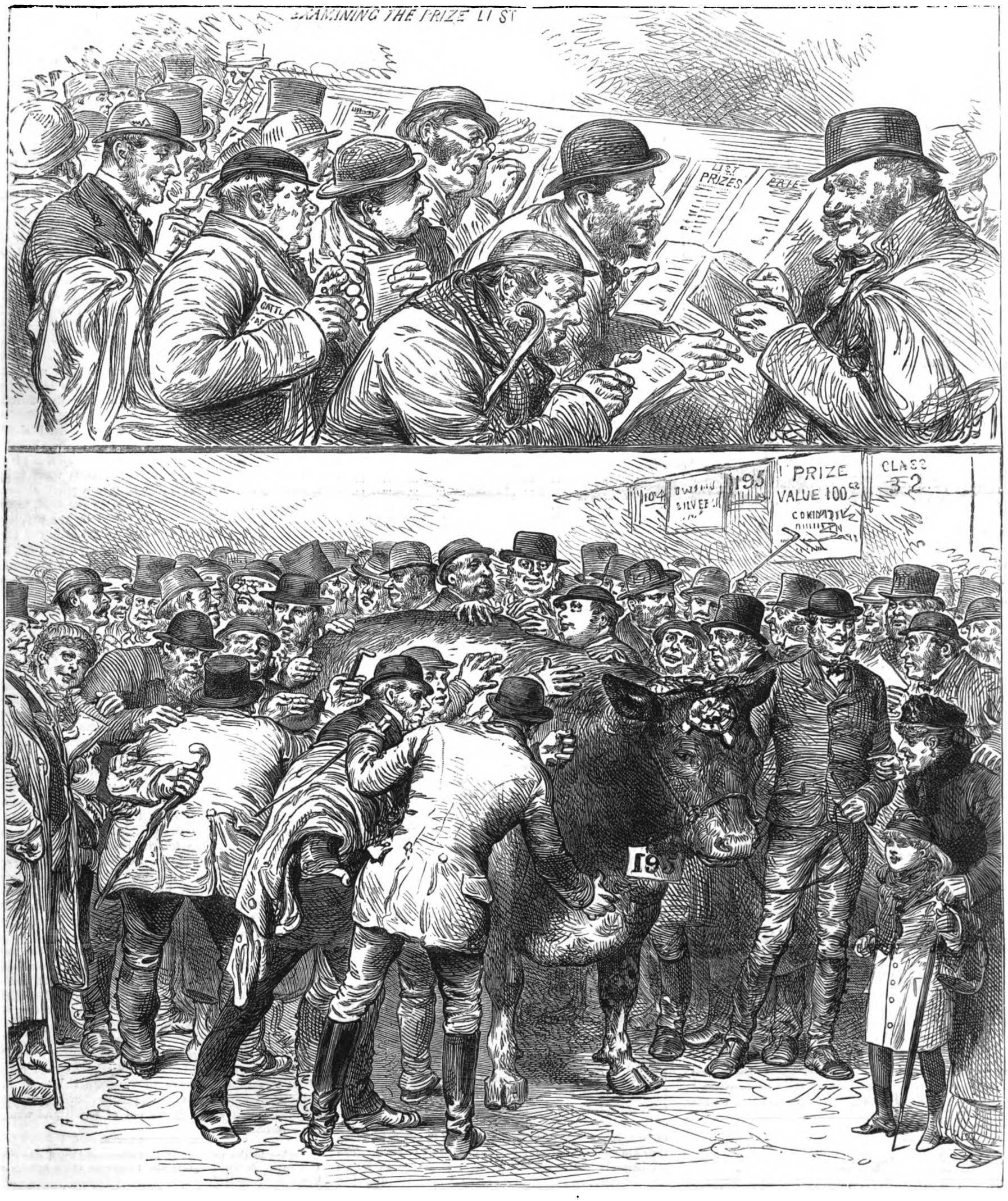
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2170.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880. TWO WHOLE SHEETS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



"THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND." A SKETCH AT THE CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PAGE 590.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 2, Belgrave-square, the Marchioness of Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. M. Bury, at Little Hadham Rectory, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at the Rectory, Wormley, Herts, the wife of Captain Wyndham Thompson, late 57th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th ult., at Marley church, in the parish of St. James, in the county of Cornwall, in the Island of Jamaica, by the Rev. John Garcia del Rio, Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Charles G. McGregor, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montego Bay, in the said island, Abraham Mallory Dillet, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Thomas William Henry Dillet, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Supreme Court and Keeper of Records at British Honduras, to Amy Louise, third daughter of Thomas Hicks Sharp, Esq., Custos and Stipendiary Magistrate for the said parish.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, Walter Arthur William Des Voeux, of dysentery, aged 5 months, second son of his Excellency G. W. Voeux, Governor of Fiji Islands.

On the 9th inst., at Scutari, Constantinople, of fever, Thomas Drury, the second son of Thomas Rumball, C.E., and Mary Ann, his wife, in his 19th year, dearly beloved. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

Sunday, Dec. 19.

Fourth Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxx. 1—27; Rev. iv. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxxii. or xxxiii. 2—23; Rev. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry (the Bishop of London's Ordination); 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. A. C. A. Hall, of Boston, U.S.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Canon Barry.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster (for Brompton Hospital); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Josiah Irons.

Monday, Dec. 20.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Dowson on the Invention of the Indian Alphabet).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor E. Ray Lankester on Growth from the Egg).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Pottery and Porcelain).

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr.
Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
Election of City of London Common Council.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. R. Price Williams on the Reduction of the present Postal Telegraph Tariff).

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, a Storytelling).
Commercial Travellers' School, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society (Mr. ... I. Wamsley on the Patent Laws).

Friday, Dec. 24.

Moon's last quarter, 6.57 p.m.
George I., King of Greece, b., 1845.

Saturday, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah ix. 1—8; Luke ii. 1—15. Evening Lessons: Isaiah vii. 10—17; Titus iii. 4—9.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m. No sermon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily means of Barometer Corrected.	Daily means of Temperature of the Air.	Daily means of Dew Point.	Daily means of Relative Humidity.	Daily means of Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0 to 10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec. 5	30·466	47·4	43·2	·86	8	51·9	41·0	sw. wsw.	194	0·000
6	30·462	49·9	46·2	·88	9	52·9	47·5	sw. wsw. w.	224	0·000
7	30·613	48·4	44·4	·87	9	51·3	45·2	w. sw. wsw.	111	0·000
8	30·527	48·8	42·9	·82	10	50·4	40·6	wsw.	276	0·000
9	30·381	48·4	43·8	·86	8	52·2	43·8	wsw. w.	229	0·000
10	30·268	50·6	43·8	·79	57	55·9	42·5	w. wsw.	285	0·005*
11	30·188	41·0	37·8	·90	3	46·8	35·9	sw. wsw.	205	0·000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·418	30·461	30·629	30·600	29·433	30·280	30·299
Temperature of Air	48·2°	49·8°	48·5°	48·0°	49·4°	52·8°	37·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	45·4°	48·2°	46·7°	46·7°	47·0°	49·8°	37·0°
Direction of Wind	sw.	wsw.	sw.	wsw.	wsw.	w.	sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 23	3 42	3 58	4 15	4 30	4 48	5 5	5 15	5 42	6 2	6 22	6 45	7 8	7 35

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ST JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES,
EVERY DAY AT THREE; EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
Commencing on
BOXING DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 27.
The already powerful Company increased to
SEVENTY PERFORMERS,
rendering the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
THE LARGEST, THE MOST TALENTED, AND THE FINEST MINSTREL COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
PROUDLY DEFYING ALL COMPETITION AND RIVALRY.

FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS
in the LARGEST and Most Magnificent HALL in EUROPE,
which will be filled with
PROSCENIUM and SCENERY,
expressly for the Festival Performances.
No fees of any description. No charge for Programmes.
Every West-End Omnibus runs direct to the doors of
ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Visitors can also book from any station on the Metropolitan or Metropolitan District Railways, right to doors of the
ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Prices of Admission:—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery and Great Area, 2000 Seats, One Shilling.
Visitors arriving at any of the Railway Termini in the Metropolis can reach ST. JAMES'S HALL by omnibus for 2d. and 4d.
Tickets and Places can be secured by P.O.O., payable to AMBROSE AUSTIN, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performance of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS To-day (Saturday), at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. NOTICE.—This Theatre will be Closed on Christmas Eve.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CLOSED.—WILL REOPEN BOXING DAY, at Three and Eight, with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law; Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Part to SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS PARCELS TRAFFIC.
The most complete Arrangements will be made to ensure Quick Transit and Prompt Delivery of Christmas Parcels in all the Principal Towns on the London and North-Western System.
Special Through Vans will be attached to the Express Trains between London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, North and South Wales, Carlisle, and Scotland, for the accommodation of this traffic, and care should be taken to deliver the parcels to the London and North-Western Company's Stations or Receiving Offices, and to order them to be sent per "London and North-Western Railway."
All Parcels should be fully and legibly addressed, and the Address Cards firmly attached. As an extra precaution, Duplicate Labels should be inclosed in the packages, so that the name of the consignee may be ascertained in the event of the outside address becoming detached or defaced.
Special Services of Vans and Carts to and from the Receiving Offices and the Railway Stations will be made during the Christmas week.
NO BOOKING FEES are now charged at any of the London and North-Western Company's Railway Stations or Receiving Offices upon Parcels for conveyance over their System. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.
Euston Station, London, December, 1880.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.
LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS issued on DEC. 23, 24, and 25 will be available for the Return Journey by any train of the same description and class up to and including THURSDAY, DEC. 30, except those issued for a less distance than ten miles.
SPECIAL CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS will be ISSUED on FRIDAY, DEC. 24, available up to and including TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—EXTRA TRAINS, DEC. 23 and 24.—The Fast Train leaving Victoria 4.55 p.m. and London Bridge 5.0 p.m. will take passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, and on 24th only to Cowes and Newport (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).
CHRISTMAS DAY.—EXTRA FAST TRAINS (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) from Portsmouth Harbour 7.0 a.m. and 8.25 a.m. to London. Boats in connection from Ryde 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY and CHRISTMAS DAY.—A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; also from London Bridge, 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT TRAINS from LONDON BRIDGE, New-cross, Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, Chelsea, Liverpool-street, Whitechapel, Wapping, Rotherhithe, &c.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-class PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six.
Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The WINTER EXHIBITION, including a LOAN COLLECTION of WORKS by the late GEORGE DODGSON, is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Five. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a COURSE of SIX LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on ATOMS, commencing on TUESDAY, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 30, 1880, and Jan. 1, 4, 6, 8, 1881. Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children under Sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

DECEMBER 18, 1880.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	3d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Jamaica	2d
Canada	2d	Mauritius	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	New Zealand	2d
China, viâ Brindisi	5d	Norway	2d
,, viâ United States... ...	2d	Russia	2d
Constantinople	2d	Spain	2d
Denmark	2d	Sweden	2d
France	2d	Switzerland	2d
Germany	2d	United States	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

It is now understood that her Majesty's Government have resolved to recommend Parliament, immediately upon its meeting, on Jan. 6 next, to pass a Coercion Bill for the restoration and maintenance of order in Ireland. That they have done so with great reluctance cannot be doubted. That if it could be avoided consistently with a due sense of responsibility to the country—nay, more, that if events should within the next three weeks take a turn which will admit of its being avoided—their professions, their principles, and the Liberal policy they are anxious to promote, would unite in swaying their decision to a more agreeable issue, we may take for granted. We believe, however, that the information placed before them by the Chief Secretary has left them no choice but to place in the hands of the Irish Executive further powers for the vindication of the laws. It would seem that nearly one half of Southern and Western Ireland already suffers under a despotism utterly subversive of individual liberty of thought and action—a despotism which operates in the dark, and which is in itself irresponsible. Of course, no society can endure this state of things long. If the lives of men are to be governed by terror, it is better that the terror should be excited by the representative of Law, and on behalf of Law, than by the unknown agents of a secret combination, and on behalf of Anarchy. It was hoped, indeed, that Irish malcontents might be induced by an earnest attention, on the part of the Imperial Government, to the wants and grievances of this section of the nation, to abide by the ordinary laws of the realm, in prospect of a permanent rescue from the evils to which they are exposed. The hope has not been realised. The primary obligation devolving upon civil rule to secure life, property, and freedom to every individual subject of the Queen must be discharged. Good intentions as to the future cannot be permitted to connive at positive and widespread mischief in the present. It will be matter of regret to her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain to witness the lifting of the strong arm against the abettors of violent illegality in Ireland. But they will acquiesce in the inevitable. And, although it may be anticipated that the passing of a Coercion Bill will occasion unusual obstructions, it may, we think, be safely assumed that, within a few days of the opening of Parliament, the means really required to assert effectively the supremacy of Law in Ireland will not only have been asked for by the Government, but will have been granted by Parliament, with the approval, silent or expressed, of the Constituent Bodies.

There is no reason to suppose that repression will be the sole, or even the chief, object sought by Ministers for the government of the Sister Isle. No time will be lost in indicating the ameliorative changes which will aim at the drying up of just discontent at its natural sources. The Land System in Ireland, the public is assured, will be fundamentally reconstructed. The process to be adopted for compassing this end may not have been decided upon, although, no doubt, it will before the meeting of Parliament. The country, however, will not long be kept in suspense. Whether by Resolutions affirming the principles upon which a Land Bill must be based, or by the introduction of the Bill itself into the House of Commons, the changes which her Majesty's Ministers intend to propose affecting the tenure of land in Ireland will be made known at the earliest possible moment. This is both prudent and politic. Immediate pressure may be borne if coming relief is suitable and at hand. We cannot trust to rumour—it is too uncertain—to assure us of what is known to the Cabinet only. But it is somewhat more authoritative than rumour which conducts us and the British Public to the expectation that the Measure of the Government will deal boldly as well as wisely with the question which most interests the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle. That which seemed to belong to the region of political romance but a year or two ago will be placed within the category of practical politics. Men have discussed what they very lately regarded as absurdities in the blazing light of new and more enlarged information, and they have come to see that narrow and, we may even say, insular traditions, however well they may have served their turn and time, must pale before wider and more comprehensive experience. This, at least, is believed to be the view taken of the matter by her Majesty's Government.

Of course, it is not intended that Ireland should engross the whole Session with her affairs, however important. There is, however, a double object in giving to the passing crisis the fullest consideration which it can reasonably demand. It is time to give a practical form, likely, moreover, to be as permanent as practical, to that sense of justice which is entertained by the people of England and Scotland in regard to the claims of their Irish fellow-subjects; to put, in fact, our good-will, our generous thoughts, and our easily but not insincerely spoken words, into deeds; and it is of importance, in doing so, that our efforts should convince the disaffected of the Irish people that Imperial legislation can not only understand what we may call the national idiosyncrasy of Ireland, but can also meet it with measures adapted to satisfy her just desires. There will be no occasion, there will be no serious demand for Home Rule, if the Legislation authorised by the Parliament of the United Kingdom yields to the Irish people such substantial results as they imagine can only be secured by means of a domestic Legislature. We do not mean to affirm that such will be the immediate consequence of a successful Measure for the Tenure of Land in Ireland. But to that result it will unquestionably tend. The injuries resulting from ancient and long-continued grievances cannot be healed in a day. Local prejudices are not to be torn up by the roots at the will of this or that statesman. Habit will have its way for a long time after it has lost its *raison d'être*. But such considerations as these do but enforce with greater emphasis the wisdom of utilising all the advantages we possess for conquering, not merely the will, but the respect and affection, of those who have been driven afar off by our impolicy. Ireland, by its very geographical position, is destined, under any circumstances, to be involved in the consequences of British rule. She may bemoan the fact as a misfortune, but she may learn hereafter to view, and use it as a privilege. Who will live to see that day it is not for us to conjecture. Doubtless, however, the day will come. Hatred of what they call "Anglo-Saxon rule" cannot live long after Anglo-Saxon rule has become systematically imbued with the spirit of justice. It will die out of itself. It will pass away like a troubled dream, as it did in Scotland. And the history of its struggles will serve to illustrate the truth that nothing is longer-lived or more prolific of evil results than the disaffection which grows out of selfish and wanton misgovernment.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements upon our space this week, National Sports and numerous other articles are unavoidably omitted.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board last Saturday several reports were presented, showing that there had been a remarkable increase of smallpox in various parts of London during the past fortnight.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Some English newspaper readers (especially those who have never crossed that "big pond" otherwise called the Atlantic Ocean), may feel somewhat surprised and, perhaps, slightly indignant when they learn that on Monday last, in the American House of Representatives, sitting in solemn session in the Capitol, Washington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unhappy labouring class of Ireland in its efforts to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system." We know what kind of "efforts to effect reform in the oppressive tenant system" are being made just now by "Rory of the Hills" and his confederates in the Green Isle. They are doing precisely what the Irish-American "Molly Maguires" did, not long since, in the State of Pennsylvania, and what a number of their leaders, duly sentenced by the American judiciary, were exemplarily hanged for doing.

The St. James's Gazette (which is not precisely an optimist of the optimists among journals) seems to think this Resolution passed in the Federal House of Representatives a very grave matter. Had it been moved and carried in the Senate, some degree of serious importance might be attached to it; but the House of Representatives is *par excellence* the place for proposing "fancy" Resolutions. I venture to think that most candid Americans (whatever may be their political "stripe") will agree with me in opining that the Resolution of sympathy with Irish disaffection unanimously adopted in the Lower House of the American Congress amounts, practically, to nothing at all. It is the kind of "sympathy" which may be qualified as a mere abstract expression not susceptible of being reduced to concrete form.

Uncultivated land can be had almost for nothing in the wonderful Western States of the Great Republiic. There is neither primogeniture nor entail; and the system of land-conveyance is speedy, simple, and inexpensive. At the same time, American owners of Real Estate entertain very strong convictions as to what is their own property and what is *not* the property of other people; and I should very much like to see (as a natural curiosity) the business-like American who would hesitate to set the full machinery of the law in motion against a tenant who obstinately refused to pay his rent or to surrender property which he had covenanted to hire but declined to settle for. I wonder whether the Legislature of the State of New York would pass a vote of sympathy with the innumerable tenants on the Astor property in Manhattan if they unanimously refused to hand over any more dollars to their landlord.

Surely the English language is the most receptive and the most swiftly adoptive in the world. To "Boycott" has already become a verb active, signifying to "ratten," to intimidate, to "send to Coventry," and to "taboo." For the nonce, journalists have the grace to place "Boycotting" between inverted commas; but ere long, it may be expected, the commas will disappear, and Boycotting will take its place by the side of burking and Bumbledom. A day or two since I read in a solemn leading article in the *Times* a reference (without inverted commas) to "the Three F's" (which Punch takes to mean "Fair, Fat, and Forty)," but which have lately slipped into the political slang dictionary in connection with the Irish land question. Now suppose a habitual politician and newspaper reader to have been absent for nine months in the Fiji Islands, or even to have been laid up for a few weeks at home by rheumatic fever. Supposing him to have returned to England or to have recovered his health. He takes up his *Times*, and he reads a leader about "the Three F's." What are "the Three F's?" he asks a friend. Naturally, he would be stared at as an ignoramus for his pains.

Mem.: The Americans have lately been using a strange word, "bull-dosing," which signifies, I believe, political intimidation, but not personal molestation. I fail to find "bull-dosing" in Dr. Schele de Vere's otherwise copious and curious dictionary of "Americanisms; or, the English of the New World."

In my younger days alliterative initials did not go beyond "the Three R's," "reading," "'ritin'," and "'rithmetic" (was Lord Palmerston the author of that mildest of educational jokes?); but in this electrically progressive age, in addition to "the Three R's," we have "the Three B's," introduced by Lord Francis Hervey in a very entertaining and instructive speech at the recent annual soirée of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. According to his Lordship, "the Three B's" stand for "Beer, Billiards, and Books;" but I would respectfully suggest that for Books should be substituted "Birdseye," that kind of tobacco being, I am told, highly popular among those who play billiards and drink beer. Books go better with Bohea.

I am very much obliged to my correspondent "J. U. P.," who reminds me that Jeffries's Tables for the Valuation of Diamonds were published so long ago as the year 1750, and that the value of brilliants in 1880 is very much in excess of Jeffries's estimate. Thus, a perfect brilliant of the finest quality would now be worth three times more than was the case in 1750. But, fancy the customers of Messrs. Storr and Mortimer or Mr. J. W. Benson refusing to pay more than Griffith's—I mean Jeffries's—valuation for the brilliants which they purchased from those eminent dealers in precious stones!

"J. U. P." evidently knows all about diamonds. I wonder whether he can tell me whether there is any truth in the story that diamonds were exceptionally cheap in the year of Continental revolutions, 1848?

Referring to the hotels which I found from the *Cyprus Times* have recently sprung up in that important "place of arms," and allusion to which I was unable to discover in "Murray," I learn, in a courteous note from Mr. John Murray, junior, that the "Handbook for Greece and the Ionian Islands" is now out of print, and that a new and thoroughly revised edition will be ready shortly. I am glad of this; albeit I shall not cease to treasure my old edition of the Hellenic handbook, if only for its capital dissertation in the introduction on the modern Greek language.

But, respected Giovanni di Moravia, junior, 'twas not to the Handbook for Greece that I referred in quest of the hotels of the isle of Aphrodite and "Wolseley-street." In modern Hellas I might have expected to find Cypselus and Cythera, but not Cyprus, which is in Asiatic Turkey, and it was to the "Handbook for Turkey in Asia" that I turned unavailingly in search of a Cypriote *Xenodocheion*. At the same time, let me notice with applause Murray's "Handbook for the Mediterranean," which oddly enough, was being issued from the press at the very moment when I was penning the brief comment on the advertisements in the *Cyprus Times*. The Mediterranean handbook contains an exhaustive account of Cyprus both before and since the British occupation, and names and recommends the majority of the hotels of which I spoke.

Familiar as household words to most readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be the name of Mr. William Simpson, the valiant artist whose graphic pencil has during so many years, "from China to Peru" and "from Indus to the Pole," so to speak, but certainly from Balaclava to Bombay, from Kars to Candahar, and from Strasburg to Great Salt Lake City, transmitted to us, in charming pictures and drawings, the abstract and brief chronicle of the time. They say that the good Homer nods, sometimes. I am inclined likewise to believe that he can wink, likewise, upon occasion—adding to his winks "becks and wreathed smiles" in the way of good-fellowship. In such a genial mood has Mr. William Simpson, leaving aside for the nonce battles and sieges, shipwrecks and earthquakes, designed in sheer Pantagrueliste *camaraderie* a card of invitation, to be issued by the members of the Rabelais Club, when they bid guests outside the Abbey of Thelemé to their periodical gatherings.

The card of invitation is delicately printed in a sepia tint, and shows you, in cunningly-drawn panels and lozenges and cartouches, the laughing effigy of the famous Curé of Meudon, the ship that was chartered by those new Argonauts who sailed in quest of "La Dive Bouteille," and the Bottle itself, the cork whereof takes, with appropriate subtlety, the form of the head and bust of the Sphinx. For we do not yet know all that François Rabelais meant. Walter Savage Landor found out the secret of the Allegory which is the backbone of Don Quixote; but there are Mysteries behind Garagantua and Panurge not yet fully solved. Thus, little mystic reminders peep out in Mr. Simpson's card. "*Sursum Corda!*" he cries boldly in one corner. "Up, Heart, and be Doing, with Hard Work and Strong Faith. Elsewhere you read the "Fay ce que vouldras," the maxim so often misconstrued and perverted, but which true Rabelaisians take to mean, "Do as thou wilt shall be Right and not Wrong;" while beneath the poetic invocation to the Dive Bouteille is the brief, solemn verity, "*Toutes Choses se Meuvent vers leur Fin.*" Think of that as you laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy-chair. Beneath the jovial mask of the Doctor of Chinon there was the visage of a very grave and wise monitor, indeed.

Clubs! Of Clubs, as things go, there is verily no end. Let my readers who hail from the Straits of Malacca, the Bight of Benin, the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Valley of Mexico, and the Bay of Fundy be told that, in addition to the sublime Beefsteak, the pleasant and sparkling Lotos, the refined and harmonious Dilettante Circle, the magisterially sociable Rabelais (of which Master Victor Hugo is, of course, an honorary member), and the New Fielding (the motto of which seems to be "It is never too Late at Night to eat Chops and Kidneys"), London society is promised another new club—artistic, literary, social, and especially musical—called the Falstaff, which is to be installed early in the New Year, in that mansion of strange vicissitudes in the Piazza, Covent-garden (north-west corner), originally built in the reign of Charles II.; erst tenanted by that Dr. Dulcamara *de bonne foi* Sir Kenelm Digby; subsequently tenanted by Admiral Russell, the victor at the battle of La Hogue; and long afterwards, and until very recently, renowned as "Evans's."

It was on board a steamer on the Volga, ever so many years ago, that striking up an impromptu friendship with a Russian fellow-traveller, he told me in French that he had been in England for a short time, and could even remember a few words of our speech. I pressed him to give me a taste of his quality, whereupon in a rapid monotone, and with no solution of continuity, he made this deliverance:—"Evanschopsingroom.covgarden.oneshillingpoliceman." He explained afterwards that during his sojourn in London he had resided in Craven Street, Strand, that he had been taken one night to Evans's Supper-rooms, and had been so immensely pleased with his entertainment and the courtesy (including the snuff-box) of the late (alas! the late) Mr. Paddy Green that he had learned by heart the formula which I have quoted for the benefit of the cabmen whom night after night he ordered to convey him to the Halls of Dazzling Light in the Piazza. The "one shilling" was an allusion to the legal fare between Craven-street and Covent-garden. The "policeman" was a caveat to the cabman against extortion.

Not lightly did I say that correspondents addressed me from the Straits of Malacca and the Bight of Benin. This week's mail brings me a communication from a subscriber to this Journal at Port Adelaide, South Australia, who, noting that many months ago I mentioned that a box of etching materials could be purchased in Paris for about one hundred francs, wishes to know the address of the particular shop whence he could order such a box to be sent out to him. 'Tis a neat oaken casket, not much bigger than an ordinary writing-desk, containing bottles (indiarubber capsuled) for holding aquafortis for "biting in," and Brunswick black for "stopping out," a ball of etching "ground" in a silken envelope, a twisted torch of waxen taper for smoking the plate, a vice to hold it while it is being smoked, a stick of "bordering wax," a supply of etching needles, burnishers, scrapers, gravers, and roulette tools, with a drawer for holding plates of moderate size, and (delicately thoughtful attention) a set of indiarubber capsules for your fingers, lest you should stain the tips of your digits while handling the acid.

But it is fifteen years since I purchased that box; and the most I can remember as to the place where I bought it was that it was somewhere in the Rue de Richelieu—at the corner of a street, I think. Perhaps some Parisian reader of these lines, of the delightful race of *flâneurs*, may be able and kind enough to tell me where etching-boxes can at present be procured in Paris, so that I may enlighten my correspondent in South Australia. But etching has now become so popular a recreation for artistically-minded ladies and gentlemen that I wonder our Winsor and Newtons, Rowneys, Robersons, and Brodies do not fit up etching-boxes for the benefit of their customers. Now that you can buy a handsome and serviceable box of mathematical instruments for a guinea, a complete set of materials for etching ought not to cost much.

Very frequently since my return from the United States I have been asked by members of the Better Sex in this country, "What are American girls really like? We only see them in London or Paris when they are under the influence of the enchanter Worth; but what are they like at home?" "Mesdames," I would reply, "if you desire a complete presentment, graphic as well as literary, of the American young lady in her habit as she lives, I would counsel you to read a book which, for the sake of its pretty pictures, I lately bought in Holborn. It is called "Little Women."

In a handsome volume of nearly six hundred pages copiously illustrated, published by Mr. David Bogue, an American lady named Alcott has exhaustively narrated the fortunes and misfortunes of four fascinating Transatlantic damsels named respectively Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. These little maidens laugh, sing, dance, romp, recite, toast their mamma's slippers before the fire, long for boxes of Faber's drawing pencils and flasks of Eau de Cologne in a most unaffected and diverting manner. Occasionally they have a little fight; and one of the damsels who goes to school is so unfortunate as to be "feruled" on the palms of her lily white hand by a stern schoolmaster for the dire offence of secreting pickled limes in her desk. Altogether, "Little Women" seems a perfectly truthful and unvarnished picture of American home life. Life in the North, mind. Some of the illustrations are slightly "queer" as to drawing, but they are all graceful and animated, and exquisitely engraved.

There are a few charming bits of *naïveté* in the text. For example, "Jo," being at a juvenile ball, is talking to a youth, introduced to the reader as "Laurie;" and she asks him if he can speak French. Laurie replies that he spent last winter in Paris; and that at Vevay, in Switzerland, where he was at school, he was not permitted to speak anything but French. "Do say some." "I can read it; but can't pronounce," cries "Jo." "Quel nom a cette jeune demoiselle en les pantoufles jolis?" asks with lofty good humour the youthful master of the Gallic tongue. "How nicely you did it," continues "Jo." "Let me see. You said, 'Who is the young lady in the pretty slippers,' didn't you?'" "Oui, Mademoiselle." The unblushing little "fraud" "En les pantoufles jolis!" Was that the kind of French he learned at Vevay? It sounds much more like the French of Bunker Hill or Jamaica Plains, to say nothing of Stratford-atte-Bowe.

But let me turn from maidens of fiction to maidens of fact. Last Tuesday afternoon, at two of the clock, was I present at a sweetly pretty sederunt of "Little Women" at the Holborn Townhall, south-east corner of Gray's-inn-lane and Clerkenwell-road, the imposing red brick edifice, with stone dressings, which has replaced that delightfully picturesque but tumble-down group of Tudor houses demolished by the ruthless hand of Metropolitan Improvement. Tuesday was, as you are aware, the wretchedest of days. It was a relief to step from the drizzling rain, the mud and slush, and raw atmosphere of a typical London wet day into the spacious and handsomely decorated Holborn Townhall, in which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was engaged in opening a most interesting exhibition of artificial flowers, the handiwork of that admirable institution the London Flower-Girls' Brigade. Lady Burdett-Coutts was accompanied to the platform by a number of ladies, including Lady Pollock, Lady Henderson, Lady Gordon, and Lady Keppel. Then the Baroness made, in a clear and well balanced voice, a neat little speech, explaining the purpose of the Flower-Girls' Brigade, of which the head-quarters are in Clerkenwell-close, and the main object of which is to inculcate habits of industry, respectability, and sobriety among the female venders of fruit and flowers in our streets and public places. When Lady Burdett-Coutts's brief but telling address had come to a conclusion, and the cheers for her Ladyship had subsided, the capital band of the H Division of Police struck up the National Anthem, and the Baroness formally declared the exhibition open. And a most interesting one it was. The Hall was tastefully laid out from end to end with long tables, laden with bouquets—from bridal ones to "button-holes"—and baskets full of choicest flowers and rare plants, all artificial—although one was frequently fain to ask the question whether the bouquets were natural productions of the British Flora, or only so much ingenious mimicry. And at a table in the centre of the hall sate about twenty "Little Women" in white caps, and wearing blue ribbons and badges over their snowy tuckers, all as busy as bees in fashioning, under the direction of competent instructresses, mysterious materials of polychromatic hues into the artificial flowers themselves.

Mem.: I bought for eight-and-thirty shillings (glass shade included) a beautifully glowing and artistically arranged bouquet of imitation flowers, for which, probably, in Paris I should have had to pay a hundred francs. The "Little Women" of the Flower-Girls' Brigade should be taught to try their hands at making artificial fruit. The art is not half so much cultivated as it should be in England. I brought home last April from New Orleans some waxen simulacra of oranges, apples, and bananas, so wonderfully faithful in their imitation of Nature as almost to defy detection unless they were touched. But, then, they were the work of a Mexican artist domiciled in the Crescent City, and the Mexicans are still the most dexterous modellers in wax in the whole world.

G. A. S.

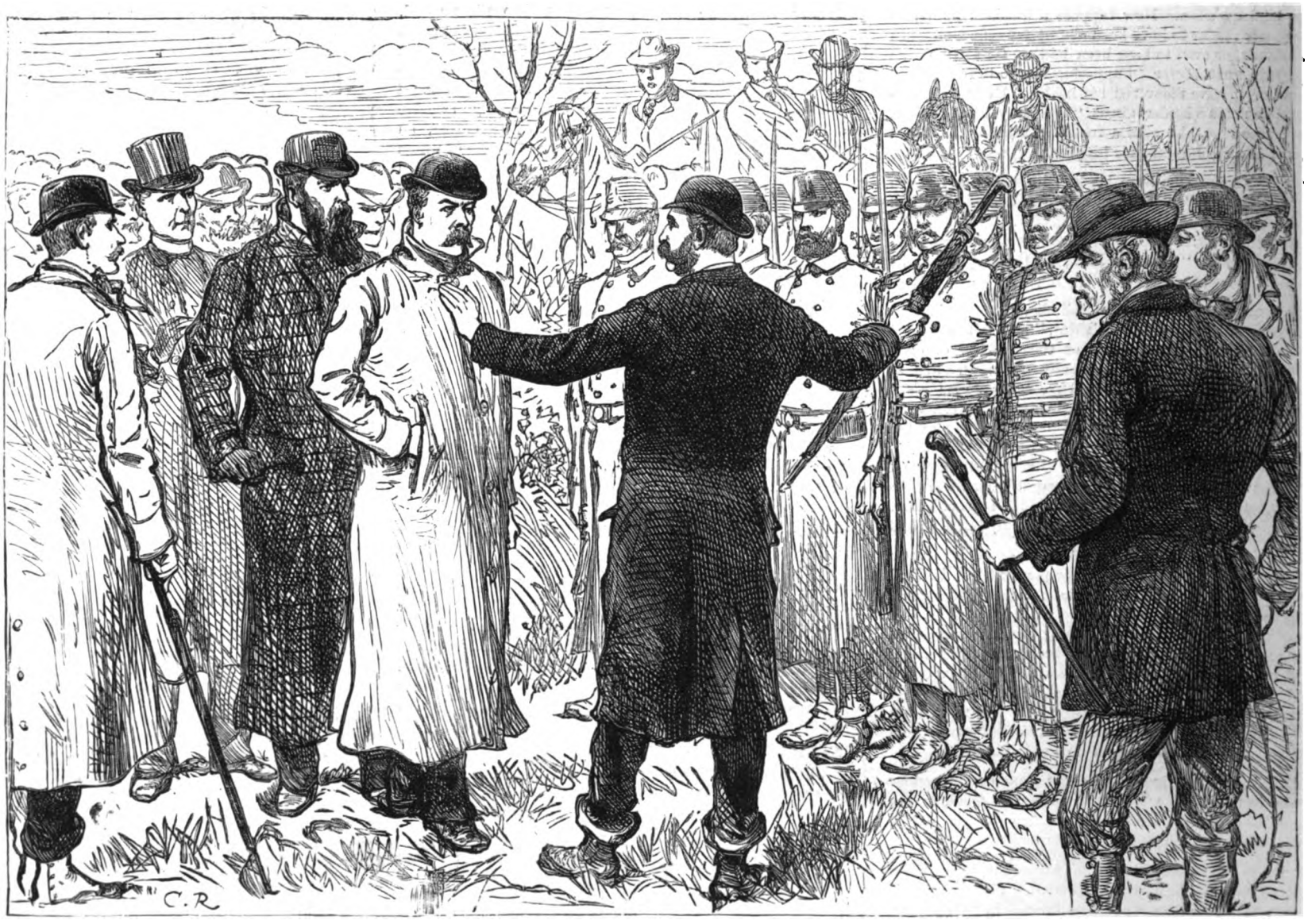
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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

SEE PAGE 590.



SKETCHES OF THE MEETING AT WATERFORD, SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

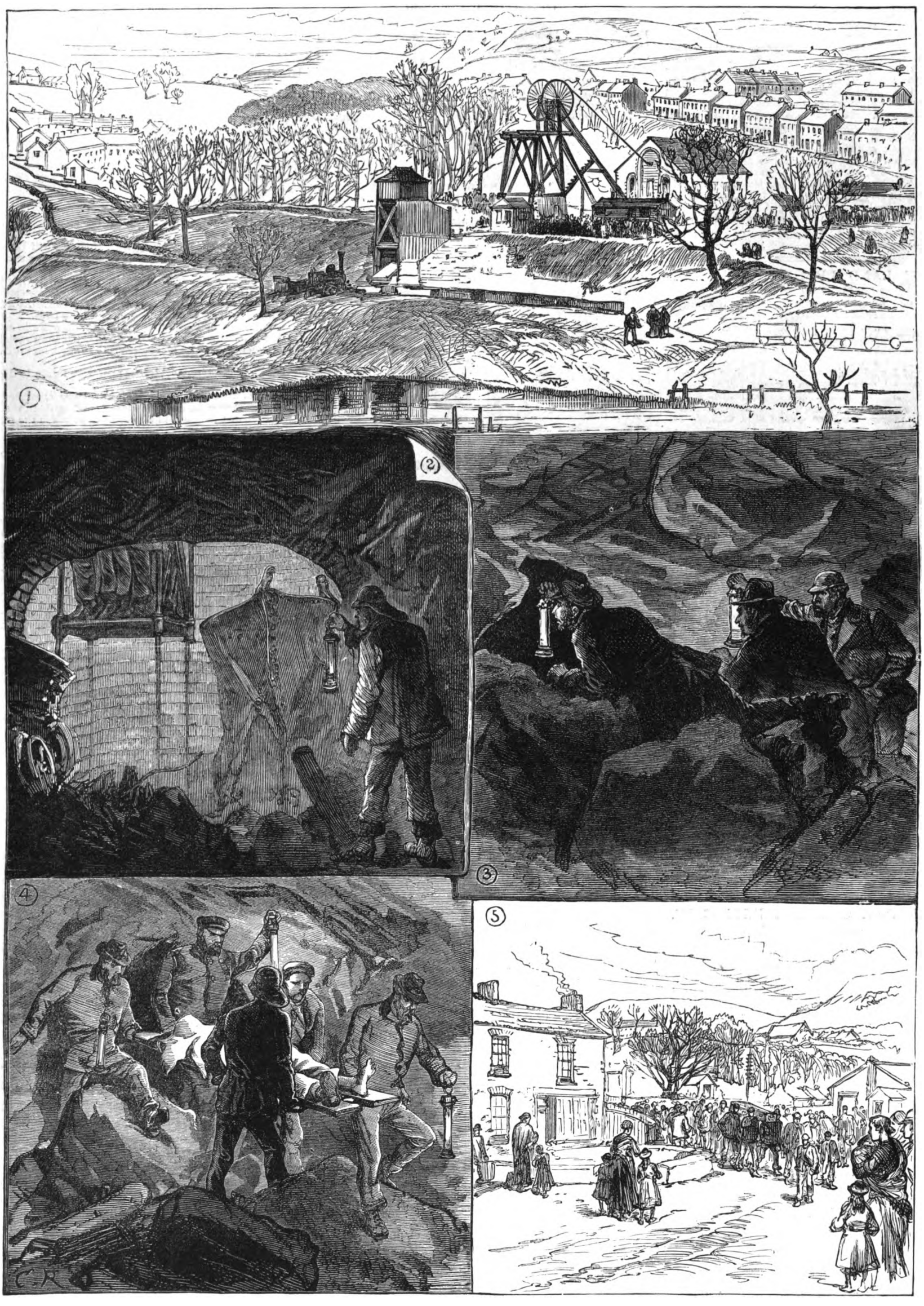


PROHIBITED MEETING AT BROOKBOROUGH, COUNTY FERMANAGH: THE MAGISTRATE ORDERING MR. O'KELLY, M.P., OUT OF THE FIELD.

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THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



1. View of the Pen-y-Graig Colliery. 2. The Down-Shaft; explorers descending. 3. Explorers crawling between the fallen débris and the roof.
4. Bringing the dead to the bottom of the Shaft. 5. Carrying the dead through the village of Trealaw.

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THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

The Christmas Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, of which some mention was made in our last, came to its close on Friday of last week. The five days of that week brought above one hundred and twenty thousand visitors, the concourse being greater than was ever before known. Our Illustrations presented on the front page of this number may be considered as of a more practical and business-like character than those which showed a few scattered groups of the medley company assembled, with some amusing incidents to be observed among them. Here, in the upper part of our Engraving, is an eager throng of sturdy agriculturists, breeders and graziers, besieging the cheerful official person who has the authentic Prize List in his hand; every man furnished with a catalogue, and prepared to receive some important announcement, which may considerably influence the repute and prospects of his trade. Below this a still more animated scene is represented; that of the noblest prize ox in the show, led by a perfectly happy attendant, passing through crowds of rural enthusiasts, competitors or simply connoisseurs of stock breeding and fattening; with whom are casually mixed some wondering townsfolk. The zest and impatient desire, almost fury, with which they rush up to see, to handle, to feel, pinch, and probe with the fingers, such a magnificent specimen of Live Beef, cannot fail to be appreciated by our City readers. We perceive, however, that the little boy with his mamma, in the right-hand corner, feels slightly frightened at the approach of the huge animal, like many a child that is seen at the Zoological Society's Gardens, not quite comfortable in his mind when the mighty elephant walks along the path beside him.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

It is understood that her Majesty's Ministers in the Cabinet Councils held this week have determined, at the urgent request of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to ask Parliament, when it meets on Jan. 6, for extraordinary Executive powers to suppress the dangerous as well as scandalous practices of the Land League in the forcible intimidation of all classes by threatened outrages similar to those already so frequent, and prevention of lawful business connected with agricultural property, throughout many Western districts. The trial of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, Dillon, and other leaders of this agitation, will meantime be proceeded with in due course; and Government will prepare a Bill, or several Bills, with Resolutions founded upon the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, to amend the laws of land tenure, and to relieve the precarious condition of some part of the Irish peasant farmers.

Our present Illustrations of this unhappy subject, furnished by the Sketches of Mr. Wallis Mackay, our Special Artist in that country, show the scene at the Land League meeting held at Waterford on Sunday, the 5th inst.; and that which occurred at Brookborough, in the Ulster county of Fermanagh, between Clones and Enniskillen, on Tuesday, the 7th, when a prohibited Land League meeting was dispersed. Mr. Rodolphus Harvey, of Enniskillen, stipendiary Resident Magistrate, having thrice read the Riot Act, and being assisted by a constabulary force, drove the people out of the field where the platform was being erected. The two delegates from the Land League, Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P. for Ros. common who is also correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Kettle, from Dublin, were turned out by Mr. Harvey in a very summary manner. He took the first-named gentleman by the shoulders, and handed him over to the custody of a constable, who quickly removed him from the ground. There was no attempt at resistance, as it was known that a squadron of the 2nd Dragoons was quartered in the town. The Sunday meeting at Waterford was held in the open air, at a place called Ballybricken, outside the city; the Mayor, Alderman Ryan, was in the chair on the platform, and the speakers were Mr. Parnell, M.P., the two city members, Mr. Power, M.P., and Mr. Leamy, M.P., and two or three Roman Catholic priests. A banquet was afterwards given to Mr. Parnell, and the Town Council presented him with the freedom of the city.

The ordinary winter assizes are now being held throughout Ireland; and several eminent Judges, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, at Cork, Mr. Justice Barry, at Waterford, and Mr. Baron Dowse, at Galway, have spoken, in their Charges to the Grand Juries, with the gravest and severest earnestness, of the alarming state of the country. Outrageous threatening letters have been sent to these Judges, and several fresh murders and other crimes have been perpetrated. Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, came again last Sunday to London, to confer with his Ministerial colleagues upon the present crisis of affairs.

ANOTHER WELSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The Pen-y-Graig Colliery, situate on the Taff Vale Railway, in the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Rowlands, of Pont-y-pridd, was yesterday week the scene of a great disaster, by which a hundred and one lives were destroyed. It happened in the night, about half-past one in the morning, when a hundred and seven men were at work below. The ventilation is said to have been deranged by leaving open the mouth of the upcast shaft, where some repairs to the "cage" used for descending had been going on: so that the "fan" there ceased to draw the air of the downcast shaft through all the subterranean workings. This allowed the coal gas to collect in them, until a "shot," or blasting of coal with gunpowder was fired, or naked lights were used, and then the gas exploded all at once. Such, at any rate, is one explanation of the cause of the disaster, but the fact is disputed. As soon as the explosion became known through the neighbourhood, people collected at the pit's mouth, and exploring parties, led by Mr. Richards, Mr. David Davies, Mr. Edmund Thomas, Mr. Edmund Davis, and Mr. Galloway, deputy inspector of mines, went down at intervals the next morning. But the gas still remaining in the underground passages, the fall of the roofs in many parts, and the heaps of rubbish, earth and coal, and the broken "bratticing," or line of air-screens, along the levels, made it difficult for them to get on. Four men were soon found alive, at the bottom of the downcast shaft, and were sent up in safety. Another man, John Morgan, was rescued alive on Saturday afternoon, having been forty hours without food, most of that time wedged in a crevice, with the body of a dead comrade beside him. He has a wife and eight children, and they had given him up for dead, so that an Insurance Office was about to pay the supposed widow £30 upon his death. His son and daughter had come from Bristol to condole with their mother. The Illustrations sketched by our Artist include one of the explorers descending the downcast shaft, which is 450 yards deep; another, showing them crawling over the heaps of débris, with little space between this and the roof of the gallery; also, bringing some of the dead bodies to the bottom of the shaft, whence they were drawn up to the surface. About fifteen thousand people were assembled there on Saturday and Sunday; and the scene, as the dead were carried through the neighbouring village of Treaiaw, is the subject of our last Illustration. An inquest was opened on Monday by the coroners for Llantrissant and Ystradyfodwg, acting jointly, but was adjourned to Jan. 5. The Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. Wales, and the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Rhys, have visited the colliery. A subscription for the relief of widows and children has been opened, to which the Lord Mayor of London offers to receive any London contributions.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Paris is full of the noise of strife. The warfare of words is waxing fierce. Nothing seems to be stable, nobody inspires complete confidence, not even the Parisian sister of "the old lady of Threadneedle-street," owing to the extraordinary drain upon gold and the issue of fifty-franc notes. Happily, however, the alarmists of the monetary question themselves do not inspire any more confidence than plain citizen Rochefort; and so extremes meet, and in spite of the hubbub perhaps the majority of the Parisians are thinking more about the social exigencies of New-Year's Day than about the din of arms that fills the newspapers. The necessities of the journal oblige me to be excessively brief this week, so that I cannot dwell upon the history of all these quarrels. One would think that truly the world was out of joint. Here is the editor of the *Voltaire* trying to show that Rochefort stooped in 1871 to ask Gambetta to obtain his pardon of Thiers. The *Voltaire* has published a letter addressed by Rochefort to Gambetta which makes the former cut a very poor figure, and Louise Michel declares that Rochefort must be disowned as a traitor if he cannot explain the letter. Rochefort maintains that the letter was dictated to him by his lawyer, M. Albert Joly, who died last week, but that it was never delivered. The controversy is still raging bitterly, and either Rochefort or Gambetta will come out of it with a stain on his loyalty. In the Legitimist press there is a controversy and the prospect of a duel between the editors of the *Gaulois* and the *Tribonlet*; in the Bonapartist press an assault at arms between Paul de Cassagnac and Robert Mitchell; in the artistic world two duels; at the Théâtre des Nations, *apropos* of a drama called "Garibaldi," nightly riots between the "gods" and the orchestra, the revolutionaries and the reactionaries; while Louise Michel from the heights of Montmartre, Angel of the Commune, proclaims that Gambettism is the enemy, the serpent that must be crushed. Let us hope that, in view of the rapid approach of the end of the year, all parties are simply hastening to get rid of their bile in order to take a fresh start in 1881.

In the midst of all this hubbub Madame Thiers died quietly on Saturday last, after an illness of nearly three weeks. She married Thiers in 1833, when she was only fifteen years of age. Her life, as well as that of her sister, Mdlle. Dosne, was spent entirely in devotion to the man whose memory she lived to see dragged in the mud by the returned Communards. Her death has not attracted much attention. She will be buried to-morrow with great splendour.

On Saturday Gambetta made a speech at the Sorbonne on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Polytechnic Association. In the course of his remarks, he called Auguste Comte the greatest thinker of the century.

And now, here is a scandalous affair to conclude with. The granddaughter of Marshal Ney is in Saint-Lazare Prison, and her husband, the Baron Friedman de Friedland, is at Mazas. The young lady, who is the second daughter of the late Duc de Persigny, is charged with having forged bills for more than 100,000f. in the name of her grandmother, the Princess de la Moskowa. Does it not seem, as a *boulevardier* said the other day, as if at the present moment *le monde a ses nerfs?*

T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King gave audience on the 10th inst. to the new Danish Minister, M. Hegermann-Linderkrone, and to the new Minister of Bavaria.

During the discussion of the Estimates in last Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government was urged by Signor Calvaletto to push forward vigorously the works for the defence of Venice and the arrangements for fortifying the western frontier, the speaker concluding with the words, "We desire a durable peace with Austria; but it is, nevertheless, our duty to be prepared for all eventualities." The War Office Estimates were adopted.

A site in the public cemetery has been granted by the Roman Communal Council to a cremation company.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has approved the Estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by 57 against 7 votes, after granting a credit of 6000 fl. for the establishment of one or several consulates in Roumania.

RUSSIA.

The festival of St. George was celebrated at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, on the 8th inst., in the usual way, by a dinner, at which about 3000 knights of the order were present. The first toast was that of the German Emperor (from whom a congratulatory telegram had been received) introduced in the warmest terms by the Czar, who recapitulated his military services and bore witness to his unfailing friendship for Russia and her Sovereign. The health of the Czar was proposed by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

GERMANY.

The King of Saxony arrived at Berlin yesterday week, and was received at the station by the Emperor personally. A grand hunt was held near Berlin next day in his honour.

The second anniversary of the death of Princess Alice was observed at Darmstadt on Tuesday both by Sovereign and subjects. The German Crown Princess went to the mausoleum of her deceased sister, and placed a wreath of immortelles on the tomb, and afterwards attended the anniversary service held in the hospital erected through the instrumentality of the late Princess.

TURKEY.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, dined with the Sultan on Monday, and was presented by his Majesty with the grand cordon of the Order of the Osmanie.

The military preparations are increasing.

GREECE.

The Chamber has passed all the Supplementary Votes, including the money required by the Ministry of War and Marine.

Count Mouy, the new French Minister to Athens, has presented his credentials to King George, and, after stating the traditional friendship of France for Greece, counselled a policy of prudence. The King, in reply, said the Powers had arranged the frontier, and the prompt execution of their decisions would be the surest means of averting the danger of fresh complications.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has sent to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, stating that the diseased cattle exported to England came from the Western States, and indicating that pleuro-pneumonia exists there as well as in a few sections of the Eastern States, and also in Chicago, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, and Portland, which, being the principal points of shipment, are disease centres. The report recommends Congress to restrict the movement of cattle from and within the infected districts.

The House of Representatives on Monday unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unhappy labouring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system." On Tuesday the House adopted a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Madame Thiers on the loss which they have sustained.

A bill has been introduced in the House to place General Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of a general.

Mr. Thompson has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Navy, in order to accept the chairmanship of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that the political revolution in the city of New York attracts public attention, credit being given to the *New York Herald* as the chief factor in the overthrow of the Tammany ring. The eleven officials were confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, six being Republicans and five anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Allan Campbell succeeds Mr. Kelly. General rejoicing has followed the result, which is regarded as an overthrow of the "Bosses" in New York City politics.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Pensacola, in Florida, was burned down on Friday night last week. One hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at 750,000 dols., of which 300,000 dols. is covered by insurance. Pensacola has a population of 3500, and possesses only one fire-engine, which was at the time out of repair. At a fire in Cincinnati on Saturday five firemen lost their lives.

An application for the Central Park, New York, as a site for the International Exhibition of 1883 has been withdrawn by the committee; and it is stated that Inwood, on the Harlem river, has been selected.

Owing to the severe cold, four men were frozen to death in New York on Sunday night.

Another attempt is being made by a large organised force of frontier men from Kansas to invade and settle in the India reservation of Okohama, in consequence of which the frontier is now being guarded by United States troops.

Colonel Gildersleeve has received a letter from Earl Stanhope officially inviting the American Rifle Association to compete with a team representing Great Britain and Ireland in July next, and expressing a hope that the Americans will also send a team to the Wimbledon meeting.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne opened the Dominion Parliament on the 9th inst. He congratulated the members of both Houses upon the undoubted return of prosperity to the country, and announced that contracts had been entered into with men of high financial standing in Europe, the United States, and Canada for the speedy construction and permanent working of the Pacific Railway. Parliament had been summoned to meet earlier than usual, as nothing further could be done until its policy with regard to the railway has been decided upon except to progress steadily with the portions of the line now under contract. His Excellency urged the consideration of the forthcoming report of the Civil Service Reform Commission. The distribution of relief among the famine-stricken Indians in the North-West had involved a large expenditure. Some bands of Indians had begun to cultivate the soil, and efforts would be made to induce all of them to do so. In conclusion, his Excellency said that the existing tariff had promoted the manufactures and products of the country, and had increased the revenues of the Dominion, so that the receipts of the current fiscal year would exceed the expenditure.

The House of Commons on Saturday voted the Address in reply to the speech of the Governor-General.

The arrangement made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate was presented to the House yesterday week, and is being discussed this week. In Monday's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons a motion of the Opposition to postpone the debate until Jan. 5 next was defeated by a majority of fifty-two votes. The discussion of the Pacific Railway scheme was resumed in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday. The Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways, in moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of considering the resolutions ratifying the contract entered into with the railway syndicate, delivered a speech of six hours' duration, in which he reviewed the progress of the undertaking, and declared that in three years the syndicate would complete the line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

The sixty men belonging to Section B of the Pacific Railway, who recently struck against a reduction of their wages, have resumed work on their employers' terms.

INDIA.

Intelligence was received at the India Office on Tuesday that the Marquis of Ripon's health continues to improve.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern has renounced the succession to the throne of Roumania in favour of his eldest son.

A Secret Consistory was held at the Vatican on Monday. Mgr. Hassoun was made a Cardinal.

Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie has been appointed a member of the Council of India, in the room of the late Sir W. L. Merewether.

The ship Devon, 1148 tons, Captain Barron, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 12th inst., with 395 emigrants.

Princess Eleonora Gonzaga, who died on Nov. 21, has bequeathed to the Academy of Milan the portrait of Titian, painted by himself.

With great enthusiasm, the anniversary of the capture of Plevna by the Russian and Roumanian troops was yesterday week celebrated at Bucharest.

A Channel Islands Exhibition for local produce and manufactures, similar to that held at St. Heliers in 1871, is being organised for next year, to be held at Guernsey.

A new Antarctic expedition is about to be undertaken, under command of Captain Sir A. Young, who expects to leave England for the Cape this month in his yacht Helen.

At the elections to the Servian Skuptschina, held last Saturday, very few supporters of the late Ristics Ministry were returned, and the general result is decidedly in favour of the present Ministry.

The *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant notifying that the rates of postage on postal packets to and from Jamaica shall extend to all postal packets to or from the West Indian Colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, and Tobago (of the Windward Islands) and Turks Islands.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Saturday last, at the Court Theatre, which was filled to overflowing, Madame Helena Modjeska sustained, for the first time before a London audience, the arduous part of Adrienne Lecouvreur, in an anonymous English adaptation of the famous French drama by MM. Scribe and Legouvé. Old playgoers will remember an earlier English version of "Adrienne," written by the late Mr. John Oxenford, and called "The Reigning Favourite," which was brought out at the Strand Theatre some thirty years ago—Mrs. Stirling playing the part of the heroine, Mrs. Leigh Murray the Princess de Bouillon, and the late Mr. William Farren the old prompter, Michonnet. For some reason or another, Mr. Oxenford's adaptation failed to obtain any very extended popularity; and thus the more recent impersonation of the renowned *tragédienne* by Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, at the Gaiety—a performance which was noticed at length in this column—came upon the public almost as a novelty. Mdlle. Bernhardt's Adrienne was, as all the play-going world knows, a superb creation. I preserve the memory of it very freshly in my mind, as, with little less distinctness, I retain the remembrance of Rachel in Adrienne; but I do not intend to institute any comparisons between the different renderings of the great French actress of the last generation, the consummate artiste who is now fascinating the public of the United States, and the gifted Polish lady who has achieved so brilliant and so legitimate a triumph at the Court. Madame Modjeska's Adrienne Lecouvreur should be judged entirely on its own merits, and as a distinctly independent and original study of one of the finest characters in the modern French repertory.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the plot of the drama, save in so far as to refresh the public memory by hinting that the entire intrigue of the fable is based on the love of two women—a wicked one of high birth, and a lowly-born but pure-hearted one, who is only a play-actress—for Count Maurice de Saxe, and that Adrienne is also beloved, but with submissive hopelessness, by the old prompter, Michonnet. In the end, the vindictively jealous Princess assassinates her hated rival by means of a subtle poison infused into the flowers of a bouquet. To carry on the action of the piece, which culminates in this lamentable catastrophe, the services of a pompous *Grand Seigneur*, the husband of the wicked Princess, and of a gossipping *Abbé*, who is *aux petits soins* with her Highness, are necessary. That is all. Several male and female puppets, in the shape of lady and gentlemen guests in the *salons* of the Princess de Bouillon, and a number of actors and actresses in fantastic Turkish costumes in the green-room of the Théâtre Français, make their appearance from time to time; but they say nothing, and are substantially of no more account than the other highly decorative furniture and "properties" which adorn the stage. The entire interest of the piece centres in Madame Modjeska as Adrienne, and Mr. Forbes Robertson as Maurice de Saxe. Madame Modjeska's forte consists, first, in alternately playful and pathetic love-making, in which she can be as fascinating and as tender as the best Juliet that ever graced our stage; and next in simulating, with great power and directness, the last struggles of a dying person. Some critics have held that elaborate dying is not a legitimate branch of art. They held with Voltaire (who had the impudence to call Shakspeare "un barbare") that moribund actors and actresses should always give up the ghost behind the scenes, and refrain from bringing the actual *thanatos* down to the footlights; but so long as Juliet, or the Queen in "Hamlet," and Desdemona die,—so long as the body of Cordelia is brought on dead, and Ophelia is buried *coram publico*—Frou Frou, and Marguerite Gauthier and Adrienne Lecouvreur must be suffered (if we are to be consistent) to expire in full sight of the audience; and painfully touching as were the death-deliriums and final collapse of Madame Modjeska as Adrienne, her simulated sufferings did not produce that sensation of painful uneasiness which was awakened by the passage of Marie Stuart to the scaffold, and her lugubrious recitation of the Penitential Psalms in low Latin at the wings. The dying scene in Schiller's play, so admirably rendered by Mr. Lewis Wingfield, errs on the side of excessive and morbid realism, albeit the actual death-blow is not inflicted on the stage; whereas in the visible death of Adrienne there is nothing harrowing or repulsive, and it is only our gentler sentiments that are awakened and our softer sympathies that are moved.

Another charge which hypercriticism has brought against Madame Modjeska is that her familiarity with the English language is still so limited that she slurs the intonation of her final consonants, and, at a short distance from the stage, can be only very indistinctly heard. As regards this objection, my own judgment will not be of any great value, since I was fortunate enough to occupy a seat in the front row of the stalls, and heard every word that Madame Modjeska said; still, to all appearance, the audience in the boxes and gallery heard quite as well as I did, since they seized, with one exception, on every one of the actress's "points," and applauded them to the echo. The exception was in the famous "tirade" in the fourth act, in which the exasperated Adrienne selects for recitation a speech from Corneille, which lends itself to the accomplishment of her purpose of indignantly apostrophising and vituperating the Princess de Bouillon. Madame Modjeska's action in this crucial scene was simply magnificent; but the burst of passionate invective missed its effect, first because it was so tamely and baldly written, and next (a very uncommon fault in stage harangues) it was too brief, and came to an end before the audience were fully imbued with a sense of the actress's meaning. This partial check did not imperil Madame Modjeska's success, still it did not enhance the advantages which she had already gained. Splendid amends were, however, made for the adaptor's want of skill by the dying scene in the fifth act; and as the consummation of the tragedy approached it was in the highest degree interesting, as it was likewise most unusual to see how pit and gallery and, to a certain extent, the boxes, took the task of deciding on the merits of Madame Modjeska, in this particular part, completely and utterly out of the hands of the *blasé* and exacting stalls. The house literally "rose at" Madame Modjeska. The *vox populi* had it. In no theatre, these many years past, have I heard such a tremendous roar of acclamation as that which greeted this truly great actress when she finally sank, expiring, into the arms of Maurice de Saxe; and at the conclusion of the drama she was recalled at least five times, amidst a perfect Babel of enthusiastic applause. She had conquered the Commons; and the Commons, after all, in matters dramatic, are King, let the critics say whatsoever they please to the contrary notwithstanding.

Madame Modjeska was supported to a fair extent of efficiency. Miss Amy Roselle, whose first appearance after a late severe indisposition rejoiced all her admirers, imparted sufficient vigour, but lacked dignity as the Princess de Bouillon. The same, in degree, may be said of Mr. Forbes Robertson's, Maurice de Saxe, which was bluff, hearty, and manly enough, but had a little too much of the camp and not enough of the Court about it. In the first scenes he played the part of a subaltern too well; for few would have suspected that a son of a king, a Duke of Courland, and a General in the French service, was concealed beneath the somewhat shabby uniform and plain peruke of a lieutenant of foot. Mr. Beveridge was adequately vainglorious as the pedantic Duke de Bouillon, and Mr. Lin Rayne was a diverting but occasionally tiresome Abbé de Chazeuil. He was so much of a butterfly with black silk wings, that from time to time one really felt inclined to break him on the wheel. Mr. G. W. Anson's Mahomet was a very carefully studied and able representation; but he was a trifle too robust in voice and gesture, and would have done better to have modelled his Mahomet on the subdued but telling lines of Mr. Benjamin Webster as the old copyist in "One Touch of Nature." The scenery, dresses, and general appointments in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" were everything that could be desired, and reflect the highest credit on the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production, for the first time in Italian, of Wallace's "Maritana" took place on Thursday week, when the cast included Mdlle. Elisa Widmar in the title-character, in which the lady sang with much grace and refinement, but with some lack of dramatic impulse, this want having been still more observable in her impersonation of the part. Mdlle. Widmar was deservedly applauded in her delivery of Maritana's two principal airs, "'Tis the harp in the air" and "Scenes that are brightest," the latter of which was encored. The excellence of Madame Trebelli's performance as Lazarillo rendered it a special feature. Her co-operation in the concerted music was most valuable, especially in the well-known trio, "Turn on, Old Time" (we adhere to the familiar English titles). The expressive air, "Alas! those chimes," was also charmingly rendered by Madame Trebelli that its repetition was inevitable. Signor Vizzani was more successful in the music of Don Cæsar de Bazan than in his representation of the character. The demonstrative song, "Yes, let me like a soldier fall," and the ballad, "There is a flower," were given with such effect as to gain an encore in each instance. The parts of the King and Don José were satisfactorily filled respectively by Signor Ghilberti and Mr. B. Foote; the cast having been completed by Signor Pro and Mdlle. Barnadelli in subordinate characters.

The music—although neither very original or profound—is bright and tuneful, and might have proved continuously attractive had the opera been produced earlier. The English text of Fitzball has been rendered into Italian by Signor Zaffira, and recitatives have been skilfully added by Signor Tito Mattei. The opera was repeated on Saturday night (with the same cast), and was followed by the National Anthem; and this closed the series of autumn and winter performances which began on Oct. 18.

But one more of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts remains to be given during this year. Last Saturday's programme was chiefly devoted to a performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch;" the first since its successful production at the Leeds Festival in October last. As the work was noticed on that occasion, brief comment on its repetition will suffice. In last Saturday's rendering the solo music, belonging to the characters of Margaret, Julia, Olybius, and Callias, was sung, respectively, by Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King; all but Mrs. Osgood (who replaced Madame Albani) having been associated with the Leeds performance. The little music allotted to Fabius was assigned to Mr. H. Cross. Most of the pieces were much applauded on Saturday, when, as before, Mr. Sullivan conducted, the work having been preceded by his overture entitled "In Memoriam."

The last Monday Popular Concert of the year took place this week, with an interesting, although more or less familiar, programme. After this (Saturday) afternoon's performance, the concerts will be suspended until the first week in January.

Mdlle. Janotha gave the second, and last, of her Pianoforte Recitals on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall: where, in the evening, the last London Ballad Concert of the year took place.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's Cantata, "The Building of the Ship," was given for the first time in London by the North London Philharmonic Society, at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, on Thursday evening. The work was noticed by us when produced at the recent Leeds Festival.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the Sacred Harmonic Society held its forty-ninth Christmas performance of "The Messiah," in its new locale—St. James's Hall—the solo singers announced having been Mesdames Sherrington and M. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Bridson.

The first concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society is to be given to-night (Saturday), when the performances will be for the benefit of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Lisle-street. The programme is interesting and varied. Mr. George Mount continues to act as conductor.

The fourth, and last, of Mr. F. H. Cowen's series of orchestral concerts takes place, at St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, when his new symphony (No. 3) will be performed for the first time.

This (Saturday) evening Madame Sainton Dolby gives a concert at Steinway Hall, at which a selection of vocal music will be rendered by pupils of her academy.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society began a new season on Monday evening, when the programme comprised Dr. F. E. Gladstone's new sacred cantata, "Nicodemus," and Handel's "Acis and Galatea;" Dr. Bridge having been the conductor.

Mr. Sims Reeves has announced a Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall for next Thursday evening, when he, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), and other eminent performers will contribute to a varied programme.

Mr. John Cross has established a series of Monday evening concerts at the Holborn Townhall, the programmes of which have included the names of several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists.

The dates of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-ninth season have been fixed for Feb. 24, March 10 and 24, April 7, May 12 and 28.

The Bach Society will give performances on March 3, April 6, and May 18—Mr. Otto Goldschmidt being again the conductor.

The 143rd Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians is to take place, at St. James's Hall, on Feb. 10, with the Duke of Connaught as president.

Madame Adelina Patti, just before leaving Berlin, was presented by the Emperor of Germany with his portrait and autograph.

On Monday next the Brixton Choral Society—conducted by Mr. W. Lemare—opens a new season with performances of Dr. Hiller's cantata, "A Song of Victory," Weber's music to "Preciosa," and the finale to Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Loreley."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell, Messrs. Metzler, and Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have each published their annual shilling collection of Christmas dance music. That issued by the first-named firm forms the 122nd number of their *Musical Magazine*, and contains ten pieces in different dance forms by D'Albert, Strauss, Waldteufel, Etterlen, Fahrbach, and Terry. Messrs. Metzler's Christmas number is part of the series of their "Musical Bijou," and includes waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles by Strauss, Godfrey, Waldteufel, Fahrbach, and Marie; and other dance pieces. Messrs. Ashdown and Parry's publication is their fifth "Album of Dance Music," and comprises a varied series of pieces suitable for the ball-room.

"The Return of the Victor" (Chappell and Co.) is a very spirited song. The words, by Mr. J. L. Latey, appeared in our Christmas Number of 1879, in connection with a coloured drawing, full of life, by the eminent artist, Sir John Gilbert, R.A., to whom the song is dedicated. The lines have the merit of conveying clearly and succinctly, with a fitness for musical purposes, the event of the safe return of a long absent warrior, and the sentiment of his wife's transition from mourning to joy. The setting, by Mr. Edward Holmes, is in the vigorous, martial style; the melody being clear and distinctly rhythmical, and available for voices of any calibre.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's guests at dinner at the close of last week included Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Waterpark, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Methuen, Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Major-General J. Ross, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Viscount Bridport, Major-General Sir Frederick S. and Lady Roberts, Colonel T. D. Baker, and Captain F. J. Edwards. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and Second Lieutenant W. K. W. Jenner, of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, was presented to her Majesty by his father, Sir William Jenner.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, arrived at Windsor yesterday week, and the Prince of Wales arrived the next day. The Royal dinner party was augmented by Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Methuen, Brigadier-General Hughes, Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, and Captain F. J. and Mrs. Edwards.

On Sunday the Royal circle attended Divine service in the private chapel, the Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, officiating. Princess Christian visited her Majesty; and the Royal dinner party included the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby.

The Prince of Wales came to London on Monday, returning to Windsor in the evening. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle, with the Dean of Westminster, who joined the Royal dinner party. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived the next morning.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort and of her Majesty's beloved daughter, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. The Queen and all the members of the Royal family at Windsor attended the special service performed in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore by the Dean of Windsor, after which the mausoleum was left open for three hours for the annual tribute of love to be paid by her Majesty's Household and others devoted to the memory of the beloved Prince. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, left for Marlborough House, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also left for London.

Princess Louise of Lorne left on Wednesday morning for London.

The Queen has placed a sculptured memorial of the late Princess Alice in Prince Albert's mausoleum at Frogmore. It represents the Princess reposing upon a couch with her infant daughter, who died shortly after her, sleeping on her arm. The head of the Princess rests upon a pillow supported by angels' figures, and an inscription records the story of the death of the Princess.

The Court arrives at Osborne to-day (Saturday) for Christmas.

The Prince of Wales passed several days last week on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh, who was entertaining a shooting party at Luton Hoo, Beds. His Royal Highness has made his usual annual presents of game to the hospitals.

Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice came to London for a few hours last Saturday.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Eastwell Park yesterday week, after visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmsdale at their shooting-box, Riddlesworth Hall, Thetford. The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to preside at the next distribution of prizes to the Savoy choir and day schools. The Prince of Wales's gold medal for swimming, and prizes gained by members of the Royal Savoy Club, will also be presented.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to preside at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society next February.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House, from visiting Lord and Lady Dacre at the Hoo, Herts.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriages of Sir Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, Bart., of Carleton and Killochan Castle, Ayr (late Coldstream Guards), with Emily Eliza Steele, widow of the late Mr. John Gordon, of Cluny; and of the Hon. Geoffrey Richard C. Hill (late of the Royal Horse Guards), second and youngest son of the late Richard, third Viscount Hill, and brother of the present peer, with Mrs. de Winton, widow of the late Mr. Walter de Winton, of Maesllwch Castle, in the county of Radnor, have been solemnised by special license, within the last few days.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Tonman Mosley, second son of Sir Tonman Mosley, Bart., and Lady Hilda Rose Montgomerie, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Eglinton and granddaughter of the Earl of Essex; and between Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Miss Perugia, a younger sister of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

Mr. T. Mark Howell, on retiring from the post of Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden-square, has received from the past and present patients of the hospital and from the resident staff a handsome clock and inkstand in recognition of his valuable services.

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1. St. Andrew's, from the West Sands. 2. Spindle Rock, near St. Andrew's. 3. Ruins of Blackfriars' Chapel. 4. The Whyte-Melville Memorial Fountain.
5. St. Regulus Tower. 6. College Church. 7. West Port. 8. The Pends.

SKETCHES OF ST. ANDREW'S, WITH THE WHYTE-MELVILLE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.—SEE PAGE 594.

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"REBEKAH AT THE WELL." BY F. GOODALL, R.A.

IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 597.

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THE WHYTE-MELVILLE MEMORIAL, ST. ANDREW'S.

The late Major George John Whyte-Melville, of the Coldstream Guards, was one of the most accomplished and genial men of the day; author of many literary creations of high merit, a successful novelist, and not less distinguished as a gallant sportsman, and an agreeable gentleman in private society. He died about two years ago, on Dec. 5, 1878, from injuries by a fall in the hunting-field, near Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. His portrait, with a brief memoir, appeared in this Journal on Dec. 28 of that year. Some of his works, "The Gladiators," "Holmby House," and "The Queen's Maries," historical romances; "The Interpreter," a tale of the Crimean War; "Kate Coventry," "Digby Grand," and "Good-for-Nothing," stories of modern social life, are likely to keep their popularity for another generation. He was also a poet of more than tolerable excellence: wrote some of the best English hunting-songs that ever delighted a party of sportsmen at a Hunt dinner, after a fine day with the fox-hounds or stag-hounds; and tried his skill in a translation of the Odes of Horace. He was in the Guards from 1839 to 1849, when he retired, but in the Russian War of 1855 and 1856 held a command of Turkish Cavalry. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age, being eldest son of John Whyte-Melville, Esq., of Bennochy and Strath-Kinness, Fifeshire, formerly of the 9th Lancers, Major of the Royal Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Captain of the St. Andrew's troop of Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteers. The mother of the late Major Whyte-Melville was Lady Catherine Osborne, youngest daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds. To this lady, her son, a short time before his accidental sudden death, addressed the following verses, which have a very touching interest, and which were, it is believed, the last that he wrote:—

Falling leaf and fading tree,
Lines of white in a sullen sea,
Shadows rising on you and me;
The swallows are making them ready to fly,
Wheeling out on a windy sky.
Good-bye, Summer! Good-bye, good-bye!

Hush! A voice from the far-away!
"Listen and learn," it seems to say;
"All the to-morrow shall be as to-day."
The cord is frayed—the cruse is dry,
The link must break, and the lamp must die.
Good-bye, Hope! Good-bye, good-bye!

What are we waiting for? Oh! my heart!
Kiss me straight on the brows! And part!
Again! Again!—my heart! my heart!
What are we waiting for, you and I?
A pleading look—a stiffled cry.
Good-bye, for ever! Good-bye, good-bye!

Not long after his death, a large number of his friends and admirers, including Lord Wolverton, Colonel Thomson of Charleton, the Duke of Beaufort, Earl Spencer, Lord Bateman, Lord Dorchester, the Marquis of Hartington, and other noblemen and gentlemen, with Principals Tulloch and Shairp, of St. Andrew's, Mr. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, Mr. Anthony Trollope, and others connected with literature, started a subscription for a Whyte-Melville Memorial. It was supported by many persons of rank and influence, from the Prince of Wales and other Princes downwards; and a fund was raised, which has been devoted to several different works; a monument in the town of St. Andrew's, being near the native place of the deceased; one over his grave in Tetbury Churchyard; one in the Guards' Chapel at Wellington Barracks, London; and an annuity fund connected with the Hunt Servants' Benevolent Society. The St. Andrew's monument is a fountain, with an upper and lower basin, of red sandstone and granite, carved with water-plants, and bearing a white marble medallion portrait, and other medallions showing an inscription and shields of arms, supported by five clustered granite pillars, above and below. It was designed by Mr. Edis, F.S.A., of London; the carving was executed by Mr. Earp, sculptor; and the medallion portrait by Mr. J. C. Boehm, A.R.A.; Mr. Wallis, of London, superintended the erection. We give an Illustration of the Whyte-Melville Memorial, in the centre of a page of Engravings of St. Andrew's.

A view of that interesting ancient Scottish University town and cathedral city of former ages is presented at the top of the page, as beheld from the West Sands. Among its romantic features of antiquity are the ruins of the cathedral and of the castle; the old church tower of St. Rule, or St. Regulus, the reputed founder of this place in the fourteenth century; the chapel of the Blackfriars Monastery; and several gateways of the city or the cloisters. Some of these are shown in the Illustrations now presented; others furnished a page of Mr. S. Read's "Leaves from a Sketchbook," published a few years ago," the contents of which had previously appeared in this Journal.

Mr. Loftus Monro, the head master of the Woolwich High Schools, has been appointed an Inspector of Schools.

With the Christmas Number of *Life*, published this week, is presented a phototype, "Charles Dickens Reading to his Daughters."

Her Majesty has again signified her approbation of the work of the Female School of Art by buying a life study in water colour. The annual exhibition will be held on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

A game combining amusement with instruction has been issued by Mr. John Banting Rogers, of St. Clement's House, Lombard-street. It is called "A Voyage Round the World," and is played on a chart, on which rocks, cyclones, and other impediments are marked, with ships for counters. The game is capable of several variations, and log-books are supplied for the purpose of marking.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in December was 91,521, of whom 50,098 were in workhouses, and 40,426 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1879, these figures show a decrease of 750, but, as compared with 1878 and 1877, an increase of 8318 and 9538 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 869, of whom 664 were men, 174 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

The "Post Office London Directory for the Year 1881," being the eighty-second annual publication by Messrs. Kelly and Co., does not require fresh recommendation. Its several departments, the Street Directory, the Official, the Commercial, the Trades classified, the Court, the Law, Clerical, City, Banking, Assurance, Postage, Conveyance, and Press Directories, are familiarly known to the majority of Londoners. It is not, perhaps, sufficiently observed that beyond the limits of this work, including Chelsea and Kensington west, Bow and Blackheath east, Highbury and Holloway north, and Kennington south, recourse must be had to the Suburban Directory, which extends to twelve miles around the General Post Office. The Map of London is now mounted on linen, and will not be so liable to be torn out of the volume.

THE RECESS.

If there be wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, then should the frequent deliberations of Cabinet Ministers of late be productive of an infinite quantity of political sagacity. The little house in Downing-street has on several days this week been the cynosure of every eye which delights in furtive glimpses of her Majesty's Ministers. Imaginative public writers on Monday hastily jumped to the conclusion that Parliament would have to meet before Christmas, in consequence of the lawlessness which still obtains in certain parts of Ireland. They were wrong. Our hereditary and elected legislators will not be called upon to assemble at St. Stephen's until Jan. 6—for "business of the first importance," according to Mr. Gladstone: for "matters of moment," alliteratively says Lord Beaconsfield. Public opinion, with reason, assumes that the engrossing "business" and "matters" in question are closely connected with the unhappy condition of affairs in Ireland, the latest intelligence wherefrom will be found in another column.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, in a conciliatory speech at Norwood on Tuesday, so far differed from Lord Salisbury's satirical attacks on the Government that he suggested the co-operation of both parties to restore order in Ireland. Of the many other utterances of public men, the most noteworthy have been Lord Lytton's vigorous defence of his Afghan policy at a Volunteer gathering on Tuesday; Sir Charles Dilke's clear and thoughtful exposition of the foreign policy of the Government before his constituents in the new Kensington Town-hall on Monday evening; Mr. Fawcett's narration at Hackney on Tuesday of the success of his Penny Postage Stamp Savings Bank scheme; the characteristic criticisms passed by Mr. R. Bourke and Mr. James Lowther on Ministerial doings at Haddington and West Hartlepool on Monday; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's sweeping condemnation of the House of Lords for opposing reform in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Adam's successor as First Commissioner of Works, was on Tuesday re-elected, without opposition, for Reading. The same day, Mr. J. Cropper (L.) and Mr. A. Harris (C.) were nominated for Kendal, the voting being fixed for Thursday. The other side of the picture was revealed at Evesham, where Mr. Lehmann was on Monday declared unseated for bribery, and where Mr. Hartland had next to undergo the ordeal of an inquisitorial inquiry.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay distributed prizes to members of the Hon. Artillery Company, in the large hall of the Company, City-road, on the 9th inst. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay addressed the volunteers.

The annual presentation of prizes in connection with the London Irish Rifles, of which the Duke of Connaught is honorary Colonel and the Marquis of Donegall is Colonel Commandant, took place on the 10th inst. at St. James's Hall.

There were three distributions to important Metropolitan regiments, representing respectively the different arms of the force, on Saturday evening in London. First, in point of time as in seniority, was that of the 3rd Royal Middlesex Artillery, which, for the first time, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. The prize distribution to the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Major General Higginson, commanding the home district, presided; and Colonel Dawson-Scott, commanding Royal Engineers for the Home District, distributed the prizes of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, at their head-quarters in Chelsea.

Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and hon. Colonel of the regiment, presided on Monday at the twentieth annual distribution of prizes to the North Middlesex Rifles, at St. Pancras Vestry-hall, and in the course of his remarks said, there are now something like half a million of men who have passed through the volunteer ranks, and at the present time the force numbers 206,410 enrolled members, out of which number 196,101 are efficient.

At a distribution of prizes to the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers, in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, Lord Lytton spoke at some length on the Afghan war, and urged that England should not give up the political and military advantages which General Roberts and the others had won.

A useful suggestion was made on Tuesday at the dinner of the V battery of the Naval Artillery Volunteers at the Holborn Restaurant, Lieut. Charles E. Seth Smith being in the chair. Mr. John Pender, M.P., and Lord Ashley were among the visitors; and his Lordship threw out the hint to the authorities that Volunteer Batteries ought to be formed in every port, and that each should be instructed in torpedo warfare, so that in a few hours every harbour in the kingdom might be made impregnable with the celerity the Germans had lately shown, in his Lordship's presence, in placing torpedoes for the defence of Kiel.

A musical burlesque, entitled "The Merry Andria," founded on Terence's comedy of the "Andria," the Westminster play for this year, was performed last Saturday at the rooms of the Dilettante Club, Argyle-street, before a large audience. The principal character (Davus) was represented with much "go" by Miss Tiny White, who also spoke, or rather sang, the prologue, which was a comic song. Songs and dances sustained the liveliness of the little play, which was received with great laughter and applause. "Lady Audley's Secret," a drama by Mr. C. Hazlewood, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, followed.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge delivered judgment on Monday in the case of Mr. Dale, the result being that the application for release from custody was refused on all the points raised, and Mr. Dale is taken back to prison. It will be remembered that counsel for Mr. Dale rested their application on four main points—viz., that Lord Penzance was not entitled to exercise jurisdiction, inasmuch as he had not complied with the requirements of the Canons of 1603-4 by taking the prescribed oaths and signing his adherence to the Thirty-nine Articles; that the Bishop of Exeter could not legally act for both the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury; that the monition and inhibition were not properly set out and were void by technical inaccuracy; and, lastly, that the Judge was not provided with any statutory power of enforcing his judgments. With relentless facility the Court set every one of these contentions aside. The Lord Chief Justice considered each argument of Mr. Dale's counsel in detail, and showed that it had no foundation in law. Mr. Justice Field said Lord Penzance had no alternative but to do as he had done, and had exercised the power which the Legislature intended he should exercise. Mr. Justice Manisty concluded his judgment by the expression of the hope that contumacious clerks in holy orders would consider whether they ought not to resign their benefices and become Nonconformists.—The case of Mr. Enraght followed that of Mr. Dale, with a similar result.

HOME NEWS.

The Government has granted a loan of £200,000 for the improvement of the port and harbour of Newry.

Dr. Andrew Clark has been elected to the office of consulting physician to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, to the office of consulting surgeon.

Mr. H. W. Merry, Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been elected Public Orator of the University, in succession to the late Mr. Dallin.

The *Standard* understands that the president and council of the Royal Geographical Society have under consideration the plans for an Arctic expedition.

The Charity Organisation Society held a meeting on Monday, and passed a resolution asking the Government for a rearrangement of the City Parochial Charities.

The annual illustrated number of the *Publisher's Circular* contains 108 pages of illustrations, in addition to a vast amount of information of great importance to publishers of all kinds.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week were considerably below those of the preceding week.

The working men of Derby have presented Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., with a model of the free public library and museum which he recently presented to the town at a cost of £25,000.

Viscountess Folkestone gave a concert yesterday week at All Saints', Priory-grove, Wandsworth-road, in aid of the funds of the London and South-Western Railway Institute and Club.

The Christmas number of *Home* contains a capital ghost story by the editor, Mrs. Riddell; and contributions by Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Thackeray, the author of "John Halifax," Frederick Locker, and other authors of note.

Count Münster presided last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, at the annual festival of the German Society of Benevolence, which was established in 1817 for the relief of distressed Germans in London. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

Mr. William Jenkyns, of Aberdeen, has given to the Aberdeen University an endowment of £200 for a prize in Classical Philology in memory of his son, who lately perished at Cabul. The prize will be known as the Jenkyns Prize.

The Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, replying to a correspondent, intimates that applications to invest in Government stock on behalf of minors under seven years of age cannot be entertained.

An address was given by Sir Richard Temple on the "Statistics of the Indian Empire," at the evening meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on Tuesday at the Grosvenor Gallery Library.

Under the Act of Parliament recently obtained by the Corporation of Liverpool, they have decided to make the experiment of lighting a large portion of the city by electricity, and they have accordingly invited tenders for lighting all the important thoroughfares from Feb. 1 next.

Mr. C. M'Laren, M.P., presided at a meeting held yesterday week at the Dilettante Club, Argyle-street, in support of the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise. The speakers included Miss Müller, of the London School Board, and Mrs. Ashton Dilke. A resolution in support of the object was passed, and a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate and on board boats lying off that market 33 tons 11 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this all but 3 cwt. arrived by land. The fish numbered 137,508, including 84 cod, 20 crabs, 1100 dabs, 2111 gurnets, 4490 haddocks, 400 herrings, 274 lobsters, 419 plaice, 280 skate, 118,400 smelts, and 9600 whiting. In addition, there were seized 15 barrels of anchovies, 134 of oysters, and 70 of sprats, 10 bags of cockles, 1 of oysters, 22 of periwinkles, and 1 of whelks, 124 lb. of eels, and 14 gallons of shrimps.

Last week 2461 births and 1398 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths no less than 418 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 12 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 9 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 367 and 334 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 295 last week, and were 202 below the corrected weekly average: 169 resulted from bronchitis and 78 from pneumonia.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week—Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., in the chair—the board resolved to contribute £6400 towards the cost of an improvement to be carried out by the City Commissioners of Sewers in Lime-street and Fenchurch-street. Permission was given to the Vicar and churchwardens of St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, for the re-erection of the church in St. Petersburgh-place. The drawings submitted by Mr. Sefton Parry for the construction of a new theatre on two plots in Northumberland-avenue were approved. They have received a return from their consulting chemist showing that the general illuminating power of gas throughout the metropolis during the past week was above the standard required by law.

General Sir F. Roberts was present yesterday week at a dinner given by the City Library Committee at the Albion Tavern, and, in responding to the toast of "The Army," said that the welcome given him would be received by his troops generally as a recognition of the services they had rendered in the field and the hardships they had undergone. The sympathy shown them had a material effect on the tone of our troops.—On Saturday the Dublin University Senate conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon General Roberts.—On Tuesday General Roberts was admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet. Sir Frederick, in acknowledging the honour conferred on him, observed that it was by such rewards that soldiers were reminded that they were also citizens, and were identified with the glory of their country. Of the personal character of the Army he spoke highly. Lord Lytton also spoke.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Captain Holdich, R.E., lately in charge of the surveys in Afghanistan, read a paper on the geographical results of the Afghan Campaign. Sir H. Rawlinson, the chairman, reminded the meeting, before the paper was proceeded with, that politics were not admitted into the discussions in that society. They would not therefore enter into the general question of Afghan policy, or the burning question of retaining or giving up Candahar. The gallant officer stated that from a commercial, political, or military standpoint, Candahar was the most important place in Afghanistan, but geographically it might be said to indicate the weak spot in the Afghan frontier. Compared with Candahar, Cabul was but an arsenal. In the discussion which ensued Sir Richard Temple alluded to the facilities which Afghanistan offered for the construction of military roads, and remarked that those facilities broke upon them a couple of years ago almost like a revelation.

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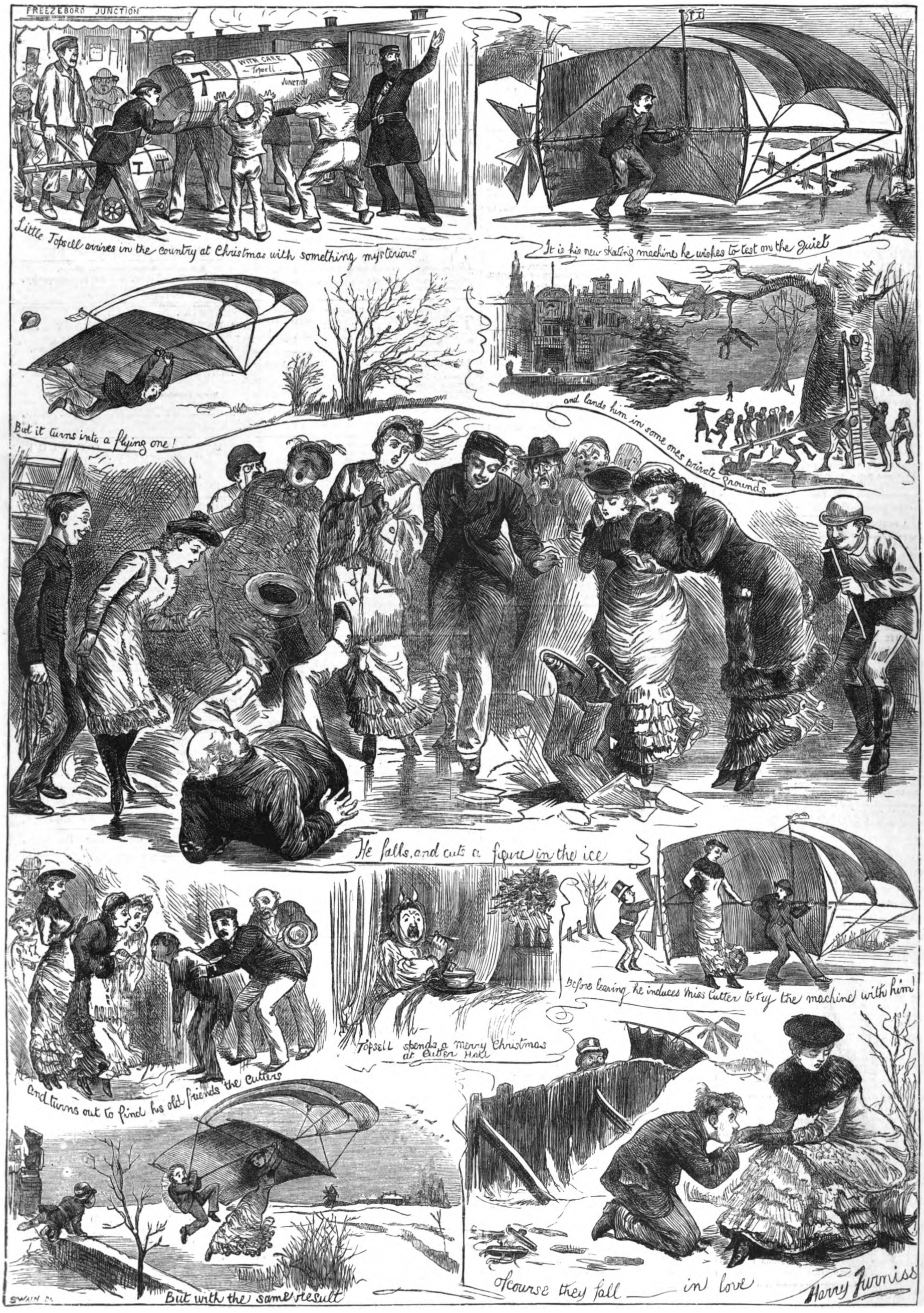
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The Yorkshire College needing a permanent and convenient habitation at Leeds, a building site, three acres and a half in extent, was purchased at a cost of £13,000. On part of this site the Clothworkers' Guild of London, which has assumed the maintenance of the textile industries and dyeing departments at an annual cost of £1250, has erected four blocks of handsome and well-lighted buildings. It has endowed and furnished them with the most approved machinery and teaching appliances, the whole at a total cost of £15,000. The main block contains, on the ground floor, a class-room, with desks and seats for ninety students, and a room of similar size fitted up with thirty small hand-looms. On the first floor are a museum for the department, the instructors' private rooms, the students' common room, and a drawing office. The second block consists of a weaving-shed, 80 ft. long by 36 ft. wide, the roof lighted from the north, and containing fifteen large hand-looms and six power-looms; adjoining the shed is the engine-house, containing a 3½-horse power gas engine. The third block is devoted to dyeing. It concontains a dye-house, fitted with 120 steam-heated dyeing vessels for students engaged in practical dyeing. A smaller apartment is furnished as a chemical store and weighing room. A detached lavatory constitutes the fourth block. The funds of the college being appropriated in maintaining the teaching work, a special building fund is now being raised for the erection of a further large section of buildings sufficient to accommodate all the other existing departments.

The opening of the new buildings, on Friday, the 3rd inst., was presided over by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., and was attended by the Master of the Clothworkers' Company and by Sir Edward Baines, who has requested that the £3000, subscribed for a personal memorial to himself, may be given to this college; Sir Charles Reed, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., also took part in these proceedings.

There are 6700 candidates for the Cambridge University local examinations this month, 4077 being boys and 2693 girls.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY.

The farcical fancy of a Comic Artist, on the opposite page, has ventured upon a flight of invention which can only be tolerated in the season of Christmas Extravaganzas. We have decided, however, to submit it to the indulgence of holiday readers, in the hope that they may enjoy a few minutes' harmless entertainment at the expense of Mr. Titus Topsell, leaving to him the patent and sole responsibility of his "new skating machine," as he had to endure the terrific consequences of a personal experiment, tried in a high wind over the neighbourhood of Cutter Hall, Freezeborough, the abode of some hospitable friends. It will be remembered, we trust, by readers of this Journal, that last winter, on Jan. 31, we gave an Illustration of "Sailing on Skates," which is a sport recently introduced from Norway or Canada into this country, and some account of which had previously appeared in the *Field* newspaper. By the contrivance of one or two skaters—a lady and gentleman could do it together, if so inclined—holding up a piece of canvass, 7 ft. by 5 ft. in size, stretched upon a light framework, they may, with a favouring breeze, find themselves carried at great speed over the ice, with the slightest exertion of their own strength. Now Mr. Titus Topsell, whose yachting experiences, we must again remind our readers, were humorously delineated by the pencil of Mr. Harry Furniss on Aug. 21 of this year, seems to have also become emulous of this novel practice of ice-sailing, and to have constructed a special machine for the purpose. He arrives with it, packed in a great bundle, at the Freezeborough railway station, and goes forth alone to try its working powers. We observe that it is furnished with some additions and improvements, a jib-boom with sprit-sails, and a steering-rudder or screw-propeller, whichever it may be, at the aft end of the horizontal pole. It has, indeed, been rendered only too powerful; for it proves to be a flying-machine—a kite, of such irresistible capability that poor little Topsell is lifted up into the air, and is whirled away, over the meadows and hamlets of Frostyshire, till the wind lulls suddenly and drops him in somebody's private grounds. His fall, to be sure, is upon no solid ground, but at first upon the branch of a tree, and from that to the frozen surface of a pond; into which, crashing through the ice, he descends head foremost; but he is soon dragged out, not quite so dead as might be expected, by an amazed family party, with their Christmas visitors, who sojourn at Cutter Hall. It is well for Mr. Topsell that he has fallen, literally fallen, into such kind and gentle hands as the Cutters, some of whom are his old acquaintance, having been with him on board the yacht, when he got his ducking in the sea. They nurse him carefully, sending up gruel to the patient in bed on Christmas Day, till he has been cured of a very bad cold, and is disposed once more to make trial of his skating ship. We now perceive, with no small anxiety, that Miss Cutter is persuaded to embark along with him him on this perilous voyage. They are a pair of rash young persons, and everybody knows what their fate is sure to be. "Of course they fall—in love." We wish them safely out of it, or in it, so far as this can make them happy.

"REBEKAH AT THE WELL."

How often has not this subject been painted before this present version of it by Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., which we engrave from the Exhibition at the French Gallery? By painters mediæval and modern, English and foreign, the primitive wooing of Rebekah by Isaac has ever been a favourite theme. By Mr. Goodall himself it had already been treated in a beautiful picture, well known by the engraving, in which, however, he chose a later moment of the Biblical idyll for representation—the moment when the servant of Isaac, in an attitude of Oriental obeisance, is proffering the rich presents of the patriarch, his master. Yet often, and variously as the subject has been dealt with, this present illustration strikes us as novel and fresh, if only on account of the appropriate simplicity of the conception, and the entirely Eastern character of the type, costume, and locality depicted. Rebekah is here seen as the servant of Isaac found her, but before he has saluted her. That she discerns his approach is, however, imaginatively suggested by the involuntary gesture of maidenly modesty with which she seeks to draw her falling head-gear more closely over her face. That face in its dark rich tinge, as well as in its character of beauty, is such as we naturally associate with the sunny Orient; it has not the pallor of other female faces from the same clime, as rendered by the same artist. Her costume, her water-jars, and the well, with its domical roof, are, or at least the latter are, precisely what Mr. Goodall has seen in his journeys to the Holy Land. But this realism, or fidelity to contemporary facts which are in themselves pictorial, and possess all the pure simplicity of historical or monumental art, so far from repressing, rather stimulates the imagination. For so unchangeable, we know, is the East, that we may safely say to ourselves that as stands this, if you will, modern Syrian maiden beside a village well, with her hand raised to veil her countenance from a passer-by or stranger Frank, so stood the future mother of Israel when she saw the servant of her lord drawing nigh, thousands of years back in the dim Past.

A bazaar of a somewhat novel kind was opened by Lady Bolsover at Nottingham on Thursday week. It is for the benefit of the funds of the Town and County Social Guild, an institution which was formed some years ago for the purpose of uniting various charitable and philanthropic agencies at work in the district. The Albert Hall, in which the bazaar is held, has been made to represent a street of the "olden time." On each side of the hall is scenery representing a row of old-fashioned houses of two storeys, the lower of which is used for the stalls, while at one end of the hall stands a feudal castle and at the other end an Elizabethan mansion. The ladies presiding at the stalls are dressed in costumes of a past age. Besides the Baroness Bolsover, there were present at the opening ceremony the Duke of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Colonel Seeley, M.P., Sir James Oldknow, the Mayor and Sheriff of Nottingham, and a large number of the leading townspeople.



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1. No person shall be entitled to a Prize who shall not, before attempting their solution, have first subscribed for or purchased a set of the Puzzles. And anyone allowing another to use his or her Puzzles shall be disqualified to receive a Prize.
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10. As the sale of spurious sets of the Puzzles would be prejudicial to the Prize-holders, by curtailing the amount of she Prizes, as announced above, each person at the time of purchasing a set must examine the copy of "Six Progressive Educational Puzzles," and see that "W. Watts" appears in the water-mark of the paper on which it is printed, as no spurious copy will entitle the holder to a Prize.
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March in "Judas Maccabeus"	Handel.
March in "Scipio"	Handel.
March in the "Occasional Oratorio"	Handel.
March in "Rinaldo"	Handel.
March in "Hercules"	Handel.
The Wellington March	Chas. d'Albert.
Dead March in "Saul"	Handel.
March in "Judas Maccabeus" ("See the Conquering Hero Comes.")	Handel.
March in "Die Zauberflöte"	Mozart.
March in "Alceste"	Gluck.
March in "Idomeneo"	Mozart.

No. 117.—MIXED SERIES, No. 3.

Song (Tenor), "Elly Mavourneen"	Sir J. Benedict.
Song (Contralto), "The Lonely Harp"	Miss Cowell.

NEW NUMBERS of CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 117.—MIXED SERIES (continued).

Song (Soprano), "I'm Alone"	Sir J. Benedict.
Song (Baritone), "I never can forget"	A. Mellon.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "O ye voices gone"	Zeta.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "Two Wandering Stars"	B. Richards.
Pianoforte, "Soldier's Prayer"	A. Lindahl.
Pianoforte, "Siren's Song"	A. Lindahl.
Pianoforte, "Blue Bells of Scotland"	B. Richards.
Dance Music, "West-End Polka"	Chas. d'Albert.
Dance Music, "Little Nell Waltz"	Dan Godfrey.
Dance Music, "Lord of Lorne Lancers"	Dan Godfrey.
Dance Music, "Express Galop"	Chas. D'Albert.

No. 116.—MIXED SERIES, No. 2.

Song (Baritone), "The Bell-Ringer"	W. V. Wallace.
Song (Soprano), "Tender and True"	Arthur Sullivan.
Song (Contralto), "To Thee"	Alberto Randegger.
Song (Tenor), "Oh! whisper what thou feelest"	B. Richards.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "When Birds are singing"	H. Smart.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "Two Merry Gipsies"	G. A. Macfarren.
Pianoforte, "The Soldier's Chorus"	B. Richards.
Pianoforte, "Air by Louis XIII."	Henri Ghys.
Pianoforte, "A Ray of Sunshine"	Carl Ledue.
Dance Music, "Dewdrop Waltz"	Chas. d'Albert.
Dance Music, "The Sultan's Polka"	Chas. d'Albert.
Dance Music, "Polo Lancers"	Dan Godfrey.
Dance Music, "The Mabel Galop"	Dan Godfrey.

No. 115.—MIXED SERIES, No. 1.

Song (Contralto), "Juanita"	Mrs. Norton.
Song (Soprano), "The Maiden's Story"	A. Sullivan.
Song (Baritone), "The Stirrup Cup"	Luigi Arditi.
Song (Tenor), "There's Sunlight in Heaven"	M. Balfe.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "Wind and the Harp"	S. Glover.
Vocal Duet (Soprano and Contralto), "Ave Sanctissima"	Mrs. Hemans.
Pianoforte, "Home, Sweet Home"	B. Richards.
Pianoforte, "The Silver Trumpets"	F. Viviani.
Pianoforte, "Prière d'une Vierge"	T. Baker-Weiss.
Dance Music, "The Rink Galop"	Chas. d'Albert.
Dance Music, "The Hilda Waltz"	Dan Godfrey.
Dance Music, "Palermo Quadrilles"	Chas. d'Albert.
Dance Music, "King Pippin Polka"	Chas. d'Albert.

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KEEPING HIMSELF WARM.

DRAWN BY C. J. STANILAND.

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CHRISTMASTIDE.

Christmas is at hand; and we are already reminded of its approach by the return of the waits, who have commenced their nocturnal perambulations; and from the gay appearance which the shops have assumed, with their sundry dainty nick-nacks and copious display of Christmas Cards. The Pantomimes, too, are announced, and the usual miscellaneous assortment of entertainments adapted for all classes—old and young. Christmastide is, also, rich in its associations, and more customs and legendary lore have clustered round this season than any other festival of the year; not to mention that host of superstitions still credited by country peasantry, and love-sick maidens anxious to catch a glimpse of their future lot in life.

Although, year by year, much is written on this festive season, yet its annual advent is always welcomed by a renewed eagerness to hear something of its primitive history, and the many odd ways with which it is celebrated, here and there, throughout the country. The name given by the ancient Goths and Saxons to their festival of the winter solstice was Jul or Yule—a word still used in Scotland for Christmas, and occurring in the phrase Yule-log. The term Yule is probably derived from the Gothic word signifying wheel—the Yule festival receiving its name from its being the turning-point of the year. Chronologists have long been divided as to the precise day of the Nativity; some having fixed it at the Passover, and others at the Feast of Tabernacles. At any rate, from the earliest ages of the Church the 25th of December has been the day most generally observed.

Referring to some of the chief observances with which the festival was honoured in times past may be mentioned the Lord of Misrule, who was a highly important personage, having the entire management of the various festivities, and the mummers, who went about the country performing grotesque plays. Then, too, there were the wassail-bowl, the Christmas carols and merry songs, and those diverse sports and pastimes which were shared in common by high and low, rich and poor. We might further mention the extensive decoration of houses, and old Tusser's admonition—"Get ivye and holly, woman; deck up thine house." Stow tells us how, against the feast of Christmas, "every man's house, as also their parish churches, were decked with holme, ivy, bayes, and whatsoever the season of the year afforded to be green."

Christmas has been, from time immemorial, a season of feasting and joviality; mince-pies, roast beef, plum-pudding, and its precursor, plum-porridge, being noticed as some of the chief articles of fare. Although the boar's head, peacock, and bustard have almost disappeared, yet the turkey is as proverbially a fowl in season now as the goose at Michaelmas or Martinmas. Thus, Gay puts the following complaint into the mouth of the turkey:—

> But man, cursed man, on Turkey preys,
> And Christmas shortens all our days;
> From the low peasant to the lord,
> The Turkey smokes on every board.

An old writer, describing the hospitality that formerly characterised this season, says:—"An English gentleman on Christmas morning had all his tenants and neighbours enter by daybreak. The strong beer was broached, and the black-jacks went plentifully round with toast, sugar, nutmeg, and good Cheshire cheese. The haekin—i.e., the great sausage, must be boiled by daybreak, or else two young men must take the cook by the arms and run her round the market-place till she is ashamed of her laziness."

Although many of the old customs and superstitious practices have fallen into disuse, some are kept up in different parts of the country with more or less vigour. Thus, in Devonshire, the old yule-log takes the form of the ashen-faggot, and is burned with much ceremony. It is made of ash timber, and a numerous company are generally invited to see it blaze. In Cornwall it is called "the mock." In many places great importance is attached to the circumstance as to whether a light or a dark haired person is the first to enter a house on Christmas morning—light-haired persons being said to bring with them ill-luck. A Herefordshire piece of folk-lore says that it is highly unfortunate for new shoes of tanned leather to be admitted into the house during Christmas week. At Alnwick, in Northumberland, it is still customary to give sweetmeats to children at Christmastide, called "Yule-babies;" and in Yorkshire a kind of pastry locally known as "Pepper Cake" is made, a piece of which is given to every visitor. In some counties the mummers still make their appearance, exhibiting the old dance of St. George and the Dragon. A popular custom has been associated for very many years with the parish of Cumnor, in Berkshire. On Christmas Day, at the conclusion of the evening service, the parishioners who are liable to pay tithes repair to the vicarage, and are hospitably regaled with bread, cheese, and ale. This is claimed as a right by the parishioners, the Vicar being expected to provide four bushels of malt brewed into ale, two bushels of wheat made into bread, and half a hundredweight of cheese. Whatever remains is distributed among the poor. Among some of the customs that are no longer kept up may be mentioned the cheese, which was made by the Yorkshire farmer specially for this season, and was cut with much ceremony. Formerly the lessee of the tithes of Homchurch, Essex, had to provide a boar's head, which, after being decorated with bay-leaves, was wrestled for in a field adjoining the church. In Gloucestershire it was the custom to present the Sovereign with a lamprey pie, a practice which is said to have originated as early as the time of Henry I., of lamprey-loving celebrity.

At St. Cuthbert's Church, Acworth, in Yorkshire, a sheaf of corn was at one time suspended on Christmas Eve outside the porch for the benefit of the birds. At Dewsbury one of the church bells was tolled on Christmas Eve, as at a funeral, and went by the name of the "Devil's Knell," the moral being, we are told, that "the Devil died when Christ was born." In the neighbourhood of the New Forest it was the practice for farmers to wassail their orchards on Christmas Eve—a custom which has not yet become quite obsolete—repeating the following lines:—

> Apples and pears, with right good corn,
> Come in plenty to every one;
> Eat and drink good cake and hot ale;
> Give earth to drink, and she 'll not fail.

In some parts of Norfolk libations of spiced ale used to be sprinkled, too, on orchards and meadows. In the Isle of Man, every family that could afford it had a brewing called "Christmas Drink" at this season. One brewing-kettle generally served a whole neighbourhood, which, says Train, in his "History of the Isle of Man," gave rise to the monk's proverb, "To go about like a brewing-pan."

In Wales, Christmas is observed with much enthusiasm, being marked by many a curious superstition and quaint custom. Carols are sung, and the waits are popular. On Christmas Eve the colliers carry about a board stuck over with lighted candles, or wheel a handbarrow containing a bed of clay in which the candles are placed. This is called "the Star," sometimes the "Star of Bethlehem."

The Scotch reserve their merrymakings until the last day of the year, which is known as Hogmanay. Special importance, however, is attributed to the person who is the first to open the door on "Yule Day," as he is expected to prosper more than the other members of the household, because, to use the vulgar phrase, "he lets in Yule."

KEEPING HIMSELF WARM.

The village fiddler, on his way to some Christmas merry-making party at a neighbouring farm-house, perhaps finds himself half an hour too early, and does not think fit to enter before the appointed time for the social dance. But having no desire to "cool his heels," as the saying is, by standing still in the snow, he seems to have halted in his path across the field near that hospitable dwelling; and, feeling some doubt of his perfect recollection of one or two lively tunes he will be asked to play, "keeps himself warm" by cutting a few capers to accompany the melodious rehearsal of these upon his instrument of spirit-stirring music. It cannot be supposed that the fiddler would so disport himself in the open air, even for a few minutes, on a winter's night, if the party he is about to join were not the second or third which he has attended in the course of that long evening; the fact is, that he has already eaten a more than ample dinner, and has already drunk as much strong ale, with a glass of toddy following, as he will be competent to carry with discretion. What is to become of him three hours later, when he should leave the warm house of Farmer Endfield, and return to his own cottage home, we will not here consider; but he is merry and free enough at this moment, and as for Topsy, his favourite pug-dog, which has been trained to dance to the sound of her master's violin, this little creature may help to take care of him in the state of slumbrous imbecility that he may then have reached. The cows and oxen of the field, not being affected by the strains of his fiddle as some beasts of olden time were by those of Orpheus' lute, appear rather alarmed and scandalised by the intrusion of such an entertainment into their peaceful pasture.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The principal feature in the present winter exhibition in Pall-mall East is a loan collection of the works of the late George Dodgson, disposed on screens and in the society's "Drawing-room." A precedent is thus established which, on the death of any leading member, may be followed with advantage—equally as regards the prestige of the society and the pleasure and profit of the public. To the younger frequenters of this gallery this assemblage of noble works will be a revelation that could hardly be expected from the artist's latest drawings. The over-sensitive tremulousness, amounting almost to weakness, of some of the latter is seen in the loan works to have been a method consciously adopted in the first instance for the sake of its admirable suggestiveness and its sympathetic expressiveness, for the earliest drawings are remarkable for precision as well as decision and *verve*. Of the last, the very earliest, perhaps, and the most surprising, is also the largest of the series—a view of "St. Paul's from Blackfriars Bridge," lent by the Corporation of Liverpool—one of the finest London views ever painted, though, judging by the very early form of the omnibuses on the bridge and other details, it must have been executed many, many years ago. There are a few London scenes besides this, but of course the bulk of the collection deals with the subjects with which the artist's reputation was so long connected—with the scaurs and becks of Yorkshire and his beloved Whitby, with Haddon Hall and terrace, sometimes veiled in moonlight mystery; and with Knole and its clumps of beeches and oaks, through the multitudinous leaves of which the twinkling sunlight falls in showers of gold along the sward, where often gay groups of figures, graceful as those of Watteau, hold their fête champêtre in happy and gallant but innocent idlesse. Nor are there wanting the rich fruits of occasional trips to Wales and Scotland, and once as far as Milan Cathedral. We greatly regret that our space will not permit us to do justice to one of our few poetical painters—to his fine sense of beauty, to his rare gift as a colourist, to the charm of his execution in his best time.

The general exhibition does not fall short of its usual high level, and is of especial interest on account of the advance made by several of the newer members. To give precedence among these to Princess Louise really requires no concession of extraneous sentiment; for two large portrait-heads of Colonel F. de Winton and Sir John McNiel, V.C., may well bear comparison with anything in the gallery as regards close observation of character and the perfect sincerity of the searching and competent execution. H.W. Marshall in a number of studies, made mostly in and about Newcastle-on-Tyne, but more particularly in "Rye Harbour" (294)—with a deliciously pearly sky—evinces a combination of artistic susceptibility to fresh impression, and of careful conscientiousness in realisation that is of great promise. Norman Taylor's "Gleaners" (220) has a singularly sweet sunny tone; very tender and delicate also is C. Rigby's "Salmon Weir" (305). Similar praise is due to W. M. Hale's contributions, but they are too evidently imitative of Alfred Hunt—who, by-the-way, is an absentee. E. F. Brewtnall has, in illustration of a fairy tale (124), a very graceful figure of a princess, in her stately, romantic palace grounds. W. Duncan appears to advantage as a colourist, see "The Novel" (69); and E. Buckman makes progress in the same direction. Tom Lloyd and E. A. Waterlow maintain their ground as frank and effective painters of landscape with figures, and the former has a touch of poetic sentiment in "A Pastoral" (91). Still more robust, and broader in their grasp of effect, are the "Studies from Nature," by R. Thorne Waite. Walter Field is likewise firmer and more decisive than usual in "Henley Church and Bridge" (40). The power displayed in T. J. Watson's "In a Wood" (217) is undeniable, but this power is obtained by a too free use of heavy browns—to the detriment of the aerial perspective. R. Barnes, as a rather too strenuously realistic painter of incidents of child-life, and F. S. Shields, as a rather weakly conventional decorative designer, also put in appearance. J. Parker is a follower of Frederick Walker, but this must not render us insensible to the nice feeling manifested in his "Little Idle One" (104) and in "La Cour Lavoussaye, St. Malo" (322). A certain indeterminateness of handling in the drawings of A. Goodwin might seem to be derived from the manner of Mr. Dodgson, but this is not out of place in the twilight view of "Tavistock" (56). H. Wallis has two pleasant little *genre* subjects which tell their story well—"The Marriage Settlement" (381) and "Reading a Manuscript" (404). With mention of Mrs. Angell's flower pieces, the vigorous painting of which requires no commendation; H. Moore's landscapes, which are even more acceptable than his marines, F. Powell's exquisite little loch scene "Becalmed" (316), Otto Weber's well modelled "English Cart Horses" (42), female figures elegant in contour, but rather flat in effect, by E. K. Johnson; O. W. Brierly's large and effective drawing from the Venice lagoon, with brazozzi caught in a squall, and shortening their gaily-painted sails; and characteristic examples of Basil J. Bradley, J. D. Watson, and A. Hopkins—we may pass to the works of some of the older or equally esteemed members, whose merits are better known.

Sir John Gilbert, the veteran President, is represented at his best, we think, in "The Battle of the Standard" (182), a "finished study" for the large drawing exhibited in the spring, and which, as not unfrequently happens, seems preferable even to the finished picture. Mr. Marks, continuing to work the vein of humour in which he has discovered analogues of the human biped in the feathered tribes, has in "The Two Dromios" (35) a couple of penguins, the one turning towards the other, as though remarking, in the words of the "Comedy of Errors"—"methinks you are my glass, and not my brother." The perfect identity of their black and white garb might further suggest two gentlemen in evening dress. Mrs. Allingham is even more delightful than usual in a number of tiny drawings of children and young girls with landscape accompaniments, all elaborated with the exquisite sense of beauty in everyday life, and the consummate delicacy of touch of Frederick Walker. It would be invidious to select any for special mention: all deserve closest scrutiny. Carl Haag sends a large head of a Sheikh (349), a howling Dervish (402), and a "Petrovich of Montenegro" (121), each in his best manner. Small drawings by G. Fripp on the screens are inimitably beautiful; and E. Duncan evokes renewed admiration with novel subjects and effects and the unfailing simplicity that comes only with mature mastery, witness Nos. 142 and 151. We must be content to commend to the visitor Mr. Dobson's "Silvia" (95), a female head in profile, lifesize; the contributions of S. Read--the principal one being a fine drawing of Burgos Cathedral, and several views on the precipitous West Coast of Scotland; and those, mostly small, of Birket Foster, F. Taylor, E. A. Goodall, A. D. Fripp, A. Glennie, G. H. Andrews, Brittan Willis, S. P. Jackson, C. Davidson, Collingwood Smith, P. J. Naftel, and T. Danby.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The inevitable comparison between the successive exhibitions of the elder and younger water-colour societies is fairly well sustained on this occasion by the latter, if we exclude from the former (as in fairness we must of course do), the loan collection of works by George Dodgson. The competition would be still more close were it not that several members of the institute who are distinguished chiefly as oil-painters contribute but sparingly, or not at all.

A new member has been lately elected—Mr. Lionel P. Smythe—and will doubtless prove a creditable acquisition. The refined artistic feeling in colour and execution which we have observed in this artist's recent oil-pictures is equally apparent in his water-colours, though the contributions with which he makes his début are but studies for oil-paintings that have been exhibited at the Royal Academy or Suffolk-street. One, called "Kindred Spirits" (29), shows a little girl resting in a garden-swing, while kittens play about the tree at her side. Another is a scene in a ship's cabin at night, with the master and mate consulting a chart by the light of the lamp suspended overhead. It is blowing very hard, as we see by the inclination of the timbers, and the propping up of the kettle on the stove with a poker, to prevent the hot water pouring over into the lee scuppers. The marked accession of power in the drawings of the President, Mr. Louis Haghe, would seem, happily, to prove the artist's complete recovery from his recent severe illness. Worthy of his best time are two interiors, with appropriate figures, from the Ducal Palace, Venice—the "Hall of the Bussola" (238) and the "Ante-room of the Sala del Consiglio" (65)—not "Councilio," as in the catalogue. Two or three younger architectural painters are also coming to the front. Mr. Fulleylove, hitherto known only (though favourably) by bits of Hampton Court or old English homesteads, sends promising studies from Siena (an unmodernised town, too much neglected by our artists), Assisi, and elsewhere in Italy. Mr. Wyld, whose reputation is higher in Paris (where he has long resided) than here, has several meritorious town views, particularly "The Old Slave Market, Algiers" (12). L. J. Wood, too, has made an advance; and among many pleasing examples of the late J. H. D'Egville, there is one, especially so, of "Venice" (181).

But most of the chief attractions of this exhibition are furnished by the many members who, more or less frequently, supply illustrations of scene and story to pictorial newspapers and periodicals. One of the foremost of these, Mr. Herkomer, is, however, only represented in the small black-and-white room by two not very felicitous efforts—"Grace before Meat," a scene in a Bavarian cottage, and a couple of lovers plighting "Love and Faith." J. Tenniel, again, is only exemplified in this room; his three contributions are, however, among his most capital designs for *Punch*. The charcoal sketches of "Newhaven Fishwives," by T. Walter Wilson are, we think, more successful in their way than his drawing in colours, "The Charge of the Light Brigade" (99), a scene in a Dutch cottage, with an old fellow on all fours, carrying two children on his back in mimic assault towards the baby, whose little hands are held up squared for defence by the old mother or grandmother: the painting is powerful, but the expressions are rather exaggerated. Two other artists, G. Clausen and Hugh Carter, derive both subjects and style from Holland. The first has learnt from the Dutch school the secret of the great artistic value of just tonal relations; and if he continues to advance as he has already progressed, "*il ira loin.*" "Waiting for the Ferry" (71) finely illustrates the art-quality to which we allude; nothing in the room is so telling: a Dutch girl is waiting with her huge brass milk vessels by the side of a canal in the deepening twilight, while other figures of harvesters collecting on the crest of the opposite dyke-bank are relieved darkly against the still glowing sky.

"The Old Coaching Days" (78), by A. C. Gow, representing a couple of highwaymen making off from the coach they have robbed in the middle distance, beside which a lady is holding a restorative cordial to the lips of a fainting gentleman in a red coat, realises the rather threadbare incident with spirit and vraisemblance, and is a thoroughly conscientious and competent piece of work, finished, perhaps, only too highly and equally, seeing that it thereby acquires a little of what artists call "tightness." A somewhat analogous uniformity of execution may be felt in C. Green's otherwise excellent and humorous figure (58) of an old gentleman looking indignant at being interrupted in the perusal of a book which he holds in his hand, keeping the "place" with his finger. Two single-figure female studies, entitled "Autumn" (64) and "Winter" (276), by J. D. Linton, present, as usual, admirable facial characterisation and imitation of textures, with soberly rich colouring; but also, as usual, the artist sees shadow only as blackness, and the cumbrous costumes convey the impression of being painted from the lay figure. R. Beavis's very primitive "Sand Cart" of the "Pyrénées Orientales" (82), with its yoke of oxen, evinces a hand at once free and firm, together with assured command of the resources for picturesque effect. Less agreeable, because painted in body-colour on (probably) tinted paper, is "Greeting in the Desert" (262) by the same.

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Our restricted space this week compels us to confine ourselves to simple mention of other noteworthy figure-subjects; to wit, E. Bale's pretty Italian children, one (204) with a *fiascone* of wine, the other (260) with a large brass water-pitcher; Guido R. Bach's large Roman Scene (222); C. J. Staniland's monk trudging through the snow, heavily laden with Christmas provisions, and consoling himself with the reflection that "Labour shall have its Reward" (252); Mary L. Gow's simple and sweet group of two girls playing at "Beggar my Neighbour" (8); H. J. Stock's sentimental or allegorical compositions, better in execution than conception; W. L. Thomas's pleasant Swiss subjects; and contributions by Seymour Lucas, F. W. W. Topham, G. G. Kilburne, J. Absolon, J. H. Mole, and Lady Lindsay.

Among several marine pieces by E. Hayes there is a large one of conspicuous merit, "Falmouth Harbour" (208) full of life and movement of wind and wave, and of knowledge in the craft. W. W. May likewise displays unwonted animation and strength of effect in a view of "The Thames at Greenwich" (72); while in "Fishing-Boats Leaving Trouville" (86) at evening for the night's take, and "Repairing the Schuyt" (94), we have the customary quiet sentiment and pleasant grey harmonies. The group of artists here who follow David Cox more or less closely still keep to the beaten track. J. Collier is rather disappointing in his sketch of "A Snowstorm over Carnedd David" (75). So, too, is J. Orrock, perhaps, in the rather tame "Summer Day on the Yorkshire Moors" (56); but his "Bolton Castle, Yorkshire" (230), if a little mannered in the foreground, has an admirable distance: the receding passages, plane on plane, are differentiated with great nicety. The vigorous drawing, "Carting Rushes" (206), by E. M. Wimperis, and J. W. Wymper's "Bolton Castle" (237) belong to the same category. J. Mogford seems likewise to have been looking to "Old Davy," and that with advantage, in his "Valley of the Tavy" (39). There is breadth, also, in J. Syer's "View at Wells, Somersetshire" (117), but the picturesque treatment is somewhat conventional. The invaluable quality of "breadth" is obtained by quite other means—not by rightforth handling, left as the pencil followed the mind of the artist, but by much general washing-in small but even more than ordinarily elaborate drawings by H. G. Hine; exquisitely reposeful and tender as these are, however, we confess we prefer execution more frank, expressive, and autographic, so to speak. J. Aumonier sends a large and effective study of rich, sloping herbage, with a flight of seagulls, called "A Bit of the Yorkshire Coast." W. Simpson has a highly interesting and vividly painted view of the Piræus (164), taken from the height where Xerxes is said to have watched the Battle of Salamis. Exigencies of space again limit us to simple recommendation to the visitor's notice of W. L. Leitch's charming small views from Southern Italy—always rendered with a fine sense of composition—Harry Johnson's "Tintern" (205), J. A. Houston's "Stonehenge" (32), E. Hargitt's "Loch Ling" (55), Harry Hine's "Durham Cathedral" (194), Sir Coutts Lindsay's "Elie Harbour" (24), and the still-life of J. Hardy, J. Sherrin, and Mrs. Duffield.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has a new serial tale, "Fina's Aunt," in a style familiar to the readers of this periodical, and another, "Mrs. Van Steen," complete in this number. The latter is really a fine piece of comedy, not on account of the story, which is sufficiently hackneyed, but from the truth and delicacy of the portraits of the honourable and affectionate old Colonel and the little American woman, bright but a trifle hard, whom he mistakes for a widow. There is real art in the skill with which Mrs. Van Steen is kept from being disagreeable, or the Colonel ridiculous. The first instalment of "Rambles Among Books" treats of English authors especially associated with the country. It is difficult to say anything new about Izaak Walton or Gilbert White, but we are much gratified to meet with a frank recognition of the merits of Mr. Borrow, whose pictures of English country life unite realism with imagination to a degree not often found. "Lyme Regis" is a pleasant paper, but those acquainted with that delightful district would have liked a somewhat fuller description of its natural features. "Buddhists in Burma" is principally a sketch of the Burmese monastic system, of the ceremonies observed at the initiation of new members, and of the hold which the monks' efficiency as educators gives them upon the people.

By much the most remarkable paper in *Macmillan* is Mr. Bence Jones's inquiry, "What can be done for Ireland?" Mr. Bence Jones has spent forty years in raising the people on his property from a state of barbarism to one of comfort, and he is not minded that his work should be undone to please irresponsible agitators. The only requisites, according to him, are full protection for the rights of property and judicious assistance to emigration where the country is over-peopled. His reasoning has more good sense than nine tenths of what has been written on the Irish question, and would be impregnable if all landlords were judicious and resident like himself. Professor Jack describes the organisation and the mission of the new Victoria University in the North of England; Miss Betham-Edwards writes a lively account of the prolific and vivacious Andalusian novelist, Fernan Caballero; and Mr. George Meredith contributes one of his quaint and intricate poems, "Phœbus with Admetus." Mr. Grant Allen thinks that literary copyright should be perpetual; a view which, curiously enough, we observe to be especially popular with the authors whose works are neither intended nor adapted for posterity.

Fraser opens with a just and consequently appreciative review of "Endymion." Lord Northbrook's discourse on "The Natives of India" is, of course, interesting, as coming from one who has filled Lord Northbrook's position towards them, but it contains little of novelty. The other contributions are heavy and dry, with two remarkable exceptions. Mrs. Macdonald's "Penitence of Rajah Yayati" treats one of the most pathetic, and at the same time most characteristically Indian, episodes of Indian poetry, in an essay distinguished by lofty eloquence and deep feeling. "The Affair Simpson" is a very lively and amusing trifle, illustrating the comedy and romance of the noble game of golf.

There is rich comedy in *Blackwood's* new story, "The Private Secretary," alike of the refined and the humorous order. The leading situation is most dramatic, and the underplot almost equally effective. "Dr. Wortle's School" reaches a satisfactory conclusion. Kinglake's new volume is reviewed in a spirit of fairness to all parties. The article on the Indian Famine Commission derives weight from embodying the views of a retired Bombay civilian of long standing. A clever paper on the Ministerial policy in the East fastens upon it the nickname of the "Paulo post futurum" policy.

The Irish question is discussed from several points of view in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Justin McCarthy is sufficiently sanguine to believe that the concession of the Land League's demands would stop agitation for ever. Lord Lifford is, on the other hand, so desponding as to consider that, let legislation do what it may, the innate faults of the Irish character will always keep the people poor and miserable. Miss O'Brien thinks that the happiest results might ensue upon the Government's letting out land in small patches to labourers. Mr. Plimsoll's essay on explosions in collieries is the exposition of a principle by the application of which he thinks they might be effectually prevented. "Music and the People," by Mrs. Marshall, is a very interesting account of the efforts that have been made to bring the music that exalts and refines within the reach of the poorest. Mr. A. S. Murray condenses the results of the highest criticism on the Olympian sculptures into a delightful paper. Mr. Hallan Tennyson, partly from private documents, attempts the vindication of Lord Russell's conduct during the Crimean War, usually considered as deficient in resolution as respected his adversaries, and in loyalty towards his own colleagues. Earl Grey denounces the present neutral attitude of the Colonial Office in South African affairs. Circumstances impart a melancholy interest to the late Sir A. Cockburn's paper on the chase, which would otherwise have been only remarkable as an example of the versatility of his powers.

The *Contemporary Review* is lighter and more varied than usual. The Duke of Argyll's essay in continuation of his treatise on the limits of human knowledge is, indeed, rather stiff reading, although the exertion is well repaid; and Mr. Hodgson's criticism of Professor Green's strictures on Herbert Spencer can interest only a select circle. But "Young Bengal at Home," by Mr. Knighton, the "Non-Resident American's" sketch of a New England village, and Lady Verney's pleasant autumn tour, will please those who read for amusement as well as for instruction, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's forecast of the possible results of the introduction of China to the family of civilised nations derives weight from the writer's former diplomatic position in the country. Mr. Alfred Austin's meditation in Poet's Corner, with reference to the exclusion of Byron, is rather rhetoric than poetry, but is nevertheless manly, dignified, and sonorous.

The *Fortnightly Review* has one article of considerable profundity—that by Mr. Herbert Spencer on the comprehensive subject of "Political Organisation in General," and several others of fairly average though not absorbing interest. Mr. Smyth's reminiscences of the "Young Ireland" party will command the respectful attention due to his eloquence and earnestness; but by much the most important part is the brief passage in which he avows his preference for fixity of tenure to "expropriation." This is the point on which the *ci-devant* Home Rule party will probably split. Mr. Leslie Stephen's notice of Pollock's Spinoza, and Mr. Grant Allen's review of Wallace's "Island Life" are examples of sound and careful exposition. Mr. Brodrick's paper on the relations of the Houses of Parliament is very conciliatory, and contains the sensible suggestion that more bills should be introduced into the House of Lords. The principal point in Mr. Pattison's address on "Industrial Shortcomings" is the superior inventiveness of the American manufacturer and artizan. Mr. Swinburne's "Short Criticisms on English Poets" is in the main a review of the criticism of Mr. Rossetti.

Harper's Monthly Magazine in its new form is even more captivating than ever, and in the quantity of its contents and the quality of its illustrations far surpasses all our English shilling magazines. Our publishers had better look to it. Our English illustrated monthlies, with few exceptions, have long been a disgrace to English art; and where the public find they can get, as in *Harper*, 160 pages of letterpress and fifty-four excellent engravings for a shilling, they are pretty sure to invest in the American article rather than in the British. The most attractive article in the present number of *Harper*—at least, to the English reader—will be "The English Lakes and their Genii," which is brightly and pleasantly written and well illustrated.

Scribner is as usual strong in illustrations, especially in the papers on the French painter Millet, and on Parisian art in general. The woodcuts to the article on "Hunting the Honey Bee" and those by Mr. R. C. Woodville, illustrating "Montenegro as we saw it," are also most excellent. Mr. Schuyler's history of Peter the Great is continued, and there is a paper of very serious interest on the extortions of the American railway companies, which would be endured nowhere in the Old World. The *Australian* has several papers of local interest, and wisely avoids the discussion of subjects of which its English readers have already had enough.

"Queen Cophetua" is concluded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, with other entertaining matter, has, besides, a lively review of the deportment of individual Ministers since their assumption of office, and an estimate of the ground which they have respectively gained or lost. Lord Hartington, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. Chamberlain come out of the ordeal well, Mr. Forster very badly. Mr. Dutton Cook contributes an excellent paper on Charles Kean, and Mr. J. C. Collins draws attention to the much neglected subject of Shakspeare's prose style. As Mr. Collins justly remarks, this style was almost wholly the creation of Shakspeare himself. Mr. Payn's "Confidential Agent" ceases this month to amuse and perplex the readers of *Belgravia*. Miss Hardy's "In China Town" is a capital descriptive paper. *Temple Bar* and *Time* are very readable, but without any special features. *London Society* has two excellent short stories, "My Forgery" and "A Very Queer Inn." The *Antiquary* is replete with interesting papers in its own special line; and the *Theatre*, among other good matter, has excellent contributions on Scribe, Mr. Booth's Hamlet, and "Eighteenth Century Burlesque."

The December number of the *Magazine of Art* is bright and sparkling from the diversity and excellence of its illustrations. Among the literary contents is a just and pleasant sketch of the late Mr. Tom Taylor. The "Art Notes," if well sustained, will be a very interesting feature. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin also issue an Illustrated History of the United States of America, and the Child's Life of Christ; and they continue to publish their excellent Family Magazine (the number for this month, a capital one, beginning a new volume), Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog. This enterprising firm publish this month the first part of an entirely new work, entitled Old and New Edinburgh, with illustrations executed expressly for it; Part I. of Cassell's Cookery, with numerous illustrations, which is to be completed in thirteen parts; and the first part of a new and revised edition of Cassell's Popular Educator, with a large presentation plate, William Caxton showing specimens of his printing to King Edward IV. and his Queen.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for naval cadetships, arranged in order of merit:—S. R. Fremantle, M. C. Seymour, A. C. Leveson, C. H. F. Barttelot, C. P. Buckle, A. H. Walsh, P. H. Colomb, C. J. Fiennes, S. S. Douglas, W. H. D'Oyley, G. E. S. Petch, T. H. Forster, D. E. R. Brownrigg, H. P. Pelly, E. V. Underhill, H. Christain, W. B. Cooper-Coles, H. Blackett, G. E. Cave, Judge d'Arcy, G. C. H. Wintle, C. F. Corbett, and F. O. C. Osborne.

THE MONTHS: DECEMBER.

The blustering storms of wind, rain, and sleet, with which bluff old Winter commences his surly reign, are not calculated to impress us favourably with the altered poise of the year. Later on, however, when he casts his snows around us and binds land and water in chains of ice and frost, his rule, if not dear to us, is at least respected. In fact, directly he becomes the despot we bend submissively to his sway. We cannot but deplore the lot of the poor and destitute ones who, when the frost steals in through their crazy doors and windows, find the struggle for existence wellnigh too hard to bear; yet, in our hearts, we hail the grim tyrant complacently enough—for the frosty air is exhilarating and seasonable, and ice and snow infinitely more pleasant, from an æsthetic point of view, than the gloomy haze which often is the only alternative of frost.

After the boisterous weather of the earlier part of the month, there is an indescribable charm in the first heavy fall of snow, especially when it comes in the dead of night. The lifeless landscape which yesterday lay spread before us in deepest gloom and desolation, is lifeless still; yet how lovely is the metamorphosis that has been effected in the silent night! Fields, lanes, hedges, trees, are so spotlessly white and pure, we could almost fancy that the angels of God, in pity for Earth's nakedness, have sped them earthwards to hide her shame. Even the habitations of man look comely now. Highly picturesque are all the little hamlets and villages of hill and dale, now that the soft, white snow has settled in brooding silence upon the low-thatched roofs, beneath which, from homely hearths, comes out a warm red glow that makes the snow upon paling, road, and hedge sparkle in ten thousand crystals. And the great city itself, with all its burden of guilt and sin, wakes up for once in unsullied purity.

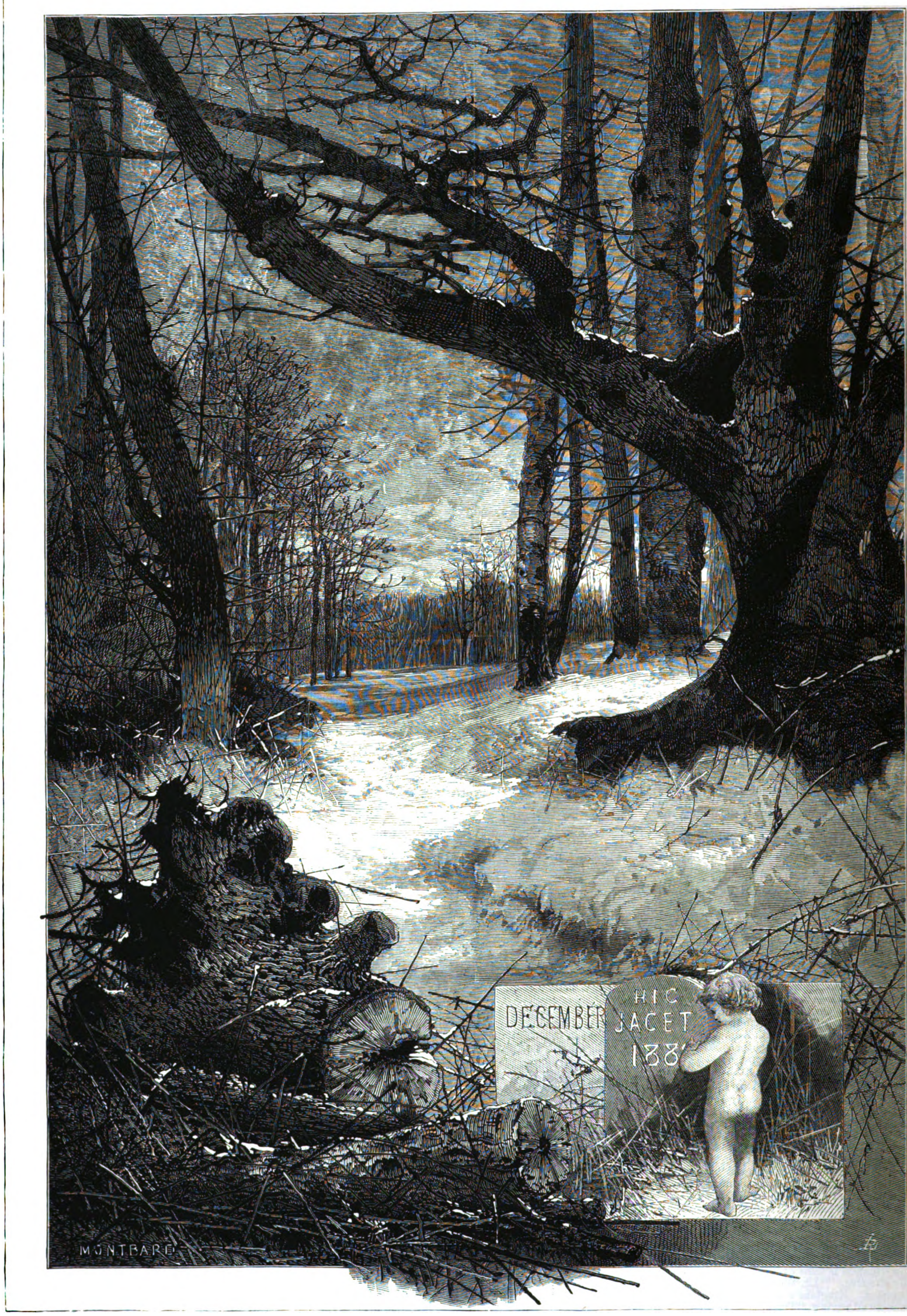
But perhaps it is in the woods, and wherever there are trees, that the snow seems most meet; so soft and warm does it lie upon the leafless twigs and boughs, and so snugly nestles in the nooks and hollows where branches leave the parent stem. And just as prettily as upon the deciduous trees, rest the white feathery flakes upon the evergreens, especially those of the coniferous order. The cedar, while losing nothing of his stateliness, is absolutely beautiful when his great spreading branches are fringed with snow. The spruce-fir, too, with its feathery strata of foliage, rising tier above tier, its lower boughs sweeping the ground, and the light and graceful larch, are charmingly pretty. The lordly oak, though last of the trees to shed his leaves, had his pride and glory brought cruelly low by December's opening blasts; but, now that the snow-flakes have floated softly down amongst his straggling branches, he looks more than half consoled. And in what grand relief, against the white world around him, stands out his massy trunk, so picturesque in its varied tints and gnarled protuberances! The patches of olive-green, dusky brown, and yellow, and the clinging mosses, especially those green velvety tufts near his root, give to his furrowed stem a beauty more appreciated now than in the verdant summer time. And there are other trees, the picturesqueness of whose trunks is more noticeable in winter than when all was bright and green—such, for instance, as the plane-trees, whose scaly stems offer to the pencil the touches so effective in painting; the birch, with its markings of brown, yellow, and silver; and the beech, whose smooth rind is overspread with a variety of mosses and lichens.

Far less common than the mosses and lichens which adorn most of our trees is a parasite that grows, here and there, on the poplar, lime, maple, hazel, oak, and, in greatest abundance, wherever there is a goodly show of apple-trees. This plant, which has ever been famous for mystic rites and ceremonies, and which will soon be in urgent request wherever there are pretty lips and hearts that love, is now growing in great bunches throughout all the apple orchards of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. But, in the meantime, before the mistletoe is cut down for the London and other markets, the thrushes and fieldfares are helping themselves to the choicest of its viscid berries. Let not those, however, who are dreaming of certain eyes which speak and lips that tempt, be angry with the birds; for, were it not for the birds' depredations on the mistletoe, the plant would soon die a natural death. We all know that the missel-thrush derives its name from being considered the chief instrument in the propagation of this famous parasite. It missels (soils) its toes with the slime of the berry, and, alighting on a fresh tree, carries with it the germ of a future plant. But, besides his associations with the parasite in question, the missel-thrush has other claims upon our attention in this wintry month. He is one of the very few songsters of December, choosing the wildest weather for warbling his loud, rich, ringing lay. Shrieking winds and driving snowstorms do not daunt him, but, on the contrary, stimulate him to his highest pitch of enthusiasm. Hence his popular name of "stormcock." His yellow breast, thickly studded with jet-black spots, his large size, his constant residence amongst us, and, above all, his rich voice at the most inclement of the seasons, make the missel-thrush one of the most prominent birds of December. With him, as songsters of the month, we must, of course, include the robin and the tiny wren; but these sweet singers are silent during those rough bursts of wintry weather, when the stormcock chants his loudest carols.

Beyond the three songsters just named and the finches and sparrows that congregate in the neighbourhood of every farmyard, there are as scanty signs of life in the animal as in the vegetable kingdom. In field and lane, in woodland and river vale, the stagnation and death of nature is all but complete. True, there are still some wild quadrupeds about, but they manage to keep well out of sight, unless chevied from their covers by sportsmen, should the weather permit. Even the "uncanny" creatures that were lately crawling by the lane-sides have succumbed to the cold, and, abashed no doubt by the glittering purity of the snow, have slunk away into holes and crevices of the earth, there to undergo the wonderful process of hibernation. The snake has coiled himself up for his winter sleep, and the frog has retired into the mud at the bottom of ponds and ditches; the lizard, badger, and hedgehog, have rolled themselves up until the balmy breath of violets and primroses shall break their soporific spell; and the bats no longer fill the air with their tiny shrieks, but are hanging, suspended by the claws of their hind feet, in caverns, barns, and mouldering ruins. The herds, too, and the flocks that not long since enlivened all the country side, have disappeared from the hill-slopes to the precincts of the farmyard.

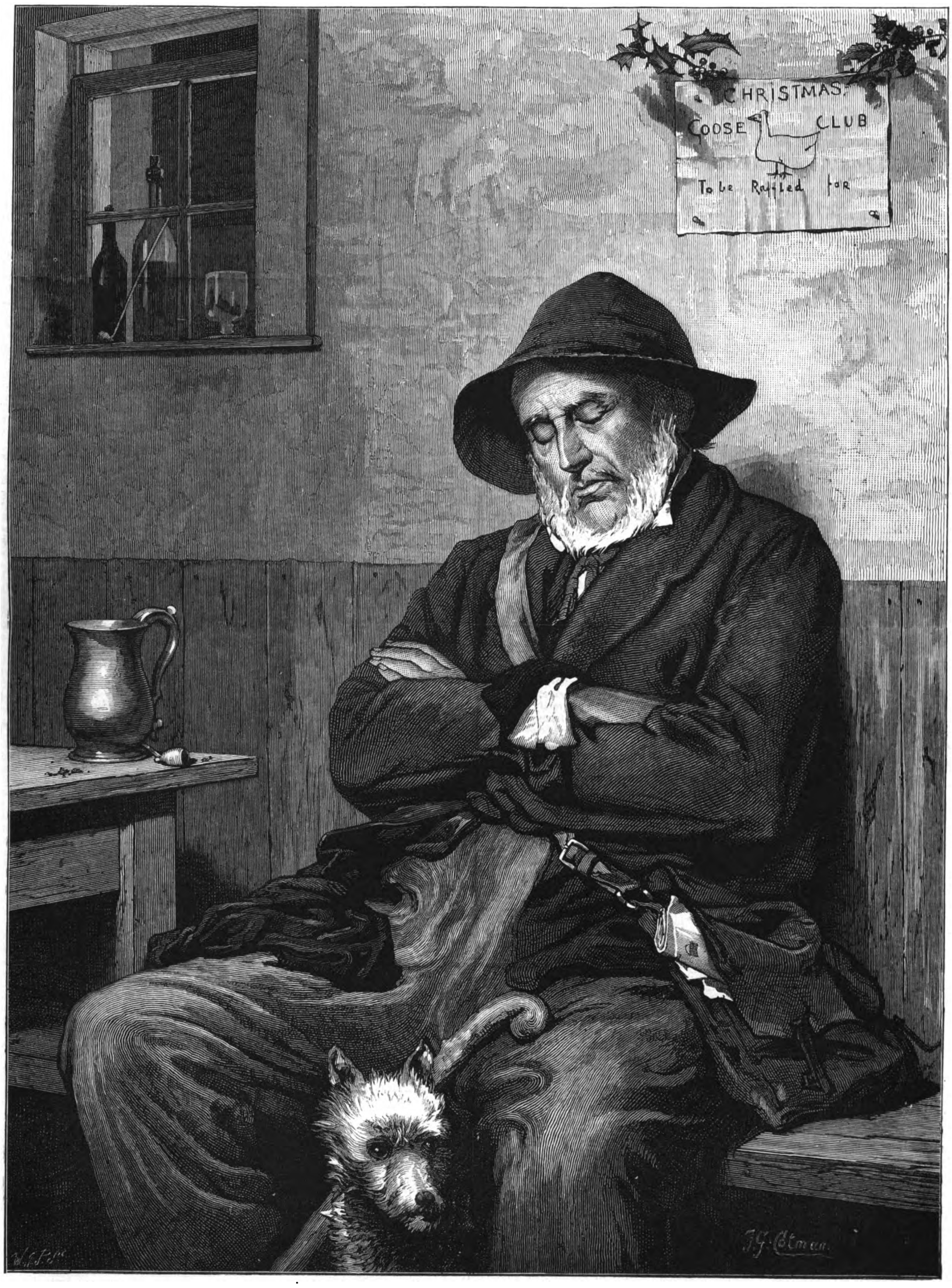
Indeed, so far as the rural aspect of the month is concerned, it is only in the immediate vicinity of farmyards that we find any signs of life. The assembly of birds driven thither by the cold, the cattle knee-deep in straw, the stacks daily being cut into for bedding, and the busy hum of the thrashing-machine, give to such localities an air of considerable animation and bustle. Around the homesteads, too, there is even an air of warmth, in the nestling evergreens, in the holly especially, whose clustering bunches of bright red berries cheer our hearts with thoughts of Christmas. And, after all, the knowledge that the great Christian anniversary is close at hand is the one bright star which makes this torpid month beloved, no matter how hard the frost or how deep the snow.

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THE MONTHS: DECEMBER.

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POST HASTE.

DRAWN BY F. G. COTMAN.

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POST HASTE!

The rural postman, or letter-carrier, being an elderly man not quite so alert and vigorous as in his younger days, now finds the walking round of twenty miles over heavy roads, in summer or winter, and in wet or dry weather, somewhat more fatiguing than it used to be. We must not judge him too harshly, as the spirit is doubtless willing though the flesh is weak, if, having turned at the Red Lion, only for a half pint of ale and a pipe of tobacco, in the afternoon part of his daily service, he has fallen into a brief slumber on the tap-room bench. Here, as we see, the artist, Mr. F. G. Cotman, has chanced to find him, and, instead of waking him immediately, and starting him afresh in the path of duty, has thought it worth while to draw his picture. And a very good picture he makes, in that comfortable attitude of settled occasional repose, with folded arms, nodding head, every muscle of the careworn and weather-beaten old face now suffused with a peaceful calm; to him, no doubt, as good as being in church on Sunday, and not hearing the sermon! Post Haste, as a general maxim or precept, is commendable enough; but first let Nature take her tribute; after that, for the delivery of the mails. It is, however, by no means certain that this good old public servant's bag—or he may be the private messenger from the squire's great house to the nearest post-office—does not contain letters or papers intended for the evening's dispatch on their way to other places. If that be the case, he is more likely to be severely called to account for the possible ill consequences of losing a mail.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

A superb large quarto volume, published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, is entitled *Switzerland: its Scenery and People*, containing a great collection of fine engravings, drawn by many eminent Swiss and German artists. The text, an historical and descriptive account of that romantic country, is mainly translated from the German of Dr. Gsell-Fels, but adapted to the taste of English readers by Mr. G. G. Chisholm, who has made it a very interesting book. It treats of the Lake of Geneva, the Rhone valley, the Upper Reuss valley, the Lake of Lucerne, and Forest Cantons, the Bernese Oberland, the city of Berne, and the Lake of Thun; then of north-western Switzerland, Freiburg, Neuchâtel, Basle, and the Aargau; of the north-eastern region, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, Appenzell, St. Gall, and the Lake of Constance; of the south-eastern, the Grisons, the Engadine, and Ticino; and, lastly, of all that lies about the Lake of Zurich. Here is an ample field of topographical study, with abundance of national and social peculiarities, and of instructive topics concerning the local geology, botany, and natural history, which are discussed with considerable learning, but in a clear and pleasant style. The engravings, many of which are of full page size, are displayed to advantage by the finest paper and printing; and the volume is splendidly bound.

In the class of illustrated books of critical art-history, Mr. D. Bogue has produced a volume on *British Painters of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. It will be very agreeable to those who have a truly English predilection for our native school of art, but it is far from including all the chief examples of that school. Those of whom it treats are J. W. M. Turner, Constable, Callcott, Wilkie, B. R. Haydon, Mulready, Etty, David Cox, Eastlake, David Roberts, and Stanfield, of the older series; then Frank Stone, Webster, Landseer, Tayler, Dyce, Cope, Creswick, Ansdell, T. J. Barker, J. C. Horsley, Sir J. Gilbert, Dobson, Frith, Hook, E. Gill, and Pickersgill, of the second generation; and Faed, Madox Brown, Noel Paton, R. Beavis, H. S. Marks, Yeames, Alma Tadema, Boughton, P. R. Morris, Poynter, Briton Rivière, F. Walker, and Frank Holl, of those not yet past middle age. Two pictures by each artist have been engraved for this work.

Fantastic mythology, drawn from authentic legendary sources, may serve for literary instruction as well as for imaginative recreation. This will recommend, perhaps, not only to "boys and girls," but to their elders, a book of "tales and traditions of our northern ancestors," which Mr. W. S. W. Anson has edited, but which is adapted, by M. W. Macdowall, from the work of Dr. W. Wägner. It bears the name of *Asgaard and the Gods;* Asgaard being the Olympus, or home of the gods, in the Scandinavian and Teutonic systems of religious fable. The volume is published by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen, Paternoster-square. The illustrative woodcuts have some merit as original designs.

A comical parody of the fashion of Norse and Germanic romances, but in the shape of a story which Mr. J. Moyr Smith calls "a Northern Oddity," supposed to be transcribed from a Runic manuscript he picked up in a dream at the Maes How in the Orkneys, is called *The Wooing of the Waterwitch* (Chatto and Windus). It relates the adventures of Vingolf, a son of the Vikings bold, with his friends Gringab and Suckard, who are very amusing fellows; also, of Prince Balderdaesh, and of several young ladies whom they met, either above-ground or under the water. The engravings are boldly and cleverly designed by Mr. Moyr Smith; and the drollery of some, and the beauty of others, including the decorative initial letters, and the ornamental head-pieces and tail-pieces, make this a very attractive Christmas book.

Messrs. F. Warne and Co. have brought out several books for the seasonable diversion of youth, which please us highly by the good taste, as well as the humour, fun, and liveliness of their contents and of the pictorial illustrations. *Merry Ballads of the Olden Time* should be reproduced over and over again, for each successive generation of children, and have never appeared to such great advantage as in this publication. Those ancient favourites of the English people, "King John and the Abbot," "Whittington," "Tom Thumb," "Allan-a-Dale and Robin Hood," "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal-green," and others in this collection, must never be allowed to be forgotten. The Illustrations, some coloured, some merely tinted brown, are executed in chromolithography by Messrs. Emrik and Binyon. We likewise admire the agreeable quaintness, combined with elegance, neatness, and finish, of *Afternoon Tea*, which consists of simple diverting rhymes for children, illustrated by Messrs. J. G. Sowerby and H. H. Emmerson. These artists might seem to have borrowed, perhaps unconsciously, something of the air and style of Miss Kate Greenaway's designs, but they show no slight degree of original power. The colouring is mostly of the pale and gently modulated tints which have lately come into vogue, and which are very preferable to the blazing fierceness of those commonly employed ten years ago. The same publishers have issued two nice half-crown books of words and music, *Songs for Our Little Friends* and *The Children's Hour*, each containing twenty-four or twenty-six pieces, the words by E. R. B. and Mrs. Curtois, the music by Madame Borrani. These will enable some little folk, who can sing if they will, to learn how they may contribute to the pleasure of their elders.

Among the pretty or fanciful and amusing books of Christmas entertainment, we observe the *Story of Prince Hildebrand and Princess Ida* (De la Rue and Co.). The author and amateur artist, Major T. S. Seccombe, tells this mock-romantic tale in rhymed couplets of a long, ambling measure, which requires to be recited with skilful regard to rhythmic cadence, and we fear it may become fatiguing on the lips of an untrained reader. There is much humour and vigour in the illustrative woodcuts, numbering a hundred and ten, and the paper and printing are exquisitely fine. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. publish *Northern Fairy Tales*, translated by Mr. H. L. Brækstad from the Norwegian and Danish, with thirty-six coloured page illustrations by R. T. Pritchett and Clifford Merton. The same publishers have brought out *Pretty Peggy, and other Ballads*, a book for young children, with Rosina Emmet's clever drawings, full of life and character, also printed in colours. From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in the same class of publications, we have the *Favourite Album of Fun and Fancy*, with a large amount of pleasant reading for boys and girls, and with abundance of small engravings. Also, by Miss C. L. Matéaux, a new tale of domestic and juvenile interest, *Tim Trumble's Little Mother*, which is very good for the reading of thoughtful girls, between nine and twelve years of age.

A suggestive novelty in the way of book-illustration, by Mr. G. L. Lillie, is called *Splashes of Ink* (G. Routledge and Sons). It is worth the notice of black-and-white artists, or amateurs of that kind of art, who will here see what telling graphic effects can be produced by apparently the simplest means; while the attempt to do likewise may furnish a great deal of amusement for an idle hour. There is a high degree of imaginative force in the hints conveyed by those rude patches and scrawls, easily translated into effective pictures.

A beautiful work, forming one small volume, published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, is *Familiar Garden Flowers*, the first series, uniform with "Familiar Wild Flowers." Mr. Shirley Hibberd, a highly competent author, supplies the botanical descriptions, while the illustrations are drawn by Mr. F. E. Hulme. Forty of these are full-page coloured plates, which are equally to be admired for their truth and for their beauty; each chapter is further ornamented with a head-piece and tailpiece woodcut of the appropriate floral subject. The volume has a neat pasteboard case for its safer preservation.

Illustrated editions of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* (Longmans) and of Washington Irving's *Little Britain, and Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (Sampson Low), will make very acceptable gift-books to friends of good literary taste. The designs for Macaulay's heroic Lays are by Mr. J. R. Weguelin; those for Washington Irving's delightful tales and sketches are by Mr. C. O. Murray. Both artists have done very well.

Lord Brabourne, who as Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen displayed his knack of telling fairy-stories to divert young people, has not, since his elevation to the Peerage, lost or despised this agreeable and condescending talent. *The Mountain Sprite's Kingdom* (G. Routledge and Sons), followed by three other tales of Germanic and other romantic mediæval mystery, will find acceptance with his "River Legends" and "Uncle Joe's Stories." The illustrations, by Ernest Griset, more especially that of "Black Rolf and old Elfrida," in the frontispiece, are designed with much power of conception, and some of them are very well drawn. The same publishers, in Mrs. Frederick Locker's gentle and graceful little fable, *What the Blackbird Said*, with engravings which Mr. Randolph Caldecott has designed with much truth to nature, furnish milder entertainment for the fancy of tender-hearted children. *A Silver Key to a Golden Palace*, by Alton Leslie, relates the adventures of a little maid who got a ride in a chaise drawn by a Moa, and was carried into a Wonderland not unlike that of the celebrated Alice.

Two eminent Professors, under the publishing auspices of Messrs. Routledge, produce their budgets of marvellous knowledge to gratify the intellectual activity of youth. Professor Pepper, formerly of the Polytechnic Institution, in his *Boys' Playbook of Science*, the first edition of which appeared some time ago, gave directions and explanations concerning an instructive series of experimental exhibitions in the way of the physical, mechanical, chemical, electrical, magnetic, pneumatic, and optical sciences. In his absence at the antipodes, a new edition, with some enlargements, and with the addition of chapters on photography, the telephone and microphone, the phonograph, the heliograph, the electric light, and the spectroscope, has been prepared by Mr. T. C. Hepworth, his colleague at the Polytechnic Institution. The woodcuts, which number 453, are drawn by Mr. H. G. Hine, under the author's direction. The other volume, by "Professor Hoffmann," which is a *nom de plume* for the clever author of "Modern Magic," is a translation of Robert Houdin's posthumous work, a treatise on *The Secrets of Stage Conjuring*. This must not be confounded with that entitled "Robert Houdin's Secrets of Conjuring and Magic," an English version of which, by the same translator, has already appeared. Either or both may be safely recommended to persons who are ambitious, enterprising and adroit enough to attempt the task of gaining practical expertness in the harmless art of visual illusion, for the diversion of social and family parties at the coming festive season.

Another Christmas publication of the same firm, in Broadway, Ludgate-hill, called *Prince Darling's Story-Book*, consists of four tales now translated from the French, the merits of which may be certified by the names of their authors, E. Ourliac, Alexandre Dumas, Paul de Musset, and C. Nodier. They are the stories of "Prince Coqueluche," the "Honey-Stew of Countess Bertha," "Gaffer Wind and Dame Rain," and "The Woodcutter's Dog," with illustrations numbering above three hundred, but of small size.

SIR E. J. REED ON JAPAN.

Among the Illustrations of newly built ships of war, for the service of foreign Governments, which have appeared in this Journal, our readers may perhaps recollect that of the iron-clad frigate Foo-Soo, constructed at Millwall for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan. The designer of that vessel was Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., now M.P. for Cardiff, who was formerly Chief Constructor for our own Lords of the Admiralty, and who is also Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects. Mr. Reed, as he was then styled, had occasion to visit Japan, towards the beginning of last year, and passed three months in that interesting country of Far Eastern Asia. We are indebted to his personal observations there, and to his diligent researches into Japanese history and statistics, for one of the most instructive books of its class. Two volumes, which are very full of matter, rather closely printed, have just been published by Mr. Murray, entitled, "Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions, with the Narrative of a Visit in 1879," by Sir E. J. Reed.

A particular interest in Japan may have been inspired in some minds by the numerous sketches which Mr. C. Wirgman, our clever correspondent at Yokohama, has contributed to the *Illustrated London News* during the past sixteen years, and by those of our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who went there in 1873. We have not failed to notice, however briefly, whatever fresh descriptions of Japanese scenery, popular life, manners, and institutions have occurred in recent books of travel, or in special studies of Japanese literature and art. The striking effects, too, of the great social and political revolution that has taken place since 1868, when the rule of the Tycoon or Shiogoon was broken, and that of the Emperor, styled the Mikado, was restored in full power, have often been remarked. One consequence of this change of government, involving as it did the destruction of the old feudal aristocracy, has been the speedy introduction of European fashions, and great progress in the industrial arts and sciences, chiefly under English instruction. Mr. Wirgman, whose talent as a comic and grotesque artist is widely known, has frequently amused us with laughable pictures of the queer looks of Japanese courtiers, and dandies affecting the novelties of the day, when they first put on the tight coats and trousers and boots of the Western nations. But it is now some time since we saw any drolleries of that kind. As the Japanese in general are well-made men, rather superior to most Europeans in bodily grace and activity, and with much tact and self-possession, it is likely that they have ceased to make such ridiculous figures.

Sir E. J. Reed's work presents to us, on the contrary, a large mass of substantial knowledge, very well digested and arranged, concerning the more serious affairs of Japanese society, its conditions and prospects. An outline of his treatment of this subject, which is on many accounts deserving of public attention, may be useful to direct the reader's mind in surveying what is here related.

The second volume alone contains the narrative of Sir E. J. Reed's visit to Japan, which extended from Jan. 10 to the end of March; a month being spent at Tokio, as the metropolis of the empire, formerly Yeddo or Jedo, is now called. He was received with great hospitality, and with official honours, by Admiral Kawamura, the Japanese Minister of Marine, and by the local magnates to whom he was recommended in other parts of the country. In his descriptions of the great towns, which have been abundantly described by preceding writers, as by Mr. Simpson in "Meeting the Sun," and by Mr. James Hingston, in "The Australian Abroad," there is little to dwell upon here. Osaka, the city of many canals and bridges, with its bustle of popular traffic; and Kioto, the western capital, with its temples and palaces; and Nara, the town of the sacred Buddhist shrines, with its huge bronze idol, Dai-butsu; the shores of the Inland Sea, with the Strait of Shimonoseki, and the south-western port of Nagasaki, the site of the old Dutch commercial settlement—all these places have long been made familiar to those who like books of travel. That is to say, we have already thereby got some acquaintance with their outward aspects, the ordinary appearance of their streets, buildings, and gardens, and the common ways of their people. Sir E. J. Reed, however, enjoyed special opportunities, by the aid of his official and social introductions, for inspecting several establishments of high importance, and obtaining precise information about them. He was also a guest at public and private entertainments of superior dignity, and witnessed the best style of native manners and conversation, among persons of rank. With these advantages his range of observation was different from that of undistinguished foreign tourists in Japan. Great pains were evidently taken to please him, and to win his approbation, which is freely given in most instances, with a general sense of satisfactory progress.

We are glad to find that this is not confined to the questionable adoption of European outward fashions and costumes, or even to the adoption of scientific mechanical inventions. Railways, electric telegraphs, and the works of the arsenal and dockyard, have occupied much attention; but we like nothing of which Sir E. J. Reed tells us better than the educational institutions at Kioto, described in chapter ix. of his second volume. These are, the female normal school, founded in 1871, his account of which is very pleasing; a female industrial school, connected with the above; a school of improved agriculture, with model farms and imported foreign cattle; a school of gardening for the culture of fruit and vegetables; a school of manufacturing chemistry and physics; and those of special instruction for textile manufactures, of the European sort, dyeing, paper-making, needlework, shoe-making, and other useful trades. All these branches of industry and others, down to street-sweeping, are taught at the expense of the city municipality of Kioto, which really sets an example to our own City Corporations and Trade Guilds, at least in this respect. Twenty-four of the Japanese girls in the Normal School are learning English from an American lady, Mrs. Arnold; she invited Sir E. J. Reed to hear their English reading, which was very good—"notably Miss Yo Tamatei and Miss M. Omori, both of them quite young girls." We are reminded of the experience of Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton at Yokohama, with her female class of pupils in surgery and medicine. The Japanese have, indeed, great aptitude for learning; and it is delightful to be assured that "Japan is now governed by a Monarch and Ministers who appreciate, and are resolved to extend to boy and girl alike, the supreme blessing of education." The author goes on to mention other schools, in which the ornamental accomplishments of music, singing, and dancing, and even "the art of ceremonial tea-making," are taught to Japanese young ladies. The proper performance of serving meals to company on state occasions is very artistic and elaborate in a genteel household. Sir E. J. Reed bestowed minute attention upon all these points of domestic manners, which he notices with many a touch of quiet humour.

We have reserved for consideration the first volume of his work, since it consists mainly of the results of historical and literary studies. In these he has been assisted by several learned friends, Professor Anderson and Captain Brinkley, of Tokio, Mr. R. Stuart Lane, of the Japanese Legation in London, and others; while he has drawn largely upon the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, the contributions of Mr. Ernest Satow, Mr. W. G. Aston, and Captain Pfoundes; the recently published books of Mr. Griffis, and that of Mr. Mounsey on the Satsuma rebellion; and the reports on Japanese arts and manufactures at the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions. Sir E. J. Reed has compiled all this mass of knowledge, archæological, ethnological, and statistical, with the ancient mythologies, and the more or less authentic records of native historians, and with a review of latter-day foreign conflicts or negotiations, into a treatise upon Japan worthy of careful perusal.

Two or three separate chapters are devoted to the different religions of that country; Buddhism, which may be studied, we believe, more fairly among some other nations; and the peculiar Shin-To religion, as well as the original traditions of "the god-period," from which the Mikado's divine authority is derived. We have to thank Sir E. J. Reed for making known to us, though perhaps inadvertently, the identical heathen deity who has, of late, been so much invoked by vulgar-minded Englishmen, in their martial oath "By Jingo!" It seems that "Jingu" is the name of a popular goddess, a deified empress, of course, under whose auspices the Japanese nation, sixteen centuries ago, conquered the neighbouring land of Corea; and she afterwards gave birth to a son, named Ojin, "known and worshipped everywhere as the Spirit and God of War." So much for this Imperial Jingo, on whom our hopes we fix, to "scatter her enemies, and make them

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fall." Sir E. J. Reed's commentary on the fabulous stories of the creation of the world that are accredited by Japanese theology is pervaded by a piquant vein of irony, and of satirical scepticism only half disguised by his air of serious consideration for those marvels.

There is much curious and entertaining historical anecdote in this volume of Sir E. J. Reed's book; which also discusses the existing state of political and commercial relations with Japan. He was presented to the Emperor, or Mikado, whose name is Mutsu-Hito, and who ascended the throne in 1867. The character of his Majesty, as well as those of his Ministers, who are severally described and commended, seems to warrant our entertaining favourable expectations of the future progress of Japan in real civilisation. The author's experiences, on the whole, leave a decidedly agreeable impression of its promising state; and we are even told that a beginning of constitutional representative government has been made, by establishing, in 1878, elective assemblies to manage local taxation.

These two volumes are furnished with a good map and with a number of engravings; some from photographs, others from sketches by Mr. E. Tenn Reed, the author's son, who accompanied his father. There are a few copied by Japanese artists from pictures of Hokusai, which are extremely comical, wonderfully bold and spirited; as those of "Coolies Quarrelling," page 272, and "Two Warriors," wrestling, page 348, in the first volume; and, in the second, page 300, that of the fat men bathing, called "Soldiers in Time of Peace." The critical remarks on Japanese art, in chapter iv. of the second volume, are partly supplied by Professor Anderson, who has an accurate and complete acquaintance with the subject.

KINGLAKE'S WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Recollections of some horrid nightmare or some unspeakable grief are, as a general rule, best buried, if that be possible, in oblivion; but, at the call of Dido, or of duty, the participator in deplorable events, or the historian of them, must needs revive the terrible past, as it is revived in the sixth volume of *The Invasion of the Crimea*, by A. W. Kinglake (William Blackwood and Sons), which is the latest instalment of a work commenced, as it seems, in the youth of men who have now grey hairs, and likely to be finished, as despair suggests, when the often cited snake has done rolling its slow length along. But men have been known to get to the end of Wimpole-street, and we have lately witnessed the completion of Cologne Cathedral; so let none despond, but let generations already born look forward hopefully to a personal perusal of the volume which shall be the very last of "Kinglake's Crimea." Nor will it then be matter of regret that so much time should have been spent over so important a work; for the years will no doubt have been employed to profit in conscientious investigation, and, whatever may be thought of the prejudice, the rancour, and the inordinately strong language which those who differ from the author may be inclined to denounce, it is probable that libraries, public and private, will then contain, or will have the opportunity of containing, such an account of a comparatively short but difficult and unique expedition as for truthfulness in the main, for minuteness of detail, for forcible description, for appreciation of characters and facts, for masterly exposition, and for exceptional impressiveness of style and diction, in numerous passages, if not throughout, has never yet been and is never likely to be surpassed.

This sixth volume is inscribed "The Winter Troubles," an inscription which recalls bitter memories, and strikes a cold to the heart, like the chill which is felt when the eye falls suddenly upon a gravestone eloquent of half-forgotten sorrows. But, although "the winter troubles" are indeed the fundamental, and inexpressibly sad, theme of the narrative proper; yet, so far as the historian is also an expounder, a critic, a champion, and a vituperator, the contents of the volume may be said to resolve themselves into a most instructive and masterly dissertation concerning the English system, or systems, or want of system, of military administration, a review of the causes, avertible and inavertible, which led to inconceivable horrors, the defence of Lord Raglan, in many ways and notably in what is usually considered the desperate form of "abusing plaintiff's attorney," in the person of Lord Panmure, and a display of virulent invective, more or less just or unjust, hurled at the newspaper press, represented by the *Times* and Mr. Delane, and at "war correspondents," represented by that brilliant writer and prototype of his class, Dr. W. H. Russell.

Ordinary readers, to whom the invasion of the Crimea has become, from lapse of time, an event of not much more present interest than the battle of Thermopylæ or any one of Sir Edward Creasy's "fifteen decisive battles," will be mightily interested in the pages devoted to an onslaught upon Printing House-square, the great newspaper printed there, its indefatigable late editor, and its most celebrated correspondent, and will be moved to indignation or jubilation, according to their tenets, by the unsparing censure couched in unsparing terms. "Our great journalists," says the historian, "served up the remains of a somewhat rancid old doctrine which—when fresher in the days of King George—had nurtured the souls of young 'Radicals;' and they not only declared aloud that the Army was 'one vast job, the plaything of our aristocracy,' but gave point to their language by showing that the General and Head-quarter Staff, to whom they ascribed neglect and mismanagement, were guilty of being well born." And of the chief among those journalists it is said: "At the mere sight of what he penned, he will writhe like a disinterred worm unwittingly cut by the spade." These are, perhaps, but "wild and hurling words," and a similar remark may apply to a great deal of what is said about Mr. Delane, not to mention more illustrious personages, and even the most illustrious personage in this kingdom; but nobody can doubt that there is some ground for the historian's censure, and nobody who had come to years of discretion at the date of the Crimean War can fail to remember how many persons, a minority, no doubt, but a large and respectable minority, were as violent at the time, as our historian now is, in denunciation of the apparently unpatriotic indiscretions of newspapers and newspaper correspondents.

The fact is that the whole question of newspaper correspondence, especially in times of war, is a very difficult one; it is impossible not to see that the danger is great when that which is a commercial speculation, exposed to tremendous competition, relying for success upon an aggregate of small items, among which a very little piece of exciting and anticipatory information is of enormous value, and supplied by purveyors who are themselves competing against one another, tooth and nail, for their daily bread, a daily bread which depends upon the extent of the popular emotion they cause rather than anything else, is allowed a freedom unrestricted by any laws but those of conscience, elastic conscience, and of libel. Nobody, it may be taken for granted, would at the present day deny the advantages resulting from a free press; but when we come to strike a balance between advantages and disadvantages, to measure good against evil, even to compare virtues with vices, it is astonishing sometimes by how little the operation results as we know that it ought to result. Some such reflection will probably occur to all who have the mingled pleasure or pain, according as the author's handiwork or his materials are chiefly regarded, of reading this remarkable volume concerning "the winter troubles" of our gallant army in the Crimea.

The pleasantest part is undoubtedly that in which unstinted acknowledgment is made of woman's help in the hour of need, when the sick and wounded went to be poisoned in pestiferous hospitals.

ART-BOOKS.

The project of issuing *Illustrated Text-Books of Art Education* is a good one, and promises to be carried out in a fairly acceptable manner in the series now in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., which will deal with the various schools of painting, architecture and sculpture (ancient and modern), architectural ornament and decoration in colour. What has been said of the importance of the songs of a nation, applies analogically to its text-books: the former contain the essence of its sentiment, the latter should contain the quintessence of its knowledge. But the peculiar faculties which enable a man to digest, summarise the results of, or deduce the principles from, his knowledge or experience so as to present them in a guise easy of apprehension to the learner—which enables him to place himself in imagination exactly in the position of the young and the ignorant—are very rare indeed. It is hardly paradoxical to say that often the more a man knows the less he is capable of teaching—the farther he gets from the standpoint of the uninitiated. Mr. E. J. Poynter, who has undertaken the editorship of these text-books, hardly evinces the possession of all the requisites of a teacher. A more humble attitude of mind seems necessary; greater attention to elementary principles; a clearer, less laboured style,—in short, less strong meat for babes. Anything like acerbity in the expression of opinion, or contemptuous insinuations against others, however justifiable, seem out of place when addressed to those who are innocent as yet of either opinions or prepossessions. If, however, we assume the first-published of these text-books- that on *Painting, Classic and Italian*, a considerable portion of which is written by Mr. Poynter himself, with Mr. Percy R. Head as his *collaborateur*—if, we say, we assume this book to be addressed less to the young student than to the general reader, already, to some extent, acquainted with art and its relations, then there is much we can most heartily commend. These two gentlemen have compiled the historical portions of the book carefully and well. There is little discordancy save in some rather contradictory estimates of the probable excellence of Grecian painting relatively to that of Italy in the sixteenth century. Recent authorities, such as Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, have, of course, been consulted; and many of the mistakes and misrepresentations of Vasari, which were so long current but have been detected by recent criticism, are duly corrected.

So much, however, is hardly done for the childish errors and misconceptions of that earlier art-writer, Pliny. Some of his mystifications are cleared up; but others are accepted without question or qualification, such as the stories of Zeuxis deceiving birds with his painted bunches of grapes, and Protogenes with his painted partridge drawing signs of recognition from live partridges. Such stories, if not absurd inventions, arose from accidental coincidences, and, if true, really would prove nothing. The perception of the *effects* of light, and shade, and colour is a matter of education; birds, without our binocular vision and with their eyes separated as they are, but with, probably, far keener vision, are, we have little doubt, incapable of receiving from a flat surface the impression of an object in relief. If it were possible, the thing might easily be verified. And, if the stories *were* true, they establish little as regards the ancient painters' powers even of illusive painting—the lowest aim in art. For one artist to deceive another, as Parrhasius is said to have deceived Zeuxis with his painted curtain, would be somewhat more to the purpose. Strange, also, to say, there is a confusion in the use of technical terms, and a looseness in their definition, not to be expected from a practised artist. Thus, the words "tempera" and "distemper" are used as synonymous and interchangeable—ignoring Sir Charles Eastlake's judicious practice—followed also in the National Gallery Catalogue—of confining the Italian word *tempera* to the Italian medium (yolk of egg being a principal ingredient), employed mostly for panel pictures (which sometimes can hardly be distinguished from oil paintings), and confining "distemper" to the ordinary water painting with dissolved size, or similar material, on paper, canvas, or walls, and the resultant "dead" surface.

Again, to describe Van Eyck's discovery or improvement of oil painting as merely "mixing a kind of varnish" with oil, is rather a bald explanation of his introduction of a resinous ingredient into the medium of oil, and his probable discovery of a means of dissolving amber. Then, in the usage of art-writers, the compound word "chiar-oscuro" (see p. 14) is taken to comprise more than the words "light-dark" might imply; that is to say, not only light and shade (as black and white), but the changes which colours undergo through those influences. There are, besides, some little slips in Italian, as *simia* (which is antiquated, and does not bear out the pronounciation) for *scimia* (p. 69); indeed, there is an unnecessary employment of Italian occasionally, as in the title of the Uffizi Tribune (p. 509); and there is a tendency, rather out of place in a text-book, to substitute unfamiliar names of painters for those by which they are better known, as "Piero de' Franceschi" for Piero della Francesca, "Bazzi" for Razzi (il Sodoma) &c.: if the new names are more correct, the old ones should, at least, be mentioned. In a note to the Preface, too, there is an odd attempt to account for the commonly noseless condition of antique statues by attributing it to the "playful exuberance of an English nobleman, who had a fancy for collecting marble noses." Ancient statues are, however, frequently noseless where neither this nobleman nor his agents could have penetrated. The nasal fractures in many cases have, of course, been caused by falls, although there may be no other damage. A further explanation may, however, be found in the fact that among the many superstitions which so widely prevail among the lower orders of Italy is one to the effect that if a person finds or looks at an unmutilated statue he may be pursued by a malefic influence, as from the "evil eye," but by breaking the nose off the spell is also broken.

These, however, and other such minor defects, may be corrected in a future edition. The book is valuable for the general justness of the criticisms and the lucidly epitomised statement of the, so to speak, genealogical or synchronous and sporadic growths of the early Italian schools. One need not agree with all Mr. Poynter's estimates; for example, we find a high and pure sense of beauty, and neither "effeminacy" nor "incompleteness" in the best works of Razzi, or Bazzi, aforesaid: witness the St. Catherine frescoes at Siena, and the "Sacrifice of Isaac" in the choir of the duomo at Pisa. On the other hand, the estimate of the Neapolitan school seems to us too high. Still, the editor has a soundness and healthiness of judgment which is lamentably rare in the field of art nowadays; and what he says happily acquires weight from the distinguished position he has won as a painter. Most justly does he point out the absurdity of teaching the literature of the Greeks, and leaving their art out of the schoolboy's curriculum. Mr. Poynter is never more acceptable than when exposing the fashionable cant—to use his own words—and pretentious ignorance of the day; and the following passage from the Preface strikes us as worthy of quotation:—"Outside [the professional circle] the taste [for art], though widespread, is desultory, following a fashion, or, as is too frequently the case, acquired at secondhand from the writings of enthusiasts; and, admirable as these are for kindling in healthy minds an ardent love for art and beauty, they lead as surely as ignorance itself to a dangerous spirit of intolerance and iconoclasm. Foolish disciples are only too apt to make these writings an excuse for indulging in prejudices no less objectionable than the prejudices of sectarianism, for with the love for what is called the 'good cause' comes easily the hatred and desire for the destruction of all which is considered to be opposed to it." The wood engravings have done duty before, but are well selected and representative.

Architecture, Gothic and Renaissance. By T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A. This, the second of these text-books published, will have, to complete the subject of architecture, a companion volume on the Classic and Early Christian styles. We mention this because the latter should be read first, otherwise the plunge into Gothic would be rather sudden. With this proviso, the present volume deserves almost unqualified commendation. The subjects of the writer's own extensive observations and those of many others' labours, are marshalled in very intelligible order, described in a clear, straightforward manner, and criticised with discrimination and taste. We are inclined to think, however, that the great laws of proportion, symmetry, and unity (which underlie all art) have more sway in good and successful Gothic than Mr. Roger Smith seems inclined to admit; and that it is the giving undue prominence to the elements of "picturesqueness," so-called, and "surprise," which is bringing Gothic into ridicule, and will inevitably bring the new Law Courts' design into disrepute. The Renaissance styles might have been treated more fully, especially as there are signs of their coming again into the ascendant. St. Peter's itself, the cornice of the Farnese, the influence of Palladio, and the development of French Renaissance are rather curtly dismissed. In a future edition, also, the interest of his theme would acquire breadth if Mr. Smith were to adhere not quite so closely to his text; if, for instance, he were to trace the great obligations of Gothic to the Oriental styles, to point out the influence of Squarcione, Mantegna, and the Paduan school in the revival of classical taste, and to inquire whether the Perpendicular style did not, with its squareness and horizontality, facilitate the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. A fuller index is likewise most desirable. The illustrations are even better chosen than in the book on Painting.

In the *Life of Sir Edwin Landseer*, one of the Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists (published by Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), the remarks on the lack of true artistic colouring and other technical qualities which accompanied the splendid manual dexterity and superior imaginativeness of Sir Edwin's later works, are both sound and acute. But one might disagree with Mr. Stephens's criticisms—one might disagree with them often and widely, yet they would still have the merit of compelling thought on the essence of the subject with which they deal—which is more than can be said of nine out of ten of the writers on art of the present day. This, moreover, is an original compilation of materials gathered by the author himself with great and minute diligence. Some of the details are, however, of but microscopic interest to the most curious or inquisitive reader; and much of the material would gain by sifting and a more luminous arrangement. Here, in truth, the literary element is somewhat deficient, comparatively speaking. A portion of the care given to the collection of facts should have been expended on revision of the text. Not unfrequently the sentences have too many involutions and elisions, both of words and sense; the descriptive passages are sometimes cumbrous; the humorous wanting in ease and spontaneity. The following, for example, is not easily to be "understanded." "The representation of animals in that mode of life in which the creatures existed is that practice which, being best understood by the common world, would best sustain the objects of an artist who had to do with so many beasts which were but semi-barbarous, and not in a state of natural fierceness and wildness."

The Minor Arts, by Charles G. Leland (Macmillan and Co.), is one of the *Art at Home Series*, and one of the best books of its class. In the Preface Mr. Leland argues, like Dr. Birdwood, on the advantage of hand-made over machine-produced decorations. And the body of the work contains clear, full, and trustworthy instructions in leather-work, porcelain, or vitreous-painting, designing and transferring patterns, wood-carving, stencilling, modelling, and casting, mosaic, repoussé, and silver chasing, and other "minor arts" which may be easily learnt and profitably exercised.

BUYING A CHRISTMAS-TREE AT MENTONE.

The influx of English, German, and Swiss visitors to Mentone during the winter months causes a great demand for Christmas decorations. Some content themselves with wreaths of sarsaparilla covered with its coral berries, mixed with delicate sprays of the wild woody asparagus, both which plants grow in profusion in the neighbourhood. But others wish to be reminded more forcibly of the Christmas of their home; and for them country people bring in silver pines, or even young spruce firs, from the mountains of the Alpine range, and sometimes fine holly boughs, laden with berries, which they display temptingly to visitors, full of reminiscences of the "true and tender" North. In the instance which our picture shows, the peasant has carried his trees into the "Promenade du Midi," and set them against a white wall, blazing with sunlight, where the deep green leaves suggest a delightful coolness, in contrast with the parched road and hills. A young English lady, on whose account her friends are wintering on the Riviera, and who is recovering strength on its beautiful shores, persuades her father, with whom everybody says "she can do anything," to listen to the eulogies that the seller in Piedmontese dialect pours out upon his wares. The Pater will probably succumb, and there will be a transfer of coin highly satisfactory to Luigi, who will thank his patron saint, treat himself and his wife to some bread and a glass of wine, and start upon the long tramp homeward. A fisher-lad, with his long "Mediterranean bamboo" rod, stops on his way to fish from the wall of the port to interest himself in the transaction. We are indebted to Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, for the sketch from which our Artist, Mr. F. Dadd, has drawn this Illustration.

The Ironmongers' Company has given ten guineas to the Army Coffee Taverns Fund.

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BUYING A CHRISTMAS-TREE AT MENTONE.

DRAWN BY F. DADD, FROM A SKETCH BY T. H. THOMAS.

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"God rest you, merry gentlemen!
Let nothing you dismay!"

DRAWN BY LIONEL SMYTHE.

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THE CHRISTMAS-EVE CAROL.

The old-fashioned repertory of serenades and matin songs, or Christmas Carols, which the custom of our ancestors provided for the eve and morn of the great yearly festival, contains a notable one beginning with these two lines:—

God rest ye, merry gentlemen!
Let nothing you dismay!

This comfortable and most Christian greeting at bedtime, preparatory to a timely remembrance of the sacred history and the appointed topics of religious consolation, is accompanied with a scene that appears in one of our Christmas Illustrations. Here come a party of village maidens, taller and smaller, who have learned to sing the favourite quaint old pious ditty, and stand in a sisterly group within the front garden of some gentleman's mansion, not later, we hope, than half-past ten at night, making vocal melody in due festal observance of the delightful occasion. They are pupils of the Sunday school, to which, as the Vicar knows, and to the National school of his parish, and to every good local institution, the Squire and his family have ever been ready to grant a liberal support. It is for this particular reason, and quite as an exception to the rule, that the girls have been permitted, under the safe guidance of a discreet matronly teacher, just to meet and come out, so late in the evening, to pay the gentlefolks a visit in the private domestic precinct. We feel sure that they would neither be allowed nor disposed to go round the village and repeat the performance, as boys with their fifes and fiddles and shrill voices will sometimes do, at the door of every house whose inhabitants might be expected to give them a shilling or sixpence for their musical salute. There is much cause to fear that the custom is in some places sadly abused; and this matter deserves the serious attention of the clergy, and of grave citizens and good Churchmen, lest the Christmas-Eve carol should do the young people more harm than good; if in no other way, at least by injuring their health, through loss of wholesome repose and exposure to the cold night air.

FOLKLORE OF DECEMBER.

At this dull and wintry season, usually known as the "sleep of the year," the festival of Christmas occurs most opportunely to enliven and brighten our homes with its merry-makings and festive doings. Hence the present month was called by our forefathers, "Holy Month," on account of the anniversary of Christ's birth, and in Germany the term Christomonat is still given to it. Cold weather about this time is not considered propitious, for, according to a well-known adage,

December's frost and January's flood
Never boded the husbandman's good.

Formerly St. Nicholas' Day (6th) was noted for a curious custom of electing the "boy-bishop"—a ceremony which seems to have prevailed throughout most of our English cathedrals, and to have been kept up in many of the grammar-schools. This day is not without its weather-lore, and in Russia they say, "St Nicolas in winter sends the horses to the stable; St. Nicolas in spring (May 9) makes them fat.

St. Lucy's Day (13th), in the old calendar, was the shortest day of the year, hence the proverb—

Lucy Light,
The shortest day and the longest night.

On this day it appears that prognostications of the month were drawn for the whole year.

St. Tibba's Festival (14th) was once celebrated in Rutlandshire by fowlers and falconers, who regarded the saint as their peculiar patroness. St. Thomas's Day (21st) is observed in many parts of the country by a custom called "going-a-gooding"—the poor people going from house to house in search of money or provisions wherewith to celebrate Christmastide. In Herefordshire it is called "Mumping Day;" and in Warwickshire the custom is termed "going-a-corning." In Cheshire the poor speak of "Going-a-thomasin;" and in some places the money collected is given to the clergyman and churchwardens, who, on the Sunday nearest to St. Thomas's Day, distribute it at the vestry. The fund is called St. Thomas's Dole, and the day itself Doleing Day. In Worcestershire the following rhyme is sung:—

Wissal, wissail through the town,
If you've got any apples throw them down;
Up with the stocking and down with the shoe,
If you've got no apples money will do.
The jug is white and the ale is brown,
This is the best house in the town.

On this day happens the Winter Solstice, or Shortest Day, when the sun is something less than eight hours above the horizon, hence the proverb—

Sir Thomas Grey, St. Thomas Grey,
The longest night and shortest day.

A popular piece of weather-lore tells us that as the wind is on St. Thomas's Day at twelve o'clock so it will remain for the next three months. There is a curious notion in Belgium that if it freezes on the shortest day of the year the price of corn will fall; if it be mild weather it will go up.

In the primitive Church, Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same time, probably from a belief that the rising of the star in the East and the Birth of Christ were simultaneous. The separation took place at the Council of Nice, A.D. 325. Among the Anglo-Saxons this day was the beginning of the year, and was celebrated with various marks of rejoicing. Christmas is rich in superstitions of every kind; and, in addition to the many curious customs that have clustered round it, has given rise to an extensive weather-lore. Among the numerous observances once kept up in honour of this great festival may be mentioned the burning of the yule log, the famous wassail-bowl, the mummers with their eccentric antics, and the election of the Lord of Misrule. Many of the old local customs connected with this season are interesting, remnants of which still survive in some places. A few years ago it was customary in Leeds for children to go about carrying a "Wesley-bob," a kind of bower made of evergreens, inside of which were placed a couple of dolls, representing the Virgin and the Infant Christ. This custom, still kept up in a few places, is called the "Vessel cup." According to a popular tradition, the oxen in their stalls are always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion, on Christmas Eve. Bees, too, are supposed to make a humming noise at the time when Christ was born. Referring to the weather-lore associated with this day, a well-known saying tells us that "if the sun shines through the apple-trees on Christmas Day there will be an abundant crop the following year;" and it is also said that "a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard." Rain, too, during the twelve days after Christmas, is said to foretell a wet year.

St. Stephen's Day (26th) is now familiarly known as "Boxing Day"—a term which probably owes its origin to the custom of depositing the Christmas gifts in a money-box, to which Gay thus alludes:—

Some boys are rich by birth beyond all wants
Beloved by uncles and kind good old aunts;
When time comes round a Christmas box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

This was a great period with our ancestors for bleeding their horses—a custom which it has been suggested arose from the fact that this Saint was the patron of horses, and that on this day the Pope's stud was physiced and bled for the sake of the blood, which was considered a remedy in many disorders. On St. Stephen's Day the wren was persecuted in Ireland, being chased, captured, and killed, and its dead body was afterwards carried about in an arbour of leaves by the young villagers, during which time the following lines were sung:—

The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
St. Stephen's Day was caught in the furze;
Although he is little, his family's great;
I pray you, good landlady, give us a treat, &c.

A small gratuity was generally bestowed on them, the day concluding with feasting and merrymaking. Holy Innocents' Day (28th) is commonly called "Dyzemas Day" in Northamptonshire, and by the Lancashire people "Childers' Day." It was formerly considered the most unlucky day throughout the year; and people generally avoided commencing any new undertaking on this anniversary. In many villages it is customary to ring a muffled peal.

The last day of the year is known in Scotland as Hogmanay, and is observed as a great holiday. The boisterous merriment which formerly prevailed at this season gave rise to the term "daft days"—i.e., mad days. It is customary for young people to go about in bands, shouting—

Hogmanay,
Trollalay,
Give us of your white bread, and none of your grey.

In England New-Year's Eve was called Singing E'en, from the custom of carol-singing; and of late years it has been designated "Watch Night," from the numerous services held for the purpose of watching out the old year. Formerly, on this night, the "wassail-bowl" was much in request; and, in some parts of Ireland, a cake is thrown against the outside door of the house by the head of the family, as this ceremony is supposed to keep off hunger during the ensuing year. In Scotland many prognostications of the weather of the coming year are gathered from the position of the wind.

HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.

Explanations of the why and wherefore are sometimes forthcoming when a gentleman suddenly appears before the public with a work for which, being of a somewhat hackneyed kind, so far as the subject is concerned, there is no reason to suppose that the public is particularly anxious at the particular moment; but in the case of *The Early History of Charles James Fox:* by George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. (Longmans), it is left to the reader's own powers of divination to discover why the work was undertaken at all and wherefore it should be published just at the present time. The latter question is more easily answered than the former; for the time at which an author shall publish his work depends chiefly, no doubt, upon the date of its completion. To the other question the best reply that can be made is that the author probably felt himself irresistibly moved to the task, which, if it were to be performed at all, could scarcely have been accomplished more completely, down to the very index, in better literary style, or in a more sympathetic spirit. In fact, it may be said that, whatever efforts in the same direction have or have not hitherto been made, the life of the celebrated, indeed the most celebrated, Fox, has now, so far as his early years are concerned, been written.

The biographer begins with a short, but graphic and interesting, sketch of Stephen Fox, the founder of the family, born in 1627, who, coming of "a very humble stock," and "said to have been," as a boy, "in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral," died, in 1716, Sir Stephen Fox, having accumulated a vast fortune as Paymaster-General, Master of the Horse, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, offices for which he was indebted to his fidelity towards monarchs in general, especially Charles II., and to his constant regard for the main chance. To him, and not to Nell Gwyn, we are assured, is due the credit of having "inspired Charles with the idea of founding an asylum for disabled soldiers" at Chelsea. Sir Stephen was twice married—the second time, at the age of seventy-six, to a clergyman's daughter, by whom he had four children. This part of the narrative is by no means clearly or fully related; but it gives the reader to understand that of those four children the eldest was Stephen, who "became in course of time Earl of Ilchester and the founder of a house which has steadily grown in prosperity and general esteem," and who had a brother, Henry, the father of the famous Charles James.

This Henry Fox, afterwards the first Lord Holland, is probably remembered by most readers of our English history as anything but an ensample of life for men in office; and he was certainly, save for his strong paternal affection, which itself took a mischievously indulgent form, about as wicked a father as it is possible to imagine. To him, indeed, the biographer seems inclined to attribute all the vices and follies for which, quite as much as for brilliant talents and, as some may think, patriotic services, his gifted son will always retain a hold upon the memories of men. It is impossible to read without horror of a father who acted towards a son as Henry Fox towards Charles James, deliberately introducing him to bad places and bad people, in order to "blood" him, as it were, for the pursuit of profligacy, as a young hound is "blooded" for the chase. On the other hand, whilst the shameful conduct of the father is pleaded in extenuation of the son's behaviour, nothing can be plainer than that the son took very kindly to the course prepared for him, and that that son, had his nature been of the noble kind, which instinctively knows what is infamous to do, would have shrunk, though he could hardly have told why, from the temptations intentionally put in his way by a parent who, as intuition would have taught him, was utterly regardless of the respect which is proverbially due to the young. In the case of Charles James Fox, however, it is to be feared that the seed sown by the father fell upon ground only too well suited for it: the wonder is that the fruit brought forth, with its flavour of incredible extravagance, recklessness, and vice, had no taint of dishonour. Perhaps the most creditable deed ever done by Henry Fox was when he boldly ran away with Lady Caroline Lennox and married her secretly, as his formal application for her hand had been refused indignantly by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Thus Charles James Fox, the third son, and not, as has been often stated, the second, of Henry, Lord Holland, had in his veins a little drop of that Royal blood which the "merry monarch" diffused so liberally, though illegitimately, among his people.

Charles James was born on Jan. 24, 1749, and by 1774, the date at which the biography ceases, he, being then but five-and-twenty, had "already been twice in, and twice out of, office," had earned the distinction of incurring his Sovereign's personal antagonism, and had caused the "Fox property" to be diminished by a hundred and forty thousand of those pounds which had been obtained by hook or crook, and apparently more by crook than hook, out of a long-suffering country. Charles, who was idolised by his father, showed the most precocious talent; was quite a companion for his elders at three years of age; was "argumentative" at five; and, at the same time, was "so mad about the stage that he was reading every play on which he could lay his tiny hands." At twelve he went to a school at Wandsworth; and, about a year and a half afterwards, to Eton, where he "studied hard under Dr. Francis," father of that Sir Philip Francis whom, it may be remarked here, the biographer considers to have been unquestionably proved by the late Mr. Herman Merivale and Mr. Joseph Parkes, in their joint memoir, to be identical with the veiled and mysterious "Junius." In 1764 Fox left Eton for Oxford, where, at Hertford College, now resuscitated after a temporary eclipse, he exhibited a diligence and industry for which he made full amends in subsequent years, insomuch that he would carry about "his old tutor's letter in his pocket-book, as a testimonial ready to be produced whenever he was rallied for laziness by his colleagues in the Cabinet." Then came travelling on the Continent, where he made acquaintance with Voltaire and other celebrities, and where he developed, if he did not originate, a taste for that gambling which was his bane. He was still a mere boy, in 1768; but his father, "as if ambitious of making him not less invulnerable to shame than himself," got him entered, among the most shameless livers of the age, at Brooks's Club, formerly Almack's. There he devoted his extraordinary powers of mind and body to hazard and betting, this occupation being varied, as time went on, by trips to Newmarket, where he ran horses with more pertinacity than success. In 1768, also, whilst "the young gentleman was still amusing himself in Italy," he was "duly chosen as one of the burgesses for Midhurst," one of those comfortable constituencies of the "good old times," in which "the number of permanent voters" might not reach duality, to say nothing of plurality, but be "returned as one." He took his seat in November, 1768, being then "unprovided with any fixed set of political opinions." He "enrolled himself without hesitation in the ranks of the Ministerialists," and it was probably at his father's suggestion; for the moment was opportune, and, "in the opinion of that veteran placeman, there was only one bench in the House on which a wise man would care to sit." Henceforth, the biography naturally blends with the history, especially the political history, of this country; and the biographer, keeping his principal character well to the front, sketches in the associated personages and events after a fashion which is equally satisfactory from the point of view of literary composition and well-sustained interest.

The large volume, indeed, is so intrinsically attractive and so attractively put together that it becomes very light reading; and, if there should seem to be some tendency towards hero-worship and some inclination to exalt a party or push a theory under cover of a great name, perhaps unduly magnified, this is but evidence of the cordiality with which the work must have been undertaken, and without which a biography is very likely to be dull. When we read of Fox that "his notion of true gallantry was to treat women as beings who stood on the same intellectual table-land as himself," and so forth, it seems as if there were an intention to claim his powerful support, by inference, for a certain modern doctrine, as to which it is quite impossible to say what he would have thought; but the biographer was perfectly justified in drawing attention to the fact, for what it is worth, that the great Charles James Fox treated women, as everybody should treat them, unless they plainly do not wish it, as if they were reasonable beings. But it does not follow that he would have voted for certain bills which were not dreamt of in his day.

NOVELS.

Appreciation of womanly nature is perhaps the most striking characteristic of the story contained in the three volumes entitled *Adam and Eve:* by Mrs Parr (Richard Bentley and Sons); and that appreciation is plainly exhibited in the first few pages of the first volume. "Although not favourably disposed towards the lover," we read: "Eve coveted the love; she wanted to see some one racked with torture, driven to despair, called into life by a smile, and killed by a frown." And this true, too true, representation of what the most gentle, tender, excellent woman's feelings are likely to be towards all men, or nearly all men, is put forward with the most complacent ingenuousness, as if nothing were more natural and more in accordance with the fitness of things than that angelic woman should derive, as she certainly seems to derive, her chief gratification from the knowledge that the men about her, whether she care much or little or nothing for them, depend for their happiness or their misery upon her favour or disfavour. Well, well: men may find some revengeful satisfaction from the reflection that she is often repaid by choosing the worst of them and repenting of her choice. Was it so with Adam and Eve—that is, the Adam and Eve of our story? For our first mother, poor thing, had no choice; and could not know the delights of tyrannising over a score of lovers. The Eve of the story is Eve Pascal, an orphan-girl, an interesting young woman, who, at the beginning of the tale, has just lost her mother, and is about to leave London, where she has been gaining an honest but a meagre livelihood "by clear-starching and fine-mending," and pay a visit to some hospitable relatives in Cornwall, taking with her the heart of one "Reuben May, watch and clock maker," with an understanding that, "though there was no engagement on either part, each was bound, in case of change, to render an account of his or her feelings to the other." And so the reader is started upon a love-chase, of the kind which is generally more attractive to the gentler than the sterner sex. It is in Cornwall that Eve falls in with Adam, her cousin. But there is a song which significantly reminds us that, though "sisters we've all by the dozen," yet "a cousin's a different thing." Hence it is easy to perceive that, when the cousins, Adam and Eve, make their first acquaintance, things begin to look black for Reuben. Adam, be it remarked, is a handsome young fellow, and a gallant young smuggler to boot. For it is among Cornish smugglers that Eve finds herself domiciled upon her removal from London; and the doings of those smugglers and their families are described with great spirit and with a very curious and amusing accompaniment of personal portraiture, local dialect, and social sketches; while the natural scenery, contributed by sea, and sky, and land, is so painted as to testify of an appreciative eye and an artistic hand. It is to be feared, however, that, as soon as the tale begins to approach what should be the climax of interest, the author's touch will seem to most readers to become weak and unsteady, the narrative will appear confused and maundering, the attempts to be tragic poor and spasmodic, the development of character, especially in the case of Reuben May and of Adam Pascal, inconsistent with nature. Nor can the conclusion be considered satisfactory; if Reuben and Adam could possibly have done what they are represented to have done, poetical justice, or the justice administered by novelists and expected by novel-readers, would have showed them no mercy. There is one character, however, which, almost from the beginning to the end, produces upon the whole story the effect of a little leaven upon a whole lump: Joan Hocken is delightful throughout, from her first apppearance to her last.

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Married men are generally rather hardly used by the novelist, at any rate in the most popular novels, in which the faithless wife is so very often a conspicuous figure, but it is quite the contrary in *A Confidential Agent:* by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a novel whereof the three volumes teem with proofs of the fidelity and devotion displayed towards a rather commonplace husband by a charming wife and a more charming sister-in-law. That the sister-in-law should believe so steadfastly in the husband is less surprising, perhaps, to judge from what one knows of life and learns from fiction, than that the wife should be as stanch as her sister. But then Mr. Payn's lovely and lovable young women, of whom he generally has a couple in each of his novels, are on this occasion, as they very often have been before, models of English domestic womankind. The husband is the "confidential agent" of the title. He is a young fellow of fair position and some talent, especially as an inventor of mechanical contrivances, who, by stress of circumstances, has been obliged to take a situation far below his deserts and the expectations his antecedents would have entitled him to form, in the business carried on by a fashionable jeweller. One of his duties is to go to the house of a certain vulgar lady of fashion, at whatever hour she may return from some entertainment at which she has been wearing her diamonds, valued at twenty-five thousand pounds, and take those diamonds, for which he gives her a receipt, to be locked up in the strong room of the aforesaid jeweller, who, for an annual consideration, takes care of them, and is responsible for them. Hence the name of "confidential agent." Of course, a time comes when the "confidential agent" and the diamonds disappear together; and the question is whether he, or the cabman who drove him, or somebody else, has made off with them, and, perhaps, with himself. When this point is cleared up, the story, so far as its plot is concerned, is at an end. The question, however, is not solved without the introduction of a great many, more or less ingenious, complications, together with startling incidents, and some heartrending scenes, arranged a little after the melodramatic style, as regards both the demeanour and the diction of the principal personages. The machinery employed by the writer may be likened to that of an engine supposed to have been constructed by the hero of the story: it cannot be worked without contrivances which may fairly be regarded as miraculous. The stars did not more clearly fight for Sisera than for the stealer of the diamonds and for the sharp young lawyer by whose agency a mystery was elucidated. The manœuvre adopted by the thievish and murderous captain for getting the jewels into his possession seems to common sense more likely to attract notice to his house than to promote the obscurity which would have suited him best, not to mention that it must have entailed an expense which an impoverished scoundrel would have shrunk from incurring for the sake of a desperate contingency. And how desperate that was, so experienced a calculator of odds as the captain must have known. He must have been aware that, as he might himself have said, it was all "Lombard-street to a Chiny orange" against his success, which depended upon such an unusual combination of circumstances as the most sanguine gambler would scarcely dare to conceive. However, it is not worth while to dwell upon the amount of artistic skill displayed in the construction of a puzzle. The chief charm of the novel lies in the easy, sprightly, humorous style, especially when the author has some remark or remarks to make on his own account in his own person; and there is something particularly winning, too, about his manner of describing the loves and sorrows of a quiet home. The young French girl, who has learnt English in the society of some slangy young boy-cousins, educated at Rugby, is extremely amusing; but her appearance, at the juncture at which she appears, is utterly incongruous, and better fitted for a broad farce than for a tragic episode in a serious romance. But, indeed, there is some doubt whether the romance is intended to be taken seriously in any part; murder, bigamy, and the most affecting situations are depicted with an intermixture of jocosity which, though it relieves the author from any charge of endeavouring to pile up the horror, after the manner of the sensationalists, renders him liable, on the other hand, to an accusation of unbecoming levity and unskilful, unimpressive workmanship. It is to be hoped that the author is right as to the faithful wife and sister-in-law, wrong as to the unfaithful he-friends; otherwise, it is lamentable to think upon what slight evidence a most exemplary husband may stand convicted, in the eyes of his nearest and dearest he-friends, of having run away with a lady's diamonds in company with a young woman whom he had known and made love to before she lost her character. And, in connection with this matter, it is pertinent to ask whether a man who had deliberately made up his mind to the robbery and elopement would not destroy or take with him, when he went, a confidential paper in which he had requested that a certain sum of money should be paid weekly to the very person whom he would have with him. That he should run away with her, and at the same time leave such a request behind him with his uncle, who is to him as a father, will seem to many readers the height of absurdity. Don't say he forgot it: why his mind would surely be dwelling upon all that he had ever done for the woman for whom he was about to commit two legal and several moral crimes.

Jezebel was an amiable, Christian woman, compared with the handsome, selfish, heartless creature who is the most prominent character, if not the heroine, of *The Mystery in Palace Gardens:* by Mrs. J. H. Riddell (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel rather admirable for its manner than agreeable for its matter, more remarkable for a frequent display of downright force than for gently graduated, continuous attraction. Nothing, however, could well be more touching and beautiful than the description of the affection which grows up between a charming, simple, guileless young girl and her supposed father, and nothing more pleasing and graceful than the sketch of the sweet girl herself. There is amusement, moreover, to be derived from the portrait of a certain pretty hoyden, the sweet girl's supposed sister, from the manners and language of an elderly lady, belonging to the race of toadies and scandal-mongers, from the conversation and comments of the servants' hall, and from other sources. In the main, however, the story may be regarded partly as a study of a supremely egotistical woman, partly as a homily concerning the sin committed by King David in his dealings with the lovely Bathsheba. Indeed, the reader will find several pages devoted to specimens of the style in which one of the personages, a most excellent clergyman, is represented to have addressed a fashionable, stiff-necked, adulterous generation in a sermon based upon the significant text: "Thou art the man." The fair sinner, who figures most conspicuously throughout the three volumes of the novel under consideration, may possibly be no very exceptional case in our wicked real life; but she sins in a cold-blooded, calculating, passionless fashion, which, robbing her of every excuse, tends to prevent altogether that feeling of interest and of indulgence, if not of sympathy, which is generally excited in favour of an erring heroine who, being of an ardent temperament, finds out too late that she has married one man, who is not congenial to her, and loves another, who is something more. In the present instance, it is a mere regard for creature-comforts apparently, which is the fundamental reason for the many grievous offences committed by a wife and mother. We are treated to an uncompromising exposition of a rare being, a "woman who could love no one" (not even her child), except, of course, herself. There are many fine touches in those parts of the tale in which it is shown how the erring man sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind, was beguiled by a lovely face into repudiation of his better self, and paid for his weakness by years of loveless union and hopeless remorse. The gist of the story lies in a nutshell. A rich man accidentally becomes acquainted with a poor man, who has a lovely wife. The husband goes abroad to a situation procured by the rich man's influence; the wife insists upon remaining in England. In the mean while the rich man knows that he loves her; and she knows that she loves nothing but herself and her ease. They meet, the husband is away, and the rich man can offer her a comfortable home, jewels, and all she cares for. In a few weeks, then, she is under the rich man's protection; and "for years they lived thus in sin." At last the husband is expected home; but report, with considerable reason, drowns him; and henceforth the guilty pair live as acknowledged man and wife. But husbands do not drown so easily, in novels at least; and the injured husband comes back to his native land to find his wife the Bathsheba of his generous friend, and his daughter (for one had been born to him after his departure) regarded by that generous friend as his own and as the apple of his eye. This is plainly a pretty complication, though not altogether unfamiliar to novel-readers, who must be referred to the author for a solution. As regards the "honest" Adam who was beguiled by the selfish Eve and found circumstances too strong for his pious resolutions, one would be more impressed with the sincerity of his repentance if it had shown itself a little sooner; nor, as he had been for years living "in sin," is it easy to see how his position, as a sinner, was affected by the life or death of the husband. As regards the title, it may be remarked that "the mystery" is no mystery for the reader, whatever it may have been for the neighbourhood of Palace Gardens, long before the end of the story. This is to be regretted on the score of diminution of interest.

NEW BOOKS.

Simply to read the preface of *Pygmalion in Cyprus and Other Poems:* by George Eric Lancaster (Printed by William Clowes and Sons), is to imbibe the conviction that the author has true poetic instinct and the gift of song; and a perusal of any one among the various poems is sufficient not only to confirm the conviction but to transform it into certainty: so much passion expresses itself so melodiously, so much tenderness reveals itself so gracefully; so sympathetic a nature, whether for joy or sorrow, expounds itself so spontaneously, so simply, so plaintively. Exquisite verse, smooth and musical, conveys to the reader's senses in choice, intelligible language the diverse moods and emotions of a more than usually impressible soul. Surely, the result of such a process must be nothing short of poetry. It may be a poetry which, having nothing vulgar about it, will not acquire the popularity sometimes accorded to clap-trap sentiment and a pleasant jingle by way of accompaniment; but it is a poetry which, elegant and polished to a notable degree, will be appreciated by all who can appreciate native force tempered but unweakened by delicate discipline. To compete with the "grand old masters," with "the bards sublime," the author, as his modest but somewhat unnecessarily querulous and defiant preface testifies, does not aspire; but nobody can refuse him a higher place, perhaps, than he would seem to expect among those minor prophets to whom he professes to belong. And in the chorus performed by those prophets his voice will not be the least strong, the least sweet, or the least distinct. His principal theme is love; and he discourses as one who, whether sensuously or spiritually, has felt and can describe its power. "Pygmalion" is rather a hackneyed subject, it may be thought; but the subject is treated with more freshness than would be anticipated, certainly with originality as regards the metrical arrangement and fancied colloquy, and with singular intensity as regards the interchange of sentiment. "Sylvia in the West" and "The Combing of the Hair" are likely to please the general taste; they are in the genuine style of the ballad, simple and flowing, but full of fire, and yet tinged with pathos and melancholy. There are three Italian pieces, of which it is sufficient to say that they were written "in Italy, in a darkened room, during an attack of blindness," and that they were received with favour by the best judges, native Italian critics.

Disappointment may be prevented by warning persons interested in the Greek question of to-day that the comely volume entitled *Greece and the Greeks*, by the Hon. Thomas Talbot (Sampson Low and Co.), has nothing whatever to do with the modern Hellenes, as it is the fashion to call them, or the revision of their frontier. The book professes to present "a historic sketch of Attic life and manners;" but it is expressly stated that "the scope of this work does not admit of the introduction of matter connected with the modern history of Greece." Indeed, the contents of the volume, as regards both the style in which the information is conveyed, the sort of information afforded, and the illustrative examples cited from modern, especially Irish, customs and practices, bear a very strong resemblance to the notes which a schoolmaster might be expected to prepare, after consultation of the most accessible authorities, for the enlightenment of youthful students. For all persons, however, who have not more than a bowing acquaintance with the ancient literature of Greece the book is, no doubt, a boon; it puts things worth knowing briefly and lucidly, and, as a work of reference, for all but the really erudite scholar, it may be recommended for handiness. The author, however, clings to old, exploded fashions of nomenclature; remarking, for instance, that "Jupiter," save the mark, was "the principal god of the Athenians," and speaking of "Mercury, Juno, Saturn, Ceres, and other Athenian Divinities." The flesh may creep at such disregard of mythological propriety, and especially at the use of the word "Minerva," most gratuitously introduced, as the name of the tutelary goddess of Athens; but, after all, it is easy to know what is meant, and such language falls short of flat blasphemy. It is more to the purpose to observe that the book contains a collection of instructive and interesting matters not to be easily found elsewhere in such numbers or in so compact and agreeable a form. An index would have added much to the usefulness of the volume.

In *The Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi*, by Louis Fagan (two volumes, Remington and Co.), we have the record of a brilliant career, traversed partly before and partly behind the scenes. As an officer of the British Museum, Panizzi's activity was conspicuous and its results undeniable; the Reading-Room, the catalogue, almost the library itself, are visible incarnations of his thought, and stamp him as the greatest organiser in library matters that the world has hitherto known. His scarcely less important political career, on the other hand, was screened from observation during his life. Few knew how he was consulted and trusted by Palmerston and Clarendon and Gladstone, and how greatly his influence and counsel aided in the deliverance of his native country. The copious and interesting correspondence now published by Mr. Fagan fully displays the man on this side of his character and activity, and is a very valuable as well as very entertaining contribution to the history of his times. Panizzi's Museum administration is also adequately described, and embraces the most important and interesting period in the history of the institution.

The idea and the execution of the Misses Zimmern's *Half Hours with Foreign Novelists* (2 vols., Remington and Co.) are alike excellent. Twenty-six typical foreign novelists are selected, representing among them almost every country on the Continent; one or more characteristic passages, usually chosen on account of their local colouring, are translated from each, and each selection is prefaced by a vivid and accurate sketch of the author's life and writings. The result is a sort of panorama in miniature of Continental fiction, from which alone a fair general knowledge of this department of literature may be derived, and which will tempt most readers to resort to the originals. Many of the writers, such as the Austrian Sacher Masoch, the Pole Kraszewski, and the Dutchman Busken-Huet, are as yet entirely unknown in England. The passages translated have in general been chosen with much discrimination, although one or two, perhaps, have hardly sufficient story. Those from Daudet, Stifter, Björnson, and Fernan Caballero are remarkably good—the last-named a most brilliant bit of comedy.

Miss Virginia Vaughan's *New Era: a Lyrical Drama* (Chapman and Hall), is not a book to be lightly perused or dismissed. Its scope is vast, its aim ambitious; and it is not easy to pronounce offhand how far the writer has succeeded in realising her idea. The mixture of Italian politics with an action passing "upon the planet Mira" is at first somewhat confusing, and calculated to excite prejudice in an age of realistic criticism; but a serious examination shows that the authoress's plan is not ill-considered; and the reader must be dull who does not catch something of her ardent enthusiasm and magnificent hopes for humanity. If these still appear too visionary, admiration cannot be withheld from the remarkable eloquence in which they are couched, a sustained stream of impassioned diction, everywhere dignified, copious, and melodious. Our chief regret is that this glowing rhetoric is too seldom relieved by the simple and unstudied graces of genuine poetic inspiration; yet there are enough of these to show that the authoress is something more than a brilliant orator, though oratorical brilliance is the most conspicuous of her endowments at present.

A SORRY JEST.

Shakspeare's genial appreciation and frequent ideal conceptions of the antiquated class of professional Fools or Jesters have secured them an immortal remembrance. They are ever present with us, emerging from the grand graceful groups of characters in so many of his noblest plays; "King Lear," "As You Like It," and "The Tempest," being enlivened with the finest examples of this kind. As privileged moral satirists, on condition of being witty and amusing, their vocation must have required as much sagacity and discretion as that of a diplomatist or Court chaplain. We suppose that the mere clever wag, the scoffer and mocker, not sufficiently careful to "do his spiriting gently," or to spare the sensibility of the more powerful and influential personages at Court, would be liable to sudden disgrace. It may be such an occasion of hasty dismissal, for the offence of some disagreeable truth spoken in jest—"a sorry jest," indeed, for the imprudent speaker, despite presumed customary license—that has driven out this poor fellow, not yet stripped of his motley garb of livery, as portrayed by the artist, Mr. J. D. Watson, to wander disconsolate on the wintry moor. "Where be your jibes now?"—one would ask of him, as Hamlet asked of Yorick's brainless skull on the verge of the churchyard grave—"your gambols, your songs, your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?" The lonely and friendless outcast, now sobered and saddened by adversity, with a face of utter despair, biting his fingers in the attitude of perplexity and self-reproach, strides along in moody silence, to the wonder of his silly little dog. He still carries the accustomed "bauble," a short truncheon ornamented with a carved fool's head attired in cap and bells like his own; but he can no longer pretend to take counsel with that mute companion; the one knows as little as the other what he shall do. The storm is rising behind and around his solitary path, and he will presently find himself, but with no beloved and ruined old master to follow and try to console, in the pitiful plight of old King Lear's faithful attendant, "who labours to outjest his heart-struck injuries":—

> He that hath a little tiny wit,
> With heigh, ho, the wind and the rain,
> Must make content with his fortunes fit.

That Fool of Lear's is one of the wisest of worldly men. Let us have a bit of his worldly wisdom.

> Prithee, Nuncle, keep a schoolmaster that can teach thy fool to lie. I would fain learn to lie.
> *Lear.* An you lie, Sirrah, we'll have you whipped.
> *Fool.* I marvel what kin thou and thy daughters are; they'll have me whipped for speaking true, thou'lt have me whipped for lying; and sometimes I'm whipped for holding my peace. I had rather be any kind of thing than a fool; and yet I would not be thee, Nuncle; thou hast pared thy wit o' both sides, and left none in the middle.

Again, he says, pointing to the misguided old King, who has divided his substance between his daughters, the two "parings":—

> The sweet and bitter fool will presently appear,
> The one in motley here, the other found out there.
> *Lear.* Dost thou call me fool, boy?
> *Fool.* All thy other titles thou hast given away; that thou wast born with.
> *Kent.* This is not altogether fool, my lord.

No indeed, far from it; and Shakspeare knew better than we can, how readily, in the frank and easy style of conversation then permitted, even in the society of princes and persons of rank, a Jester might sometimes utter the severest censures upon their faults and follies, but at the risk of being disgraced and expelled, like the unlucky subject of our Illustration.

The Whitby Commissioners have resolved to spend £40,000 in harbour improvements.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has opened a soup kitchen and dining-rooms for the benefit of the poor in Bethnal-green, in the Old Chapel, Virginia-row.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie-park, Slough, in March, 1881.

The *Warrington Guardian* says that Mr. Samuel Taylor, Eccleston Hall, St. Helen's, has promised a park of thirty-three acres to the people of St. Helen's; and Sir Gilbert Greenhall, Bart., has promised a hundred pounds towards the Masters and Workmen's Club, proposed to be erected in Warrington.

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"WHERE BE YOUR JIBES NOW?"
DRAWN BY J. D. WATSON.

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THE PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

DRAWN BY A. E. EMSLIE.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 24, 1878) of Admiral the Right Hon. Edward Granville George, Lord Lanerton, late of No. 29, Grosvenor-square, and of Woolbeding, Sussex, who died on Oct. 8 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Right Hon. Diana Harriett Louisa, Lady Lanerton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all the real and personal estate, whether in possession, remainder, or reversion, which he was beneficially seized, possessed of, or entitled to, or over which he had any power of appointment, to his wife absolutely. The deceased was the brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Carlisle, and, previously to his elevation to the peerage, represented Morpeth in the House of Commons for many years in the Liberal interest.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Mayer Montefiore, J.P., D.L., late of Worth Park, Worth, Sussex, and of Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, who died on Oct. 9 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Francesca Montefiore, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. Inaccurate statements as to the provisions of this will have appeared in some of our contemporaries. The following summary may be relied on as correct. The testator appoints his wife, his son Abraham Francis Montefiore (when he attains twenty-one) and his brother, Nathaniel Montefiore, trustees, and his wife guardian of his infant children during their respective minorities. He bequeaths to his said brother £1000; to the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, £500; and the residue of the personalty (except his leasehold property) to his wife, as she shall by deed or will and codicil appoint. In default of appointment by her, he gives such personalty to his wife for life, and then, as to £70,000, for his son Edward Mayer Montefiore, and the remainder for his son Abraham Francis Montefiore. All his real and leasehold estates he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his said son, Abraham Francis. The deceased, who was a nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore, served as High Sheriff of Sussex in 1870.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1880) of the Rev. William Finch, late of The Woodlands, Kingston, Surrey, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Frederick William Disney, the Rev. William Henry Rooper, and Bartle John Lawrie Frere, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves the breakfast-piece by Hogarth to his sister, Miss Charlotte Finch, for life, and then to the National Gallery; the tea-urn presented by George I. to the then Lord Winchelsea, and the tea-kettle and lamp presented by Queen Anne to Lady Anne Finch, to his said sister for life, then to the Earl of Aylesford for life, and then to go and be held with the title as heirlooms; £100 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches, the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates; his freehold property, The Woodlands, with the effects, to his sister, Charlotte; and many legacies to his executors, connections, domestic and outdoor servants, and day labourers. The residue of his real estate is directed to be sold, and the net proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, held upon trust for his said sister for life; at her death, some considerable legacies are payable to members of his family and others, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between eleven persons.

The will of Miss Matilda Cohen, of 146, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, has been proved, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix divides the bulk of her property among her cousins in different proportions, and gives numerous legacies to friends. She also makes the following charitable bequests, free of duty—viz., the sum of £200 each to the Ladies' West-End Charity, the Jews' Free School, and Jewish School in Bayswater; £100 each to the Jewish School, Greck-street, Soho; the Bread, Meat, and Coal Charity; the Five-Shilling Charity, the Brompton Hospital, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Putney Hospital for Incurables, and the Royal Life-Boat Institution; and £50 each to the Beneficent Association, Berners-street; the Charity Organisation Society; the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

The will (dated in 1876) of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Trotter, formerly of her Majesty's Indian Army, has been proved by Edmund Coulthurst, Esq., and the Hon. Henry Dudley Lyder, the executors, and the estate sworn under £35,000. An annuity and a few small legacies are given free of duty, and the residue is to be divided into eighteen parts—viz., five parts for the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army and Navy, of which the Duke of Cambridge and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, K.C.B., were president and treasurer; five parts for the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury and John Hampden Foreman, Esq., were president and treasurer; two parts for the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent, of which Robert Hanbury, Esq., and W. W. Wilkins were president and treasurer; two parts for the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, of which F. G. Hoare was treasurer; two parts for the Asylum for Fatherless Children, of which Baron Rothschild was treasurer; and the remaining two parts for the Home for Female Orphans who have lost both parents, of which J. Prothero was treasurer.

The will (dated June 14, 1877) of Mr. George Spence Fenton, formerly of Tyreallen, Donegal, Ireland, but late of The Grange, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Frances Farington Fenton, the widow, and Miss Henrietta Jane Parkinson, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1878) with two codicils (dated May 3 and June 10, 1880) of Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., late of No. 58, Warwick-square, who died on Sept. 25 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Dame Finetta Esther Tarleton, the widow, and Major-General Sir John Clayton Cowell, K.C.B., the executors, the personal estate being under £20,000.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued an order reminding officers that the Queen's Regulations prescribe the wearing of uniform by the commissioned ranks always, "except when officers are engaged in recreations inconsistent with its use."

The revenue of New Zealand for the quarter ending Sept. 30, amounted to £747,768. The expenditure in the same period, including the sum set apart for public works, was £970,901.

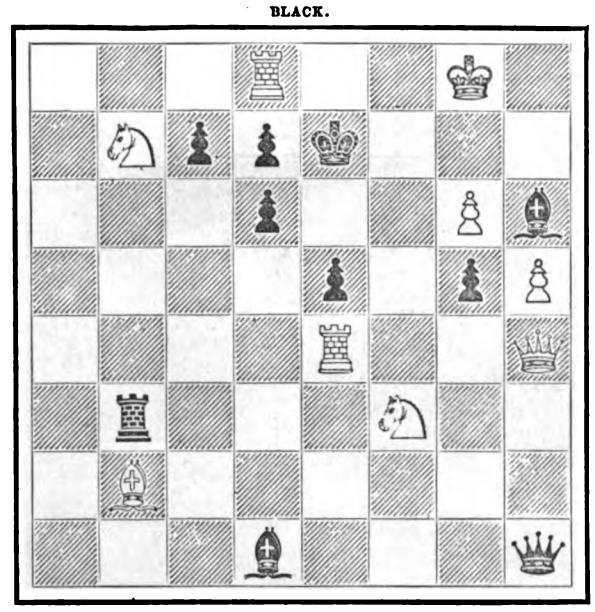
The Assessment Committee of the Corporation have completed their labours. The gross value of property in the City for 1880 is set down at £1,157,473, and the rateable value at £3,530,260, showing an increase upon the latter of £536,500. The new assessments will come into force in April next.

CHESS.

(Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.)

PROBLEM No. 1922.
By C. M. Baxter (Dundee).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS-NUTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

When James the First told his son that chess was "overwise," the observation was probably true of the game, and still more probably true of the players. Chess was then "*caviare* to the general." It was the peculiar recreation of scholars and statesmen, two classes of personages who, in all ages, have been apt to be, or appear to be, "overwise." No one, said an irreverent observer, could possibly be as wise as Thurlow looks; and so, it is likely enough that neither the game nor its practitioners were quite so wise as they appeared to our British Solon. Whether, at any time in the past, chess was overwise or otherwise, it is certain that it is now practised under such altered conditions as to call for a revision of the Royal verdict pronounced nearly three hundred years ago. It is now played, reviewed, and otherwise written about by all classes of the community, one result of this widespread interest in it being the production of works that, whatever may be their aim or tendency, are, at least, free from the reproach so gravely sought to be impressed on the mind of "Baby Charles." The chess press of our day reflects, faithfully enough, the varying tastes of various classes, and it speaks volumes, in a double sense, for its enterprise, that each class seeking what it likes best, all find it. If nothing can be conceived to look more "wise" than a modern treatise upon chess theory, those who consider that a fault which is only an accident may find solace in the fugitive "letter" or occasional pamphlet. If the professor of chess offends by an aspect of wisdom, the frivolous mind may be restored to its balance by a brief contemplation of the amateur enthusiast. And if the student of chess has formed no taste for playing the game, deterred, as is too often the case, by the associations attaching to its practice in public rooms, he may join a well-managed club or turn his attention to problems.

In the literature of problems he will find every conceivable form of puzzle of which the chess pieces, in combination with the chessboard, are susceptible, so that, when wearied with the subtleties of the scientific composers, he can turn to the ingenious trifiers whose effects are produced by humorous applications of the technicalities of the game. In our last Christmas column we took occasion to point out that the literature of chess abounds in productions of a fanciful or imaginative kind; and we propose in this one to present our readers with a few illustrations of what may be termed chess jokes, not only in support of our suggestion that chessplayers are not superior to a little nonsense now and then, but also as a seasonable departure from conventional lines.

We commence with the following Problem, the composition of one "Fritz-Kalauer," a pseudonymous joker in the Leipsic *Schachzeitung*:—

White: K at K R 5th, Q at Q R square, R at K R 8th, Kts at K R 3rd and Q Kt 6th, Pawns at K Kt 4th and K B 4th.

Black: K at K 3rd, B at K 2nd, B at Q Kt square, P at K B 2nd.

In this position White is required to play and mate in two moves; but if the reader, before he has got so far as this, has set up the position in the ordinary way, he will find it impossible of solution. If, however, he first places the board so that the corner square at his left hand shall be a white one, and then set up the pieces, he may possibly see the joke. Lest he should not, here is the solution:—1. Q to K B 6th (ch), K takes Q; at this point the mistake in the position of the board is discovered; it is turned once to the left, whereupon White castles, giving checkmate!

We give two more of this composer's productions in the same vein, but with the chessboard in its right position, first and last:—

White: K at K B 6th; Q at K R 5th; R's at Q B 6th and Q B 8th; B at Q 3rd.

Black: K at Q 2nd; Q at K Kt square; Kt at Q 5th; Pawn at K B 2nd.

White is to retract his last move, and then force Black to mate him in one move.

It may be as well to set forth the solution of this one, in order that our younger sort may form some idea of how these jokes are constructed. It is as follows:—Before White's last move his Queen stood at her own square, and a Black Rook stood at his K R 4th. Replace the pieces; that is, retract White's move, and then, if White play 1. B to B 5th (ch), Black must capture it with the Rook, mating the White King.

The next position we purpose leaving to our readers for solution.

White: K at K B 8th; Q at Q Kt 5th; R's at Q 5th and K 8th; P at K 5th.

Black: K at Q B 2nd; Q at Q B 6th; R at K B 8th; B's at K B 5th and Q R 7th.

White to retract his last move, and then force Black to mate him in one move.

It is now twelve years ago since these jokes were first published, but we hope that "Fritz Kalauer," Yorick of the chess arena, has survived them, and may, sometime, see their reproduction here.

In compositions of the foregoing kind Americans and Germans are, apparently, more fertile than our home problemists; but there are, or were, some exponents of the comic vein among us. The following joke was contributed to the *Westminster Papers* so many years ago that it must necessarily be new to the present generation of problem-solvers.

White: K at Q R 3rd; R at Q Kt 7th; B at Q 3rd; Kt at Q 7th; P's at Q B 2nd and 3rd and K B 6th.

Black: K at Q R 4th; P's at K B 2nd and Q R 3rd.

White is to move, and mate with *Bishop* in four moves.

The joke intended here consists in sacrificing the Bishop now on the board, and promoting a Pawn to a Bishop, with which piece the mate is given in the stipulated number of moves.

The next position is called by its author, M. Schumoff, of St. Petersburg, "Haroun Al Raschid." Haroun, as every man, woman, and child well knows, was accustomed, when dusky eve had descended upon the minarets of Bagdad, to put off all appanage of state, and, donning lowly garb, to go forth among the people, observing their habits, learning their grievances, and, in due time, redressing them, as only the Oriental despots of story ever did, or, for the matter of that, ever could.

White: Q at Q B 7th; R's at K R 2nd and K square; Kts at K 5th and Q B 3rd; B at K Kt 3rd; Pawns at K R 3rd, K B 2nd, K 6th, Q 4th, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 7th; R at K Kt 5th; Kt at K Kt square; B's at K B 5th and Q square; Pawns at K Kt 3rd and 4th, K 2nd, Q Kt 6th and 7th.

It will be observed by the sagacious problem-solver that Haroun (the White King) is absent on one of his nightly expeditions, and the author tells us that before his departure he put a man in his place. He now returns, and the solver is required to displace the man, put the Caliph on his throne again, and then force Black to mate him in three moves.

The joke of this problem, a very fine one, by-the-by, has always appeared to us to be in the condition that the Caliph should force his adversary to mate him. Our recollection of that favourite of boyhood days is that he was a potentate much more likely to force other people to checkmate themselves. Out of their own mouths hath he often convicted them: but, to be sure, that characteristic of Haroun Al Raschid could not be illustrated in a chess problem. The following is the solution:—Remove the White Pawn from K B 2nd and substitute the White King, then White moving plays, 1. K to B 3rd (dis. ch), B to Q 7th; 2. Kt to Kt square (dis. ch), B to B 3rd; 3. K takes R, and now the Black Knight must move, checkmating.

The last of our chess-nuts for Christmas is an original suicidal problem contributed by Mr. H. E. Kidson, of Liverpool.

White: K at K B 5th; Q at Q 3rd; R at K R 4th; Kt at Q Kt 4th; B at Q R 8th; Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K 4th, Q 7th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at K B 2nd; Q at K Kt 2nd; R's at K Kt square and K B square; Kt at Q R 4th; B's at K R square and Q square; Pawns at KR 3rd and 4th, K Kt 5th, and K 4th.

White to play, and force Black to mate him in two moves.

THE PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

The mighty housewifery of the olden time, the cookery of a massive and savoury, but comparatively simple, Christmas dinner at the open kitchen hearth of a plentiful rustic home, is here exemplified by a brave woman's bold and skilful performance, to the admiration of her husband and children. That sucking-pig to be roasted, simultaneously placed over the fire with that huge pudding to be boiled, the basting of the one, alternately with due care of the other, demanding her continued industry and watchful attention, present a combination for which her guests cannot be sufficiently grateful. The anticipation of such a feast must, indeed, be a pleasure to the whole family gathered at the cheerful fireside; the honest yeoman, we doubt not, accompanied by two girls and a boy who turns the spit, looking on his wife's operations for their common enjoyment, is quite of the same mind with the Scottish rural bard, that *this* is "the true pathos and sublime of human life." We sincerely hope and trust that the result will not disappoint, in their case, sentiments which are so wholesome and natural, and so friendly to domestic virtue. A slice of that tender roast pork, with a crisp piece of the brown crackling, like the sweet crust of a crummy cake, would not be refused by the present writer, if it were likely that such fare might be offered him on the Twenty-fifth of December; nor would he prove a recreant to the charms of that luscious compound, where raisins and currants, orange-peel and sugar, lend sweet and spicy enrichment to the plump and buxom union of suet with flour. May those who can get it be happy, then and thereafter! their sleep at night be sound and lightsome, their waking next morn be fresh and vigorous, free from oppressive feelings of an indigestion, as well as from disquietude of conscience and temper! It ought surely to be so with the results of a festive meal prepared and eaten in such abounding good faith by the countryman's harmless household.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.
Turkey, Old and New. Historical, Geographical, and Statistical. By Sutherland Menzies. 2 vols.
Report of the Proceedings of the International Congress on the Education of the Deaf, held at Milan in Sept., 1880.

ATKIN AND PROUT, NEW YORK.
Moslem, Egypt, and Christian Abyssinia; or, Military Service under the Khedive, in his Provinces and Beyond their Borders, as Experienced by the American Staff. By William McE. Dye.

BEN. GEORGE.
Peter Parley's Annual for 1881. Coloured Illustrations.

BICKERS AND SON.
The Vicar of Wakefield. A Tale. By Oliver Goldsmith. With Twelve Illustrations in Permanent Photography from Pictures by British Artists.

BLACKIE AND SON.
William C. Bryant. A Biographical Sketch with Selections from his Poems and other Writings. By A. J. Symington.
Thomas Moore, the Poet. His Life and Works. By the same Author.
Samuel Lover. A Biographical Sketch, with Selections from his Writings and Correspondence. By the same Author.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Bauble Clark. By the Author of "Hogan, M.P."

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.
The Young Berringtons: or, The Boy Explorers. By W. H. G. Kingston.
Through Flood—Through Fire. By Henry Frith. And other Stories.
Aunt Tabitha's Waifs. By Madeline Bonavia Hunt.
Jeff and Leff. The Story of Two Poor City Arabs. And other Stories.
Cassell's Family Magazine. 1880.
Cassell's Natural History. Edited by P. Martin Duncan. Illustrated.
A History of Modern Europe. By C. A. Fyffe. Vol. I. From 1792 to 1814. Maps.
Heroines of the Mission Field. By Mrs. Emma Raymond Pitman.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.
The Leaden Casket. A Novel. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. 3 vols.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.
Catechisms for the Young in Accordance with Church of England Teaching.
Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament: Samuel to Malachi. By Emily E. Beedes. Second Series.
Lessons on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul. By Elizabeth H. Green.
The Sunday Scholar's Companion. 1880.

CLOWES AND SONS.
Pygmalion in Cyprus, and other Poems. By George Eric Lancaster.

DE LA RUE AND CO.
The Life of Sir Rowland Hill and the History of Penny Postage. By Sir Rowland Hill and his Nephew, George Birkbeck Hill. 2 vols.

DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.
Notes and Sketches from the Wild Coasts of Nipon. With Chapters on Cruising after Pirates in Chinese Waters. By Captain H. C. St. John, R.N.

EDMONSTON AND CO.
Tit-Bits for the Table.

ELLISSEN AND CO.
Bound by the Law. A Romance of Married Life. By Helen Weseché. 3 vols.

FAITHFULL AND CO.
Modesta. By Gina Rose.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.
The Letter H. Past, Present, and Future. By Alfred Leach.
The Guests of Flowers. A Botanical Sketch for Children. By C. E. Mectkerke.

HACHETTE ET CIE.
Procédure d'Extradition et Résumé des Traités, actuellement en vigueur, conclus par le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique par la France et la Belgique, avec les autres Puissances. Par C. E. Howard Vincent.

HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.
The Sunday School: Its History and Development. With an Account of the Sunday School Centenary of 1880. By John Palmer.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
The New Commandment, or Ella's Ministry.
The Laws relating to Religious Liberty and Public Worship. By John Jenkins.

HOULSTON AND SONS.
The Silver Star. A Romance of the North Land. By David Murray Smith.

JAPP AND CO.
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KERBY AND ENDEAN.
Dorothy Compton. A Story of the '15. By J. R. Henslowe.
The Path of the Just; or, The Christian's Pilgrimage to Glory. By the Rev. Robert Wilkes Goose.

LOCKWOOD AND CO.
Sewing Machinery. Being a Practical Manual of the Sewing Machine. By J. W. Urquhart. Numerous Illustrations.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
Endymion. By the Author of "Lothair." 3 vols.

LOW AND CO.
The Rose Library—Nothing to Wear, and Two Millions. By W. Allen Butler.
The Steam House. Part I. The Demon of Cawnpore. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by A. D. Kingston.
The Dragonnades; or, Asylum Christi. By the Rev. E. Gilliat.
The Eve of Saint Agnes. By John Keats. Illustrated in Nineteen Etchings. By Charles O. Murray.
A Fool's Errand. By One of the Fools. Revised Edition. Illustrated.
A Treatise on Etching. Text and Plates by Maxime Lalanne. Translated by S. R. Koehler.
Bricks Without Straw. A Novel. By Dr. Albron W. Tourgee.
John Holdsworth, Chief Mate. By W. Clark Russell. Cheaper Edition.
Errant. A Life Story of Latter-Day Chivalry. By Percy Greg. 3 vols.
The Story of the Zulu Campaign. By Major Ashe and Captain the Hon. E. V. Wyatt-Edgell. With Map.
The Pyrenees: a Description of Summer Life at French Watering-Places. By H. Blackburn. New Edition. Corrected to 1880. With Illustrations by Gustave Doré, and a New Map of Routes for Travellers.
A Short History of the British School of Painting. By George H. Shepherd.

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Food for the Invalid; the Convalescent; the Dyspeptic; and the Gouty. By Dr. J. Milner Fothergill.
The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon. By Sir John B. Phear.

MURRAY.
A History of Greek Sculpture. From the Earliest Times to the Age of Pheidias. By A. S. Murray. Illustrations.
A Handbook to Political Questions of the Day. Being Arguments on Either Side. By Sydney C. Buxton. Second Edition.

NIMMO AND CO., EDINBURGH.
The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. By George Lillie Craik.
The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey With Biographical Notice of the Author.
The Treasury of English Literature. A Book of Selections from the best Authors, from Chaucer to the Present Time. With brief Biographies. By Robert Cochrane. With Portraits.

PARTRIDGE AND CO.
The Welcome Hour. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. IV.

PAUL AND CO.
The Catskill Fairies. By Virginia W. Johnson. Illustrated.
Dorothy. A Country Story. In Verse.
The Works of Alfred Tennyson. With Portrait and Twenty-five Illustrations.
Ballads and Poems. By Alfred Tennyson.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.
Leisure Hour. 1880.
Sunday at Home. A Family Magazine for Sabbath Reading. 1880.

REMINGTON AND CO.
'Twixt Friend and Foe. A Novel. 2 vols. By M. A. Wackerbarth.

ROBERTSON AND CO.
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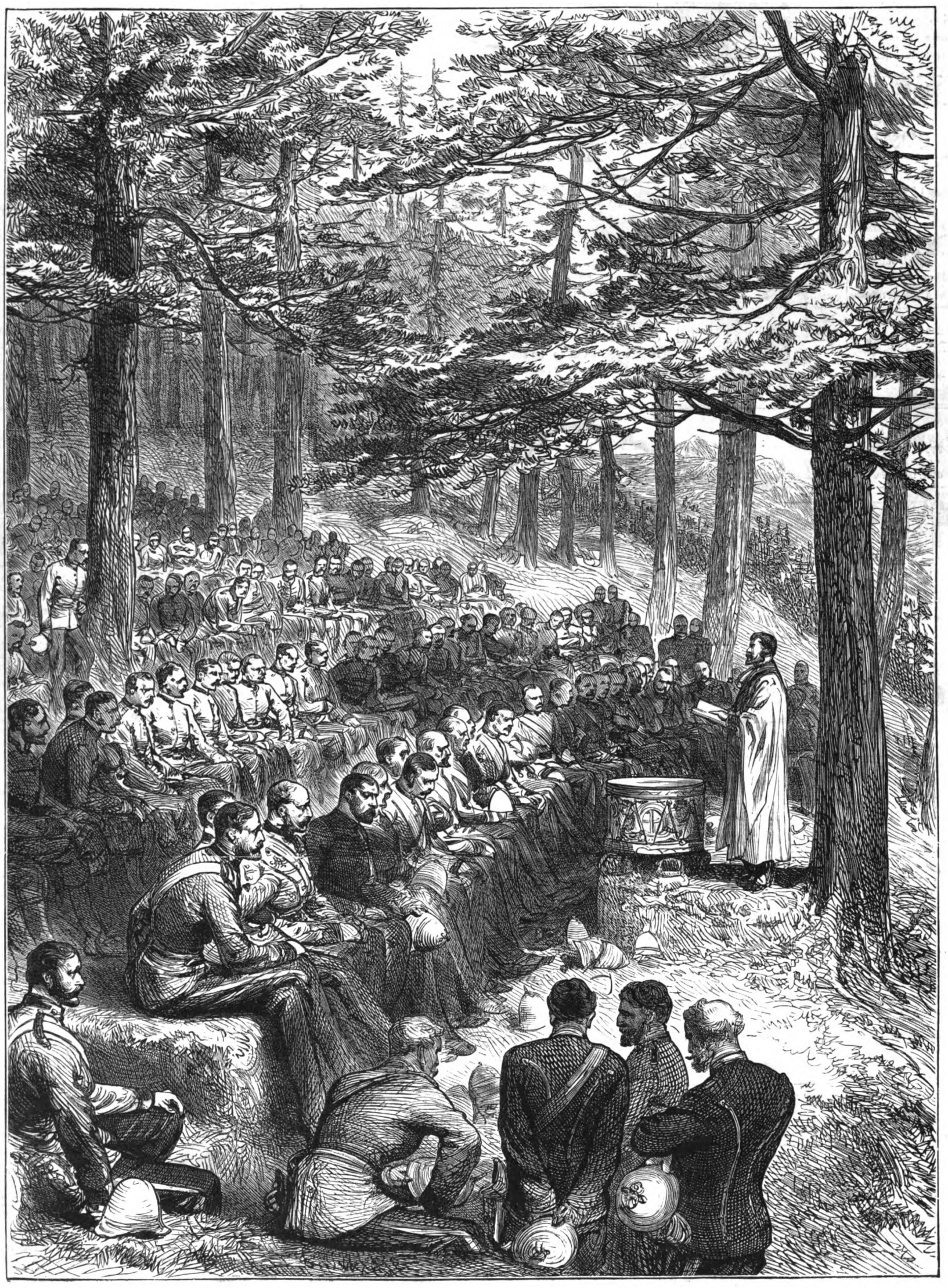
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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SOLDIERS' CHURCH: A RECENT SKETCH IN AFGHANISTAN ON SUNDAY MORNING.—SEE PAGE 622.

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BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, the wife of James Miller, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., the wife of Commander the Hon. A. R. Hewitt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Aston, by the Rev. T. P. Wilson, Vicar of Pavenham, Bedfordshire, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Eliott, Vicar, and by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Theodore Cameron Wilson to Annie Fredeline, eldest daughter of C. Webb Smith, Woodcroft, Gravelly Hill, near Birmingham.

On the 16th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert Milliken Napier, Bart., of Milliken, Renfrewshire, to Mary Allison Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., of Brambridge House, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 5, Crick-road, Oxford, in his 80th year, Edward Liebeurood, youngest son of the late John Blagrave, of Kingwood and Calcot Park, Berks.

On the 14th inst., at 1, Park-street, Park-lane, London, Lady Elliot, wife of Sir George Elliot, Bart.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1881.

SUNDAY, DEC. 26.

First Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen, the first martyr. Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxxv., or Gen. iv. 1—11; Acts vi. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxxviii. or xl., or 2 Chron. xxiv. 15—23; Acts viii. 1—9. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Minor Canon J. Troutbeck; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Moore; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear, Principal of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Danes; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. A. J. R. Anson, Rector of Woolwich.

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.	Bank Holiday. Albert Hall Choral Society, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Innocents' Day. Westminster Abbey; 3 p.m. (service for children), Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms). West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
Westminster Abbey, 8.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley (service for Teachers of the British and Foreign School Society).

THURSDAY, DEC. 30.

Accession of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, 1874. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).	London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. G. A. Storey on the Study of the Beautiful). Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31.

New moon, 1.56 p.m. Partial eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich, 1.40 to 3.28 p.m.	Savoy, 10.30 p.m., midnight service; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1881.

Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Circumcision.	Bank Holiday in Scotland. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	%	0–10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec. 12	30·112	45·6	37·9	76	5	49·1	43·0	W. WSW.	316	0·000
13	29·957	49·5	42·9	80	10	52·9	43·4	WSW. W.	450	0·005
14	29·945	39·9	36·2	87	10	51·9	36·7	W. NW. N.	256	0·365*
15	29·940	47·5	46·4	96	8	52·4	34·4	SE. SW. W.	320	0·160
16	29·896	41·9	39·3	91	10	47·9	39·0	SW. NE.	268	0·180
17	29·671	28·6	23·0	73	10	40·2	26·9	NE. ENE.	479	0·010*
18	29·522	30·3	26·1	80	8	45·9	25·5	NE. NNW. NW.	274	0·040

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·121	29·937	29·927	29·932	29·838	29·724	29·699
Temperature of Air	46·12	50·12	44·24	49·52	46·04	38·66	36·50
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42·58	46·09	41·57	48·79	44·92	35·96	35·12
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	NW.	SW.	SW.	ENE.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
8 2	8 35	9 7	9 45	10 20	10 55	11 30	—	0 2	0 43	1 0	1 30	2 2	2 21

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

ST JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS' FESTIVAL

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Tickets and Places can be secured by P.O.O., payable to AMBROSE AUSTIN, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.0.—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performance of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Jan. 1 (Saturday), at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. NOTICE.—This Theatre will be Closed on Christmas Eve.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, BISHOPSGATE.—HARLEQUIN THE WIDE-AWAKE SLEEPING BEAUTY. Written by John Hollingshead. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances, BOXING DAY, DEC. 27; TUESDAY, DEC. 28; THURSDAY, DEC. 30; SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1881; and Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at One, to which Children under Ten Half-Price. (Boxing Day excepted.)

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CLOSED.—Will REOPEN BOXING DAY, at Three and Eight, with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law. Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand: Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a COURSE of SIX LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory) on ATOMS, commencing on TUESDAY, DEC. 28, at Three o'Clock; to be continued on Dec. 30, 1880, and Jan. 1, 4, 6, 8, 1881. Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Ten to Five Daily, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION, including a LOAN COLLECTION of WORKS by the late GEORGE DODGSON, is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Five. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-class PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—On MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 27, will be produced the Annual Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, written by F. C. Burnand, entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; or, Harlequin and the Magic Shield. MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 30, and JAN. 1, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month. Characters in the opening by the celebrated VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Laurl, Little Wieland, Mr. F. Barsby, Mr. Byrnes, and Mr. J. G. Taylor; Miss Beside Samson, Miss Gertrude Wynne, Miss Amy Fauchette, Miss Maud Howard, Mdlle. Lulic, Premières danseuses, Mdlle. Zuati and Mdlle. Zanfretta. Double harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Laurl. Produced under the direction of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Box-Office open Daily, from Ten to Five.—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Christmas Day, as a Festival, in this country at least, is passing through a stage of transition. It is becoming less social, and more ecclesiastical in its characteristics. Family gatherings, in a large number of circles, have given way to Church ceremonials. Against the latter we say nothing. They are, perhaps, somewhat more appropriate as a tribute to the spirit of the Season and to the great fact which they are supposed to commemorate than are the over-abundant and, in some instances, indigestible viands, the rollicking fun, the juvenile romps, and the occasional excesses which, over a still wider area of society, have been wont to be considered the jovial crown of the year. But we protest against the rapidly advancing change, so far as it tends to exclude those elements of enjoyment into which children have entered, and with which they have passionately sympathised. How many thousands of our Colonial population look back with tender and almost tearful regret upon the Christmas Days they spent at their old "homes" long years ago, and, cherishing that remembrance, revivify the ties which bind them to their Mother Country! How many thousands in all parts of the world, looking back with fondness upon that annual Festival of their earlier days, become conscious, for the time being at least, of some access of desire to live worthily of the domestic advantages which were once their own, and which long intercourse with the world has disposed them to undervalue! Nothing should be little in our eyes which serves to nourish, to enliven, and to refine family life. It is one of the best guardians of individual and manly independence, and it may be questioned whether any change tending to weaken its influence, even though it be to substitute for it a temporary influence of another kind, is one upon which society is to be congratulated.

The Christmas Festival used to be held twelve days later than it is now. Further on it was commonly associated with atmospheric rigour, with frost and snow, and hence to most persons in the outermost verge of middle life, although there may not have been any considerable change in the climate of the British Isles, the winters of their childhood seem to have been more severe than in later days. It may be that close cultivation of the soil has, to some extent, altered the conditions upon which the character of the weather depends. But it may be, also, that long periods of frost made an impression upon the youthful memory, which successive seasons of milder weather have tended rather to bring out into more prominent relief than to tone down or obliterate. Last year was spoken of as an "old-fashioned winter." This year has been foretold as likely to outdo the past in that respect. We do not know. Meteorological science is yet in a very imperfect state. The same series of atmospheric phenomena which last year ushered in a hard winter has been followed by precisely opposite effects—by an unusual prevalence of high temperature for the season. What has been is one thing—what will be is quite another. We will not speculate upon conclusions which, before another day has revolved, may be proved to have been baseless. But, whatever the aerial conditions of the Season may be, there will be, doubtless, more than sufficient ground for the free-handed activity of that "goodwill to men" which Christmastide inculcates. The poor, we may assure ourselves, will not be forgotten. One day, perhaps only one day, in the year they come to the front. Their very appearance there stimulates to liberality. Their participation in the ordinary enjoyments of humanity, exceptional as it must be, will, we trust, be ensured by the lively compassion of those whom Providence has more amply favoured.

The Christmas of 1880 is spoken of by publicists as an abnormally gloomy season. But we must not judge of all the world by our comparatively narrow experience. Politically speaking, our National affairs are not worse now than they were twelve months ago—not, perhaps, nearly so bad. Much of that gloom is due to the medium through which we look at it. There is no right-minded man who can contemplate so much of reality as there is in it without regret or without anxiety—none, we hope, who will refuse to lend a helping hand towards clearing away embarrassments on the other side of St. George's Channel, which unavoidably occasion many wrongs and much suffering. But we need not exaggerate them. We need not, from party or even patriotic motives, imagine them to be greater than they really are. There is no reason to believe that they will dissolve the fabric of society. There is good reason for expecting that they will soon come to an end. We can do ourselves no good, we can do the Irish people no good, by giving way to panic. We have a duty to perform towards them, and they towards themselves and one another, which, if it asks for some self-restraint and courage in the performance of it, promises also a sufficient reward. They are to be pitied who have lost all faith in the efficacy of "goodwill" in the management of human nature. They have therewith lost the master-key to the lock of social and political difficulties. But then it must be hearty goodwill—a goodwill that shrinks not from the labour or the responsibility of making itself fully acquainted with the case to which it applies; of setting aside merely boisterous clamour on the one hand and the outcries of selfish timidity or cupidity on the other; of accepting such practical remedies as are suggested by the nature of the malady to be treated; of proceeding, whether by the repression of what is bad or by the encouragement of what is in itself beneficial, to award to all classes of people that which just feeling, as well as wise forethought, recommends as their due. A firm resolution to interpret the unfaltering mandates of goodwill to men, if it do not at once deliver Civil Rulers from pressing but passing emergencies, qualifies them to minister to the permanent wants of a nation, and, in the end, to evoke national virtue. In our confidence that her Majesty's Ministers will thus meet and override the difficulties which beset them, we deem it not unbefitting to wish for our readers "a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!"

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A special general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 5th Essex (Plaistow) Rifles took place in the drill-hall of the corps, Vicarage-lane, West Ham, on the 15th inst. The best shot in the battalion was Bugle-Major Smith, and the Ladies' and Regimental Challenge Cups were won by Private Derbyshire and Private Lambert.

There were last Saturday three distributions of prizes to Metropolitan Volunteers—those of the 3rd City of London, the 7th Surrey, and the 2nd (late 9th) Kent Artillery.

The ceremony of the City corps was held, as usual, in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who presented the prizes. Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, the Commandant, gave a gratifying account of the state of the regiment, which has now a strength of 1063 members, against 966 on the roll at the close of last year.

The prizes of the 7th Surrey Rifles were presented at the Cannon-street Hotel, by Colonel Cochrane, of the 1st Lanark Militia, late Adjutant General of the Colonial forces at the Cape. Lieut.-Colonel Porter, the Commanding Officer of the regiment, in the course his remarks, alluded to the changes in the constitution of the force during the past year, by which another corps the (26th Surrey) had become amalgamated with them, and whom they heartily welcomed. The regiment now numbers 860 of all ranks, and is in a most satisfactory state, as the brigade drill and inspection have both been attended by a large per-centage over the requisite strength. For the first time this year, they have sent a detachment to Aldershott, and the establishment of an ambulance class has been an unqualified success. The chief winners were Sergeant Hart and Captain Wheaton.

Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding the Auxiliary Artillery of the Home and Woolwich Districts, presented the prizes of the Kentish Artillerymen at Plumstead, in the presence of a large company. Lieut.-Colonel Hughes presided and, amongst other matters connected with the regiment, stated that they had won three prizes for shell practice at Shoeburyness.

The annual winter route march of the Bloomsbury (19th Middlesex) was held last Saturday, a strong detachment of the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Smith Richards, parading for the purpose in the afternoon at the Bow Station of the North London Railway. Head-quarters were established at Romford at the White Hart Hotel, and, guards having been mounted and sentries posted, the men were billeted for the night in the town. On Sunday there was a special parade for Divine service, and on Monday morning the detachment returned to London.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 18th (late 36th) Middlesex took place on Monday evening at the St. James's Hall, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The report of the shooting committee showed that during the past year the shooting of the regiment had been satisfactory, while members of the corps had distinguished themselves in athletics and at the military tournament at the Agricultural Hall. Major Barrow, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, stated that the regiment is in a very efficient state. It now numbers 1000 men, the strength last year being about 937. The annual inspection had passed off very well indeed. The prizes were then distributed by Lady Seymour, wife of General Sir Frederick Seymour; and in a few words addressed to the corps by the gallant officer himself he expressed the pleasure he felt at being present, and congratulated the regiment on the creditable condition of its numbers.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a Special General Order cautioning members of Volunteer Corps against making political speeches of a controversial nature.

Lady Leigh, who was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, opened two new wards added to the Warnford Hospital, Leamington, last week.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The usually well-informed dramatic critic of a contemporary has made a series of strange mistakes touching the new forthcoming play by Mr. Alfred Tennyson at the Lyceum. I find it stated that the scene of the drama is *not* laid in Asia Minor; that the heroine (Miss Ellen Terry) is the loving, faithful wife of the Governor of Massilia (the ancient Marseilles); that "she inspires an uncontrollable passion in the breast of a Roman general, who causes her husband to be murdered, and then, like King Richard, makes love to the widowed lady;" that she avenges her husband's death by stabbing bridegroom Number Two "with a dagger that she has concealed in her tunic at the altar, in the presence of the Flamen Dialis and the witnesses;" and, finally, I read that the play, which is in two acts and in blank verse, "will occupy less than an hour and a half in representation, and will occupy in the Lyceum playbill the place of an afterpiece, following the 'Corsican Brothers.'"

As a matter of fact, I believe that I am justified in stating that the scene of this tragic drama *is* laid in Asia Minor—in a city of Galatia, of which the husband of the heroine is Tetrarch. The play is founded on a story told in Plutarch's "Morals." The gentleman who falls in love with the Tetrarch's wife is not a Roman general, but a Galatian. He does not cause the husband to be murdered, but finds out "another way," as Mrs. Glasse would put it, of dispatching him, by stabbing the Tetrarch himself. Neither is the murderer stabbed at the altar. He is poisoned in a libation of mead offered to Diana; and then the avenging bride poisons herself. You may read in the story in Plutarch how the poisoned assassin runs out of the temple and enters his chariot, in the hope that the jogging and jolting of the vehicle (Mr. Thrupp, the learned historian of Coaches, may find in this conclusive evidence that the Galatian chariots had no springs) may allay the severity of his qualms; but the jogging and jolting do him no good; he is placed on a litter and taken home; the *rigor mortis* sets in; and on the same night he dies. The Avenging Bride "continued all that night; when, learning that he (the slayer of her husband) had ended his life, she comfortably and cheerfully expired."

Mem.: "The Cup" is the title of Mr. Tennyson's play; and as to the length of time which it may occupy in representation, I think that to the discussion of such a contingency might be found applicable the anecdote of the impecunious gentleman who was asked by a friend (Joseph Miller, Esq., I believe) where he intended to dine that afternoon. "I'll tell you to-morrow," replied the impecunious gentleman. On the morning after the first (I hope triumphantly successful) performance of Mr. Tennyson's "Cup," Mr. Henry Irving will be able to ascertain with precision how long it takes to play.

The folklore of political and social slang sayings is surely not ungermane to the purpose of the "Echoes;" and the "halfpennyworths of bread" accompanying the "intolerable deal of sack" may, I hope, be interesting to students of the minutiæ of civilisation after I am gone. Last week I incidentally asked whether the late Lord Palmerston was the author of the "mildly educational joke" about "the Three R's." I asked, because I have a distinct remembrance of the patriotic Premier jocularly making use of the locution in a speech on education delivered at some provincial meeting. But more than one correspondent tell me that the original advocate of "'Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic" (*sic*) was the well-known Alderman and banker, Sir William Curtis. Another correspondent also attributes to this worthy City magnate of the past the saying of "the Three C's"—"Country, King, and Curtis;" but this may have been fathered upon him by some wicked wag. If he chose, on the other hand, to spell his name with a K, what was to impede him? Cicero has been called, by many scholars, "Kikero." Two hundred years ago the common English people used to call Louise de la Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, "Madam Curwell;" and the name of the great sherry importer, Pedro Ximenes, was corrupted into "Petersameen."

Perhaps Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, or some other apt Byronic scholar, will be able to answer a question addressed to me by "H. F.," touching a letter written to Mr. Murray by Byron, dated Bologna, Aug. 23, 1819, inclosing a communication to the Editor of the *British Press*, àpropos of a sarcastic allusion in that periodical to "Don Juan." My correspondent believes that Moore states in his "Life," &c., that the letter was printed for Murray, but never published by him; and "H. F." is anxious to know whether the Poet's reply (one of the most masterly pieces of polished sarcasm in the English language) was ever published in a separate form; and, if so, where a copy of it can be obtained.

And I have now a Byronic question to ask on my own account. The query may seem a very *naïve* one, and may be met with the taunting reply (on an anonymous post-card), "Everybody knows that," &c.; but I am too poor to collect books in every department of literature; I have no time to go (oftener than once in three months) to the Reading-Room of the British Museum; and my stores of "Byroniana" are very meagre.

I was reading the other day, in the French *Illustration* for Aug. 14, an obituary notice of that consummate dandy, accomplished artist, and amiable and generous gentleman, Count Alfred d'Orsay. In this notice it is stated that in the National French Library in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, there is preserved an autograph letter written by Byron to d'Orsay (then a very young man) congratulating the handsome Count on the figure which he was making in London Society, and obscurely alluding to some memoirs, *à la* Grammont, on the English world of fashion, which D'Orsay had written or was about to write.

The peroration of the letter is characteristic:—

> Je suis malheureux pour vous, si bien initié à la vie à votre age, en songeant à ce qu'il en peut advenir quand l'illusion sera dissipée. N'importe: en avant! Vivez tant que vous pourrez jouir entièrement des nombreux avantages de jeunesse, de talent et de figure que vous possédez: Tel est le vœu d'un Anglais (je suppose); car ma mère était Ecossaise; mon nom et ma familles ont Normands. Pour moi je ne suis d'aucun pays; et quant à mes 'ouvrages' qu'il vous plait de mentionner, laissez les aller au diable d'où ils viennent, si j'en crois beaucoup de gens.

This epistle is signed "Noel Byron." Is there any English translation of it—in Moore or in the book which (I think) Lady Blessington wrote about Byron after his death? And how did the letter find its way into the French Bibliothèque Nationale?

"Misologios" takes warrantable exception to the spelling of some of the words in my quotation from the Romaic war song, "*Theleis Kharin*," &c., but if he would, in his scholarly mind, take a brief conspectus of the Erasmian, the Gardinerian, and the modern Romaic pronunciation of Greek, he would appreciate the difficulty of hastily transcribing Hellenic into Anglo-Roman characters. It is singular that a personage not less illustrious than Francis of Verulam experienced an analogous difficulty, although one in a converse direction to mine, two hundred and fifty years ago. In the collection of Bacon's letters in the Lambeth Library there is the following passage written in Greek characters, not transcribing Greek into English, but English into Greek.

> Oph my ophens phar be it phrom me to say dat veniam corvis vexat sensura columbas. But I will say that I ave good warrant phor. They were not the greatest ophenders in Israel upon vum the wall phell.

Please to note the letters which I have italicised. They are differently spelt in the original.

Herein Bacon has adopted the Erasmian pronunciation. Had he pronounced it after the manner of the Greeks of Byzantium he would have written *That beniam corbis*, instead of *dat veniam corvis*. As there is no v in the Greek alphabet he used a *nu*, as there is no y susceptible of being pronounced as our y he used a *gamma*, and there being no w he used an *omega*, with an *epsilon* added in the last "oeum" for whom. Had Bacon chosen to use the Byzantine pronunciation favoured by Bishop Gardiner, "whom" might have been intelligibly spelt "oum," "warrant" "ouarant," "wall" "ouall," and "my;" or, as he puts it, "mg," "maï."

Mr. "Thycke Hedde, M.P.," with a numerous following of sympathising ignoramuses (in the opinion of Mr. *Punch*), met on Wednesday in last week at the house of "Lord Constable," for the purpose of doing honour to the departing diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James's of a young and ingenious nation who, with much amenity, have been branded as "slippery thieves." In other words, there assembled on the afternoon in question (how it poured!) at Lord Rosebery's mansion in Piccadilly, a strong contingent from the Greek Committee, of which Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P., is President, comprising many members of Parliament, distinguished University professors, journalists of standing, and substantial members of the Greek community in London. The object of the meeting, as stated in a brief but most effective speech by Lord Rosebery, was the presentation of an address to M. Gennadius, so long Chargé d'Affaires in London for the Hellenic kingdom, who is about to return to Athens, congratulating him on the admirable manner in which he had accomplished his diplomatic mission, and on the golden opinions which he had won from all classes in English society during his lengthened sojourn among us.

M. Gennadius made, in reply, a long, earnest, and eloquent speech in wonderfully fluent and accurate English. My own ears tingled a little when I heard M. Gennadius attack the terrible word "pusillanimity;" but instantaneously I breathed a sigh of relief when I found that he had successfully cleared that fence. Can you always say "pusillanimity" right off the reel? I cannot: no, not once in twenty times. I usually say "pusillamity." Yet most people can say "pusillanimous."

There died lately in Paris, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, a celebrated French savant, M. Michel Chasles, whom a Paris newspaper declares to have been the greatest geometrician in Europe. The same journal makes the curious assertion that "La Société Royale de Londres" simply adopted and promulgated the geometric system of M. Michel Chasles, which at once superseded the methods of Euclid and Pascal. This is strange. I know nothing whatever about the text-books of geometry in use in modern English schools: but I read the other day in an English educational journal the following:—

> To foreigners it may seem strange that Geometry should be taught to English school children by means of a treatise not designed for school purposes, and written more than two thousand years ago. . . . It is the fact that we stand alone among European nations in using Euclid's Elements as our school text-book of Geometry.

From this it would seem to follow that M. Chasles' method, although "adopted and propagated" by our Royal Society, has not yet found universal acceptance in the English world scholastic.

M. Michel Chasles (he was a cousin of the well-known scholar and critic, M. Philarète Chasles) was the victim some years ago of a very heartless swindle, which not only seriously injured him in a pecuniary sense, but for some short time threatened to cast a slur on a hitherto spotless reputation. In his passionate pursuit of science M. Chasles became imbued with the persuasion that there must be extant and not yet brought to light a mass of autograph manuscripts of famous mathematicians. A crafty knave with a turn for forgery got wind of this, and speedily offered to the simple-minded *savant* a number of letters on mouldy and worm-eaten paper, and in faded ink, purporting to be in the handwriting of Blaise Pascal, and Sir Isaac Newton. The unsuspecting geometrician eagerly swallowed the bait, and for months and even for years, he continued to accumulate "bogus" autograph letters from Pascal, Newton, Galileo, Tycho Brahe, Descartes, Leibnitz, Torricelli, and so forth. At last the fraud was discovered, and the cunning knave was convicted and sent to gaol. But the worst of the matter was that the enemies of M. Chasles insinuated that he had himself been cognisant of the rogue's malpractices, and had indicated to him printed passages from scientific authors to be reproduced in manuscript. The cruel charge was swiftly and completely disproved; but, for a time, it was a sore thorn in the side of poor M. Michel Chasles. To a friend who gently twitted him with his credulity he made this nobly philosophic reply:—"I have been duped many times in the course of a long life; but I would rather be duped again and again than live in perpetual suspicion of mankind."

The gentleman who wrote me from Port Adelaide to ask the address of an artist's colourman in Paris where he could order a box completely fitted up with materials for etching will be able, I am glad to inform him, to obtain all that he requires in the way of etching-tools in London. He has only to send, through his firm, an order to Messrs. Roberson, of Long Acre, who, I find, supply all kinds of etching or copper-plate printing materials, from "bordering wax" to "emery cloth," and from "etching ground" to "silk dabbers," and who fit up boxes of etching gear complete, including printing presses for taking proofs.

General and genuine sorrow will be felt in all scientific and literary circles—to say nothing of troops of personal friends—at the death of poor Frank Buckland, who, after long months of suffering, passed away on Sunday last, at his residence in Albany-street, Regent's Park. He was only in his fifty-fifth year. His well-deserved appointment, some years since, as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Salmon Fisheries, not only afforded him the opportunity of employing his vast acquirements in pisciculture for the practical benefit of the public at large, but also, in the intervals of his official duties, gave him some comfortable leisure wherein to pursue kindred studies in Natural History, to pen delightful essays on the science in which he was absorbed, and to look after the well-being of his beloved Fish Museum at South Kensington. What with his recurring pilgrimages to all parts of the kingdom in the interests of the Salmon Fisheries, his honorary curatorship of his own museum, and his constant contributions to *Land and Water*, Frank Buckland was one of the busiest men of his time.

He was a skilled anatomist of the true John Hunter and John Bell pattern—patient, laborious, and acute. His house in Albany-street was at once a laboratory, a dissecting-room, and a museum of zoology, alive and dead. We used to say of him, laughingly, that if a visitor knocked at his door it would be opened by a crocodile, while a seal came out into the area and a kangaroo looked out of the first-floor window. A friend told me once that he had seen Frank Buckland on the previous afternoon rowing on the Thames at Twickenham. There was somebody with him, he said. Who was it? A lady? "No," replied my friend; "it was a young bear."

Busy as he always and over-worked as he frequently was, Frank Buckland could find time to be a most delightful and genial companion. Among the many branches of knowledge which he had acquired was the art of making people love him. When I first knew him, nearly twenty years ago, he was a dashing surgeon in the Second Life Guards, and, young as he was, had been house surgeon at St. George's Hospital. He was full of life and high spirits then; and we used to go to Cremorne and have "high old times," in the days when it was not thought desperately wicked to make a noise now and again. But Frank Buckland was to me much more than a genial soul and the best of all good company. My delight was to get him quite alone, say in a smoking-carriage between London and Brighton, and throwing in an occasional "Dear me!" and "Is that so?" listen his Wonderful Talk about birds, beasts, and fishes. He may have wearied some people by his enthusiastic and long-sustained monologues. To me he was simply so much *viva voce* Technical Education. He was a very brilliant, industrious, useful, kind, and good man; and I grieve for him with all my heart.

Here is an entry from the *Times* of Tuesday, which brings us in strange communion with the past:—

> On the 16th Dec., in Paris, aged 91, Mademoiselle Adelaïde de Montgolfier, last surviving daughter of Etienne de Montgolfier, the inventor of the balloon, dearly loved and mourned by the children of her adoption.

It is just short three years of a century that the first "fire-balloon" of the Brothers Etienne and Joseph de Montgolfier made its ascent from the market-place of Annonay, near Lyons. The "Montgolfier" was constructed of immense folds of linen, buttoned together, fixed to a frame a hundred and ten feet in circumference. Is there any truth, I wonder, in the pretty story that the invention of the fire-balloon arose from a circumstance connected with the christening of one of the children of the Brothers Montgolfier—I know not of which? The tale goes that an evening fête was to be given in honour of Baby's christening, and that among the amusements provided for the guests were a number of balloons of coloured paper, in which candles were to be placed for illumination. The balloons were constructed in the factory of the Brothers, who were paper-makers, and the paper bags, when completed, were laid flat on the grass, on a lawn outside the house, to dry. It was an extremely hot summer afternoon; and the Brothers Montgolfier, sitting in the cool shade on the terrace of their house and watching the balloons on the grass, beheld, with pleased astonishment, the flattened paper-bags gradually assume, one after another, a spheroidal form, and float away of their own motion into the empyrean. It was the rarefaction of the air which had caused the phenomenon. Thereupon the Brothers Montgolfier, who had already tried experiments with balloons of thin paper inflated with hydrogen gas, but had found the paper too porous, conceived the idea that a mighty ascending and sustaining force might be given to a linen bag, filled, by means of a furnace beneath, with hot air. Q. E. D. in 1783, at Annonay.

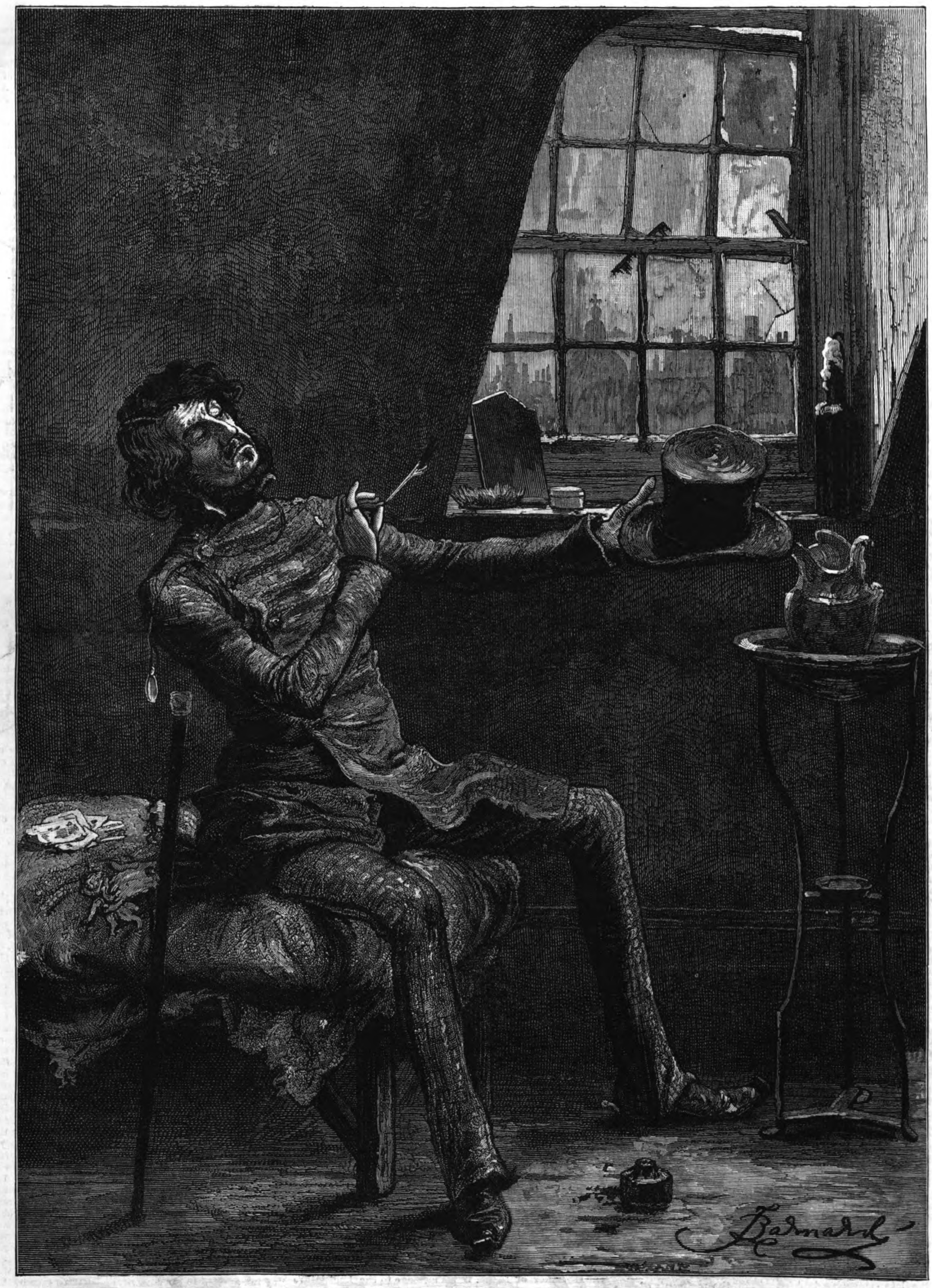
G. A. S.

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TWO PHASES OF LIFE: "IN FULL BLOOM." DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.—SEE PAGE 622.

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TWO PHASES OF LIFE: 'GONE TO SEED.' DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The shopkeepers are in a ferment of preparation for Christmas and the New Year. It is the season of presents. By the time that my letter will have appeared in print the fêtes will have begun in earnest. In Paris, as there are very few Parisians by birth, the festival of Noël does not present any peculiar characteristics. Each one celebrates it after his own fashion; in the Faubourg Saint-Germain as in the year 1600, in the Latin quarter as usual, in the faubourgs as best the people can. But all classes are unanimous on one point—drinking, eating, and sitting up late. Here Christmas is a popular fête and a family fête, especially for the children. The little ones on Christmas Eve put their slippers in the fireplace and go to sleep, dreaming and wondering whether the "Petit Noël" will bring them any thing or not. Unless they have been very naughty, "Petit Noël," in the person of their loving mamma, will come with stealthy tread and deposit in the shoe a gorgeous *polichinelle* or a regiment of metallic infantry. Then, in the morning, what shouts of joy and peals of silvery laughter! "Petit Noël" has not forgotten them. For the French mothers Christmas is a favourite festival; to their hearts the Saviour of mankind speaks, less for the moment than the child Jesus; they feel for the Divine infant whose image they see in the churches, lying in his humble crèche, surrounded by the shepherds and wise men of the East—a sentiment that resembles maternal love, and which is reflected in their own children. This family festival is very touching and charming.

On Christmas Eve there is a midnight mass in all the Paris churches; the singers of the Opera are engaged, and the people flock in thousands to listen to Adolphe Adam's splendid Christmas anthem, and to hear the joyful cry, "Noël! Noël!" echoing so strangely down the aisles. Then, after the midnight mass, follows the *réveillon*. For several days beforehand the pork-butchers, or *charcutiers*, have been laying in provision of black-puddings, sausages, pettitoes, tripes: for in the pig, as the genial poet Monselet sings in a famous sonnet,

> Car tout est bon en toi: chair, graisse, muscle, tripe!
> On t' aime galantine, on t' adore boudin.

The poulterers and roasters have ready fat capons from Mans, truffled turkeys, pheasants, and hares, all browning on the spits. The air is heavy with the odour of good cheer, and throughout the night in every café, in every wine-shop, in every house from cellar to attic, there will be sounds of feasting and revelry.

On the Boulevards the noise of the hammer is mingled with the cry of the *camelotier* vaunting his wares. The booths for the New-Year's fair are springing up and lining the great arteries of the city. What will be the new toy, the new puzzle? The *question de Dulcigno?* Meanwhile hundreds of workmen have been puzzling their heads for months past to invent some novelty that will be at once striking, ingenious, and capable of being sold with a profit for the modest sum of one sou. On the proceeds of the "Foire aux Etrennes" depend the fortunes of numberless humble families who dwell in the quarters of the Temple of St. Merri and of St. Martin. In these parts of the town the activity has been intense for the past six weeks. The air there has been redolent of the perfumes of newly sawn pine-wood and freshly varnished tin, that perfume so dear to childhood. On every floor of the old houses are signs of the special industry of the quarter. One man makes nothing but tin trumpets, another pop-guns, another wooden swords, another the traditional Punch dolls, another jumping rabbits, while another has a speciality of automatic toys. In the court-yards are railway vans and carts of all kinds carrying away cargoes of innocent joy to different parts of France and of the world—dolls dressed in satin for the children of the rich, *pantins* at one sou for the little peasants. The manufacture of toys holds a very important position in the industries of Paris, and some of the large makers employ two or three hundred work men and women. Then there are also the small men who work at home; these *petits fabricants* affect especially the heights of Belleville and Menilmontant. Now, can you guess who is one of the leading toy-makers of Paris? Henry Murger's Schaunard! Yes; Schaunard, of the *Vie de Bohème*, who is now a *bourgeois* of Paris and a *notable commerçant*. In the Rue des Archives may be seen the sign *Maison Schanne fondée en* 1817, *animaux, laine et poils, bergeries et écuries fines*. That is Schanne, the musician; Schanne, the companion of Henry Murger and Champfleury in their adventures—in a word, the original of Schaunard of the *Vie de Bohème*. Shanne is a real artist, and some of the animals that figure in his "sheepfolds and superior stables" are modelled with a skill and observation that would have delighted Barye.

I say nothing of the dancing, the *bals masqués*, the Christmas *revues*—which replace the English pantomime, being pantomimes for grown folks—the *bonbons*, the artistic presents that are paraded in the shape of the *bons faiseurs*, the charitable institutions, for poor folk who cannot afford to pay for fun when they cannot earn enough to live, the Christmas-tree of the Alsace-Lorraine children at the Hippodrome, and a dozen other merrymakings that will escort the moribund year gaily to its grave. It suffices to say that in all their gaiety the Parisians never forget the poor. My readers, I am sure, are equally charitable, and with this confidence I wish them all a merry and a happy Christmas!

In the way of news there is not much to record. Personal and press polemics are cooling down, and Parliament has been busy voting laws in order to earn its Christmas vacation. The scientific world has to regret the loss of M. Michel Chasles, the celebrated mathematician, who died last week, at the age of eighty-eight. The daughter of the inventor of balloons, Mdlle. Adelaïde de Montgolfier, also died last week at the age of eighty-three. She was a musician and a woman of letters of considerable talent, and her salon used to be frequented by the first men of France. Amongst the habitués were Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Béranger, Thiers, and Charles Dickens during his visits to Paris. Mdlle. de Montgolfier possessed a very remarkable collection of autographs, including many letters of Lord Byron and Charles Dickens.

T. C.

SOLDIERS' CHURCH.

During the late campaigns in Afghanistan, the regiments of British troops, under the orders of good and careful commanding officers, seldom omitted to attend Divine worship, performed by the regimental chaplains, on Sunday mornings, as punctually as in the barracks of any Indian station. One of our military correspondents, Lieutenant R. T. Roberts, R.A., of the 8th Brigade of Royal Artillery, 1st battery, while at the Peiwar Kotal, in the Kuram Valley, made a Sketch of the scene at church-time, which appears in our front page Engraving. The congregation here consisted of two regiments of infantry, and the men of his battery of Royal Artillery. The red uniforms of the former, and blue of the latter, seated on rising banks of earth under the shade of tall pine-trees, had a rather good effect. The pulpit was a circular mound of earth raised at the foot of an opposite tree, and a drum served for the "lectern" or reading desk. A more devout and attentive congregation would hardly be found in any parish church of peaceful England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the Senate on Saturday Signor Cairoli, the Premier, expressed his gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for the great energy he had displayed in maintaining the concert of Europe, and for the naval demonstration, which he said had attained its object. He, however, entertained no illusions with regard to the Eastern Question, and perceived the possibility of complications, while hoping that the European concert would be maintained. The Senate has passed the foreign affairs and education estimates.

The Chamber of Deputies on Sunday continued the discussion of the navy estimates. The entire debate turned upon the question of the dimensions of the new ironclads. On Monday the Chamber, after a prolonged debate, agreed to the construction of two men of war of 10,000 tons displacement, at a cost of 15,000,000 lire, thus approving the views of Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch mean to have an Arctic expedition next year. Yesterday week the Second Chamber of the Legislature granted a sum of money towards the equipment of the William Barents for a voyage to the North next year.

GERMANY.

On Monday evening a more than usually brilliant assemblage, headed by the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince, filled the Opera House to hear Miss Minnie Hauk as Carmen, a rôle which that distinguished singer has come here at the special desire of her Majesty to perform twice.

From the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin we learn that the civil marriage of Prince William of Prussia and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein will be solemnised in Bellevue Palace in the Thiergarten Park, near Berlin, on Feb. 26, at eleven o'clock.

The Imperial German Budget for the next financial year estimates the expenditure at 588,077,972 marks, which will be covered by the receipts, together with the further sum of 106,614,431 marks for the matriculatory contributions, the the latter being 24,943,481 marks in excess of last year.

A bill has been submitted to the Federal Council authorising the issue of a loan of 54,000,000 marks for the postal, telegraph, naval, and military services of the Empire.

The Prussian Diet has adjourned for the Christmas holidays until Jan. 8.

An anti-Jewish meeting, attended by about 2000 persons, was held yesterday week in the Reichshalle at Berlin. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of repressive measures against the Jews. It was also resolved not to make any purchases from Jewish shops or firms.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress of Austria, it is announced, has definitively given up her hunting-box in Ireland.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that it has been officially announced that there is no truth in the report of the postponement of the marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the Princess Stéphanie. The wedding will take place on Feb. 15.

The Lower House of the Austrian Parliament on the 16th inst. agreed to the proposed issue of Paper Rente to the amount of 14,500,000 fl. The treaty of commerce with Spain was also adopted. The Minister of Commerce subsequently introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to trade. The Lower Chamber at its last meeting before the Christmas vacation had a sitting of eighteen hours' duration. Beginning last Saturday at ten in the morning, the House sat through the whole of the night, and did not rise till four o'clock on Sunday morning. The proceedings were of an unusually stormy character. The German Liberal, or Constitutional, Party attacked the measures of the Government with great bitterness. There were several divisions, in all of which the Government came off victorious by considerable majorities.

RUSSIA.

There has been a disturbance at Moscow among the medical students at the University. Dissatisfied with the disregard of some demands they had made, they held a noisy meeting, disturbing one of the Professors in his lecture. The Governing Body thereupon sentenced six of their number to expulsion, and this caused some four hundred students to assemble in the courtyard and call out for the Rector, who escaped to the house of the Governor-General. The immediate result was the arrest of the whole body of riotous students. Many of them, however, have been released.

AMERICA.

Mainly with the object of promoting education among the blacks in the Southern States, the Senate has passed the bill for devoting the proceeds of the sales of public lands and the receipts for patents to the establishment of a fund for educational purposes in those States where such assistance might be most required.

The House of Representatives has passed the ordinary appropriation of 100,000 dols. for harbour fortifications. After an animated discussion, and despite the forebodings of several speakers respecting the defenceless condition of the country, the House rejected the amendment, granting 500,000 dols., which the Government demanded for the improvement of the seacoast defences. The Military Academy Appropriation Bill and the Consular Appropriation Bill have also been passed.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday for a fortnight.

The annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics declares that the United States is now the largest exporter of breadstuffs and provisions in the world. It states, however, that the merchant marine of the country continues to decline, only twenty-three ships having been built last year. The internal and coasting marine has also declined. On the other hand, the railway transport has enormously increased, indicating the transfer of internal commerce from water communication to the railways.

The Governor of Idaho, in his message to the Legislature of that territory, states that polygamy is being rapidly introduced from Utah, and expresses the hope that adequate measures will be adopted to crush out the practice.

A paper-hanging factory at Buffalo was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The entire building was in flames within twenty minutes, when it fell in ruins, burying at least thirty persons; thirteen jumped from the upper stories, of whom three were killed and nine severely wounded.

CANADA.

By a majority of sixty-seven votes, the Dominion House of Commons has sustained the refusal of the Premier to lay upon the table a copy of the Pacific Railway contract entered into by the Dominion Ministers while in England.

The Manitoban Legislative Assembly was opened on the 16th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. E. Cauchon, who in his speech dwelt upon the prosperity of the province and the rapid progress made in developing its resources. On the 18th the House voted the Address in reply to his speech.

SOUTH AFRICA

A telegram from Capetown reports that there has been some fighting between the Basutos and the Colonial forces under Colonel Carrington, who had sent two columns on a patrolling expedition. The Colonel's division encountered 3000 Basutos, and was compelled to retire before them, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded.

Taking advantage of the Basuto rising, the Boers in the Transvaal have entered the field for the recovery of an independence which they forfeited by misconduct. A telegram received on Monday at the Colonial Office from Sir George Colley, the High Commissioner in the Eastern parts of South Africa, tells us that about 5000 Boers assembled at Heidelberg, and proceeded to establish a Republican Government. Mr. Kruger was selected as president, and Mr. Joubert was appointed commandant.

INDIA.

The health of the Marquis of Ripon is improving. Owing to the illness of the Viceroy and the absence from Calcutta of Sir John Strachey, who is about to leave for England, the Government of India is, the *Times* correspondent says, now virtually without a head. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a further rainfall, and there is a decided improvement in the crop prospects. Mr. Adam arrived at Bombay on Monday week, and left for Madras on Thursday. The Bhownagar Railway was opened on Monday by Sir James Ferguson, the Governor of Bombay.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales, in opening the Parliament of that colony, on the 16th inst., announced the introduction of several bills, including measures for extending and improving Municipal Government and Local Self-Government, for the protection of life and property at sea, and for regulating the liquor traffic. He was able to congratulate the colony on the improved condition of the public revenue, remarking that better evidence could hardly be adduced of the sound condition and prosperity of the country. The Governor concluded his speech with a reference to the recent and forthcoming conferences on questions of deep concern to the whole Australian continent. "These questions," he said, "have already been under discussion, and some of them have advanced a stage towards satisfactory agreement."

The Channel Squadron arrived at Lisbon on Sunday.

The Prince of Montenegro has expressed his thanks to the Powers for the satisfactory settlement of the Dulcigno question.

Large orders for arms of the newest and best systems have been given by the Chinese Government to manufacturers in Germany.

A National Exhibition of the Products of the Industry and Art of the Kingdom of Bavaria is to be held at Nuremberg in 1882.

An association has been formed at Madrid with a view to establish life-boat stations at the most dangerous places on the coast of Spain. Several members of the Royal family have given the movement the aid of their patronage.

Cardinal Jacobini, in a circular to the Papal Nuncios and other representatives of the Holy See abroad, announcing his appointment as Pontifical Secretary of State, enunciates a policy of calmness and conciliation, and recommends them to display the greatest moderation, in order not to multiply existing difficulties.

TWO PHASES OF LIFE.

The satirical genius of a clever artist has in these companion drawings put before us the different situation and appearance of one and the same individual at different times. From certain peculiarities in the fashion of his tailoring, we should be inclined to think he lived and occasionally flourished about forty years ago. Indeed, he rather strikes us as an old acquaintance, whom we remember to have met with in one of the early novels of Charles Dickens, and whose fortunes in the world of mixed London society were liable to surprising changes. He was sometimes known by the name of Mr. Montague Tigg; his professions were various, but always promising and plausible; while his occupation, which he most steadily pursued, was that of persuading other people to trust him with their money. Whether or not this class of ingenious practitioners has become utterly extinct, we are by no means in a position to affirm; but there is some alteration in the cut of their coats and trousers, and in the shape of their cravats. The two periods of this gentleman's history selected by Mr. F. Barnard for a pair of *aker et idem* portraits may not have been separated by a greater interval than four or five years; though it is evident that the suit of clothes worn in the second instance, shabby as they now are, did not belong to the particular phase of sartorial fancy that looked so entirely *comme il faut* when he stood before the dressing-room mirror, attended by his valet, in "the light of other days." Male attire was formerly more subject to these violent revolutions of taste and custom than it seems to be in the present generation; and its condition was a more likely index to the state of the wearer's purse or his banker's account. There can be no doubt, however, that the interesting hero of these two chapters of pictorial biography was decidedly a "fast man;" and that he went very fast down hill, after having, by some devices not more creditable to his honesty than to the sagacity of his neighbours, risen to a temporary elevation which he was unable long to keep. The furniture and decorations of his chambers, with the portraits of racers, prize-fighters, and ballet-dancers, and those trophies of nocturnal prowess, the stolen door-knockers, arrayed on the wall, bear witness to the character of the man, and recall to memory some of those anecdotes of silly profligacy in a past age, which are but too authentic facts. There is small reason to condole or sympathise with such a person, when he is next seen in a squalid garret, reduced to the barest necessaries of life, but still endeavouring, by a ridiculous expedient, to preserve the glossy blackness of his napless hat with a touch of ink applied to the edge of its battered crown. This plight is some degrees lower than the "shabby genteel;" but it is quite as good as he deserves. He is not now, as we before saw him, "in full bloom;" but, very decidedly, "gone to seed," and what is called "seedy."

An appropriate motto has been suggested for Mr. Fawcett. "Post Hoc" writes thus to the *Times*:—"You have stated in your leading columns that Mr. Fawcett ought to have a motto for his admirable plan of giving the working classes in this country a chance of fortune—a motto which might be set over against the abortive *Ex luce lucellum* of another statesman. How would *Fors et fortuna* do for the Postmaster-General, thus coupling the London pronunciation of his name with the result of his policy?"

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A New Trial," being an adaptation, by the skilled hand of Mr. Coghlan, of an Italian play, by Signor Giacometti, called "La Morte Civile," in which Salvini has taken Italy and the United States by storm for many years, was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday last, and achieved what may be termed a "first night success," due partly, I should say, to the very forcible acting of Mr. Coghlan himself in the part of the hero, and to the admirable manner in which he was supported by the excellent working company whom Mr. Edgar Bruce has now brought together; and partly to the curiosity excited by the revealing in a substantially novel manner of a very weird tragedy, which, however, it is questionable whether the audience, unless they have a morbid appetite for supping on horrors, would care to have told to them again. And, for a drama to become thoroughly popular, it must be witnessed repeatedly by the same people.

"A New Trial" is one of the ghastliest and grimmest plays that I have ever been privileged to witness. As in the case of "Annie Mie," it turns on a stabbing case, the imprisonment of the assassin, his return to civil life, and the tribulations of a mother and daughter, whose blood relation to one another is, for the purposes of the story, kept concealed until the catastrophe; but, unlike "Annie Mie," "A New Trial" is utterly devoid of any humorous dialogue or any picturesque incident—such as the "Kissing Bridge" and Zeeland song and dance episodes in the otherwise lugubrious Dutch piece;; it does not contain any love-making, and it does not end happily. Its prologue is indeed, a murder with the stiletto, and its epilogue suicide by means of prussic acid or strychnine. It has no heroine—the mother and daughter being characters wholly subordinate to the hero—and it is very clumsily constructed; a young gentleman, who should be the lover, and an old priest, who promises to be the villain of the play, vanishing from it altogether, before it is half over. Notwithstanding all these anomalies, "A New Trial," so far from being a desperately dull play, as "Annie Mie" was, is an exceedingly interesting one, for the time being; but it leaves a strongly unpleasant taste in the mouth, and can scarcely be reverted to with pleasure. Thus, the Bravo case was interesting; but the majority of people were glad when the gruesome business was over.

The plot of "A New Trial" may be compressed into the compass, say, of a death's head. Corrado, a Sicilian painter, marries, against the wishes of his family, the Signorina Rosalia. Her brother Luigi, who is most persistent in objecting to the match, quarrels with and insults Corrado, who stabs him, even to death. The assassin, on conviction, is sentenced to hard labour for life. After thirteen years' imprisonment he escapes from the convict-prison, changes clothes with a peasant, and tramps across the mountains to a small town, where he accidentally learns that his wife has taken refuge. She has been protected by a benevolent medical practitioner of ultra-Liberal and anti-clerical views called Palmieri, and resides in his house as the governess of his young daughter Annetta, who is in reality the daughter of the convict's wife Rosalia, but has been substituted for the Doctor's real daughter, who died in infancy, with the benevolent intent of concealing the fact that her father is an assassin, dragging his life-chain at the galleys. When, after a series of incidents too numerous to follow, the escaped convict wishes to renew his matrimonial relations, his wife indignantly refuses to have anything to do with him, and most mendaciously and unnaturally tells him that his daughter is dead, and that the young girl whom, with unerring paternal instinct, he has discovered to be really his, is the child of the benevolent Dr. Palmieri. The young girl, indeed, is afraid of the unbidden guest, Corrado—mainly, I should say, because he makes such strange faces and bellows so loudly; his wife incessantly urges him to go away—at one time, even, in an unwonted moment of placability, offering to accompany him if he will leave Annetta in peace; and Dr. Palmieri endeavours logically to convince him that his first duty to society, to his family and himself, is to take himself off to parts unknown. The unanimous consensus of opinion between the Doctor and his two female *protégées* that Corrado is one too many in the house, renders the situation of things in general disagreeably equivocal, and additional repulsiveness is infused into the "dead set" made against the unfortunate "lifer" by the avowal of the Doctor that he has long entertained a platonic attachment for Rosalia, and the cool confession of that lady that she would have married the Doctor long ago had she been free. Ultimately there comes over the darkened mind of Corrado the conviction that it is his living body that stands between his family and happy respectability, so he presents them with a dead body instead: swallowing a phialful of poison, and expiring with horrible writhing and mouthing on the stage. The repulsiveness of the story is aggravated to the intolerable degree, when the curtain falls, by the unavoidable inference that the widow of Corrado will, as soon as she conveniently can, enter into the bonds of matrimony with Dr. Palmieri.

I am not prepared to say that this darksome tragedy, or a great deal of it, is terribly realistic. It might have been, indeed, a story of real life told at a Coroner's inquest on the corpse of a suicide, and transferred, cut and dried, from the columns of a newspaper to the boards of a theatre. It is, at the same time, highly amusing to find one of the critics of the "Forcible Feeble" kind, an eminent professor of the "cry-baby" style in dramatic art, writing that it is "curious to find in one play so much that is false in nature and true in art." The exact contrary happens to be the case. The mirror is constantly, albeit in a rather clumsy manner, held up to nature; it is the art which is throughout weak, limping, and false. One can easily imagine what a dreadful pest, nuisance, and skeleton in the cupboard a father who had escaped from penal servitude would be in a "stuck up" family who were selfishly anxious to maintain a position of respectability; indeed, such an intrigue of equivoque and embarrassment might furnish the plot for a most amusing comedy of manners; but the importation of such an unadorned chapter of horrors as "A New Trial" on to the stage, without any underplot, and without even the complete evolution of the action suggested by the introduction of some of the characters, may be natural enough, but is assuredly in the most offensive degree inartistic. And as for the realism, repulsively superabundant as it is, it lacks thoroughness. Mr. Coghlan spares us not one contortion and not one gasp of a man dying of a deadly poison; but please to remember that he dies in the house, and in the presence of a medical man. Surely this very clever Dr. Palmieri must have heard of such a thing as a stomach-pump. The "Forcible Feebles," amid a squeal of much windy verbiage, assert that "those who cannot give themselves up to the contemplation of an exceptional social position idealised by art and finished by master-strokes of execution had better remain away, and leave the atmosphere created by such a study undisturbed." These are mere "Words, Idle Words." No "atmosphere" that I know of, beyond that of the slaughter-house, the druggist's shop, and the hulks is "created" by such a play as "A New Trial;" and the "exceptional social position" arising from a wife and daughter wanting to get rid of a convict husband and father, is in the Giacometti-Coghlan piece wholly unidealised by Art. Art would have given us a heroine attractive of at least some modicum of sympathy, and a catastrophe not quite so coarsely true to the nature of a *felo de se* as Corrado's removal of his body "out of the way."

The acting of Mr. Coghlan as Corrado was, in parts, very fine. Usually, he is not a great master of pathos; but in Corrado I liked him best in his melting moments. Too frequently he allowed himself to rant; and the Prince of Wales's is too small a theatre for ranting to be agreeable there. Mr. Flockton was simply superb as a suspicious, snuffy, censorious, but not hard-hearted Italian village priest. As I have said, he gave signs in an early portion of the drama of being its malificent spirit; but all at once he disappeared from the action of the piece and was seen no more. Was this art? A similar evanishment also took place in the case of his nephew, Don Fernando, inoffensively played by Mr. Bayley; but, as Don Fernando happened to be a young gentleman about whom nobody cared so much as one bajocco's worth of Neapolitan macaroni, the disappearance of the Don was not regretted; and, indeed, it was scarcely noticed. Mr. James Fernandez brought real art to bear on the interpretation of the part of the somewhat frigid philanthropist Dr. Palmieri; but he had not much to do, although he had much to say. Miss Amy Roselle, who only the other night was playing the certainly not amicable part of the Princesse de Bouillon in Adrienne Lecouvreur at the Court, was on Monday condemned to undertake a yet more thankless part at the Prince of Wales's. She did her very best to "artistically idealise" the wretchedly unsympathetic part of the unlovely wife of the bloodstained yet uxorious actress; but Miss Amy Roselle is so thoroughly a sympathetic actress, and is so full of lovable nature, that one felt very frequently inclined to wish that Signor Giacometti and his ghastly play had tumbled into the crater of Mount Ætna before ever Mr. Coghlan came across them.

I can only record (pending a more extended notice) the complete and splendid success at the Alhambra Theatre Royal on Monday of a grand spectacular opera in three acts, "Mefistofele II.," the music by Hervé, the libretto adapted to the English stage (and very humorously adapted, too) by Mr. Alfred Maltby. It is the "Petit Faust" expanded, *remanié*, and thoroughly "revised and settled" by the accomplished musical director of the Alhambra, M. G. Jacobi, who, in one of the grandest of the spectacular tableaux, the "Temptation of Faust," has introduced a portion of Mendelssohn's magnificent music to the "Walpurgis-nacht." "Mefistofele II." affords ample scope for the bright vocal and mimetic talents of Miss Constance Loseby and Miss St. Quinton. Miss Emily Petrelli and Madame Rosa Bell also appear with advantage in the cast; Mr. F. Leslie is a tuneful and gallant Faust, and Mr. Lionel Brough is irresistibly humorous as Valentine. Never did I behold such a wondrous variation upon Captain Bobadil as Mr. Brough gave us on Monday night. Beautiful scenery by Mr. W. Callcott—"Looking-glass Scene Callcott," of traditional Alhambra fame—and Mr. T. E. Ryan; a graceful and animated ballet, sumptuous dresses and appointments, a faultlessly trained band and well-drilled chorus, and first-rate stage management produce in "Mefistofele II." an *ensemble* which will make a dazzling addition to the long line of lyric and choregraphic glories of the Alhambra.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

SATURDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The fourth and last of these concerts, directed by Mr. F. H. Cowen, took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when three novelties were brought forward, the most important of which was Mr. Cowen's new symphony (No. 3, in C minor), which was given for the first time. It is a long, elaborate, and ambitious work, in which the composer avowedly seeks to realise, in music, the impressions received during a tour in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. There is some characteristic writing in the symphony, with much ingenious command of orchestral effects; but, as a whole, it is over-elaborated, and prolonged to an excessive length, the tonal peculiarities of northern melodies being used with such reiteration as sometimes to amount almost to a travestie of national distinctiveness. The whole work, and especially the finale, requires revision and condensation. A cleverly-written overture, entitled "Titania," by H. C. Nixon, and a pleasing orchestral "Tone-Picture," by Mr. J. F. Barnett, illustrative of "The Ebbing Tide," were the other absolute novelties. A specialty was Bach's fine triple concerto for pianoforte, violin, and flute (with accompaniments of stringed instruments), very well rendered, with Madame Frickenhaus, Mr. V. Nicholson, and Mr. W. L. Barrett as the soloists.

Another specialty—and a favourable specimen of modern English music—was the scena, "Hero and Leander," by A. Goring Thomas, very effectively declaimed by Mrs. Osgood. This is an extremely well written piece, in which some varied emotions are illustrated by music of a highly dramatic character. It produced a genuine impression. Mr. Cowen's fanciful and imaginative series of short orchestral pieces, entitled "The Language of the Flowers," was repeated by general desire; and Mr. Lloyd's fine delivery of well-known vocal pieces, and the final performance (by the orchestra) of Beethoven's third overture to "Leonora," completed the programme.

The final Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concert of the year took place last week, when a new concerto for the violin, composed by Herr Gernsheim, was performed, for the first time in England, by M. Emil Sauret. The work is dry and uninteresting in each of its three movements—least so, perhaps, in the final Rondo—and its chief, if not only, merit is in serving to display exceptional powers of execution by the solo player. These were evidenced by M. Sauret, and again in his performance of Vieuxtemps's "Ballade et Polonoise." Mr. Herbert Reeves's promised first appearance at the Crystal Palace was unfortunately prevented by illness, and he was replaced by Mr. Oswald, who rendered some familiar vocal pieces with much success. The remaining items of the programme call for no specific detail. The Saturday concerts are to be resumed on Feb. 5.

After the performance of last Saturday afternoon, the Popular Concerts are, as usual at this period, suspended for a time. The programme then included a string quartet, by the Bohemian composer Dvorak, which was finely rendered (for the first time here) by Madame Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Of the work itself we must speak after its repetition, which is promised at the first evening concert of the new year. M. Eugene D'Albert—the young pianist who recently made so successful an appearance at the Monday evening concerts—played Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat, op. 7, with great effect on Saturday, the other instrumental solo having been a sonata by Handel for violin (with pianoforte), charmingly rendered by Madame Néruda. These artists and Signor Piatti were associated in Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang familiar vocal pieces with great effect, and Mr. Zerbini accompanied as usual. The Monday evening concerts will be resumed on Jan. 3; the afternoon performances on the following Saturday.

The Royal Academy of Music gave a Student's Orchestral Concert, at St. James's Hall, last week, when Mr. W. Shakspeare proved his fitness for the office of conductor, to which he has recently been appointed. The vocal performance, solo and choral, and the pianoforte playing of several students, were such as to give favourable proof of the efficient course of instruction and study pursued at the institution.

Yesterday (Friday) week, the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place—also at St. James's Hall, to which locality the society's concerts are now transferred from Exeter Hall—as already recorded. The solo music of "The Messiah" was generally well rendered by Mesdames L. Sherrington and M. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Bridson—the chorus-singing having been highly effective. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual. The next performance will take place on Jan. 21, when the programme will comprise Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" music.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave the first concert of its ninth season at the Albert Hall, on Saturday evening, when the band (including the Duke of Edinburgh as one of the first violins) performed the overtures to "Le Pré aux Clercs," "Mignon," and "Le Domino Noir;" entr'actes by Massenet and Gounod, Bizet's orchestral suite, "L'Arlésienne," and Gounod's "Saltarello." Vocal pieces were contributed by Mesdames Zimeri and Dalton, and Signori Monari-Rocca and De Monaco. Mr. George Mount is still the zealous and energetic conductor of the performances. The concert was given in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Lisle-street.

"The Messiah" was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday evening, with full orchestra and chorus, and Mesdames Sherrington and Enriquez, Mr. R. Hollins and Mr. Bridson, as the solo vocalists. The oratorio is to be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society next Monday evening, Mr. Sims Reeves being announced to appear.

The Royal School of Mines Orchestral Society (of which Professor Huxley is president) gave a concert last Monday evening in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The programme was of a sterling character.

The ballad concert announced by Mr. Sims Reeves for last Thursday evening at St. James's Hall occurred too late for notice until next week. The programme promised performances by the concert-giver, his son (Mr. Herbert Reeves), Madame Albani, and other eminent artists.

The temporary lull in music caused, as usual, by the Christmas vacation, will soon be broken. The advent of the new year will at once bring a resumption of the serial performances. Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall will be continued on New-Year's Day, when an afternoon performance will be given. On the evening of Jan. 3 (as already said) the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed, the first of the afternoon performances associated therewith taking place on the following Saturday; when, in the evening, the performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, directed by Mr. Charles Hallé, will be repeated at St. James's Hall. Other important concerts will soon follow, and music will speedily resume its wonted activity.

Herr Max Friedländer—who has sung with much success at various London concerts—has recently met with a highly favourable reception at Berlin, Frankfort, and other important German cities.

The "Professional Pocket-Book," edited by Sir Julius Benedict, and published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co., has just been issued for next year. It contains a large amount of general and official information, with a diary for daily and hourly engagements, and a list of the principal forthcoming musical performances. The book will be found of special value both for the amateur and the professional musician.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A meeting of the National Indian Association was held in the hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on the 16th inst., when Sir Richard Temple gave an address on the Effect of Western Education on the Natives of India. Sir Arthur Hobhouse presided, and there was a large attendance.

Sir Richard Temple explained that a system of State education had been extended throughout the length and breadth of India, there being no less than 66,000 schools and colleges, and nearly two million scholars. The direct education given to those young people was of a fourfold nature—intellectual, moral, scientific, and practical or technical. The intellectual education had been attended with considerable success; but, while the moral was in some degree systematic, a great deal of it was incidental. Under a civilised Government, like that of England in India, an immense amount of indirect education was afforded, the whole result of which had been refining, humanising, and elevating; but he was far from saying there were no drawbacks, because foreign rule, even of the best kind, must have a somewhat depressing effect on an alien race. Those drawbacks were inseparable from our position in India, and they made our obligations to the country all the greater. Formerly corruption and even worse faults were common amongst natives employed in the public service, but nowadays the high native officials brought up in the colleges were just as honourable and trustworthy as English gentlemen. A remarkable advance also had taken place in the general and political intelligence of the people. This had led the people to take an interest in the security of the British Empire, and had at the same time produced a fresh body of public opinion which it would be well not to lose sight of. He would gladly have believed that the old ideas and traditions connected with caste were being weakened, but he really could not see any signs of it. Somehow, caste and the associations which clung to it seemed to be more enduring than any other influences that existed in India. Of course the natives who came to England broke their caste, but he rather suspected that when they got back they conciliated their brethren in order to be once more admitted within the magic pale. As one who had spent some of the best years of his life in India, he could say that the natives were worthy of the highest esteem, and he was satisfied that if the efforts of the English people continued to be directed as they had hitherto been, British rule would be established more firmly than it could be by cannon and bayonet, and we should earn the lasting gratitude of the nationalities which had been committed to our care by an all-wise Providence for the good of the human race.

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"CAU

FROM THE PICTURE BY C. J.

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G H-T!"

STANILAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

Our well-known Artist, Mr. S. Read, is always happy in delineating the picturesque aspects of fine old-fashioned country mansions. A partial view is here afforded of the central front and main entrance of a noble residence, seen from between the grand old cedars and other trees on the garden lawn. The interior seems brightly lit up for some festive entertainment, which may be a Christmas or New-Year's Eve party. A family of invited guests, who are doubtless of some rank, from the style of their equipage, have just arrived at the open doorway. The antique form of the carriage, which harmonises with the style of the building, would indicate that the artist's mind went back more than a hundred years to imagine this incident of rural grandeur. Everything is in perfect keeping with this view of the subject; the trees, the house, the equipage, with coachman and footman, and the signs of a stately hospitality within. It is one of those suggestive drawings from which any active mind can readily take the needful hints to imagine a whole chapter of personal history. This might be worthy of a place in some future collection of avowed "Romance of the Peerage and Baronetage," or "Tales of the Old English Gentry."

"CAUGHT!"

In this picture, by Mr. C. J. Staniland, there is no difficulty in comprehending the nature of the situation. It may be supposed to have taken place early in the eighteenth century, about the time of the first or second King George, to which belong some of our old comedies and romances of English social life. We have only to recollect certain incidents of these, and to imagine the characters of a haughty Squire, a passionate and sentimental young lady, the Squire's daughter, and a gallant young officer, Lieutenant in a Regiment of Horse, wearing his uniform in private life as they did in those days. Nothing will then be more likely and natural for us to believe than that the two young persons, in order to defeat the parental design of marrying her, will she nil she, to an odious rich Nabob or dissolute Peer, should have agreed upon a romantic elopement from the Squire's jealously guarded mansion. She has come out of the garden-gate, certainly not in her travelling-dress, but in obedience to her lover's signal or whistle, to speak a moment with him outside, before returning to her own apartment and properly attiring herself for the perilous journey. His servant and horses, ready to assist in the flight, are in waiting on the neighbouring hill. At this critical moment, the angry father, who has from his library window seen the rash maiden hurry across the lawn, emerges suddenly from the gate, and confronts the unlucky pair in a mood that is forcibly expressed by the knitted brows and sternly set lips, the attitude and gesture of his figure. In vain will she plead for his forgiveness, and try to soften his obdurate heart, with protestations of her filial reverence, or with assurances that she knows the brave young gentleman to be a man of honour, and worthy her entire confidence. She has got into a sad scrape, and is very decidedly "Caught!"

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

A new collective edition, in one handsome volume of small but clear and fair print, of the *Works of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate*, is now published by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. It contains the well-known earlier poems, which the author now calls "Juvenilia;" the "Lady of Shalott," "The Miller's Daughter," "The Palace of Art," "The May Queen," and others, forming a second series; the "English Idylls," including "Dora" and "The Gardener's Daughter," as well as "Locksley Hall;" then "Enoch Arden," and those originally published with it; "The Princess," with many short pieces newly arranged; "The Window," "In Memoriam," "Maud," and "Idylls of the King," complete; and the two historical dramas, "Harold" and "Queen Mary." There is a portrait of Tennyson, engraved on steel; and twenty-five illustrations of different poems, in the form of wood-engravings, upon which we have no particular remark to offer. This volume will, on the whole, find ready acceptance, for the sake of our most popular living writer of English poetry.

The lovers of romantic poetry, with whom John Keats is still a congenial favourite, may take pleasure in the series of nineteen etchings, by Mr. Charles O. Murray, designed to illustrate *The Eve of St. Agnes*, printed on fine large paper (Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). It is not a poem of the highest and purest motive; but the perception of sensuous beauty has scarcely been more powerfully expressed by any writer in verse or prose. Tennyson would not have conceived the story as Keats has done, but in a spirit of greater moral dignity; the choice of the subject, indeed, is less commendable than the poetical execution. The artist has done his best in these etchings, which are of appropriate character. The frontispiece represents the two lovers, Porphyro and Madeline, stepping out of the doorway, in their midnight flight, while the sleeping porter and the dog lie on the threshold, but are not roused by their noiseless passage.

Sketch-books of foreign travel, amidst the picturesque scenery and figures of the countries usually visited by English family tourists, have often, since the voyage in "Zig-zag," been characterised by an expression of quiet fun; and amusing personalities, which should always be confined to the members of the party, have been mixed up with local subjects. This species of publication is well exemplified in the *Pen and Pencil Notes on the Riviera and in North Italy*, by Mary D. Tothill (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and J. Arrowsmith, Bristol). She has considerable talent and skill in outline drawing, and a keen eye, both for landscape or quaint old street and building features of a place, and for human oddities of manner and costume. The range of subjects goes as far as Venice and Verona, including Cannes, Nice, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Oneglia, Savona, Genoa, Sestri, Lerici, Spezia, Pisa, Bologna, and some intermediate places.

A beautiful example of decorative bookwork is *The Story of a Dead op*, written by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Macduff, and printed, in bronze, by the publishers, Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London and Belfast. It is adorned with four coloured illustrations, which represent the "Procession of the Queen of the Morning," the "Bird-talk and its Surroundings," the "Nightingale and Dewdrop," and the "Ascent of the Million Army." To explain the first and last, which seem enigmatical, it may be stated that the little fairy-tale is a physical allegory. The Dew drop, whose condition and business on earth it rather puzzles the Birds—Thrush, Lark, and Nightingale—to find out, is but one of a mighty host of aqueous particles, destined to be taken up into Heaven. The allegory, we now perceive, is a spiritual as well as physical—for the detached drop of water is a type of the human soul. There is true poetry, and true moral and religious philosophy, in this conception. The printers have decorated all the pages with a constant variety of exquisitely designed marginal borders, which are, in our judgment, not less valuable than the coloured pictures.

The twelfth series of the *Vanity Fair Album* Portraits (12, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden), contains but few persons of the first eminence. These have, indeed, mostly figured in previous volumes. Lord Beaconsfield, however, reappears, but only as walking arm-in-arm with Lord Rowton, late his private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry. Three members of the Liberal Cabinet—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain,—are likewise put on the Treasury Bench together. Many of the other portraits are those of third or fourth rate persons, known in the Clubs, but not to England at large. The comments, by "Jehu, Junior," are often unjust, and neither shrewd nor witty.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's *International Portrait Gallery* (Second Series) consists of twenty slightly tinted lithographs, which present tolerable likenesses, with good memoirs, of the following men of the day: — President Grévy, the King of Spain, Sir Bartle Frere, Gustave Doré, Father Hyacinth, Professor Vambery, M. Waddington, Count Schouvaloff, Sir Arthur Gordon, General Grant, Louis Blanc, Lord A. Loftus, Count Beust, Wendell Holmes, Sir Hercules Robinson, the Duc d'Aumale, Emile Castelar, Sir G. F. Bowen, M. Lesseps, and Mr. James Russell Lowell.

The fourth volume of *Cassell's Natural History*, edited by Professor P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., continues the description of birds, which is written by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, treating here of the perching birds, the rooks and crows, and birds of paradise; the thrushes, the finches, the starlings, the game-birds, the wading birds, geese, ducks, and gulls, the divers, the ostriches, and other groups. Then come the reptiles, tortoises, crocodiles, and lizards, and the snakes. These are described by the editor of this work; and he also deals with the amphibious animals. The illustrations are good, and very abundant.

Among the more imaginative and original works of entertainment, accompanied with illustrations, we particularly like a small volume called *The Children's Journey, with other Stories* (Strahan and Co.), by the author of "Our Children's Story," and the "Voyage en Zigzag." Its spirit is delightful, kindly, delicate, and gently humorous, and the little tales have a touching interest; the author's drawings, too, are both clever and pleasing. There is a new edition (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.) of *Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers;* the narrative written by Mr. J. L. Molloy, the engravings drawn by Mr. Linley Sambourne. It relates, as some readers will remember with pleasure, the adventures of four Englishmen in a four-oared skiff, up the Seine and down the Loire, with brief glances at many places of interest, and at the manners and humours of French country life. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have reproduced, in a new and smaller form, electrotyped and printed in bronze, *Child's Play*, by E. V. B., which is a charming book of story-verses and original drawings.

Boys' books of stirring adventure have been produced for the present season. The late Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, author of many popular works of this class, has left *The Heir of Kilfinnan* (Sampson Low and Co.), which is a "Tale of the Shore and the Ocean," partly on the West Coast of Ireland, partly in the West Indies. *With the Colours* (G. Routledge and Sons), by R. Mounteney Jephson, is the story of a young military subaltern, Robert Froyle, serving with his regiment at Corfu and Gibraltar, and in China and Japan.

The Demon of Cawnpore (Sampson Low and Co.) is a translation from Jules Verne, and we need not say that it refers to the notorious Nana Sahib; but it is the supposed and rumoured survival of that atrocious malefactor, ten years after the Cawnpore massacre of 1857, his wanderings in disguise through different provinces of India, and his attempts to raise fresh conspiracies and insurrections, that form the subject of this exciting narrative.

The Golden Grasshopper, another of Mr. W. H. G. Kingston's tales, is published by the Religious Tract Society; it has appeared before, under the title of *The Royal Merchant*. It is a very fair specimen of instructive historical fiction, being mainly occupied with Sir Thomas Gresham and his Elizabethan contemporaries, and serving to illustrate the social and religious, political, and mercantile transactions of that age, and the struggles of the Dutch and Flemish Protestants against Spanish tyranny. The new title of this story is an allusion to the huge copper-gilt grasshopper, which was Gresham's family crest, displayed on the top of the high turret at the east front of the Royal Exchange. The narrative purports to be written by Ernst Verner, of Antwerp, formerly secretary to the great London merchant.

No better book for a boy, as boys go, has lately come in our way than Mr. Frank Stockton's *Jolly Fellowship* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.). It is in the form of an autobiography; the supposed writer is a New York lad of sixteen; his comrade is a youth named "Rectus," whose family surname is Colbert; and there is a brave girl, "Corny" or Cornelia Chipperton, one of their fellow-passengers in a voyage to the Bahamas. Plenty of bustling adventure, with a spice of danger, and a sufficient mixture of drollery, make up this entertaining American story.

For girls' reading, in their turn, good provision has likewise been made. Routledge's *Every Girl's Annual*, edited by Miss Alicia Leith, is a magazine of stories, short biographical sketches, little moral essays, songs and other poetry, riddles, puzzles, and proverbs, and bits of useful knowledge. We presume that *Peter Parley's Annual* (Ben George, publisher), with its nine coloured pictures, is rather intended for boys; it contains the stories of "Hal Stacey" and "Maximilian de Leste," with many other light and readable articles.

Cassell's Family Magazine, the yearly volume of which is before us, presents a great variety of wholesome reading; the tales are, in general, of considerable originality and interest, while the descriptive notices of scientific inventions, and of places worth visiting in England or abroad, will be acceptable to many intelligent young readers. Not less praise is due to *The Welcome, a Magazine for the Home Circle*, which is published by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co., and has common editorship with the *Family Friend*. The frontispiece of this volume is a portrait of the Princess of Wales, set in a gilt border. Most of the illustrations to the text are well chosen and effective in style. Scribner's illustrated magazine for girls and boys, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, is called *St. Nicholas;* and the eighth yearly volume, divided into two parts, is a treasure of good reading and fine engravings. We may also commend the volumes of *Golden Hours* (W. Poole) and *Chatterbox* (W. Wells Gardner) to the juvenile part of the public.

For the younger children we have some more playful entertainment furnished in *Little Buttercup's Picture-Book* (Routledge), with fine bold engravings, well drawn and well printed; *My Own Picture-Book* (Religious Tract Society), equally well illustrated; the *Day Dawn Album* (Routledge), and the *Family Circle Picture-Book* (James Clarke, Fleet-street). We should recommend, for thoughtful children of ten or twelve, Mr. H. A. Harper's *Illustrated Letters from the Holy Land*, published by the Religious Tract Society. Routledge's *Singing Quadrilles* are delightful to look at, and must be not less delightful to hear sung. The music, by Myles B. Foster, is composed for such popular little ditties as "The Queen of Hearts," and "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," but for only a single voice. The illustrations, drawn by Mrs. Staples (M. E. E.) and by Mr. Chantrey Corbould, are daintily printed in light colours by Mr. Edmund Evans. *Children's Daily Bread* (Religious Tract Society) consists of a picture, text of Scripture, and verse for every day in the year. *Uncle John's Anecdotes of Animals and Birds* (S. W. Partridge) is well calculated to foster a kindly regard for the brute creation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Chapman, William Edward; Vicar of Faringdon, Berks.
Harrison, Alban Henry; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Deal.
Hirsch, H.; Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, Cheapside.
Jennings, H. E.; Organising Secretary to the Pretoria Diocesan Fund.
Jephson, Arthur William; Vicar of St. John's, Waterloo-road.
Myles, James Perceval; Surrogate of the Consistory Court of Bristol.
Nicholas, W. L., Curate of Rhyl; Rector of Flint.
Scriven, Thomas Fowell Buxton; Vicar of Luttons Ambo.
Smith, Walter Landon; Rector of Bisley, Surrey.
Trendell, W. H.; Honorary Organising Secretary for the County of Lincoln for the Missions to Seamen Society.
Willacy, Thomas Robert; Perpetual Curate of Thorganby.—*Guardian.*

By the liberality of the Earl of Sheffield, the ancient parish church of Fletching, Sussex, has been restored, at a cost of £6000, and has been reopened by the Bishop of Chichester.

The Dean of Westminster preached at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday morning in aid of the maintenance and extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

Recently, the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated at Tipton a new church, which has been built at a cost of £5100. The Earl of Dudley and Mr. W. Roberts, an ironmaster, have erected the tower at their joint expense.

An effort, some years in progress, for restoring the parish church of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, has been munificently assisted by the representatives of the late Mrs. Skipworth, of Risley Hall, near Derby, the lady of the manor, who had the matter of the restoration of the church greatly at heart. These gentlemen have reseated the chancel with stalls of carved oak.

The Bishop of Manchester on Wednesday week consecrated the new Church of St. Philip, which had been erected, at a cost of £8500, at the Griffin, Blackburn. In his sermon he dwelt upon the present disturbed state of the Church of England. He said that the platform of the National Church was broad enough to admit the three great schools of thought—Broad, High, and Low.

The Bishop of Winchester lately reopened the parish church of Frimley, upon the improvement of which a sum of £1250 has been spent, under the direction of Mr. Goodchild. Under the east window has been set up the following legend, which speaks for itself:—"This chancel has been restored, and window given as a memorial by their family to James Fitchett Burrell, lord of the manor of Frimley, who died Jan. 24, 1858, aged sixty-four years, and Joanna, his wife, who died Nov. 2, 1869, aged seventy-eight years.

On the formation of the new diocese of Liverpool, a number of valuable gifts were offered to the Bishopric committee for their acceptance on behalf of this new see. Among these were a superb service of altar plate, consisting of two flagons, four chalices, four patens, and four plates, the munificent gift of Mrs. Lawrence; and to these were added, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., the offer of a magnificent alms-dish. The designs for the entire service have now been completed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., with the assistance of eminent authorities in ecclesiastical art.

Application, in regard to the notices of appeal lodged by Mr. Pelham Dale and Mr. Enraght, was made last Saturday in the Court of Appeal for the discharge of those gentlemen from custody until their cases can be heard, on the understanding that they refrain from all participation in the performance of Divine worship. The application was granted. Mr. Enraght, however, remains in Warwick Gaol, having, it is stated, expressed his determination not to accept his liberty on the terms stipulated by the Court of Appeal.

A considerable number of the parishioners of St. James's Westminster (or, as it is more usually called, St. James's, Piccadilly) met on Monday evening in the Vestry-hall for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. F. Crane, of Regent-street, who has held the position of churchwarden for many years during the incumbency of the Bishop of London and of the Rev. J. S. Kempe. The testimonial consisted of a kettle, teapot, coffee-pot, sugar-basin, milk-jug, and biscuit-box, all of silver, and it was presented by the Rev. J. S. Kempe, who reviewed Mr. F. Crane's career of usefulness and beneficence.

The Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy met at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering petitions from a large number of curates and other poor clergymen for a share in the funds annually distributed at this time of the year. The applications laid before the Court by Mr. Paget Bowman, the registrar, were more numerous than usual, while the income of the society has been seriously affected by the necessity of making allowances and reductions of rent to the corporation tenants, and by the general depression, rendering it impossible for the governors to meet with adequate grants the pressing claims presented to them. The petitions, including a few from widows and daughters of clergymen, numbered 155, and in almost every case a grant was made.

The decoration of the chancel of St. Peter's, Belsize-park, has been completed, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Taylor.—A stained-glass window, by Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham, has recently been inserted at Trinity Church, Ystalyfera, South Wales, bearing the following inscription:—"This window was erected by the sorrowing inhabitants of Ystalyfera and its neighbourhood, in affectionate remembrance and to perpetuate the memory of Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. James Palmer Budd, of Ynisydaren, who died May 14, 1880."—Two stained-glass windows, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, have been placed in the little church of Stepleton, in the county of Dorset. They are the gift of Lady Rivers, in memory of her husband, the last Baron Rivers, of Rushmere, who is buried in the churchyard.—A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the North Chapel of St. Neots Church, Hunts, in memory of the late Mr. George Dawson Rowley, the design being carried out by Messrs. Hardman and Co.

The Duke of Newcastle has again returned to his tenants 20 per cent. of their rents in consideration of the severe depression in agriculture.

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THE EVE OF PANTOMIME.

The loves of Harlequin and Columbine, the delightful pranks of that arch-mischief-maker, Mr. Clown, the doddering senility of old Pantaloon, perpetually falling and inevitably to be hitched up again, belong to the orthodox programme of Christmas as much as the happy-family gathering and the present-laden tree. When the boys come home for the holidays, and the children emerge from their quiet corners and throw down as exhausted pleasures their annuals and picture-books and illustrated numbers, it is as certain that this great pantomime question will be mooted in the family circle as that fiery plum-puddings will be placed on the dining-table and pretty girls kissed under the mistletoe. We hear a great deal about the changes in our Christmas customs, and so-called cynics endeavour to embitter the recollections of what has been once, and may be now, a happy season; but pantomime has changed only in degree since Grimaldi acted at Sadler's Wells and wore a mask in the character of Clown. The old order of pantomime remains pretty much the same, and consists of a fairy opening, a gorgeous ballet, a transformation-scene, and a harlequinade. No pantomime deserves the patronage of the children unless the water-nymphs in their sea-caves and the representatives of flowers in their sylvan homes are duly contrasted with a plentiful supply of demons, and with attendants, in comic masks of huge proportion. Of late years there has, no doubt, been a tendency to exaggerate the spectacular part of the entertainment at the expense of the fun, to outlengthen the ballet scenes until they become tedious, to drag out the opening to an interminable length, to curtail the clown and to prefer the dull doggrel of music-hall singers to the merry and inoffensive humour of the harlequinade.

Managers this coming Christmas have resolved, it would appear, to reform this altogether, to banish the "lion comique" to the noisy clatter of the drinking-hall, and to remember that little innocent children would far rather see the comic scenes of a Drury-Lane pantomime, an animated bed-post or the clown warming pantaloon's bed, the sausages stolen, the maid-servant kissed, and the slide buttered, than all the double meanings that could be invented for the funniest songs of music-hall stars. If it be true that at least one manager has determined to restore, as far as possible, the art of pure pantomime and to make the audiences laugh and not yawn, many will be thankful for the relief. It should not be difficult, indeed, to revive the old skill of expressing the various emotions, comic or pathetic, in dumb show, or with such few words as vary the monotony, for, although no "Garrick of clowns" may be in our midst to astonish us with his genius like Grimaldi, there are pantomimists of new and old schools sufficient to provide amusement for the thousands of Christmas holiday-makers. Alas! time and circumstances have reduced the Payne family to a minimum. Covent Garden Theatre will no longer echo with laughter of the old gentleman—the best pantomimist of the present generation—and his clever sons; and the wealth of humour is now alone possessed by Harry Payne, the Covent Garden clown, who is a funny fellow, without striving after effect or committing himself to exaggeration, and who can be witty without a trace of vulgarity. But the famous Vokes family, the Girards, the Hanlon Lees, the D'Aubans, and the Martinettis present a bold front against the army of incompetence, and have proved their power of humour not only in England but all over the European continent. Lucky the theatre that possesses any of these troupes or families, for they are inventors as well as executants, and are existing proof, if any were needed, that the art of pantomime is not dead.

The pantomime year of 1880 will be remarkable for the curious shuffle of the cards that sends so many old friends and faces to Covent Garden that have hitherto reigned supreme at Drury Lane. The Vokes Family, still active as ever, but losing the services of the fascinating and incomparable Rosina; Mr. F. B. Chatterton, the producer of who shall say how many successful pantomimes; Mr. John Cormack, once a famous harlequin in the days of Charles Kean at the Princess's, and the best trainer of ballets and stage-children in existence; Mr. Karl Meyder, the German conductor, who has lived long enough in England to understand the requirements of the gallery boys, all transfer their services to Covent Garden, and enlist under the banner of the Messrs. Gatti. And last, but certainly not least, Mr. William Beverley, who, with Mr. E. L. Blanchard, have done more for the refinement and grace of pantomime during the last forty years than any two men living, will paint scenes for the big house and leave old Drury to younger and more ambitious hands. Mr. Beverley, whose right hand has not forgotten its cunning, is prepared this year to enchant us as much as he did in the days of "old Lyceum loves," when Planché wrote and Madame Vestris managed, and has painted "a panorama" for Covent Garden, which will doubtless be one of the chief attractions of the pantomime year. The Covent Garden pantomime has been written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of *Punch* and well-known humourist; and this fact seems to show that in "Valentine and Orson" there will be plenty of good rollicking fun, and some good songs into the bargain. The charming Victoria Vokes will enact Valentine, the representative of chivalry. Mr. Fred Vokes, the hero of the black elastic legs, will be a most comical Orson, and an excellent comedian; Mr. J. G. Taylor has been engaged to play King Pippin, who rules over a very startling court of funny fellows. In a very short time we shall know all about the Green Knight, the conspiracy of Henry and Haufrey, the sons of King Pippin; the charms of the Princess Florimanda; the splendid tournament in which Eglantine, Agatha, and Pacolet engage; and doubtless be enthusiastic concerning the Watteau ballet, which will be on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. To see the Vokes is as essential to the happiness of the children as to eat mince-pie—the oftener you have seen the family the happier will be the years in the future; and so the success of Covent Garden pantomime is secured beforehand, backed up as it is by an old-fashioned Drury Lane combination of experience and good taste.

One commander is, however, faithful to the old ship. It would be as well to wipe Christmas out of the calender altogether as to tolerate such an unheard-of anachronism as a Drury Lane pantomime without Mr. E. L. Blanchard. The scene-shifters would revolt, the stage door-keeper perform some act of open mutiny; the gas-man would lose his head, the property-master throw up his engagement, and the children pelt Mr. Augustus Harris with oranges and nubbly lemons had he dared to dream of allowing "Mother Goose and the Enchanted Beauty" to appear without the familiar and ever respected name. One word about this said E. L. Blanchard, who is renowned throughout the land as having the best hand for the making of a Christmas pudding, and never allows a year to pass without causing us to be thankful for his kind heart and ceaseless fancy. Would you really believe, though I can assure you it is true, that E. L. Blanchard has had a finger in our pantomime pies, more or less, since the year 1835—close upon fifty years ago? As "Francisco Frost," this merry writer produced, from 1840 to 1849, about twenty pantomimes for the Olympic, Surrey, and Victoria Theatres. He peeped out from behind the alias of "The Brothers Grinn" in succeeding years, and has written times out of number for Covent Garden, the Princess's, Astley's, as well as the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces. The first pantomime produced at Drury Lane with the name of E. L. Blanchard attached to it was "Harlequin Hudibras; or, the Droll Days of the Merry Monarch," which was produced on Boxing Night, 1852; and since then, for twenty-eight successive years, the same pen, that has not one blush or blot on one of its feathers, has regularly supplied the Drury "Christmas Annuals."

By looking at the future, far as human eye can see, it is not difficult to detect an admirable subject in "Mother Goose." It was a very favourite one, as we all know, with Grimaldi. The happy combination of Mother Goose with the Sleeping Beauty gives a hint that Mr. E. L. Blanchard has travelled into Fairyland this year with a book in his hand by Charles Perrault, called "Contes de ma Mère l'Oie," and there discovered the French original of "La Belle au Bois Dormant;" but you may be quite sure that the subject familiar to every child in the kingdom will be treated in charming fashion, and contrived so as to suit young and old alike. France cannot claim, any more than Germany, the legend of the Princess at whose christening an important godmother was omitted; and I certainly remember in the nursery days a little volume called "The Hope of the Katzekoffs," in which the wicked and indignant fairy godmother dragged the unhappy infant through a keyhole and cast many other unholy spells on the poor child that have lingered on my memory ever since. This story was German, and not French, and it certainly is a most orthodox subject for Christmas pantomime. Mr. Augustus Harris, a very new, young, and energetic broom, is apparently determined to revive the splendours of Drury Lane, and to compel every paterfamilias to go to the play and take the olive-branches with him. The D'Aubans and Julian Girard will support the spirit of pure pantomime. Miss Kate Santley returns to the stage as the star of the singers. Arthur Roberts and James Fawn can safely be depended on for the acting; the ballets are said to be enchanting, and Mr. Alfred Thompson has been employed for some time past in designing the dresses that are so important a feature in these costly spectacles. Here also, as at Covent Garden, panorama will be a feature, and for the purpose Mr. William Telbin has been engaged to support the tradition of his famous family. In the other departments of scenic art he will be assisted by Mr. Henry Emden, who has been intrusted with the transformation scene. Mr. Augustus Harris is, however, wise in his generation in desiring to hurry on the harlequinade, which is the legitimate fun of Christmas time, and to see personally that the tricks are good enough to keep people on their seats until all is over for the evening. With Mr. F. Wallenstein in the orchestra, and glitter as well as fun in front of him, great things are naturally expected of "Mother Goose" at the orthodox home of pantomime.

Where is Mr. George Conquest to be found, one who created the fame of the pantomime at the Grecian Theatre in the City-road, and by his art united the East and the West? He has enlisted this year under the banner of Mr. William Holland, at the Surrey, and has helped the "people's caterer" in producing "Hop o' my Thumb; or, Harlequin Nobody, Busybody, Somebody, and the Wicked Ogre with the Seven League Boots," a pantomime that has been written by Mr. Frank W. Green, and, as usual, will be bright with pretty faces and clever people. Mr. Conquest, happily recovered from his American accident, is a host in himself; and it is a subject of interest that Miss Topsy Elliott, the pretty dancer, who was nearly burned to death a few years ago, is quite well, and prepared to lead the ballet once more. Herbert Campbell and Arthur Williams will be found at the Grecian, where Mr. Pettitt, one of the Drury-Lane authors, has written "Harlequin King Frolic." Mr. Douglas, of the Standard, will give us "Harlequin Wide-Awake the Sleeping Beauty," and a gorgeous tranformation scene; the Brothers Grinn give "Aladdin" to the Crystal Palace; and "Puss in Boots," with Mr. J. H. Friend to look after the cat, is promised at the Alexandra Palace at Muswell-hill. At the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, instead of a pantomime, the Hanlon-Lees will return to London to give their curious and eccentric entertainment "Le Voyage en Suisse," and better pantomime will be there found than at most theatres. There are two excellent circuses provided for the children—one at Hengler's, in Argyll-street, Regent-street, the other at old-fashioned Astley's, in the Westminster Bridge-road, where Mr. Sanger reigns supreme. The Alhambra gives, as usual, elaborate opera—in this case "Mefistofele II.," by Hervé, and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music—to say nothing of a new ballet by Alfred Thompson, which will test the limit of the beautiful stage and the resources of this elaborate establishment.

Turning our backs on London proper, and directing our footsteps "down East," we find kindly Mrs. S. Lane at the Britannia with a pantomime founded on a popular French *féerie* called "Harlequin Love's Dream, or the Daughter of the King of the Kingless Kingdom," full of Parisian songs and English humour; and another celebrated Christmas house, the Pavilion, draws upon Frank Green for "Jack and the Beanstalk, or Harlequin King Blushrose, the Fairy Flowers, and the Wicked Weeds of the Nightshade Dell." The "North-west provinces" will not be forgotten, for Mr. Leonard Rae, a clever writer, has composed a new version of "Little Red Riding Hood" for the Park Theatre, and enthusiasts might go farther and fare worse than by taking a trip to Brighton to see Mrs. Nye Chart and her pretty entertainment. The busy Mr. F. C. Burnand has prepared an eccentric version of "Sandford and Merton" for the German Reeds, and the music will be by that clever composer, Alfred Scott Gatti.

To crown all, there is a "World's Fair," a kind of imitation of the Greenwich festivities of old, at the Agricultural Hall, where circuses, menageries, and peep-show will revive the recollections of Bartelemy and the traditions of the famous showman, Richardson. C. S.

JAPANESE PICTURES OF ENGLISH CHRISTMAS.

The Japanese school of art, which is made the subject of an interesting discussion in Sir E. J. Reed's new book on Japan reviewed by us last week, is especially strong in original designs of a grotesque and comical nature. We also noticed, two years ago, the delightful volume compiled by Mrs. M. Chaplin-Ayrton, called "Child-Life in Japan," which contained reproductions of many Japanese engravings, drawn in the boldest and most vigorous style, representing the favourite games and playthings of native children, and illustrating some of the popular nursery-tales that have been current through successive younger generations in that Far Eastern country. Readers of her book, which was published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, will not fail to remember the chapter describing, in a talk between a little boy and his sister, all the holiday delights and glories of "O'Shogwats." That is the name of the Japanese yearly festival, most nearly corresponding with our English Christmas in its general acceptance as the great annual occasion for an array of ceremonial entertainments and adornments of domestic life, such as most people like to see observed in every cheerful household at least once in the twelvemonth. It is the celebration of the New Year in Japan, and several days of January are devoted to the prescribed routine of customary treats. This begins with the erection, before the gate of each house, of a sort of trophy, displaying, on a grass-rope or bamboo extended across boughs of different species of pine, certain mystic figures cut out in paper, with an allegorical lobster, oranges, fern-leaves, and seaweed, of historical or mythological significance, and other articles supposed to have the efficacy of sacred "charms." They will serve, we are told, "to bar out the nasty two-toed red, grey, and black demons, the badgers, foxes, and other evil spirits, from crossing the threshold." Among the ordinary performances of this festival is the solemn cooking and eating of some very particular rice-cakes, which are, it is said, the precise equivalent of our Christmas pudding. The boys and girls are further provided with a toy ship, called the Daikoku-jime; and a set of dolls or small images, the "Seven Lords of Wealth," embarked as passengers arriving in the "Ship of Riches," bring a fancied promise of good fortune at the commencement of the year.

Since the recent sudden and rapid increase of mercantile and social communications between England and Japan, the lively and intelligent people of that country have felt a great curiosity to learn all they can of our domestic manners, as well as of our arts and sciences, our laws and public institutions. As European fashions of dress are now worn at the Mikado's Imperial Court, and carriages like ours have begun to supersede the palanquin or "norimon" and the "jin-rik-sha," the journalists, novelists, dramatists, and popular artists of Japan frequently amuse their public with pictures of English life. A translation of passages from the travelling diary of a well-educated Japanese gentleman who lately visited England appeared the other day in one of our monthly magazines. We are not entirely prepared to give an account of the personal antecedents of "Kru-Shan-Ki," the highly original artist whose designs, intended to illustrate the English way of keeping Christmas, appear in this week's Number of our Journal. He has evidently found, somewhere or other, on opportunity of making himself acquainted with the habits of our countrymen and countrywomen at home, whose seasonable pleasures and pastimes occupy the greater part of the page filled with his characteristic drawings.

Beginning with the upper left-hand corner of the page, we perceive that he has got a tolerably good notion of a Christmas Pantomime at one of our theatres. The stage, with its row of footlights, the orchestra, pit stalls, and side-boxes, are correctly arranged; the pantomime actors, Clown, Pantaloon, and Harlequin, with some of the stage properties, a big fish, a number of stolen clocks, and the head of a decapitated policeman, are familiar to us all. The faces and gestures of the musicians, and of the critical gentlemen and ladies in the stalls, are rendered with great power of expression.

The making of the Christmas pudding, at which all the members and servants of a respectable family are supposed to give their personal assistance or superintendence, is the subject of Kru-Shan-Ki's next design. He may possibly be found in error with regard to some details of furniture and costume; but it cannot be doubted that he has actually seen an English kitchen range, with its proper utensils; though we do not see the fireplace that can admit so huge a pot; and why have these cooks forgotten to tie up their pudding in a cloth?

The central picture of the page shows the happy family party seated at their Christmas dinner. In the middle of the table is placed a large bird, which looks rather like a pelican, but which may be intended for a turkey or a goose. How the carver is to reach it, we have no business to ask. There is a pile of oranges, or some other large fruit, and several plates of almonds and raisins, the dessert appearing with the solid meats; and behind the mighty pudding, which must weigh about 2 cwt., adorned with its sprig of Christmas holly, we catch a glimpse of cod or salmon, which may or may not be in season at the end of December. The guests, being English, eat with knives and forks, instead of chop-sticks, and each has a big and a little tumbler, for the ale and wine. They are, one and all, making dreadful faces, as if the viands were uncommonly nasty. The Japanese may think so they are.

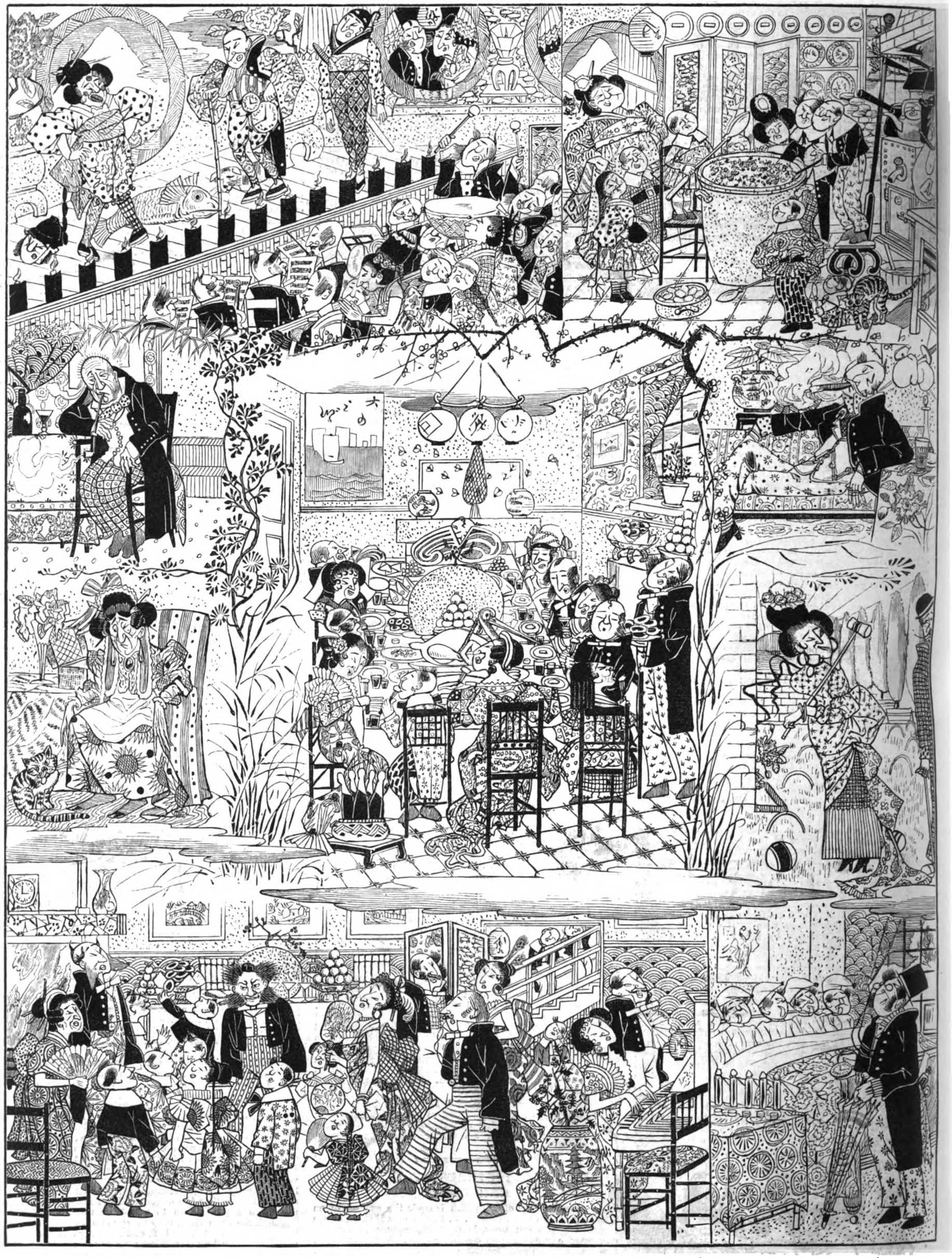
To the right and left of this "gay and festive cuss," as Mr. Sala's American friends would say, in the upper compartments sit two solitary old bachelors, each of whom has dined alone. One of them is staying at home, smoking a regular long clay, and sipping his pint of claret, which does not seem exactly right. The other is an aristocratic lounger, whose superfine dandyism is shown in the decorations of his person and the elegant furniture of his chambers. He has got the biggest Regalia that ever came from the port of Havannah, and its perfume and flavour have brought him into a state of ecstatic repose. Observe the fencing-foils and boxing-gloves, as well as the bowl of gold-fish, that are introduced among the cherished appurtenances of this gentleman's single blessedness. The old maiden lady with her cat, dozing away the long evening in a great wadded arm-chair, may be left to her peaceful nap. A younger damsel, but not so young as she wishes to be thought, on the opposite side, is playing croquet with a surly admirer in tartan plaid, who shows but half his face. We should like to ask Kru-Shan-Ki, if Japan were not too far off, how he can imagine that any of us in England play croquet on the garden lawn at Christmas time?

The Children's Christmas Party, which occupies the greater portion of space below, seems to us remarkably good; some of the faces are quite as English as those drawn by our London artists. There is Papa, or, it may be, Uncle, with bushy whiskers and brushy hair sticking out on each side of his head, whom we could almost swear to having met the other day going into the Temple. He is balancing the full inkstand upon the bald top of his pate, and therewith dancing a jig to the peril of his white shirt and necktie, but to the delight of the little folk. He must be their funny Uncle, not their Papa, for we observe that Mamma is not very well pleased. Grandpapa and Grandmamma, to the left hand, scarcely approve this frolic. There is flirting between a sedate couple beside the screen, and the musical lady at the piano has a polite man to turn over the leaves for her. Through the open door, we can spy two little urchins who have been sent upstairs to bed, still lingering on their way up, to enjoy the evening merriment yet a few moments longer.

Last scene of all, one that is almost tragical, brings in the pompous doctor, to give nauseous but needful physic—why not throw it to the dogs!—when the treacherous delights of feasting over-much have had their too frequent effect. The patients, all in a row, as if at the counter of a dispensary, await their turn for consultation and prescription. We are sorry they look so ill, but we hope they will soon be well.

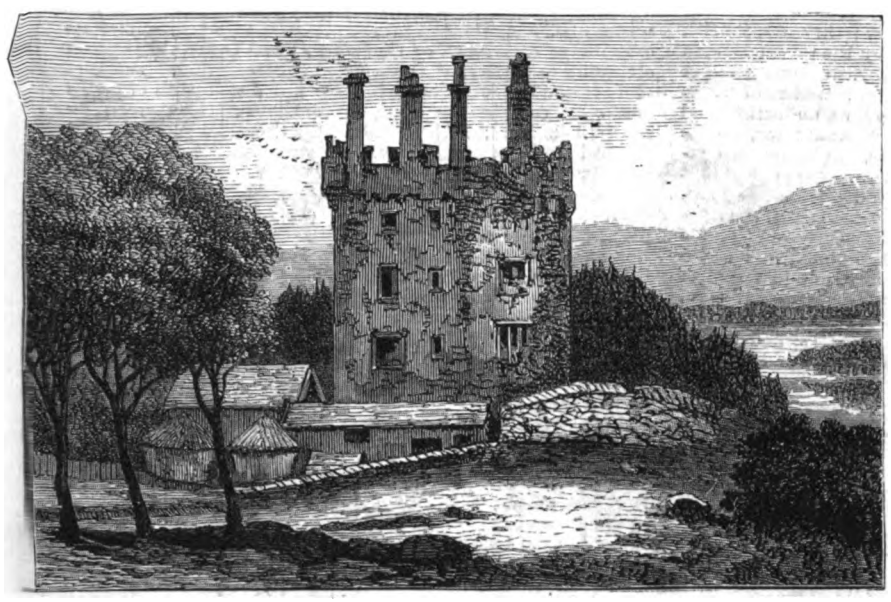
Professor E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., gave the Monday evening lecture at the London Institution. His subject was "Growth from the Egg."

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AN ENGLISH CHRISTMAS AS DEPICTED BY A JAPANESE ARTIST. DRAWN BY KRU-SHAN-KI.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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LOUGH MASK CASTLE.



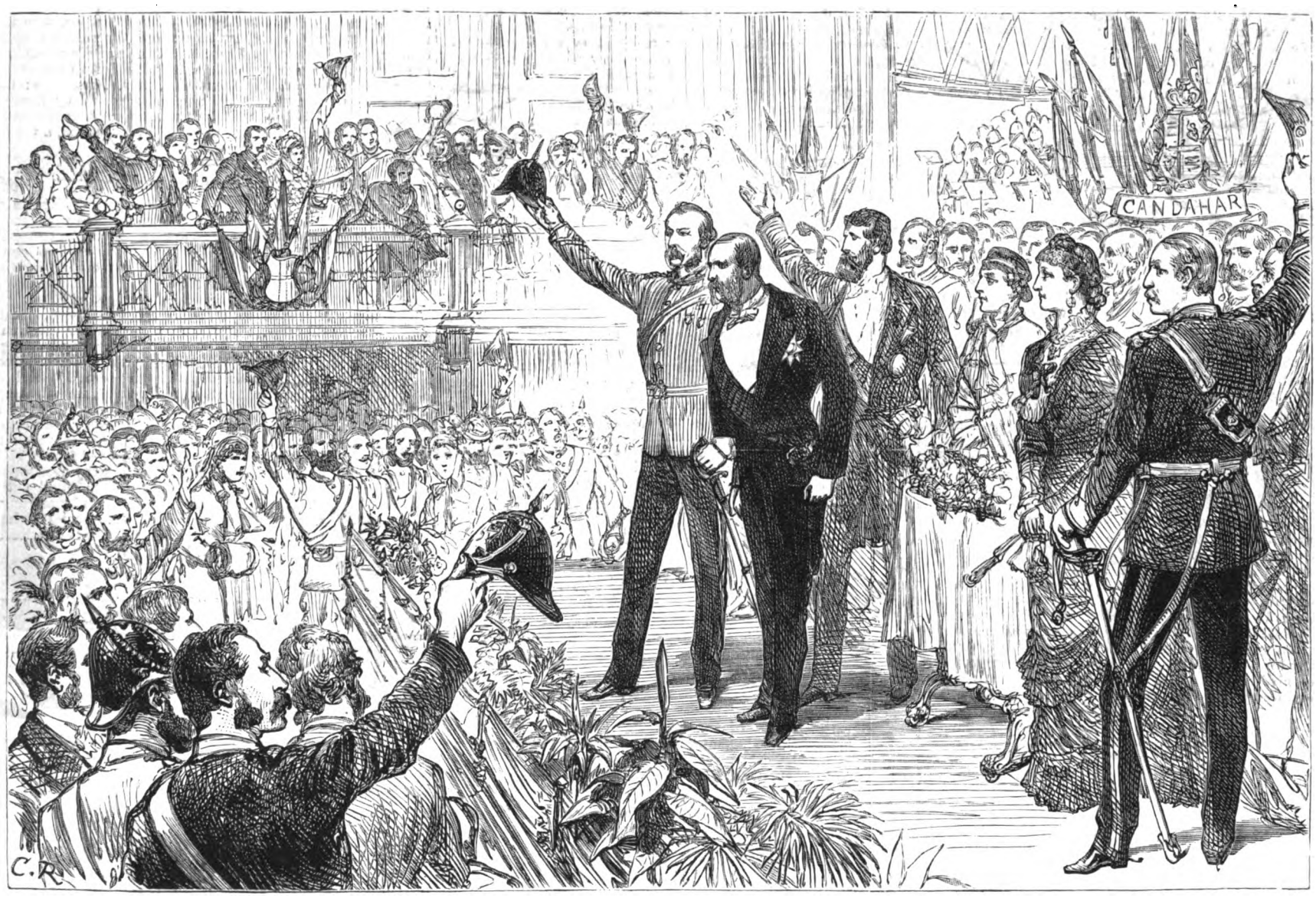
DISTANT VIEW OF LOUGH MASK CASTLE.

LOUGH MASK AND CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

We give two views of Lough Mask Castle, in Mayo, belonging to the Earl of Erne, whose resident agent, Captain Boycott, was recently exposed to the Irish Land League persecution, and was assisted by a party of volunteer labourers to get in his harvest, under the protection of a large military force. A correspondence between Captain Boycott and the Prime Minister has been published, with reference to his application to Government for pecuniary compensation, estimating his losses at not less than £6000. His personal testimony may here be given, as justifying an appeal which is now made to provide him compensation by means of a public subscription, there being no Government fund available for that purpose:—

"About thirty years ago I settled in the West of Ireland, relying upon the assurances which were then held out to all English settlers that the land laws were simplified, and that capital might be safely invested in that country. For many years I lived in the island of Achill, and after a long struggle against adverse circumstances my means improved, and, for that district, I became a prosperous man. Family circumstances placed me subsequently in possession of further capital, and I took a thirty-one years' lease of a farm at Lough Mask, in county Mayo, under Lord Erne. Subsequently I became agent for his Lordship, and a few other proprietors, and laid out the whole of my capital (amounting to £6000) on permanently improving and stocking my land. In the course of my duties as agent to Lord Erne, I was compelled to serve ejectment notices on some tenants, who could, but would not, pay their rents; and for this act I was denounced by the Land League, my farm servants were terrorized into quitting my employment, and my own life was only protected by the presence of armed policemen. It will be unnecessary for me to do more than refer to subsequent occurrences. You are, doubtless, aware that the Government dispatched into Mayo a large force of soldiers and police to protect fifty labourers from the North of Ireland, who voluntarily saved a portion of my crops. My object is to state to you my present condition. When the military were withdrawn, I was compelled to leave with them. Had I not done so, my life would not have been safe for one hour; and so great is the power of the Land League that even in Dublin the landlord of the hotel where I stopped declined to allow me to remain more than twenty-four hours in the house, as he was threatened if he ventured to harbour me. Under such circumstances, it follows that my property in Mayo is rendered utterly valueless to me. I left a caretaker on the place, but know nothing of what has since occurred. My house is full of furniture, which I cannot remove; my sheep and cattle are insufficiently tended on two of the farms, and on the others have been driven away, and the land is lying waste. Before I left, hardly a night passed without some injury being done—walls were thrown down, gates had their locks broken, and every other havoc was done which the people could commit. I learn, also, from the public prints that the hay has been carried away and made use of by those who stole it since I left my house. The circumstances which compelled me to leave Mayo prevent my return. There is an absolute absence of law there; and if I ventured back it would be to find the same system which drove me out still in force, and I should be unable to pursue my business or protect my property. Such is a plain statement of the facts, and I venture to think they entitle me to assistance at the hands of her Majesty's Government. I have been prevented from pursuing my business peaceably; where my property has not been stolen it has been maliciously wasted, and my life has been in hourly peril for many months. At length, in defiance of all law and order, I have been driven from my house, and, having done no evil, find myself a ruined man because the law, as administered, has not protected me. I am prepared to verify all my statements, and prove the extent of my losses."

The above letter, with the official reply from the First Lord of the Treasury, has been forwarded to the papers by Major-General Burnaby and Mr. W. A. Day, promoting the intended subscription. These gentlemen further observe that "statements having been circulated by the Land League that Mr. Boycott was severe to the tenants of his employers, he has been prejudiced in England by these representations. Three years ago Mr. Boycott ejected three tenants who owed seven years' rent. These men were replaced in their houses as caretakers, and have so remained ever since. With these exceptions, he never ejected a tenant. Neither did Mr. Boycott ever raise the rent of a tenant. The only instance in which the rent of any land under his charge was raised was on one estate when some tenants left, and on their leaving the land was re-let at rent offered for it by new applicants, and that rent was in excess of the sum at which the land was previously let."



DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE 23RD MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS: "THREE CHEERS FOR GENERAL ROBERTS!"—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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NEW BOOKS.

In these days, when the impending State prosecutions of Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of the Irish Land League engage our attention, Daniel O'Connell's trial at Dublin, with other Repeal agitators, in 1844, is naturally brought to mind. The first volume of *Young Ireland*, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), relates to the circumstances of that affair. The author, who has long resided in Australia, and has there earned high colonial distinction, was editor of the *Nation* at that period, and shared the trial and brief imprisonment of the great O'Connell. He afterwards continued, with Mr. Smith O'Brien and a few men of extreme views, to work the press and platform for an object far less within legitimate political endeavour than the Repeal of the Act of 1800. The silly and mischievous faction called "Young Ireland," which aimed, with little concealment of its ultimate design, to wrench away that portion of the kingdom from its allegiance to our common Sovereign, and would have converted it, apparently, into a Democratic Republic under French or American protection, met with a disgraceful failure in 1848. Its revival, by the name of "Fenianism," in 1867, with a result still more odious and contemptible, is within the memory of a younger generation. Sir C. Gavan Duffy, who underwent a second prosecution for his share in such practices, before Mr. Smith O'Brien's ridiculous military defeat at Ballingarry, has since passed a quarter of a century at the Antipodes; and this exile must be his excuse for not having yet learned enough home truth to see the folly of preaching a violent separation of these islands from each other. The alleged practicability and expediency of a system of administrative and legislative "Home Rule" for Ireland, consistent with the monarchical unity of the entire realm, would seem to be a very different question. This might very well, like O'Connell's demand for simple Repeal of the Union of the British and Irish Parliaments, be entertained without a shade of treason. O'Connell himself, after the collapse of his agitation in 1844, was inclined to look with some complacency upon the project of a sort of Federal Constitution. But Mr. Charles Duffy, as he then was, and his colleagues of the *Nation*, Mr. T. O. Davis, Mr. Dillon, and others, with the young men like-minded, Messrs. John Mitchel, Thomas Francis Meagher, John Martin, and Terence M'Manus, who followed the same course, were victims of a mere infatuation. They possessed considerable literary and oratorical talents, with a very small stock of political knowledge derived from books, none at all from practical experience, and the slenderest judgment that youths of liberal education, professional barristers, doctors, and journalists, could bring to the real business of life. The author of this history, though we can sympathise with his personal affection for the associates of his early years, and should respect the amiable sentiment that inspires his constant admiration of their genius and virtue, will never persuade us to believe that all his geese were swans. In short, we do not much care to hear any more about "Young Ireland;" but there is some interest in whatever throws a fresh and clear light on the conduct and opinions of Daniel O'Connell. He was not, by any means, a goose in those of his political conceptions which he really and earnestly cherished; though he was addicted to the vicious practice of sometimes putting forth, as a stalking-horse, other notions which he knew to be vain and futile. The reader may set aside, therefore, at least until we get the second volume, all that concerns the personalities of the junior branch, and its secession or excision from Conciliation Hall in 1845. We peruse the story of O'Connell's Trial, once more, with no small amount of interest, in Sir C. Gavan Duffy's animated narrative chapters. The preceding agitation, which nobody who is old enough to have then watched its daily progress can forget, had been regarded by Sir Robert Peel's Government with much greater alarm than was needful. It is certain that the vast multitudes of Irish peasantry, under the influence of the Roman Catholic parish clergy, mustered round the standard of nationality raised by O'Connell, did not mean fighting, and that O'Connell would have been the last man to think of fighting. There never was any real danger of that kind from the Repeal agitation under his management. He was by temperament and by conscientious and humane feeling, of which he had a good share, notwithstanding his lack of integrity, decidedly averse to civil war. Sir Robert Peel, incapable of appreciating the enormous reach of imaginative and emotional make-believe in the popular Irish mind, thought it necessary to menace O'Connell and Ireland with coercion by military force. This was quite uncalled for at that time, when nobody in Ireland was thinking of rebellion, conspiracy, or treason, but only of association and agitation to fill the coffers of the Repeal Managers. It threw, however, upon O'Connell's big meetings of 1843, as at Tara, at Mullaghmast, and the prohibited meeting at Clontarf, as well as upon his proposed Arbitration Courts and his Convention of Delegates, the aspect of revolutionary violence. The officials of Dublin Castle and the police and magistracy were all rather too zealous, and not too scrupulous in the conduct of the prosecution. It therefore ended in a discreditable failure: the judgment being set aside, upon sufficient legal grounds, by the House of Lords sitting as a Court of Appeal. We trust that no such exhibition of mismanagement will be made in the dealings with the Irish Land League now commenced.

Mr. W. W. Fenn, the accomplished author of a pleasant collection of short stories and sketches of social and domestic life called *After Sundown*, forming two volumes published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., is not unknown to the readers of this Journal. He was an artist, who unhappily suffered the infliction of partial blindness, but, having no slight degree of literary talent, with a bright and vivid fancy, has been enabled to exchange the use of "the palette" for that of "the pen." This alliterative combination appears on the titlepage of his present work. It is not much above a twelvemonth since he gave us an equal amount of agreeable reading, by the significant title, "Half Hours of Blind Man's Holiday," which consisted of a similar kind of brief separate papers, mostly reprinted from periodical journals. The new series is not less attractive and engaging; it will exactly meet the taste of persons who want a piece of gentle entertainment, one that is complete in itself, not a chapter of a lengthy fashionable novel, say for an hour before bed-time, perhaps over a mild cigar, to give a little easy play to brain and heart after the strain and worry of a business day. There are, in each of these volumes, about twenty papers, each averaging some thirteen pages; but a few of the tales are longer—namely, "The Riddle of the Ring," "The Gipsy Model," "Fair May of Mayfair," "River and Down," and "The Lady in the Blue Barouche," which find place in the first volume; and "The Ghost of a Chance," "A Story of Christmas Firelight," "Valentine's Vigil," "The End of a Dream," "Dorothy's Fortune," and several others, to be found in the second volume of this varied miscellany. "The Old Mill on the Marsh," as the author tells us, was not originally suggested, but was helped into more distinct pictorial descriptiveness and perception of characteristic details by the drawing which his friend and ours Mr. Samuel Read, contributed to the Black and White Exhibition of last year. We should say that no contemporary artist with whose pictures we are much acquainted makes his well-known views of antique buildings, such as the "Haunted House," "The Moated Grange," and "Woodleigh Grange" in our Christmas Number this year, more powerfully suggestive of a romantic imaginative story; they are, indeed, virtually distinct poems, only rendered by the pencil instead of by verse or prose. This is, by the way, in corroboration of Mr. Fenn's incidental testimony; but the writer of these volumes, having himself studied nature as an artist, and practised its delineation with graphic truth and force, as the painter or draughtsman must learn to do, has gained a considerable advantage in his literary vocation. It is evident that Mr. Fenn, as well as Homer, was not blind all his life long, but has seen both town and country, land and ocean, the Ring in Hyde Park, the Sussex Downs, the upper reaches of the Thames, "the Weird Woodland," "Mountains and Molehills," Dartmoor, and other British scenery, not to speak of France and Germany; besides the looks and gestures of men, women, and children, whose various dispositions he has also observed. With these materials, and those created by his own strong imagination, the blind story-teller and essayist makes very good reading.

Prose would have done quite as well as verse, and perhaps better, to tell all that is contained in *Dorothy: a Country Story* (C. Kegan Paul); but a tale, however slight, seems to fill a volume better and to impress both the eye and the mind more in the form of a poem. The poem is written in elegiac metre; and the story thus gains an additional peculiarity, if not an additional charm, and piques curiosity, if it does not stimulate interest. Theocritus employed hexameters for his idylls, and so did Virgil, principally if not entirely; but the anonymous author of "Dorothy" quotes them as if they had written chiefly in the elegiac metre. However, that matters little; Theocritus has left examples enough of the elegiac metre to serve as authority. And, though English elegiacs have an outlandish appearance, the anonymous author causes them to convey his meaning in a very smooth, harmonious fashion. Of course he neglects syllabic quantity, and relies entirely upon accent and emphasis; but even then, as *ex.* 1335, 1694, 1998, 2141, and 2163 will suffice to prove, the lines occasionally seem to halt, if conscientious pronunciation is to be attempted. Moreover, he has contrived to give to the whole poem an appropriately simple, rustic, breezy, wholesome air, redolent of rural life and manners; and, so far, he has caught the style of his classic models. Whether he has also caught their manner of investing homely scenes with poetic grace and expressing homely sentiments in poetic language is not quite so certain. Theocritus is certainly realistic; but the anonymous author carries his realism to an extent which might almost satisfy M. Zola, only that, if the diction more than seldom approximates to slang, there is not, either in diction or sentiment, anything bordering upon impropriety. Virgil sang "arms and the man;" the anonymous author sings arms and the woman, and the woman's arms are red and powerful, joining on to hands which are rough, and hard, and begrimed with toil. His heroine, in fact, is a maid of all work at a farm-house, and she is, moreover, of illegitimate birth. She is beautiful in her way, virtuous withal, and full of womanly delicacy as well as of womanly yearnings. Her roughness is all, like physical beauty, but skin deep. Of such a woman, her work, her love, and her marriage the anonymous author writes with manly appreciation. It is to be feared, however, that "for all his pains, poor man, for all his pains," he will not succeed in establishing among the men of this generation, a bangle-wearing generation, the worship of woman with large, red hands and with brawny arms, or among either men or women, however enthusiastic in the cause of women's rights, the belief that to drive the plough, to curry the horse, to work in the pit, are occupations as becoming as less healthy but more "genteel" employments for industrious members of the gentler sex. Yet to establish that worship and that belief appears to be one of his objects. It may be doubted, besides, whether his cause be so much strengthened as weakened by the paternity assigned to his heroine: it might be argued, not without some show of reason, that it was most likely the illegitimate strain of blood that redeemed her from a general coarseness in keeping with that of her hands. However, the poem, if it may be so called, is excellent reading; and equally, if not more, excellent reading is the preface.

Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. are proceeding, as rapidly, no doubt, as circumstances will permit, with their enterprise of publishing, in a very cheap form, translations of carefully selected French novels; and among the latest may be mentioned a volume containing *A New Lease of Life*, together with *Saving a Daughter's Dowry*, both from the French of Edmond About, and another volume containing *Wayward Dosia*, together with *The Generous Diplomatist*, both by Henry Gréville. *A New Lease of Life*, whatever may be the case with the others, had already appeared before in an English dress, but in a far less handy and more expensive form, under the title, if memory can be trusted, of "Colonel Fougas." It is, of course, a translation of M. About's extremely clever and amusing novel entitled "L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée," and cannot fail to please all who can appreciate wit and elegance, satire and fun.

The veteran Signor Gallenga, in his *South America* (Chapman and Hall), a reprint from the *Times*, has achieved a feat memorable in the annals of newspaper correspondence. So long a journey, involving so many hardships; undertaken at such an age, and performed in so buoyant a spirit, would alone be sufficiently remarkable; but the circumstances of the expedition are almost forgotten in view of its substantial result. Short as was Signor Gallenga's stay in the countries traversed by him, his highly trained intelligence has enabled him to grasp the leading features in the political and social situation of them all; and we hardly know where to look for more luminous, and at the same time more entertaining chapters, than the review of the question between aristocracy and democracy in Chili; or his account of the stupendous engineering works on that vast but premature enterprise the Andean Railway. The book is a panorama of South America, necessarily wanting in minuteness of detail, but satisfying both the understanding and the imagination by its broad, bold presentment of facts on an ample scale.

Our Illustration of the Yorkshire College of Science, at Leeds, in last week's paper, was from drawings furnished by a local artist, Mr. Walter Braithwaite, of Leeds. The architect of the building is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, of London.

Messrs. Tom Smith and Co., of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, are even more successful this year than they were in previous years with their Christmas and New-Years' Crackers of various designs—Cupid's, Hymen's, Little Folks', Caricature, Society, Curios, and Crackers of Mount Olympus,—all in tastefully got-up boxes.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

The annual prize distribution of the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (late the 46th) took place on Tuesday evening last week at St. James's Hall in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of friends of the corps, the Countess of Lytton attending to perform the ceremony of presentation. The Earl of Lytton did not arrive until after the distribution of prizes had been completed. Upon his entrance, accompanied by Lord Chelmsford, Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, and General Ross, the distinguished party was received with military honours. Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., honorary colonel of the regiment, Major-General Burnaby, M.P., Colonel Logan, C.B., and several other officers were on the platform. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Routledge, in his preliminary remarks to the regiment, said that he need not remind them that since the last distribution the number of the corps had been officially changed, and the regiment, which had been known for twenty years as the 46th Middlesex, was hereafter to be designated as the 23rd Middlesex. The change came at a very favourable time for the regiment, because at the end of the volunteer year in October it was in a more satisfactory and prosperous condition than ever it had been before. For the last three years the regiment had enrolled almost up to the maximum strength; and at the end of October last they had a strength of 788 men, against 784 at the corresponding period of last year. He was happy to say that out of the whole corps there were only seventeen non-efficients, and out of this number of men who had not conformed to the Government regulations at least one half had been unable to do so owing to illness or absence from England. Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge concluded his remarks by a reference to the Easter Monday review, the annual inspection, and other events of interest to the regiment. The Countess of Lytton then proceeded to deliver battalion and company prizes and marksmen's badges to the winners. After this ceremony, Sir C. Russell introduced Lord Lytton and General Sir F. Roberts, each of whom addressed the volunteers and other company present; the former speaking of the circumstances of the late Afghan War. Our Illustration represents the scene in the hall when the volunteers gave three cheers for General Roberts, which they did most heartily. A vote of thanks was given to the Countess of Lytton; and both her Ladyship and Mrs. Routledge were presented with medals to commemorate this interesting occasion.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY

Rarely (says the *Globe*) has so large an audience been gathered within the walls of St. Peter's College dormitory at Westminster as that which assembled on Thursday week to witness the third and concluding representation of the "Andria" of Terence. The Dean of Westminster was in the chair, and was supported by Canon Liddon, Sir H. Parks, Sir Richard Harington, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, the Rev. H. S. Thompson (the reputed writer of the epilogue), the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, the Dean of Jersey, and a host of other gentlemen distinguished in the fields of theology, law, medicine, art, politics and literature. It was natural that before such an exceptional assembly the Queen's Scholars should have put forth their utmost histrionic ability, and should have endeavoured even to surpass their efforts of the previous nights. Happily for their continued success, the stress thus put upon them took a right direction, and instead of tempting them to exaggerate, induced them only to refine their respective rôles. The prologue and the epilogue again evoked the applause with which they were received on Tuesday night. The Prologue recorded the distinctions gained during the past year by old Westminsters, as well as the names of those who had been removed by death. The epilogue was, as it usually is, an Aristophanic piece of satire. Here is a brief outline of the proceedings drolly set forth, before a certain court of law, crowded with wigged and gowned advocates, witnesses, policemen, and common people. Pamphilus has been unseated on petition by the election judges, who have reported further that bribery has extensively prevailed in the constituency. Chremes, Simo, and Charinus are accordingly sent down as election commissioners, with Sosia as secretary. They hold their court and examine, first, Pamphilus; then Davus, his agent; then three persons, reported by Davus as having received bribes, namely, Crito, an ancient freeman of the city; Mysis, a married woman; and Byrrhia, a voter of the rougher order.

THE PIONEER OF CONVALESCENT HOMES.

We are continually receiving appeals for subscriptions in aid of charitable institutions, the insertion of which is prevented by the smallness of the space at our disposal. An endeavour must, however, be made to place before our readers one of exceptional claims, not only on account of its excellent management, but by reason of its having been the pioneer to the many valuable convalescent hospitals now in being. We allude to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, situated at Walton-on-Thames, and having a branch for children at Kingston-hill. The measure of its usefulness may be gauged from the fact that during the present year alone 3500 poor persons recovering from illness have been restored to health at this institution, each having been maintained, free of charge, about four weeks. This good work has been going on for forty years. Its sphere is now being extended by the erection, at Bexhill, near St. Leonard's, of a home for convalescents needing sea air. Donations are urgently needed for the maintenance and enlargement of this praiseworthy institution; and a Christmas-box in the shape of a cheque could not be more worthily bestowed by the benevolent than by sending it to this charity, the secretary of which, Mr. Charles Holmes, may be addressed at the office of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.

The Christmas number of "The Theatre" (Dickens and Evans, 26, Wellington-street, Strand) contrives, as Goldsworth would say, "a double debt to pay." It is at once a holiday periodical dealing specially with the pantomime season, full of pictures, photographs, plays, and poems, and it is also the first number of what will eventually be the history of the stage for 1881. The editor, after a year's experience, has now got his team well in hand, and has been encouraged to continue a magazine whose interest and usefulness to students of the stage increase with every number published.

We have also before us "Volumes 1 and 2 of The Theatre for 1880" (Dickens and Evans, 26, Wellington-street, Strand), in which will be found, in a light, handy, and agreeable form, a record of the dramatic events of the past year, with full casts and dates of all the new plays, over a dozen admirable cabinet photographs, as well as criticisms, essays, poems, and stories by the most popular writers of the day. The magazine, therefore, passes from the chrysalis stage of a periodical and becomes a handsome book for the drawing-room table.

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HOME NEWS.

The Queen has appointed Marmaduke, Lord Herries, to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of the county of York, in the room of the late Lord Wenlock.

Lady Burdett-Coutts on Monday distributed the prizes to the boys and girls of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Mr. Richard Redgrave, R.A., has been named by the Queen a Companion of the Bath, in recognition of his eminent services to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

The Bath and West of England Society and Southern Counties Association have accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Town Council of Cardiff to hold the meeting of the society for 1882 in that town.

The Court of Common Council have voted two hundred guineas towards the Mansion House Fund on behalf of the sufferers by the Pen-y-graig Colliery explosion; the members of the Stock Exchange have transmitted subscriptions amounting to nearly £500; and the Fishmongers' Company have sent £105.

A deputation from the National Union of Elementary Teachers had an interview with Mr. Mundella last Saturday, and presented a memorial in favour of the recasting of the Education Code; while the question of pensions for aged teachers was also mentioned. Mr. Mundella promised that the representations made should have his best attention.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week remitted £500 to M. Tiza, the Minister-President of Hungary, making £1100 sent from the Mansion House in relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram. The more recent subscriptions include £105 from the Drapers' Company, £52 10s. from the Fishmongers' Company, and £151 from the members of the Stock Exchange.

Yesterday week the Earl of Dalhousie presented prizes to the students in the Dundee School of Science and Art.—Sir William Harcourt distributed the prizes at Derby School on Monday; and, in an address to the students, advocated the claims of classical learning. In the evening he presented the prizes at the local School of Art.—On the same evening Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., presented the prizes to the successful students of the School of Science and Art at Nottingham, and gave an address on the subject, tracing the progress of such schools since their practical initiation by the Prince Consort in 1851.

Mr. Morton Jones, of Carnarvon, was on Monday presented by the Mayor with a bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving a child from drowning in the Menai Straits.

Mr. Bedford has presented to the London Common Council a report of the proceedings of the City Lands Committee in regard to the Temple Bar Memorial, the cost of which is stated to be from £10,600 to £11,000.

After a good deal of opposition, the London School Board has agreed to a recommendation of the School Management Committee to appoint a French teacher in schools where French is taught as one of the specific subjects in accordance with the New Code.

Lord Derby has offered the Victoria University, Manchester, £2000 for a University scholarship, in part applied mathematics; the Cobden Club have offered a triennial prize in alternation with Oxford and Cambridge of £60 for an essay in some prescribed subject of political economy.

The committee of Lloyd's have voted the silver medal of the corporation to the executors of the late Lieutenant Heyland, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Minotaur, as they would have done to that officer had he lived, and the bronze medal of the corporation to Arthur Triggs, torpedo instructor on board the Minotaur, for their extraordinary efforts to save life at sea.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., has been elected chairman of the general committee of the City Liberal Club.—Mr. Cropper, the Liberal candidate for Kendal, was on the 16th inst. returned by a majority of 300 votes, in opposition to Mr. Harris, the Conservative candidate, and in succession to the late Mr. Whitwell.—The trial of the Evesham election petition ended the same day, when the Judges declared that the recriminatory case had failed, and that Mr. Hartland (Conservative) was entitled to the seat, subject to a scrutiny.

A two-days' conference of Poor-law guardians was opened at Leeds on Thursday week, under the presidency of Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., who, while expressing a strong approval of the principles of local self-government, was of opinion that the central authorities ought to counsel, inform, enlighten, and guide; and he believed that the local guardians would willingly and gratefully respond to such a policy. On Friday a paper was read on the education of pauper children, and resolutions were passed in favour of the boarding-out system and the educating of workhouse children in the public elementary schools. The next conference is to be at York.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open for public inspection upon the usual days during the absence of the Queen and Court at Osborne.

Mr. Hercules Campbell Yates, solicitor, of Macclesfield, son of the County Court Judge, was on Monday chosen Coroner for East Cheshire.

Mr. J. P. Murphy, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed the Third Commissioner for the ensuing Winter Assizes, and will accompany Mr. Justice Denman on the Midland Circuit.

A new school lately erected by the School Board for London in Campbell-street, Maida-vale, was opened on Monday evening by Sir Charles Reed, M.P. The school is a large one, and built in the style generally adopted by the board.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Monday, when it was reported that last year's collection, amounting to £30,423, was the largest ever received, while the expenses of administration had diminished.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth has been elected a member of the London School Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. J. Rodgers; and Mr. G. H. Kenrick to fill the vacancy at the Birmingham School Board caused by the resignation of Mr. R. W. Dale.

Mr. Frederick Harrison gave the last of the seventh series of free popular lectures at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, last Saturday night, taking for his subject "The Place of History in Education." The chair was taken by Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C.

Judgment was given on Monday in the Exchequer Division in the action "The Attorney-General v. the Edison Telephone Company." This was an information filed by the Government alleging that the defendants had infringed the monopoly of the Postmaster-General over the telegraphs, and asking that royalties should be paid for the use of telephones by public companies. The Court decided in favour of the Crown.—In order to meet the convenience of the public, the Post Office is prepared to establish in any town a system of intercommunication by means of the telephone instrument as it has hitherto, for some years, been prepared to do by means of the A B C instrument. At the same time the Post Office holds itself ready to make arrangements for the establishment or continuance of systems of intercommunication by existing private companies.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

The reign of terror prevailing in many parts of Ireland from the effect of this agitation continues to extend and to become more intense from day to day. Fresh instances are everywhere reported of the systematic intimidation of persons belonging to different classes connected with agriculture, agents, bailiffs, farmers, cattle-dealers, and country tradesmen; and not only these, but the managers of public conveyances are forbidden to serve the needs of landowners placed under the ban of the League. There is, on the other hand, rather a decrease in the number of violent outrages on persons, and acts of malicious damage to cattle and other property, since public indignation has been aroused so generally against those atrocious crimes. The state of the country is, perhaps, not less alarming, for the influence of the Land League now appears so great as to supersede the ordinary functions of law and government. The Executive Council of the League has just issued a circular of instructions to its agents, which expresses a tardy disapproval of such practices as sending threatening letters, maiming cattle, and other monstrous acts, that must rather "alienate the sympathy of outside observers."

It is unfortunate that, notwithstanding these commendable professions, the Land League agitation is still attended with terribly frequent instances of wicked acts of wilful injury, sometimes of extreme cruelty, as well as the unjust and dishonest repudiation of rent. A few days ago a nocturnal outrage was perpetrated at Oory, on the property of Mr. H. O. Browne, of Balla. A man named Boyle and his wife were taken out of their beds, dragged along the road, and their hair was cropped off by a large party of men. The only cause assigned is that Boyle pointed out the different holdings on the estate to Mr. Routledge, the agent, after being previously threatened. One night last week a serious riot took place at Irishtown, four miles from Claremorris, and seven from Tuam. A number of persons attempted forcibly to enter a farm from which the tenant had been evicted, but were opposed by the police. They, however, persisted in their attempt, and attacked the constabulary, who immediately fired on them, wounding four, and two were arrested. Another night, an armed party of men with blackened faces visited the houses of several farmers on an estate near Kilmabogue, and threatened them with death if they paid more than Griffith's valuation. Shots were fired outside three houses. A Dublin merchant has been summoned before the Clare Central Land League at its next sitting to answer for a harsh case of eviction that occurred on his property in September, 1879. Failing to do so, it has been signified to him that effectual means will be taken to "Boycott" himself and his farm. At the Tuam Sessions the solicitor for two men who had claims for compensation for malicious injuries declared that they would forfeit their right to any compensation, as, owing to the great intimidation and terrorism that prevailed, they could not go on with their application in the face of the public disapprobation. They renounced their legal and just claim to large compensation sums. At Waterford Mr. Justice Barry delivered judgment in the application made on behalf of the Crown that the New Ross murder case might be postponed, as it was believed Land League influence had been brought to bear on the jury. His Lordship granted the application. These are but some of the more recent tokens of the disturbed condition of the country. At the Cork Assizes a number of persons charged with being concerned in the Moybella outrage, in the county of Kerry, were acquitted and discharged. It was alleged that the accused formed part of an armed band who attacked the house of two brothers named Horgan and beat them, in consequence of an eviction having taken place. The defence raised was an alibi. At the same assizes the trial of Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Walsh took place before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. They were charged with attempting to intimidate a farmer, named Manning, near Bantry, to give up possession of a holding, from which a former tenant had been evicted. Manning, however, declared now at the trial that it was advice, and not menace, which was used towards him. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, acquitted the prisoners. In another case, William Riordan, a tenant-farmer, was convicted of taking forcible possession of a farm. The defence was that he was put on the land by an armed party, who made him swear not to surrender the farm. Sentence was postponed. Nine persons, charged with riotous assembling and assaulting a sub-sheriff of county Tipperary while he was engaged in effecting an eviction, were found guilty at the Waterford Assizes.

Attention has been directed to the case of Mr. W. Bence Jones, an English gentleman owning large property at Lisselane, in County Cork, and residing there some time every year. He is a liberal and improving landlord, who never had any disputes with his tenants, but he had written some letters and magazine articles upon the Land League, and was consequently "Boycotted," or excommunicated, by the agency of that association. Last week Mr. Bence Jones sent thirty head of cattle and thirty sheep to Cork for shipment to Bristol by the Cork Steam-Packet Company's steamer Xenia. When it was discovered by the other shippers that Mr. Bence Jones's cattle were about to be taken on board, they waited in a body upon the directors of the company, and said that if these cattle were taken they would withdraw their cattle and would ship no more by the company. The directors thereupon refused Mr. Bence Jones's cattle, which were driven out of the yard and strayed about the quay, no one being found willing to take charge of them. The police collected the cattle, which were driven to the premises of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for dispatch to Dublin. It is stated that none of the dealers would supply fodder for the cattle. They remained all night and next day in the cattle-yard of the Dublin and Glasgow Steam-Packet Company at North Wall. Mr. Norris Goddard, one of the organisers of the Boycott Relief Expedition, then, on behalf of Mr. Bence Jones, put himself in communication with some of the companies. He had an interview with Mr. Watson, of the City of Dublin Company, of a satisfactory nature, and the result was that, without the least trouble or opposition, the sheep were sent to Liverpool, and the cattle were afterwards shipped off to Holyhead. Mr. Bence Jones has written to the *Times* to explain his position. He says that he has lived at Lisselane since 1840, has spent £25,000 in improvements, and pays £25 a week in wages, and spends a similar sum on other farm expenses. Hitherto a good feeling had prevailed between him and his tenants, but at the beginning of this month his tenants received notices threatening them if they paid more than Griffith's valuation, and a threatening notice was stuck on his door, and a grave dug on his lawn. Because he would not accept the valuation he has been "Boycotted," and can neither sell nor buy.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have adopted resolutions for expelling all members of the Land League from the order, and for the appointment of a committee to assist all Orangemen and loyal Protestants who are suffering from the persecution of the League. The committee are now about to take measures for the relief of Mr. Bence Jones. They further announce that applications from various quarters for arms have led to an arrangement with manufacturing firms in England for the supply of suitable weapons, some of which have been already received and distributed in the South and West. Lord Rossmore presided over a meeting of Orangemen and county magistrates at Monaghan, when resolutions were passed repudiating the doctrines of the Land League, as intended to bring about the separation of Great Britain from Ireland, and setting forth the principles which should characterise an acceptable Land Bill. It was also resolved that an anti-league should be formed, and that a committee should be appointed to draw up a form by which all those who signed it bind themselves to support each other with purse and person if assailed by the present unlawful organisation of the Land League. There were about five thousand persons present. A similar meeting has been held at Portadown, Lord Mandeville and Mr. Maxwell Close being present. A Land League meeting was to have been held at Loughgall, near Portadown. A large number of tenant farmers had assembled in a field; and the speakers were about to address them from the platform, when an opposing force with fifes and drums rushed into the field and into the midst of the crowd, scattering them in all directions, and tearing the platform to pieces. The farmers adjourned to another field, and the leaders of the hostile mob prevailed upon their followers not to molest them any more. The meeting was then proceeded with. There was a large force of police present.

Lord Kenmare, it is stated, is about to leave Ireland in consequence of the condition of his neighbourhood. He has lately built a new house on his estate, and employed a skilled carpenter to finish some windows, to the exclusion of local workmen. He received notice that if this man was not immediately dismissed the house would be burnt down. Last year, in consequence of the distress, Lord Kenmare borrowed £20,000 from the Board of Works in order to give employment to his people.

At a meeting of the Privy Council at Dublin Castle on Saturday it was decided to proclaim the Queen's County, thereby prohibiting all Land League meetings within that portion of Ireland. A meeting on Sunday at Cullohill, near Durrow, Queen's County, was stopped by the magistrates, with a military force at hand. It is stated that, with a view to meet any contingency that may arise in Ireland, the Government have determined upon sending additional troops to that country within the course of the next few days. The first battalion of Scots Guards left London for Dublin on Monday. Instructions from the Horse Guards have been issued to Colonel Sargent, commanding the 67th Brigade Dépôt, at Birr, to patrol nightly forty soldiers, under command of an officer, until order is restored in the district. The nightly patrolling bodies of the constabulary have been doubled.

The Irish Government has issued two circulars of instructions to the constabulary. The first relates to the cases of persons taking or being put in possession of premises from which they have been evicted. It instructs the constabulary to take immediate steps against such persons, and informs them that they will be considered responsible for outrages committed upon persons taking land from which others have been evicted. The second Circular states that outrages by night patrols are discreditable to the constabulary, and the sub-inspector of each county is directed to pay frequent nightly and early morning visits to his out-stations.

Our Illustrations of this unhappy subject this week comprise some additional Sketches by our Special Artist in Ireland, Mr. Wallis Mackay, including those of "Parnell's Country," noticed in another page. We also give two views of the ancient ruin of Lough Mask Castle, in Mayo, from Sketches by Colonel Bedingfield, R.A., lately commanding the military force sent to protect the volunteer harvestmen on Captain Boycott's farm. The house of Captain Boycott is but two hundred yards distant from the ruined old Castle, but is hidden by the trees to the left hand in our view. The distant mountains beyond the lake are those of Joyce's Country, Connemara. A page of figures and groups of the peasantry in Westmeath, with the "murder memorial" of a rustic tragedy that occurred there in 1857, is supplied by Mr. J. Proctor, another of our Special Artists. The opposite page of "Dublin Sketches," by Mr. H. Furniss, contains a variety of street scenes, one of which, be it observed, belongs to past history, not to the contemporary social and political crisis. The readers of Sir C. Gavan Duffy's "Young Ireland," which relates the proceedings at the trial of O'Connell in January, 1844, will have been struck by his mention (page 407) of the corrupt system formerly practised in the selection of special jurors for Crown prosecutions. "It was known," he says, "that a small knot of broken-down citizens, of safe politics, were enabled to live by this trade. They were always in Court; their confederates in the Sheriff's Office and the Crown Offices knew they were to be relied upon; and they went into the jurors' room to earn the fee paid in such cases with as much regularity as the Sheriff's bailiffs took their places outside." There must be some truth in this: for the highest of the English Judges in 1844, Lord Denman, speaking in the House of Lords on the appeal against the conviction of O'Connell, declared that trial by jury, so conducted, was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." We wish it to be observed, however, that the system above described has since been entirely reformed; and there is no reason to doubt that the special jury which is to try Mr. Parnell will be fairly selected. The old class of venal and subservient special jurymen, referred to by Sir C. Gavan Duffy, were called "Four-Court guinea-pigs," alluding to the amount of their regular fee, and to the well-known "Four Courts," on the Dublin Quays—a very fine range of buildings, erected towards the end of the last century, where all the highest judicial business of Ireland is transacted. The other Sketches are those of different groups of loungers in the streets and on the quays, who appear to be under the influence of strong political excitement. Some of them are listening to one reading a newspaper, which may give the report of one of the trials of subordinate Land League agents who have within the last week or two been brought before the provincial Assizes.

"HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE."

The construction of that formidable effigy of the human figure which is called a "scare-crow," to do duty, in the absence of real men and boys, by warning off the birds from depredations on the farmer's fields, may exercise no small amount of artistic skill. It may, of course, be performed in a rude, clumsy, uninventive style, by merely sticking up a coat and hat, or even a few loose fluttering rags of cast-off wearing apparel, with no semblance of a substantial body and limbs. We believe that the crows and all other winged creatures, against whose intrusion this curious guardian of rural property is meant to provide, are far too wise to be so easily deceived for more than a few days or hours. It is quite worth while, at any rate, to try and make the thing as life-like as possible; and such is here the attempt of a zealous and faithful agricultural labourer, whom Mr. F. Dadd's drawing has caught for us, busy at this work in the field. He considers, we see, that even the featureless visage of a scare-crow ought not to lack the ornament of an imitation of hair; and for this he substitutes the flowering grass that he has plucked, or flowers taken from the hedge-side. It will neither be "a thing of beauty," nor will its continuance be "a joy for ever" to feathered or unfeathered bipeds. The dog, for his part, does not know what to make of such an apparition. In his labours, however, to give it the appearance of life, we may commend the rustic Pygmalion, or Tatterdemalion, for "holding the mirror up to Nature."

THE COURT.

On the eve of her Majesty's departure from Windsor a Council was held at the castle, there being present Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Kenmare, and the Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt. Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Queen gave audiences to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, and the Earl of Kenmare; and knighted Mr. Walter Watson Hughes, of South Australia, Dr. Edward Burrowes Sinclair, and Mr. Edward Baines, late Member of Parliament for Leeds, at which ceremony Princess Beatrice was present. Lord Thurlow and Captain Walter Campbell kissed hands on their appointment as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Albert Institute, in Windsor, and inspected the statue of the Prince Consort presented by Mr. Richardson-Gardner, which had been unveiled by Princess Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner were presented to the Queen.

The following were entertained at dinner by her Majesty:—Prince and Princess Christian, Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lady Waterpark, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Thurlow, General Viscount Bridport, Major-General Dillon, Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, Captain Walter Campbell, and Captain F. I. Edwards.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, who arrived at Osborne last Saturday afternoon, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the house by the Rev. Canon Connor.

The Queen received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of the Duchess of Westminster.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have during the week entertained at Marlborough House the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince has been photographed by Mr. Massano, of Old Bond-street. The American midgets and "Commodore" Foot and Miss Jennie Quigley, by desire of the Prince and Princess, have been presented to their Royal Highnesses and to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Marlborough House.

The Duke of Edinburgh was in his place amongst the first violins at the first concert of this (the ninth) season of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society held last Saturday evening at the Albert Hall.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen have arrived from Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Archibald Lennox Napier, late Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir Robert J. Milliken Napier, Bart., of Milliken, Renfrewshire, with Mary Allison Dorothy Fairbairn, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., took place last week at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Mr. F. C. Fergusson, Scots Guards, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Fairbairn, her sister; Miss Napier, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Newton, Miss Gertrude Harter, Miss Edith Wayles, and Miss Frances Fairbairn, cousin of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white Venetian velvet and satin, trimmed with embroidery and fringes of pearls, and Alençon lace; over a chaplet of orange-blossoms a tulle veil fastened by diamond stars. Her jewels were a diamond tiara and diamond necklace, the gifts of her father and mother. The bridesmaids were attired alike in short costumes of a dark shade of ponceau plush and cashmere; small plush bonnets ornamented with humming-birds, and "mousquetaire" gloves. Each lady wore a pearl and coral brooch, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, the gift of the bridegroom. Lady Fairbairn, who accompanied the bride, wore a dress of dark prune velvet bordered with broad feather trimmings, bonnet and muff to match. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Adam Henderson Fairbairn, Vicar of Waltham, Berks, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's. Sir Thomas and Lady Fairbairn gave the breakfast at their residence in Wilton-crescent. The newly wedded couple started for Paris on their way to the south of France. The bride's travelling-dress was of sapphire-blue velvet trimmed with skunk, with mantle, bonnet, and muff *en suite*. The bridal presents were numerous, and included valued gifts from the tenants and servants of Milliken and Brambridge.

Marriages are arranged between Count F. V. Lützow, secretary to the Austrian Embassy, eldest son of his Excellency Count Lützow, and Mdlle. Anna de Bornemann, daughter of the Minister of Mecklenburg in Paris, and niece of Count and Countess Batthyany; and between Captain E. W. Haywood, of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Regiment, and Ada, third daughter of Sir Henry Allsopp, Bart., of Hindlip Hall, Worcester.

A conference upon bread reform, convened by the Bread Reform League, was held yesterday week at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. Miss Yates gave an address upon the "Principles of Bread Reform," in which she stated that it was as impossible for children to grow strong and healthy upon white bread as it was for two and two to make five. To make flour white the larger proportion of the nourishing properties of wheat had to be rejected, and the phosphate and flesh-forming qualities were lost to a very serious extent. Among the other speakers were Professor Henslow, Professor Church, Dr. Bartlett, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

A superb photograph album, of royal quarto size, which has just been published by Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, and Co., bound in coloured plush, calf with inlaid pattern, morocco, gilt or embossed, or russia leather, is called the "Album Lingua Floris." It is adorned with twelve very beautiful chromolithographs of floral wreaths, designed from nature, besides an illuminated titlepage, in which all the various flowers are introduced. Each design, interpreted by the conventional "Language of Flowers," to which there is a key, has a significant emblematic meaning. There is space for one, two, or three portraits of friends in each of the floral pages, besides the ordinary pages, which are fitted as in other photograph books.

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OBITUARY.

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

Her Grace, Constance Gertrude, wife of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., died on the 19th inst. The Duchess was born June 16, 1834, fifth daughter of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., by Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, his wife, daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., and was consequently sister of the late Duchess of Argyll, of the late Lady Blantyre, and of the present Duchess of Leinster. Her Grace married, April 28, 1852, Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, K.G., by whom she leaves a numerous family, the eldest son, Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, and the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Harriet, Marchioness of Ormonde.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.



The Right Hon. Alexander William-Crawford Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, &c., in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, in the county of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, whose death at the Villa Enalmira, Florence, is just announced, was the male heir of one of the most ancient and distinguished families in Scotland, and had illustrated the history of the several noble lines from which he descended in one of the most interesting and charming books ever published, "The Lives of the Lindsays." He was also author of "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," and various other works, besides contributions of considerable value to genealogical and antiquarian literature. His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1812, the eldest son of James, seventh Earl of Balcarres, to whom the earldom of Crawford (the first on the Union Roll of Scotland) was confirmed by the House of Lords in 1848, and he succeeded to all the honours at his father's death, Dec. 15, 1869. The Earl's mother was the Hon. Maria Margaret Frances Pennington, daughter and heiress of John, first Lord Muncaster. He married, July 23, 1846, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, and leaves issue, one son, James-Ludovic, Lord Lindsay, M.P. for Wigan, now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who was born July 28, 1847, and married, July 22, 1869, Emily Florence, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, by whom he has several children. Lord Crawford leaves also six daughters, Alice Frances, wife of Mr. George Bramston Eyre; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, of Hedingham Castle, Essex; Mary Susan Félicie, wife of the Hon. Frederick George L. Wood; Mabel Marian; Anne Catharine Sybil; and Jane Evelyn.

SIR A. CAMPBELL, BART.



Sir Alexander Campbell, second Baronet, of Barcaldine and Glenure, county Argyll, J. P., Serjeant-at-Arms in the Queen's household, late Captain Argyll and Bute Militia, died on the 11th inst. at Wimbledon. He was born June 15, 1819, the eldest son of Sir Duncan Campbell, Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, and A.D.C. to his cousin, General Campbell, at Talavera, by Elizabeth Dreghorn, his wife, daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun, county Dumbarton, and he derived his descent from a branch of the Campbells of Glenorchy. Sir Alexander succeeded to the baronetcy, created Sept. 30, 1831, at the decease of his father, April 2, 1842. He married, in 1855, Harriette, daughter of Admiral Henry Collier, and leaves a son and heir, now Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, third Baronet, born Dec. 4, 1856, and other issue.

SIR C. E. B. KENNEDY, BART.



Sir Charles Edward Bayly Kennedy, second Baronet, of Johnstown Kennedy, in the county of Dublin, died on the 4th inst. He was born Feb. 13, 1820, the eldest son of Sir John Kennedy (who was created a Baronet in 1836), by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Beauman, of Dublin, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, Oct. 15, 1848. Sir Edward was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Waterford, and served as High Sheriff of the last-named county in 1843. He married, Oct. 19, 1854, Lady Augusta Pery, sister of William, second Earl of Limerick, and leaves two sons, of whom the elder, now Sir John Charles Kennedy, third Baronet, born in 1856, married, in 1879, Sydney, daughter of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B.

MR. CHILDE, OF KINLET.

Mr. William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, Shropshire, and of Kyre, Worcestershire, J.P. and D.L., within a few weeks of attaining the age of ninety-five. He was born in 1786, the only son of Mr. William Baldwyn (who assumed the surname and arms of Childe only), by Annabella, his wife, second daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., and was grandson of Mr. Charles Baldwyn, of Aqualake, M.P. for Salop, by his marriage with Catherine, the elder daughter and coheir of Mr. Childe, of Kinlet. Mr. William Lacon Childe was educated at Harrow, being contemporary there with the eminent men of the last generation—Lord Byron, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and others—and was afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected M.P. for Wenlock, in the Conservative interest, in 1821, and sat for that borough till 1826. In 1828 he served as High Sheriff for Shropshire. He married, in 1807, Harriet, second daughter of Mr. William Cludde, of Orleton, Salop, and leaves a son and successor, Mr. William Lacon Childe, who is seventy years of age.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has made a further grant of £4000 towards fitting up St. Katherine's Training College, Tottenham, for female pupil-teachers.

At the Guildhall, yesterday week, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was presented with the chain of office worn by the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and which was his property. It is intended that the chain shall be worn by all succeeding holders of the office of Lord Chief Justice of England in turn.

CHESS.

G N (Newcastle, Natal).—The game has many interesting points, and it shall appear in due course.

H W H (Manchester).—It is frequently the case that, in three-move problems, White effects mate in two moves, against weak defences. The solver is required to discover the best defence, as well as the best attack.

E L G (Blackwater).—Your solution of Mr. J. P. Taylor's problem was correct, but its acknowledgment has been crowded out until now.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915, received from M Cumming (Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.); of No. 1916 from Orima and Va (U.S.); and of No. 1917 from Orima. The Canadian Prize Problem has been solved by Orima; and the Solmate dedicated to Count Pongracz has been solved by Va (U.S.) and M Cumming (Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1918 received from W Burr, James Atkinson, F W Humphries, H J Grant, Franklin Institute, N M Carrig, Emile Frau, Waldenburg, and Lincopensis (Sweden).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1919 received from P S Shenele, G C Baxter, A C, Dr H W Hill, Frank E Purchas, D A (Dublin), H de Groot, A W Hale, Dr N W Holmes, W M Curtis, Hereward, W J Eggleston, J Tucker, James Atkinson, Emile Frau, and Waldenburg.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1920 and 1921 received from H B, P S Shenele, Frank E Purchas, D A (Dublin), E L G, M H Moorhouse, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, East Marden, Shadforth, Alpha, A C, E Louden, J W W, Cant, Jupiter Junior, D Templeton, R Jessop, M O'Halloran, Nerina, An Old Hand, T Greenbank, Elsie, C Oswald, H Blacklock, E Elsbury, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, D W K, R Gray, B L Dyke, S Farrant, Ben Nevis, R Ingersoll, G Fosbrooke, A Kentish Man, C Darragh, E H Brooks, Otto Fulder, D Templeton, and C S Coxe.

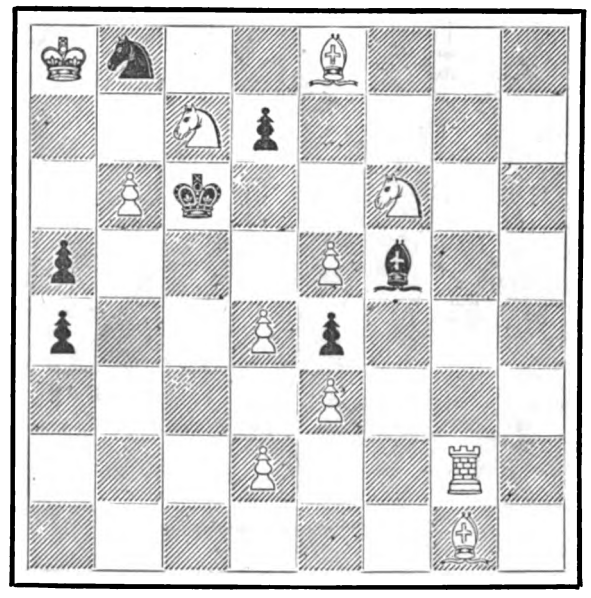
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 received from G C Baxter, Emile Frau, W J Eggleston, J Burnstead, Mars, Templar L Down, H de Groot, Z Ingold, Smutch, Lulu, Frank Littlebuy, Underwood, E P Vulliamy, Portobello, Julia Short, W T (Ffynone Club, Swansea), W Burr, J Perez Ventoso, F Gentry, James H Symington, J W Waugh, Joseph Moore, H W Hill, W Scott, Insignificant Pawn, C Edmundson, Dr F St, George Neuer (Heidelberg), James Putney, George Corrie (R M A), and Waldenburg.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1921 received from Fred Littleboy, Sudbury Suffolk, V S Otley, and W F R (Swansea).

PROBLEM No. 1923.

By S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

A CHRISTMAS *PARTIE*.

Last week we presented to our readers a view of the humorous side of modern chess, selecting our examples from the works of problem composers, and we should have pursued the subject this week among the players but for good cause. It happens, unfortunately, that, although humour is by no means a rare quality among chessplayers, it is one that cannot be exercised in their games, while the verbal quips with which some of them are wont to enliven themselves over the board have no special relation to chess. They are chessplayers' jokes, and worthy of the admiration of all chessplayers, but they would be equally appropriate to the occasion if they were conceived and expressed at cards or billiards, and, consequently, do not concern us at present. There is, in truth, no comic side to practical chess. It is not without its humours, in the Shakspearean sense; but these spring from the idiosyncracies of the players, and not from the game they are playing. As in practical jokes, the fun of practical chess is all on one side, and that is not the side of the man who chiefly contributes to it. Many games of chess have been contested—or, rather let us say, played—amid the smiles and even open laughter of the spectators, and sometimes of one, but never by any chance of the two, players. One of these is, invariably, unwilling to believe that his part in the joke is a fair subject for laughter. He intends no joke, therefore there is none. As one illustration is worth a page of argument, we quote here a case in point—a game in which Mr. I. O. Howard Taylor, of Norwich, one of the most accomplished amateurs of our time, played the White pieces:—

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	5. Kt takes P	P to K B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt takes P		

At this point White announced mate in eight moves, and proceeded to bring down his adversary, as Bob Acres puts it, "at a long shot," to the great amusement of the spectators. It will, however, surprise no one, certainly no chessplayer, to learn that Black was unable to see the jest or to join in the laughter it provoked. But, if practical chess is deficient in examples of broad fun, as undoubtedly it is, it possesses qualities which, without underrating the value of humour, may be regarded as superior to it. We are not going to dwell upon these, in either a philosophic or satiric spirit. Philosophy and Satire are both good things in themselves, but this is not the season for either. No one could be a Philosopher, and no one, we hope, would be a Satirist at a Christmas party. At this, our Christmas party for chessplayers, we purpose illustrating, from practical chess, two of the superior qualities to which we have already referred—Readiness to discern opportunity and Promptness to seize it ere it flies, the most useful accomplishments a man can possess for success in the Battle of Life. In presenting these games we shall not trouble the student with notes to the moves. If there is any Zoilus among our readers he can seek for the demerits of the players and be happy, if he can, when he finds them. The majority, like ourselves, will be content to admire and applaud. Let everyone please himself is a maxim embodying good morals; and, if it were not Christmas-time, we should add, good Philosophy also.

Herr STEINITZ giving the large odds of Queen's Rook to an Amateur.

(*Queen's Knight Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. B to Q Kt 5th	K to B sq
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P	10. Castles	Kt to K 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	11. Kt takes Kt	B takes Q
5. Kt to Q 5th	B to R 4th	12. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	R P takes Kt
6. Kt takes K P	P to Q 3rd	13. Kt takes P.	Mate.
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd		

Played between Mr. S. S. BODEN and HERR SCHULDER.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	10. B to K 3rd	Castles
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	11. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K sq
4. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Q to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes K P	13. Castles (Q R)	P to Q 4th
6. P takes K P	P takes Kt	14. B takes Q P	Q takes P (ch)
7. P takes Kt	Q takes P	15. P takes Q	B to R 6th.
8. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	Mate.	

A *bonne-bouche* for our finale. One of ten games played without seeing the boards, and simultaneously, by Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE, at Kidderminster. (*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes K P	Q takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Castles	P to K R 3rd
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 3rd	15. B to K 8th	B to K 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. R takes Kt	P takes R
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	17. R to Q 7th (ch)	B takes R
6. Q Kt takes P	Kt to K 4th	18. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
7. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	19. Q takes B (ch)	K to B 4th
8. B tks K B P (ch)	K to K 2nd	20. B to K 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 5th
9. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd	21. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K to R 4th
10. Q to K R 5th	P to B 3rd	22. P to Kt 4th (ch)	B takes P
11. Q R to Q sq	Q to R 4th	23. B to Kt 6th (ch)	P takes B
12. P to K B 4th	Q to B 4th	24. Q takes R.	Mate.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mr. John Lewis Eyre (commonly called Count Eyre), who died on the 11th ult., at 25, Manchester-square, was proved on the 10th inst. in the Principal Registry by the two executors—namely, the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Right Hon. John Francis, Lord Arundell of Wardour, the estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator makes various specific bequests of pictures, books, plate, articles of virtù, and ornamental furniture, &c., likewise of jewellery; and bequeaths an annuity of £500 to his grandniece, Lady Arundell of Wardour; a pecuniary legacy and all his real and personal estate (except what is otherwise disposed of by his will) unto the Most Rev. Charles Eyre and Lord Arundell of Wardour, upon trust, to purchase a sufficient sum of Consols to answer the annuity to Lady Arundell, and to hold one half part of the residue for the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, and the other half part in trust for such persons as the Most Rev. Charles Eyre and Lord Arundell of Wardour shall jointly appoint; and, in default of appointment, in trust for all his children (other than the said Charles Eyre) living at his death, equally.

The will (dated April 3, 1880) with a codicil (dated Sept. 3 following) of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., P.C., G.C.B., Lord Chief of Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, has just been proved by Mr. G. Cockburn and Dr. Gill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves legacies to his executors, members of his family, and friends, and appoints Captain Cockburn residuary legatee.

The will of the late Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, has just been proved by Miss Eveline Agnes Kelly, the daughter, the Hon. Robert St. John Fitzwalter Butler, and Dr. Henry Marshall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives souvenirs, to be selected by his said daughter, to each of his grandchildren, the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Bromley, besides giving special directions as to some plate and jewellery to be set apart for their benefit; and he states that, having provided for his grandchildren by their mother's marriage settlement, it was unnecessary to make any further provision for them. All the residue of his estate, both real and personal, he devises and bequeaths unto his surviving daughters, share and share alike. The will, which is all in the testator's handwriting, bears date March 25, 1876.

The will (dated Aug. 17, 1875) with two codicils (dated July 5 and Aug. 11, 1880) of the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, one of the Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal, late of No. 30, Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Oct. 20 last, at No. 5, South Eaton-place, Eaton-square, was proved on the 9th inst. by the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Thesiger, the widow, Lord Chelmsford, the brother, William Frederick Higgins, and Ludlow Handcock, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife his plate, pictures, furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, an immediate legacy of £1000, and a further legacy of £6000; to his sister, the Hon. Mary Lincoln Thesiger, £3000; to each of his other brothers and sisters, £2000; to his brother-in-law Ludlow Handcock, £500; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, if any; but no child is to take more than £30,000. In the event of the testator leaving no children, which we believe was the case, he divides the residue of his property, after the death of his wife, into twenty-five parts, and gives nine parts to his brother, Lord Chelmsford, two parts to his sister, Mary Lincoln, and the other fourteen parts between his brothers, Charles Wemyss and Edward Peirson, and his sisters, the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Higgins and the Hon. Lady Julia Selina Inglis.

The will (dated July 19, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Elliott Price, formerly of No. 48, Chancery-lane, but late of Spring Lawn, Woodbury Down, Stoke Newington, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Charles Furber, and Alfred Price, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Parochial School, St. Andrew's, Holborn; £200 to the National Sunday and Infant Schools, St. James's, Holloway; £100 each to the National School, Baldwin's-gardens, the Church Missionary Society, the London City Mission, the Mackenzie Nurses' Home, St. James's, Holloway, the London Female Penitentiary, No. 166, Pentonville-road, the New Lecture Hall, St. James's, Holloway, King's College Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Goldsmith's Benevolent Institution; an annuity of £400 for life to his daughter Eliza; £30,000 each to his son Walter and his daughters Emily and Florence; and numerous bequests to relatives, friends, and servants according to length of service. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his son Alfred.

The will (dated Sept. 13, 1879) of Mr. James Bentley, J.P., D.L., formerly treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, late of Wood Green Park, Cheshunt, Herts, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by James Dixon, Alfred Taylor, and John Tindall Harris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator earnestly wishes to be buried in the vault in the churchyard of St. Margaret Roothing, Essex, with his wife and sister-in-law; and if he is so buried, he leaves £100 to the Rector of the said parish for his own use; £100 to the Rector and churchwardens for the parochial schools, and another £100 for the poor of such parish. He also leaves £2000 to be distributed among the charitable, curative, or educational institutions of the borough of Scarborough, to be selected by his executors; £1000 New Three per Cents each to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parishes of St. Mary, Cheshunt, and St. James, Cheshunt, the income of which, subject to some other payments charged thereon, is annually to be given away by them about Christmas time to or for the benefit of the poor of their respective parishes; £1000 to the general funds of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to the Samaritan Fund of the same Hospital; £1000 to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution; £500 each to Christ's Hospital, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Clergy Orphan School, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Seamen's Hospital, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home; £200 each to St. Thomas's Hospital and the Marine Society; and £100 to St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics. Among the very numerous legacies and annuities to relatives, executors, servants, and others, may be mentioned the gift of £24,000 upon trust for the eight children of his deceased nephew, Francis Davison. The residue of his real and personal estate, to the extent of £1500, he gives to his executors for their own use; but all over that amount is to be distributed by them among his kinsfolk, without regard to consanguinity, at their absolute and uncontrolled discretion. The deceased served as High Sheriff for Hertfordshire in 1860.

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Plain light Claret Glasses, well made, 6s. per doz. and	4	6
Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries, per doz.	1	9
Engraved Wine Glasses do. do. do.	3	6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz. green bowl	3	0
Tumblers, cut, 3s. 3d.; plain, 2s. 9d. moulded, per doz.	1	6
Plain light Finger-Glasses, taper shape per doz.	6	6

Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value, from £3 3s. the set for twelve persons, complete. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured lithographic sheets of the newest designs, post-free.

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GARDNERS' GASELIERS, Gasfittings, and Lamps in Brass and Iron. GARDNERS', in connection with their Manufactory, 112, St. Martin's-lane, are OPENING a new SHOW-ROOM for the display of their own DESIGNS in the above Branches, at prices the most moderate. Estimates and Designs post-free from their Show-Rooms and Offices, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS, in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE. ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market.
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TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Nargh'lés at Stamboul. After smoking a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PALACE SOAP.
PIESSE and LUBIN are the only makers of this exquisite Soap. Single Cakes, 5s.; or six, in a carton, 27s. 6d. PIESSE and LUBIN also make a great variety of fine Toilet Soaps, such as Opoponax Soap, Frangipanni Soap; also charming flower scented soaps, as Rose Soap, Violet Soap, Mélange Soap, &c. Single Cakes, 2s. 6d.; or six, in a carton, 14s.
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PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief Placed in a drawer, etui, or travelling-bag, they impart a grateful and pleasing perfume without being piquante. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
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BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.
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FOR CONSTIPATION,
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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING
FRUIT LOZENGE,
UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.
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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.)

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REST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.
BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.
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NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
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PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also Materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT-STREET."
Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.
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THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN.
Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON. Good qualities from 6s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

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BLACK BROCADED VELVETS,
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Black Velvets for trimming purposes, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 9d.
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Black Brocaded Silks and Satins, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 11d.
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Duchess Satin in Black and in White, 5s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.
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39s. 6D.—COSTUMES in USEFUL BLACK SERGE,
Well Cut and handsomely Braided,
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Sketches free.
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At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

EVENING, BALL, and DINNER DRESSES.
Elegant Novelties in Black Spanish Lace and Satin, new so fashionable,
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Very handsome Black Brussels Net Dresses at 29s. 6d.
Also a variety of
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THE SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM, A LARGE SALE BEING DESIRABLE.
BLACK SPUN SILK STOCKINGS (WHITE TOES AND HEELS), 3s. 6d.
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Samples sent for Comparison.
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"THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION" for October, 1880, says:—
The warm reception accorded to the
LOUIS VELVETEEN
in Paris—that City of the fashionable—is enough to assure it of success, even were its own intrinsic merits of colour, fineness, lightness, and excellent wearing qualities to constitute an insufficient recommendation.
"LOUIS." It was, indeed, a "happy thought" of its manufacturers to stamp it with its own name on every yard, for, having once made a trial of it, we shall not desire to become the purchasers of any other, and there are so many new kinds in the market that there is plenty of competition. Many ladies have adopted the
LOUIS VELVETEEN,
in place of real velvet, for evening wear, and the list of colours in which it is manufactured is so long that every purchaser can suit her own complexion."
Ladies are respectfully informed that on and after this date all Louis Velveteen, both
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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
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MANTLES, lined with Plush and other seasonable Doublures. These Mantles are noticeable for their special neatness and convenient arrangements.
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PATTERNS FREE.
BLACK KASHGAR CASHMERE.—A mixture of camel's hair and the finest wool; one of the lightest and warmest fabrics of the season, perfectly fast colour, will not shrink when wetted, and hangs most gracefully when made up into costumes. In various qualities, 48 in. wide, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
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Messrs. JAY'S experienced ASSISTANTS travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers. They take dresses and millinery with them, besides patterns of materials at 1s. per yard and upwards, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street. Funerals at stated charges.
JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."
TAYLOR BROTHERS'
"MARAVILLA."
Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A choice prepared Cocoa.
most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

GUARANTEED PURE.
FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Pure Cocoa only,
the superfluous oil extracted.
J. S. FRY and SONS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½lb. and ¼lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Eight PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 15,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; Households, for Bread making, 9s. 4d.; Whole Wheaten Meal (granulated) for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 2s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d., Barley Meal, per 56 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

WHOLE WHEATEN MEAL (Granulated), for BROWN BREAD, is Manufactured and Supplied by the ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY.
See above.

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DUC DE MONTEBELLO'S EXTRA CUVEE CHAMPAGNE.—At the competitive tastings recently held at the Wine and Spirit Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, 20 samples of the leading brands were tasted by 41 members of the Wine Trade, and the above was adjudicated the FINEST. Calculations checked and vouched for by A. B. INGRAM, Chartered Accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings.
This identical Wine, at 70s. per Doz., can be obtained of T. W. STAPLETON and CO., Wine Merchants, 208, Regent-street, W.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.
DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs. JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO., WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

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TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,
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CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

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COLOURED BROCADED VELVETS,
300 Pieces, in all the New Textures, at 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per yard, being 20 per cent under price.
200 Pieces of Rich Black Broché Velvets, 8s. 6d. per yard.
The New Silk Plush, for Costumes, in all New Shades, 7s. 6d. per yard.
260 Pieces of Rich French Brocaded Silks, from 4s. 11d. per yard.
100 Pieces of Guaranteed Good Wearing Black Silks, at 2s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns free.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Casimir d'Italie, Grain de Peur, Cachemire de la Reine, Angola Foulé, &c., all pure wool, and dyed by the most eminent Paris dyers, in Black, and every New Colour.
Prices from 14s. 6d. to 25s. the Full Dress.
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CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
IN "NOTES on CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields. The ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, will send a copy free on application.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "'Hydroleine' (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil),
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is certain in result, and is pleasant to take.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!!

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent direct, carriage paid, to any address in England for 54.—Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—
"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to eructation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH M'DONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambs., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known every where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is n t a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
Is used to increase flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
May be relied upon to increase weight.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which HYDRATED OIL is prepared were first described in a treatise on the Assimilation and Digestion of Fats in the Human Body, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.C.S., published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street (Fat in the Human Body, page 41):—"Nothing appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensibly assimilated by the digestive organs, until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The makers, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (carriage paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s. Sold whole ale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London. Pamphlet sent free to any address.

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SKETCHES IN PARNELL'S COUNTRY, WICKLOW.

The trial of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., and a dozen other leading members of the Irish Land League, on the indictment for conspiracy which has been framed by the law officers of the Crown in Dublin, will commence on Tuesday next, Dec. 28; the jury list has been prepared and reduced to twenty-four, of which twelve may be challenged and struck out. Mr. Parnell has issued a circular to the Home-Rule Irish members of the House of Commons, inviting them to a con-



WICKLOW HEAD.

ference at Dublin on Monday. A subscription, which now amounts to £10,000, is being raised for the costs of Mr. Parnell's legal defence, and that of the others included in the State prosecution. We gave some particulars concerning it, with biographical notices of Mr. Parnell and others, in our publication of Nov. 20, which contained his portrait and those of Mr. Joseph Gilles Biggar, M.P., and Mr. T. Brennan, secretary to the Land League. A view of Mr. Parnell's residence, Avondale House, Wicklow, has also appeared in this Journal. It was mentioned that he is proprietor of an estate of four or five thousand acres in that county, with copper and silver-lead mines, and large saw-mills, and with a wood-turning factory, in which he makes brush-handles and such articles from the wood grown on his estate. He employs a large number of men and boys, and has about thirty tenants, who mostly hold their farms on long leases, at rents seldom exceeding the Government valuation, and of late years reduced. Mr. Parnell, who is thirty-four years of age, and unmarried, inherited this property from his father, and his ancestors had lived in the same place more than a hundred years.

We give some views of the neighbourhood, on this occasion, under the title of "Parnell's Country;" but it is really one of the most picturesque and interesting districts in Ireland, or in the British Isles, and had been celebrated long before this Mr. Parnell was born. Every person in England has often heard of the Vale of Avoca, or Ovoca, as it is more correctly named; and few tourists in Ireland, having the leisure, fail to visit that beautiful scene, of which Moore has spoken with tender rapture in one of his popular songs. "The Meeting of the Waters" has usually been referred to, by



ENTRANCE TO AVONDALE HOUSE.

local topographers, as the junction of the Avon Beg, or Little Avon, with the Avon More, or Great Avon, just below Castle Howard, the seat of Mr. Howard Brooke. There is, however, another meeting of two rivers, lower down the vale, where the Aughrim flows into the Avoca. The entire length of the vale is nearly eight miles; the nearest small town and railway station is Rathdrum, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line, about thirty miles south of Dublin. It will be readily believed that the romantic and poetical sentiment attaching to this place is turned to the profit of mercenary guides, inn-keepers, and coach-proprietors, who are on the look-out for tourists all through the summer season. The following passages of a letter from our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay, give his own observations of this neighbourhood:—

"Wooden Bridge Hotel, Vale of Ovoca,
Wicklow, Dec. 6.

"'I intend to return to my place in the country,' said Mr. Parnell, at one of the autumn meetings of the Land League, and in a speech for which he will shortly be arraigned before a jury of his own countrymen; 'and if any peace-officer appears I will put him in the river.' I suppose 'the Master of Avondale' referred to the babbling brook that runs along the foot of his fair lawns, and finally pours its tiny torrent into the junction known throughout Christendom as the 'Meeting of the Waters.' Peaceful and genial is the place of Avondale, even in this period of the year, when one would expect to find snow or storm. 'Brushing ankle deep in grass,' and more than ankle deep in rich brown dead leaves, you may wander for hours about the beauteous demesne of the Parnells, without finding aught but beauty or hearing anything save the call of the wood-birds.

"To get from Dublin to the country of the Parnells you take train at Harcourt-street, Dublin, and travel to Rathdrum on the journey, which is a short one. The chief attraction is to look out upon the lovely Bay of Dublin, with its bold



A TRAVELLING PUBLISHER.

rocky borderings. One of these I have jotted down, not as a note of its beauty, but to indicate "another Irish grievance." You will notice that at the headland known as Wicklow Head, there are three lighthouses. One would think this might be a sufficient stock to go on with; but that is not the grievance. It is simply this: first, the light was placed right down by the breakers on the immediate side of the cliff; this could only be seen by small boats immediately against the shore. Next, it was rebuilt in a secluded hollow, from which place it ineffectually threw its glare, for it could neither be seen by those near shore nor out at sea. This slight defect was corrected by building No. 3 right up on the higher part of the cliff, a position which gave it the enormous advantage of requiring a ship to go out some ten miles to sea in order to be enabled to discern it all. And there the three lights of Wicklow Head pale their ineffectual fires from dusk till sunrise.

"Arrived at Rathdrum, you bend your steps towards Avondale, and as you pass through the street known as the town of Rathdrum the one thing that strikes you as a characteristic is that the tradespeople who boast a legend above their shops are all "Sauls" to a man—and a woman, for that matter, for the women seem mostly the serious workers in the commerce of life. Presently, after a few miles' walk through most lovely country, you come to the ancient house of the Parnells. I don't know whether the poet Parnell (who is an ancestor of the chieftain of the Land League) ever resided at Avondale, but I must say that a more charming and peaceful spot I never visited.

"The entrance to Avondale is insecurely guarded by a notice to the effect that the place is private, and that the proprietor will be inclined to prosecute any form of trespass. However, a very pliable gate and an empty lodge show but little resistance, and at last we stand right on the immediate native heath of Charles Stewart Parnell, the head and front of the entire Irish party. The lodge near the gate at Avondale is a quaint old piece of architecture, and seems to be a portion of a much older form of building than one finds in the house of Avondale. Some one with a wild idea of advance and modernisation has had it whitewashed. Passing the house, which is a cheerless, bilious-looking pile, you



BRUSHMAKING AT AVONDALE.

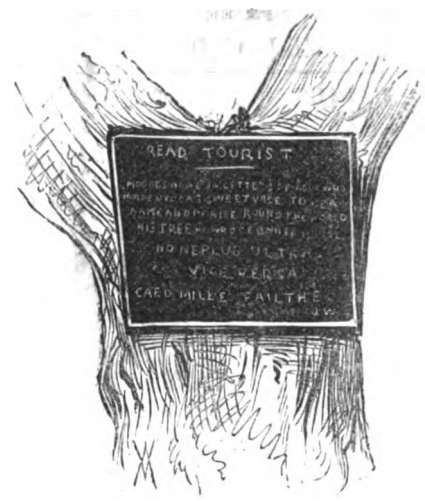
dip down the hill and under the railway bridge, and then, keeping well within the sound of the purling stream you come to the scene of Mr. Parnell's mining operations. A more primitive pump than the one I have attempted to sketch I don't think you will find in the dominion of the British Empire. It is ingenious withal; and, when one has followed



MINE PUMP ON AVONDALE ESTATE.

the wire rope which connects it with the water-wheel, some quarter of a mile, the absurdity of the length of the connection is explained by the fact that the same wheel is not only working the pump but the machinery of a wonderful centre of industry in the shape of a brush-handle manufactory. When I say brush-handle, I do not mean the long stick of a sweeping brush or the hilt of a dandy hair brush, but just that portion of a housemaid's broom in which the hairs are fixed. Mr. Parnell has a fine stock of ash wood on his estate, and is utilising it in this way during the operation of digging for gold, silver, or lead, whichever he hopes to strike in the quiet sylvan glades of Avondale.

"A beautiful walk through rows of ash-trees and young pine-masts brings you to the road close to that portion of the Vale of Ovoca known as the Lion's Bridge, so called on account of an ivy-grown archway, on which a wild caricature of the British lion (probably) is cut in granite. On the road here I met an old personage with a small sack over his back. On my inquiring he told me that he was 'a publisher,' and had been to Dublin to buy some Almanacks for the coming year; 'but sorra a wan had he sold,' for he had 'walked five miles at a stritch, and niver a house to be seen, only wan or two up on the hillside, where, if you were to come out av in the dark, you 'd have to fall three times the hoight av thim trees.' I purchased several of his volumes, and learnt from him that he intended waiting two days at Rathdrum for a fair that was coming off, where he hoped to dispose of his little stock, and his after intention was to seek work on a railway somewhere or other. I certainly think that labouring on a railway would



INSCRIPTION ON MOORE'S OAK,
AT "THE MEETING OF THE WATERS."

be work of a more exciting nature than bookselling in the heart of Wicklow.

"Turning to the right from the Lion's Bridge, a few steps brings you to the first Meeting of the Waters, where the rivers Avonbeg and Avonmore unite, and where the oak under which Moore is said to have sat and written bears a legend of some originality. This is the very limit of the Parnell country, and the road ahead leads to the town of Newbridge, and further on the Wooden Bridge Hotel, at the second Meeting of the Waters.

Where these four valleys part—
The Gold-mine Vale, and the Aughrim,
And Ovoca and Glenart.

The wild and beautiful hills on each side of the river that now roars in a sufficiently pretentious condition to satisfy even Mr. Parnell in the matter of the peace officer, are nothing marred in effect by the strange engineering operations of the mines that honeycomb them. I was struck by the aspect of one of these strange wild mining colonies, with its deserted village and abandoned shafts. And now the Wooden Bridge is at hand, and dinner is soon to be had. Boiled turkey and bacon, the great boast of Wicklow, is not a bad repast after a long day's ramble, and is inclined to make one to take a more cheerful view of the condition of the country than before. And afterwards, leaning over the bridge (which is a stone one, by-the-way) and listening to the murmuring stream and gazing on the soft, dark curves of the surrounding hills, wrapt in their silence, it is hard to think that even this quiet nook of nature has been affected by the Land League agitation that is convulsing the country, and that the very hostelry that you have been dining in will, in a few hours, be visited by men with blackened faces and wild imprecations, and the night made hideous by their shouts and gun-shots."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 25, 1880.

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